UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 2007

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT INDEX

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UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2007/2

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

ISSN 1817-1214

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PREFACE

by Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD

The link between trade and development, and the kind of policies required to strengthen the contribution of one to the other, have been the subject of much academic discussion. For UNCTAD, as the United Nations focal point for the integrated treatment of trade and development, this issue has been at the centre of its work for more than 40 years.

In this Trade and Development Index (TDI), UNCTAD presents some of its research on the link between trade and development in a new, integrated fashion. The TDI is an outcome of the secretariat's analysis to identify the complex interdependence of current economic conditions in both developing and developed nations.

The index offers a comprehensive review of the global trade and development performance of different countries, and identifies the strengths and weaknesses of their institutional and policy environment. It showcases not only the tremendous progress that many developing countries have achieved in recent years, but also raises several pertinent issues which will require further attention in formulating trade and development policies.

The TDI also aims to provide policymakers and researchers with a new tool for policy analysis and formulation, by presenting an analytical framework to understand how to enhance the enabling environment for trade and development. We believe that this framework will contribute to understanding why certain countries have made progress towards achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while others have not. The analytical framework will also allow the UNCTAD Secretariat to enhance the overall coherence of its work, ranging from technical assistance to promoting Aid for Trade.

In order to guide and support our future work on the TDI and related issues, I have constituted an Advisory Board, which will be chaired by Nobel Laureate Professor Lawrence R. Klein. The Board consists of international scholars drawn from academia, international organizations, think tanks and the private sector. I am confident that the pragmatic framework of the TDI and the work of the Advisory Board will help UNCTAD further strengthen its capacity to assist countries in formulating sound trade and development policies.

Supachai Panitchpakdi

D. Parfodi

FOREWORD

by Professor Lawrence R. Klein, Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences

The Trade and Development Index (TDI) has been taken forward in 2007 beyond its inaugural presentation in 2005, and UNCTAD has laid a solid framework in establishing new standards for examining progress in world economic and social development. The second release of TDI measures has expanded country coverage and broadened the scope of quantitative analysis.

The main index, showing development dynamics across countries, has been enlarged and covers new time periods. It also takes up the very important concept of sustainability. In the analysis of key international totals, such as total national income or total production among countries, new attention is paid to income distribution within countries. This is of extreme importance among – as well as within – countries, as it sheds light on the existence of poverty in all too many countries. This is a necessary first step for programmes to reduce poverty.

The principal tool of statistical analysis used remains the method of principal components to deal with latent variables, which are defined in a modern dictionary as something that is "present but not visible or apparent". The use of the method of principal components in quantitative economic analysis was introduced by Richard Stone in 1947, but he fruitfully explored national results in terms of specific economic magnitudes across time periods for the United States. This approach can readily be used for the countries being studied in the TDI. This extends the statistical analysis to the sustainability, of specific growth rates, a feature that all countries want to know, concerning their economic progress in development.

The TDI framework indicates that in this era of globalization, one must look at financial interrelationships among nations. Trade flows alone cannot provide an understanding of international economic issues. Trade in goods must be extended to goods and services. The latter concept needs further extension to current account balances for the increasing degree of globalized connections among countries to be appreciated. This can be seen in the recent problems of a bank in the United Kingdom being caused by a financial disturbance in the United States mortgage market. For better understanding of financial linkages and their effect on international economic stability, one must look beyond merchandise trade flows among nations.

Methodology, scope, and provision of practical information are all present in improved form in the 2007 edition of this publication. It can be expected that many more such estimates of specific concepts or magnitudes will be in future publications.

Lawrence R. Klein

Janena R. Klein

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Lakshmi Puri, Acting Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD, and Director, Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Developing Countries in International Trade 2007: Trade and Development Index was prepared by staff of the Trade Analysis Branch (TAB) under the general direction of Lakshmi Puri, Acting Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD and Director of the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities. Khalil Rahman led the team until his reassignment to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York in April 2007. Afterwards, Victor Ognivtsev assumed these functions. Sudip Ranjan Basu and Marco Fugazza were the lead authors. Substantive and technical support was provided by Aki Kuwahara, Miho Shirotori, Mark Bloch, Denise Penello Rial, Wojciech Stawowy, Samuel Munyaneza, Richard Chalverat, Fabien Dumesnil and Minako Morita. Some helpful comments were also received from other staff members of UNCTAD.

The team thankfully acknowledges the valuable guidance and suggestions by Professor Lawrence R. Klein. Special thanks go to Andrew Cornford, who made valuable comments on the draft. Remarks received from Professor A.L. Nagar are also acknowledged. The team expresses appreciation to Pranab Bardhan, John Cuddy, Meghnad Desai, M. Muqtada, Jim O'Neill and Craig VanGrasstek.

The report benefited from comments and observations by participants of the high-level event "Climbing the trade and development ladder: Trade and Development Index" at the tenth session of the UNCTAD Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, as well as representatives of UNCTAD member States.

Consultations were also carried out with staff members of other international organizations, including the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the International Labour Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization; and academic institutions, including the University of Pennsylvania, the London School of Economics and Graduate Institute of International Studies and the University of Geneva. Comments were also received from a number of other entities such as Global Economic Research of Goldman Sachs, as well as some nongovernmental organizations and research institutions.

Desktop publishing was done by Jenifer Tacardon-Mercado. Diego Oyarzun-Reyes designed the cover, the last one before his retirement. Paul Stephenson and Michael Gibson edited the report. Brigitte Ruby and Jean-Marc Humblot were responsible for processing the report, while Marisa Henderson, Susan Graham and Josie Maximo provided overall logistical, administrative and Webrelated support.

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ABBREVIATIONS

DCIT Developing Countries in International Trade

E7 seven emerging economies

EU European Union

EU15 EU Member States before 2004

EU10 EU Member States that acceded in 2004

EVI economic vulnerability index
GDP gross domestic product
GNI gross national income

GNTB Group of Eminent Persons on Non-tariff Barriers ICT information and communication technology

InputMI Input Measure Index LDC least developed country

MID middle-income developing country

NTBs non-tariff barriers
OutcomeMI Outcome Measure Index
PCA principal component analysis
PPP purchasing power parity

SIC structural and institutional context
TDI Trade and Development Index
TDP trade and development performance

TPP trade policies and processes

TRAINS Trade Analyses and Information System
UNDP United Nations Development Programme

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2006

Part
I

1. INTRODUCTION

The Trade and Development Index (TDI) was introduced in *Developing Countries in International Trade 2005: Trade and Development Index* (DCIT-TDI 2005). It is a useful policy assessment and policymaking tool for developing countries as it provides a framework for enhancing the enabling environment for economic and social development, and promoting a mutually beneficial interplay between trade and development in the context of globalization. Analysis through the TDI framework brings country-specific constraints to the forefront by simultaneously identifying structural, institutional, financial, trade and development policies that allow developing countries to maximize benefits and minimize costs from trade liberalization and globalization. The analysis helps address the challenges and opportunities of trade-driven globalization. (See UNCTAD XII theme and sub-themes.)¹

The TDI provides both a quantitative indication and an analytical framework to identify how well trade and development are integrated in an individual country, based not only on its trade and development performance, but also on key factors affecting this joint performance. The TDI also offers an innovative tool for comparative studies among countries and regions of their trade and development performance. Therefore, TDI national scores are a composite quantitative indication describing the degree of integration between trade and development performance. Since the introduction of the TDI as a work in progress in DCIT-TDI 2005, there has been considerable feedback from member States, other international organizations and the academic community. In the light of the comments received, attempts have been made to refine the conceptual framework and the TDI through the addition of further factors, as well as expanded country coverage.

TDI 2005 was designed to measure the key forces underlying the complex process of trade and development. Although the role of structures, institutions and policies as preconditions to improving trade performance and achieving a higher level of development was highlighted, no *a priori* judgment as to their relative importance was made in computing the TDI. The TDI is intended to serve as an innovative diagnostic tool to capture the overall interactions and interdependence among various factors in the trade and development process. As a result of new research by the UNCTAD secretariat and in response to comments on TDI 2005, it is used to distinguish between input-based measures (such as human capital, physical infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, openness to trade and access to foreign market) on the one hand, and outcome-based measures (such as trade performance and economic and social well-being) on the other in TDI 2006.

The aim of this more refined approach is to understand more clearly how the input measures (conditioning factors) interact with outcome measures (performance indicators). It is important to stress that there is no straightforward way to identify this interaction. Analysis of the TDI is intended to identify patterns at the levels of countries and country groupings. It is hoped that this will indicate missing links between conditioning factors and performance indicators. Two indices, the Input Measure Index (InputMI) and the Outcome Measure Index (OutcomeMI), are first measured separately and then aggregated to construct the overall TDI.

UNCTAD XII will be held in Ghana in 2008. The theme of the conference, which was adopted at the forty-first executive session of the Trade and Development Board in April 2007, is "Addressing the opportunities and challenges of globalization for development". The four sub-themes are: "(a) Enhancing coherence at all levels for sustainable economic development and poverty reduction in global policymaking, including the contribution of regional approaches; (b) Key trade and development issues and the new realities in the geography of the world economy; (c) Enhancing the enabling environment at all levels to strengthen productive capacity, trade and investment: mobilizing resources and harnessing knowledge for development; (d) Strengthening UNCTAD: enhancing its development role, impact and institutional effectiveness."

See UNCTAD (2006a) chairperson's summary of the high-level event to discuss "Climbing the trade and development ladder: Trade and Development Index". See also, for example, Benefits to trade require broad reform, UNCTAD's new Trade and Development Index. Oxford Analytica, 14 November 2005.

As in the 2005 publication, the TDI incorporates three dimensions: (a) structural and institutional context (SIC); (b) trade policies and processes (TPP); and (c) trade and development performance (TDP). The last is a renamed and expanded replacement of level of development (LD) dimension of DCIT-TDI 2005 that explicitly includes trade performance indicators. In DCIT-TDI 2007, the first two dimensions (SIC and TPP) fall within the InputMI, and third (TDP) falls within the OutcomeMI.

The TDI 2006 also includes three additional components, namely domestic finance resources, international finance resources and macroeconomic stability. For the TDP dimension, we have introduced a new component, trade performance, which includes the share of merchandise exports as percentage of the world total, a share of service exports as a percentage of the world total, a merchandise export concentration index, and a trade-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio. In TDI 2005, the merchandise export concentration index was part of the effective market access component of trade policies and processes dimension. Furthermore, we have modified the economic development component by including the Sen Welfare Index (1976),³ which incorporates the income/consumption distribution aspect in the estimation of GDP. Moreover, in TDI 2006, we put together economic development, social development and gender development in a new component called economic and social well-being.

The following new indicators are also included in TDI 2006: (a) gross domestic savings (domestic finance component); (b) total external debt service and short-term debt (international financial resources component); (c) regulatory quality and control of corruption (institutional quality component, which replaces the bureaucratic quality index and corruption index of TDI 2005 in DCIT-TDI 2005); (d) the inflation and current account balance (macroeconomic stability component); and (e) female-to-male income share and female labour force participation in total labour force (which replaces the gender development index of TDI 2005). The gross enrolment ratio has been dropped from social development, which now includes only the adult literacy ratio as an education indicator.

TDI 2006 covers 123 countries, an increase from 110 in DCIT-TDI 2005. Eighty-two of these countries are developing countries, including 26 least developed countries (LDCs).⁴ Also included are 10 countries from South-Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Scores are also computed for a number of country groups, namely: (a) developing countries; (b) developed countries, including "European Union (EU15)" countries (Member States of the EU before 2004) and six Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member countries; and (c) nine of the 10 new EU member States that acceded in 2004 (EU10).⁵ (See appendix 1 for the complete list of countries and country groups.)

The statistical method used to compute TDI 2006 remains unchanged. The major difference in the actual estimation is that the InputMI and OutcomeMI are separately calculated, and TDI 2006 is arrived at as an average of the two (see appendix 2 for details). TDI 2005 scores and rankings in DCIT-TDI 2005 are not comparable with TDI 2005 and TDI rankings in the current publication due to changes in composing indicators, computational approach and country coverage.

Sen (1976) proposed a measure of welfare-based national income that incorporates efficiency and equity as well as a conventional measure of national income. The measure is defined as $W=\mu$ (1-G), where μ is the mean income of the society, and G is the Gini coefficient of the income distribution.

⁴ According to United Nations classification.

The nine countries that are in the sample include the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Cyprus was not included due to lack of data. In January 2007, Bulgaria and Romania became members of the EU but are included in the grouping of South-Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States rather than the EU10 country grouping.

Yet the objective remains the same: by systematically capturing the linkages between its determinants, the TDI indicates how effectively trade is integrated into the development process across different countries and regions. Thus, the TDI framework aims to contribute to national and international policies designed to keep trade focused on its development multiplier function. As noted in DCIT-TDI 2005, the TDI analytical framework also focuses on issues at the crossroads of trade and development, in particular the ultimate goal of people's well-being. Conventional mainstream technical analyses of trade performance often overlook the crucial relation between trade and development.

The realization of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, including Goal 8 – Develop a global partnership for development – has added to the urgency of examining trade and development linkages. It is therefore necessary to shed light on how best such strategies can be designed to enhance not only trade but also its contribution to development. Furthermore, trade policies have far-reaching implications for the range of choices that people have through their access to goods, services and opportunities. Thus, the quality of policies need to be judged against their contribution to human development. Finally, in recent years, a number of developing countries have made significant gains in both trade and development, while many others, especially LDCs, have been less successful. It is therefore necessary to keep the spotlight on the constraints faced by countries that have performed poorly, while emphasizing the ways in which trade has served development in more successful countries. The TDI as a policymaking tool is designed to provide an understanding of the relative importance and interaction of various factors of trade and development in a coherent conceptual framework.

2. TDI AND BENCHMARKS: CONCEPTS, METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTATION

2.1 The conceptual approach to TDI 2006

As noted earlier, TDI 2006 is intended to measure, to the extent possible, the positive interaction between inputs and outcomes: countries with better availability of inputs have a better chance of meeting the preconditions for reaping maximum benefits through beneficial trade integration with the rest of the world. TDI 2006 is based on two broad sets of measures: InputMI and OutputMI. Two broad sets of determinants are included in InputMI: they are referred to as *dimensions* and include structural and institutional context, and trade policies and processes. Under the trade and development performance dimension, OutputMI groups a set of performance-related indicators. The relationships among these dimensions, which themselves are composed of a number of *components*, are complex, mutually interacting and multi-directional, so that each of the components is both a cause of change in others and an outcome of their influences. Each of these components is in turn composed of a set of indicators.

Figure 1 presents the conceptual framework of the TDI. The three basic dimensions of DCIT-TDI 2007 are composed of 13 components, which in turn are composed of 34 indicators (see appendix 3 for a full list of indicators). In constructing the TDI, the indicators are aggregated to form the respective components. The methodology used in Nagar-Basu (2002) was selected to compute a composite index based on principal component analysis. By using this methodology, the structural and institutional context and trade policies and processes are aggregated by taking the weighted sum of 11 components to form the InputMI that reflects both dimensions. Similarly, the OutputMI is computed by taking the weighted sum of two components under trade and development performance dimension.

DIMENSIONS COMPONENTS **MEASURES** TDI Human capital Physical Infrastructure Financial Intermediation Structural and Institutional Domestic Finance Context International Finance Economic Structure Input Macroeconomic Stability Measure Index Weighted Averag Trade Policies and Simple Average **Processes** Outcome Measure Trade and Weighted Average Index Development Performance

Figure 1. Conceptual framework of TDI

The TDI is then obtained by taking the simple average of two aggregated indices, InputMI and OutcomeMI. The choice of indicators and methodology assumes special significance in this regard.

The TDI framework can also be used as a benchmarking tool for the countries under study. By benchmarking, we mean that a country or group of countries may be compared to another country group or set of groups that have shown much improved performance in trade and development. Thus, in addition to the TDI for developing countries, indices have also been prepared for two other groups of countries: developed countries (including OECD and EU15 countries) and EU10 countries.

Current levels of trade and development integration of most developing countries are far below those of developed countries and reflected in the measured gaps between these two groups. Similarly, EU10 countries have achieved a considerably higher level of trade and development during the past decade. Thus, in this analysis, developing countries' performance has been benchmarked against the TDI scores of developed countries, and EU10 countries have been benchmarked against those of developing countries. The OECD countries' TDI scores serve as the long-term trade and development benchmarks for developing countries. The EU10 countries are at an intermediate stage between developed and developing countries and are in the process of integrating into a highly developed grouping. Their TDI thus serves as the medium-term benchmark for developing countries. The characteristics of transition economies are crucial in comparing their performance on TDI with the benchmarked countries.

2.2 Selection of indicators

In choosing the indicators for TDI's three dimensions, special attention was paid to data coverage in terms of both the number of countries and time periods. Cross-country significance and widespread acceptability were also taken into account. Lack of availability of data has restricted coverage of countries in our analysis.

A literature survey and a preliminary quantitative analysis were conducted to select possible candidates for inclusion in the TDI framework. Since it was possible that a number of indicators eligible for inclusion in the components were highly correlated, a bivariate analysis was carried out to reduce redundancy. Indicators were constructed on three-year averages between 2000 and 2002 for TDI 2005, and between 2003 and 2005 for TDI 2006. This helps to capture possible lags in the interaction among the various dimensions and their components as well as possible cyclical variations. These multi-year averages may be only partially successful for this purpose. Some of the components of the structural and institutional context dimension may take longer for their effects to be properly felt. The discussion that follows on dimensions and indicators also indicates any changes in TDI 2006 (see appendix 3 for a summary list of indicators, definition and sources).

2.2.1 Components of the structural and institutional context dimension

Human capital: As in TDI 2005, the following two indicators were chosen to reflect the importance of a proactive government role in providing public goods: public health expenditure and public education expenditure.⁶ It has long been argued that higher levels of health and education expenditure are necessary conditions for the improvement of human capital, computed as combined expenditure on health and education to GDP.⁷

⁶ See Bloom et al (2001), and Krueger and Lindahl (2001).

As data coverage for expenditure of these set of indicators tends to be relatively poor, included information may not perfectly correspond for all countries' situations.

Physical infrastructure: As in TDI 2005, three indicators are chosen to represent transportation and information and communication technology (ICT): (a) total percentage of roads that are paved; (b) airfreight in millions of tons per kilometre; and (c) telephone mainlines per 1,000 population.⁸ Both the quantity and quality of physical infrastructure are of vital importance for the productive capacity of an economy and for facilitating trade and enhancing its development impact. Efficient transportation facilities encourage growth prospects and contribute to a country's export performance by providing faster and cheaper access to national and international markets.⁹ It is well known that many developing countries cannot achieve their full potential for trade expansion because of inadequate physical infrastructure.¹⁰ ICT can foster innovation and contribute to the improvement of factor productivity. Efficient ICT infrastructure also helps to reduce transaction costs and can bring important gains in employment in developing countries, especially if made available to small and medium-sized enterprises.¹¹

Financial intermediation: The ratio of domestic credit to the private sector to GDP was selected to capture the capacity of financial institutions. Not only is credit required in order to finance working capital and investment in fixed capital required for both trade and development; it can also smooth consumption. Credit shortages can have negative effects both on economic activities and social and human development. ¹² Empirical work shows that countries with better-developed financial intermediaries experience faster declines in measures of both poverty and income inequality. ¹³ This indicator, however, does not capture financial activities in the informal sector, which may be an important source of finance. Informal financial activities could also be the consequence of credit shortages, which would be reflected in low values of the indicator selected. Moreover, this indicator should ideally be subject to a ceiling. ¹⁴ However, choice of an appropriate ceiling was not practicable for the large sample of countries included in TDI 2006.

Domestic finance resources: Gross domestic savings as a percentage of GDP was chosen as a new indicator for TDI 2006. The availability of resources to finance investment affects both trade performance and development. Higher savings accompany the channelling of domestic financial resources into investment opportunities.

International finance resources: External debt service as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) and short-term debt as a percentage of total external debt were selected as new indicators under this heading. Policymakers have long cautioned that the burden of external debt is an obstacle to productive investment and trade expansion. Moreover, high external debt provides a negative signal to international capital markets.

- See Limão and Venables (2001), Nagar and Basu (2004a), Fan and Zhang (2004).
- World Bank (1994), World Development Report and Krugman (1998).
- See UNCTAD (2004a) for more information on ICT measurement.
- The role of domestic financial resources for development was given a key role in achieving economic growth and poverty reduction at the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development (United Nations, 2002).
- ¹³ See Levine (1997) and Beck, Demirgu and Levine (2004) for empirical evidence.
- Growth of lending above a certain ceiling which may be higher than that of GDP at current prices but not that much higher is generally considered to be a harbinger of serious problems such as asset bubbles in the financial sectors of emerging-market economies. However, a good alternative is not easily at hand. Ideally, the indicator or indicators here should reflect the availability not only of credit to firms and individuals but also of other basic financial services such as good facilities for the storage of their assets and for payments and transfers. One possibility would be the ratio of the value added of the financial sector to GDP, but this solution faces the difficulty that the data for such value added are sometimes poor or non-existent.

Indicators such as the expenditure on transport infrastructure or docks, containers, harbours and other parts of the shipping infrastructure could be more appropriate but were not used because of inadequate data availability and country coverage. ICT expenditure was not used for the same reason. An indicator reflecting the percentage of Internet users would be highly correlated with telephone mainlines. Furthermore, the physical infrastructure component could not incorporate availability of mobile phone coverage and railway routes due to lack of comparable data.

A high share of short-term in total external debt is treated as a negative signal by lenders and investors.

Institutional quality: World Bank indicators of regulatory quality and control of corruption are chosen to represent institutional quality as new indicators in TDI 2006 as against the International Country Risk Guide indicators of institutional quality used in DCIT-TDI 2005.¹⁵ According to the World Bank Governance Matters database, the regulatory quality indicator represents "the ability of the Government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development". The control of corruption indicator represents "the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as 'capture' of the State by elites and private interests". 16 Policymakers and international institutions, including the United Nations (UNCTAD 2006b; United Nations 2006), have recently given increasing emphasis to the importance of the good governance agenda worldwide. Good governance depends on good institutions, which in turn are key to better trade and development outcomes. A burgeoning literature has shown that trade in general – in particular trade liberalization episodes – is positively related to economic growth and to social and economic development only within a good institutional environment.17

Economic structure: As in TDI 2005, the indicator chosen is value added in agriculture as a percentage of GDP. The economic structure of a country reflects its level of economic development. This relationship is clearly established in the Rostow-Kuznets theory of stages of growth, although it does not appear in neoclassical growth and endogenous growth models. All developed countries appear to be characterized by low shares of agriculture in GDP relative to that of manufactures and services, while most developing countries have increasing shares in export of diversified commodities, mostly from primary commodities to manufacturing products. However, the agriculture sector still contributes the most in GDP. The relationship between trade and development is likely to be conditional upon the structure of the economy. In turn, trade and trade liberalization can also be expected to affect the economic structure.

Macroeconomic stability: The new indicators chosen for this component in TDI 2006 are the rate of inflation of consumer prices and the share of the current account balance in GDP. These are generally related to a favourable macroeconomic environment and the avoidance of disruptive shifts in fiscal and monetary policies that are generally considered conducive to long-term productive investment.

Environmental sustainability: As in TDI 2005, the following three indicators have been selected: (a) access to an improved water source as indicated by the percentage of the population with reasonable access to water; (b) access to improved sanitation facilities as indicated by the percentage of the population with adequate access to excreta disposal facilities; and (c) the GDP (in purchasing power parity terms) per unit of energy use. ¹⁸

There is now growing consensus that trade expansion and growth and development prospects should be undertaken within the framework of an environmental strategy. The access to water and sanitation, along with availability of energy services, are key

DCIT-TDI 2005 included two International Country Risk Guide indicators to represent institutional quality: bureaucratic quality and corruption. These indicators are not as broad as the World Bank indicators on governance database. The World Bank indicators have actually included both these International Country Risk Guide indicators, along with a number of other variables from different sources, in computation of governance matters database, which has six different dimensions of governance.

¹⁶ See Kaufmann et al. (2007), and World Bank (various years).

¹⁷ See also Sachs (2003), Rodrik et al. (2004) and Basu (2007a).

The "Energy Poverty Issues" were taken up for discussion by the G8 summit held in St Petersburg, Russian Federation on 16 July 2006. For more information see: http://eng.g8russia/docs/11.htm. The lack of access of energy services may hinder achieving Millennium Development Goals in many of the developing countries.

components of environmental sustainability. Recent empirical studies have shown that energy and environmental degradation can pose a risk to development. The degradation of the environment may lead to the deterioration of health conditions and thus affect social and human development. Lack of access to affordable and reliable energy affects social well-being on the one hand and economic, and trade competitiveness on the other. Universal access to public services such as drinking water and energy is thus critical for human development. The property of the services are the services and energy is thus critical for human development.

2.2.2 Components of the trade policies and processes dimension

Openness to trade: As in TDI 2005, tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers (NTBs) are taken into account, and the three same indicators selected to reflect tariff barriers in DCIT-TDI 2005 are used once again, namely: (a) the applied trade-weighted average tariff; (b) the share of tariff lines with national peaks; and (c) the share of lines with international peaks. Applied trade-weighted average tariffs account for the preferences granted to trade partners. The shares of tariff lines with national and international peaks can be seen as indicators of industrial policy, in the sense that they show, although imperfectly, the extent to which Governments intervene in international trade policymaking to protect specific activity sectors.

The indicator for NTBs, also unchanged from DCIT-TDI 2005, is the share of lines with specific tariffs drawn from a more comprehensive tariff database. This is an imperfect indicator of non-tariff barriers, but is the only available and quantitative data that can be tracked on specific NTBs. A specific tariff rate, as opposed to an ad valorem rate, has a built-in effect of restricting less costly imports by applying, de facto, higher ad valorem rates to them.²¹

NTBs are increasingly becoming a critical and perhaps more important determinant of market entry and access as they are becoming more frequent and stringent than traditional tariffs. At present, NTBs are difficult to identify, collect, classify and provide quantitative measure across countries. UNCTAD – in collaboration with various international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Trade Centre (ITC), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank (WB) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) – has launched a new project on non-tariff measures or barriers.²² This project would be able to bring NTBs-related activities to the forefront

See United Nations Environment Programme, Annual Report, various years.

See United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2003). Water (e.g. emissions of organic water pollutants) and air (e.g. emissions of the sulfur dioxide or nitrogen dioxide) pollution indicators might be more appropriate to reflect the degradation of environment and its possible impact on health conditions but could not be used owing to lack of data.

In September 2005, UNCTAD hosted an expert meeting on non-tariff barriers, where issues concerning collection, classification and quantification of NTBs were discussed. As a result, it was agreed that UNCTAD would reinforce its efforts to improve the quality and data coverage of its NTBs database and establish a methodology for its quantification (Report of the Expert Meeting on Methodologies, Classifications, Quantification and Development Impacts of Non-Tariff Barriers.

http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/c1em27d3_en.pdf.

Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, has set up a Group of Eminent Persons on NTBs (GNTBs), which aims to contribute to the understanding of new barriers to international trade and thereby enhance the participation of developing countries in international trade. The members of the group are: Ms. Anne O. Kruger, First Deputy Managing Director, IMF; Mr. Rufus H. Yerxa, Deputy Director-General, WTO; Mr. L. Alan Winters, Director, Development Research Group, World Bank; Prof. Alan Deardorf, Professor of Economics, University of Michigan; Mr. Amit Mitra, Secretary-General of India's Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Dr. Marcelo de Paiva Abreu, Senior Expert in Integration and Trade, Inter-American Development Bank; H.E. Mr. Alan Kyerematen, Minister of Trade and Industry, Ghana. (Positions cited indicate those at the time that the GNTBs were set up.) A multi-agency support team (MAST) was established to provide technical advice to the group. This is composed of international

of international trade policy discussions, to capture more fully the "openness quotient" of both exporting countries and their receiving members. ²³

With regard to tariffs, a specific as opposed to an ad valorem tariff rate has the built-in effect of restricting less costly imports by applying de facto higher ad valorem rates to them. These tariff rates are intended to reflect different dimensions and imperatives of trade and industrial policies. Protection may also be motivated by the desire to promote productive capacity and the need to promote other positive externalities. In this context, the UNCTAD *Least Developed Countries Report 2006* argues that the "development of domestic productive capacities and concomitant expansion of productive employment opportunities is the key to sustained economic growth and poverty reduction in the... LDCs". However, the appropriate weight for such considerations generally depends on the characteristics and capacity to absorb for countries at different levels of development.

Access to foreign markets: As in TDI 2005, this consists of the same indicators for the receiving country as those specified under openness to trade above. For obvious reasons, access to foreign markets is an important determinant of export performance.²⁵ However, low tariff barriers in destination markets may not be a fully adequate guide to the openness of the markets of receiving countries. The indicators are an attempt to provide as full a measure as possible of access to foreign markets, especially in relation to NTBs.

2.2.3 Components of trade and development performance

To reflect the trade and development performance under OutcomeMI as explained above, the present analysis includes two components, namely trade performance and economic and social well-being.

Trade performance: This component is composed of four indicators: (a) the share of the country's merchandise exports in the total world merchandise exports; (b) the share of the country's service exports in the total world service exports; (c) the market concentration index for the country's merchandise exports; and (d) the country's ratio of total trade (exports plus imports) to GDP.

Economic and social well-being: This component includes five indicators: (a) the Sen Welfare Index, which takes account of income distribution as well GDP per capita (in United States dollars); (b) the adult literacy rate; (c) life expectancy at birth; (d) the female-to-male income ratio; and (5) the female labour force participation to represent gender development.²⁶

experts from the above-mentioned institutions. This team met three times: once in Washington, D.C. in October 2006; in Rome in April 2007; and in Vienna in September 2007.

²³ See Fugazza and Robert-Nicoud (2006) and Fugazza and Vanzetti (2007) for a further discussion on trade liberalization and the potential for trade growth.

²⁴ See Bora et al. (2002), Kee et al. (2005), and Fugazza and Maur (2006).

²⁵ See Redding and Venables (2003) for a theoretical discussion and Fugazza (2004) for empirical evidence.

²⁶ See Anand and Sen (1993, 1995) and UNDP's Human Development Report (various issues) for a detailed description of indicators of gender equality and inequality.

3. TDI 2006 RESULTS

3.1 TDI 2006 scores and global rankings

TDI 2006 provides scores and rankings for 123 countries. Table 1 shows individual country scores and rankings for TDI 2006, InputMI 2006 and OutcomeMI 2006. Appendix 4 compares scores for refined TDI 2005 (i.e. the new version of the index incorporating the new indicators and the expanded sample of countries) with TDI 2006.

The United States holds the top position in TDI 2006, followed by Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom. Developed economies hold the top positions, with the exception of Singapore, which holds fifth place. The following pairs of countries have equal TDI scores and ranks: Japan and Sweden, France and Norway, and Canada and Switzerland. Southern European countries are at the bottom of the top 30. Five developing countries are in the top 30 performers. Besides Singapore, these include the Republic of Korea (No. 21), China (No. 25), Malaysia (No. 27) and Thailand (No. 29).

At the other extreme, all the bottom 20 countries are either LDCs (14 countries) or sub-Saharan African countries or both, except for the Syrian Arab Republic (No. 105) and Yemen (No. 117) in the Middle East and North African region. More specifically, nine of the bottom 10 are sub-Saharan African countries, seven of which are LDCs. Indeed, only two African countries – South Africa (No. 47) and Mauritius (No. 50) – are among the top 50. This indicates the severity of problems confronting LDCs and sub-Saharan African countries in integrating trade and development.

China and India have become important players in the world economy following two decades of impressive growth in their respective economies and trade levels. China now holds 25th place in the TDI ranking.²⁷ India, on the other hand, started its economic reforms in the early 1990s and has a long way to go to catch up with China in TDI. Its relatively lower rank of 86 reflects both the problems which it must still confront and its still unrealized potential. An in-depth analysis of TDI components reveals the associated problems and potential that countries face.

3.2 TDI scores and rankings: regional patterns

TDI 2006, InputMI2006 and OutcomeMI2006 are grouped according to eight regional groupings to account for the inter-country differences as follows: East Asia and the Pacific (13 countries), Europe and Central Asia (19 countries), Latin America and the Caribbean (20 countries), Middle East and North Africa (18 countries), North America (two countries), South Asia (4 countries), sub-Saharan Africa (33 countries) and Western Europe (14 countries).²⁸

Figure 2 shows the TDI2006, InputMI2006 and OutcomeMI2006 scores and rankings for the eight country groups. Among developing country groupings, East Asia and Pacific countries are leading, followed by Middle East and North Africa countries, and Latin America and Caribbean countries. The scores of sub-Saharan African and South Asian countries are comparable and lag substantially behind other regions. Western Europe and North America, not surprisingly, lead the pack by a substantial margin.

China's improved rank of 27 in the refined version of TDI 2005 compared with the rank of 51 recorded in DCIT-TDI 2005 reflects the changes in the system of indicators since the earlier version.

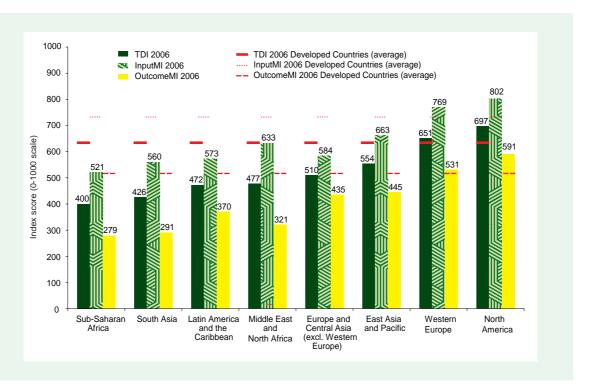
The country and regional classifications used in this publication are based on the World Bank's country classification system (World Bank, 2005).

Table 1. Trade and Development Index 2006: global rankings

IDI		Ē	InputMI	OutcomeMI	Ī		Ī	InputMI	OutcomeMI	TDI		Ē	InputMI	OutcomeMI
rank		score	rank	rank	rank		score	rank	rank	rank		score	rank	rank
2006	Country	2006	2006	2006	2006	Country	2006	2006	2006	2006	Country	2006	2006	2006
_	United States	743	_	-	42	Latvia	517	29	33	83	Algeria	436	49	86
2	Germany	969	4	2	43	Bahrain	511	24	88	83	United Rep. of Tanzania	436	92	78
က	Denmark	691	7	9	4	Costa Rica	503	42	53	85	Botswana	434	39	115
4	United Kingdom	682	2	4	4	Viet Nam	503	20	38	98	India	433	09	94
2	Singapore	675	က	1	46	Albania	495	22	47	98	Lebanon	433	110	62
9	Japan	899	10	2	47	Mexico	493	51	20	88	Lesotho	432	88	85
9	Sweden	899	12	ဇ	47	South Africa	493	35	84	88	Papua New Guinea	432	104	72
00	France	664	10	9	49	Bolivia	491	46	09	83	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep.	432	96	80
00	Norway	664	7	œ	20	Azerbaijan	490	22	49	91	Senegal	429	69	93
10	Canada	650	14	10	20	Mauritius	490	40	89	92	Rwanda	425	86	83
10	Switzerland	650	o	12	52	Colombia	488	61	48	93	Guatemala	423	98	06
12	Belgium	642	21	6	54	Argentina	486	78	43	93	Iran, Islamic Republic of	423	63	66
12	Iceland	642	œ	15	54	Brazil	486	72	45	92	Morocco	420	92	101
14	Finland	989	16	13	54	Romania	486	93	37	96	Ghana	412	115	75
15	Ireland	630	9	22	26	Armenia	485	80	42	26	Egypt	407	61	112
16	Australia	628	16	15	22	Belarus	484	101	34	26	Malawi	407	110	88
17	Austria	627	19	14	28	Russian Federation	483	98	41	66	Mozambique	404	106	92
18	New Zealand	623	13	18	28	Uruguay	483	81	44	100	Togo	401	26	96
19	Spain	619	15	19	09	Jordan	478	42	80	101	Mali	398	29	117
20	Israel	610	18	23	09	Sri Lanka	478	48	20	102	Bangladesh	397	86	101
21	Italy	299	26	17	62	Georgia	475	73	51	103	Pakistan	395	98	109
21	Republic of Korea	299	20	27	63	Peru	474	54	99	103	Zimbabwe	395	123	82
23	Portugal	593	22	29	63	Philippines	474	71	54	105	Syrian Arab Republic	392	113	92
24	Slovenia	583	29	20	9	Moldova	473	103	40	105	Chad	392	83	113
25	China	277	30	20	99	Indonesia	468	73	26	107	Côte d'Ivoire	387	9/	119
56	Czech Republic	260	34	28	29	Guyana	465	77	22	107	Mauritania	387	110	101
27	Malaysia	556	25	46	89	Honduras	464	28	74	109	Burkina Faso	386	91	116
28	Greece	222	33	34	89	El Salvador	464	29	63	110	Benin	384	94	114
58	Malta	551	23	22	20	Ecuador	461	82	25	111	Burundi	382	119	91
59	Thailand	551	36	36	71	Saudi Arabia	429	31	111	112	Central African Republic	381	108	108
31	Hungary	539	44	25	72	Tunisia	455	25	98	112	Zambia	381	114	103
32	Poland	237	41	31	73	Oman	453	38	107	114	Ethiopia	379	106	110
33	Estonia	536	47	24	73	Turkey	453	75	73	115	Cameroon	373	117	26
34	Slovakia	527	20	29	75	Cambodia	452	06	61	116	Guinea	372	116	105
32	Lithuania	526	53	25	92	Jamaica	449	84	71	117	Yemen, Rep.	370	29	123
37	Chile	522	32	29	92	Madagascar	449	88	89	118	Angola	364	121	104
37	Panama	522	37	51	78	Uganda	446	78	80	118	Congo, Democratic Rep.	364	120	105
37	Ukraine	522	45	39	79	Dominican Republic	443	92	99	120	Niger	362	112	118
39	United Arab Emirates	521	28	92	79	Nicaragua	443	64	87	121	Nigeria	320	105	121
36	Kuwait	521	27	77	81	Kenya	441	100	63	122	Guinea-Bissau	339	121	120
41	Bulgaria	520	22	32	82	Paraguay	440	101	99	123	Sudan	326	118	122
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Note: TDI scores have been rounded to the nearest whole number but the ranking corresponds to values including decimals. The higher score indicates improvement in TDI, InputMI and OutcomeMI.

Figure 2. Regional pattern in TDI 2006, InputMI 2006 and OutcomeMI 2006 scores



Note: See appendix 1 for regional groupings.

An overall analysis of the TDI components reveals that the relatively high score of East Asia and Pacific countries reflects high average scores for components of both InputMI (especially in human capital, physical infrastructure, financial intermediation, domestic finance, institutional quality and macroeconomic stability) and of OutcomeMI (especially trade performance). Sub-Saharan African and South Asian countries lag behind other developing countries on almost all components, a rare exception being trade performance for South Asia (figure 3).

Latin American countries have a relatively lower indicator for physical infrastructure, but have other InputMI and OutcomeMI components that do not diverge especially sharply from those for all developing countries. For Middle Eastern and North African countries, the scores for the human capital and economic structure components are relatively high, while the scores for macroeconomic stability, openness to trade and foreign market access are similar to the scores those for all developing countries.

Another look at the regional patterns among the five regional groupings reveal some interesting features: (a) Middle Eastern and North African countries have performed better than other regions in human capital, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, East Asia and the Pacific, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia; (b) East Asia and the Pacific outperforms other regions in several components, including physical infrastructure, domestic finance component, international finance, economic structure, macroeconomic stability, openness to trade, market access, trade performance and economic and social well-being; (c) the Middle East and North Africa scores highest in financial intermediation; (d) South Asia leads in institutional quality, followed by sub-Saharan Africa; and (e) Latin America and the Caribbean scores second in financial intermediation, environmental sustainability, openness to trade, and economic and social well-being. However, final

Figure 3. Regional pattern in TDI 2006 components



results vary depending on the weights of components that make up the TDI (see figure A1). Among InputMI components, international finance gets the most weight, followed by financial intermediation, and then institutional quality, macroeconomic sustainability, physical infrastructure, domestic finance, openness to trade, foreign market access, human capital, economic structure and environmental sustainability. In OutcomeMI components, economic and social well-being gets about 1.6 times higher weight (see appendix 5 for disaggregated scores on dimensions, components and input and outcome measures).

3.3 Major emerging economies: TDI scores and rankings

An UNCTAD (2007a) study shows that developing countries' participation in world trade has dramatically increased in the last two decades. Several developing countries and countries with economies in transition have become major players in international economic relations, and have achieved sustainable economic growth over the past several years. Seven major emerging economies (E7) have been selected for special study here: Brazil, China, India, Republic of Korea, Mexico, the Russian Federation and South Africa.²⁹ In 2004, the E7 countries constituted about 45 per cent of the world's population, contributed about 26.50 per cent of world's exports of goods and services, and their combined GDP growth has been higher than the world average during the past decade.

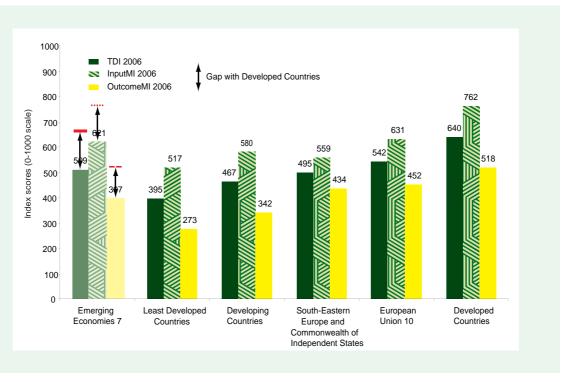


Figure 4. TDI scores in E7 and other regions

A further discussion on this can be found in the Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to UNCTAD XII (UNCTAD, 2007a), available at: http://www.unctad.org/en/docs//td413_en.pdf. See also UNCTAD (2007b) and Basu (2007b).

In comparing E7 countries to developed countries, the EU10, South-Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, developing countries as a whole and LDCs, some interesting facts are revealed about the convergence of these countries. Figure 4 presents the TDI 2006, InputMI2006 and OutcomeMI2006 scores for six country groups. On average, E7 countries have better TDI 2006 scores than other developing countries. Moreover, their score has already surpassed that of South-Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the gap between their score and that of EU10 countries is not large. A similar pattern can be obtained from the InputMI scores, though not for the OutputMI scores. This suggests that, even when E7 countries have done well on input measures, further sustained improvement of socio-economic policies is still required.

1000 TDI 2006 TDI 2006 Developed Countries (average) InputMI 2006 InputMI 2006 Developed Countries (average) 900 OutcomeMI 2006 Developed Countries (average) OutcomeMI 2006 800 738 676 700 659 Index score (0-1000 scale) 576 600 500 400 300 200 100 0 Brazil China India Republic of Mexico Russian South Africa Korea Federation

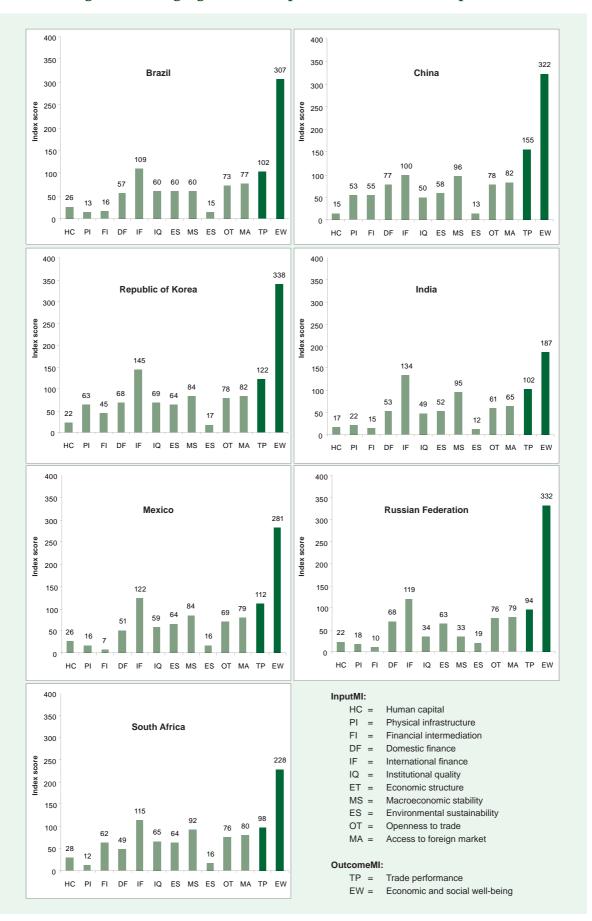
Figure 5. TDI scores in emerging economies

Within the E7 group, there are significant variations (figure 5). An overall analysis of the TDI, InputMI and OutcomeMI places the Republic of Korea at the top of the list, followed by China, Mexico, South Africa, Brazil, the Russian Federation and India. The Republic of Korea leads due to high average scores for InputMI. China lags behind the Republic of Korea in TDI and InputMI, but has the highest score for OutcomeMI. India's scores still lag behind those of the rest of the E7 countries for TDI and OutcomeMI, though for InputMI its score is above those of Brazil and the Russian Federation. The gaps between InputMI and OutputMI are especially large for Mexico and South Africa.

A comparative analysis can also be carried out for the components of TDI 2006 for the E7 countries (figure 6). For human capital, South Africa scores highest, followed by Brazil, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, India and China.

For physical infrastructure, the Republic of Korea, China and India score relatively high, while South Africa lags behind. For financial intermediation, South Africa leads, while Mexico scores lowest. China obtained the highest score and South Africa the lowest score on the domestic finance measure. Interestingly, for international finance, the score

Figure 6. Emerging economies pattern in TDI 2006 components



of India, which has tightly controlled inward capital movements, is bettered only by that of the Republic of Korea. For institutional quality, the Republic of Korea scores highly, while the scores of China, India and the Russian Federation lag; a similar pattern can be seen for economic structure, reflecting the continuing importance for the latter countries' agricultural sectors. China and India outperformed other E7 countries for macroeconomic stability, but for environmental sustainability, their scores are the lowest. The scores for openness to trade point to the extent to which the Republic of Korea and China have opened up their economies, while that for India and its score for market access are consistent with the still-cautious openness of its economy. Among the OutcomeMI, China has the highest score for trade performance components, and the Russian Federation the lowest. The Republic of Korea has the top score for economic and social well-being, and India the lowest.

Although there are some variations among different components in E7 countries, the above results indicate that they have an overall balance in most of the areas of InputMI and OutcomeMI components, which have provided strong impetus for their growing importance in the world economy. Similar types of analysis of different regions and groups of countries show that, in general, countries with balanced performance among different components tend to obtain better results in InputMI and OutcomeMI.

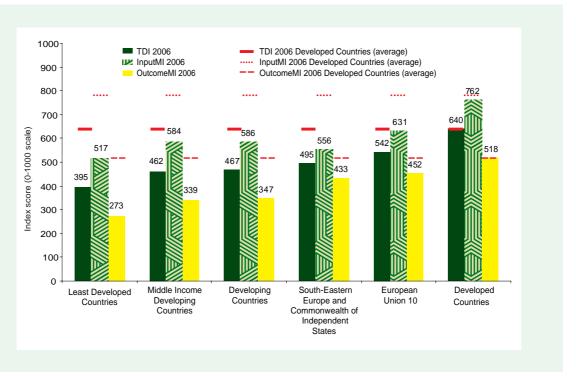
3.4 Benchmarking: TDI, InputMI and OutcomeMI scores

One of the objectives of the TDI exercise is to identify gaps among country groups that point to policy options to overcome bottlenecks to trade and development. To enable benchmarking, countries are aggregated into three groups: (a) developing countries (according to the United Nations definition); (b) South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States; and (c) developed countries (EU10, EU15 plus other OECD countries). Within the first group, two sub-groups are identified middle-income developing countries (MIDs) and LDCs.

The global overview of the TDI 2006 in figure 7 shows that there is still a considerable gap between developing countries (with average TDI 2006 of 467) and developed countries (with average TDI 2006 of 640). A similar pattern can be observed for InputMI 2006 and OutcomeMI 2006 scores. Furthermore, EU10 and South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States countries have better scores than developing countries for TDI 2006. In the case of South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States countries, the difference reflects the scores for OutcomeMI 2006, since InputMI 2006 is higher for developing countries.

However, there is still a large gap between the OutcomeMI 2006 of EU10 and developed countries, on the one hand, and that of developing countries, on the other. The scores of MID countries for TDI, InputMI and OutcomeMI are close to those of developing countries as a whole. Finally, TDI 2006, InputMI 2006 and OutcomeMI 2006 of LDCs are all substantially below those for the other country groupings in figure 7.

Figure 7. Benchmarking TDI



Note: See appendix 1 for regional groupings.

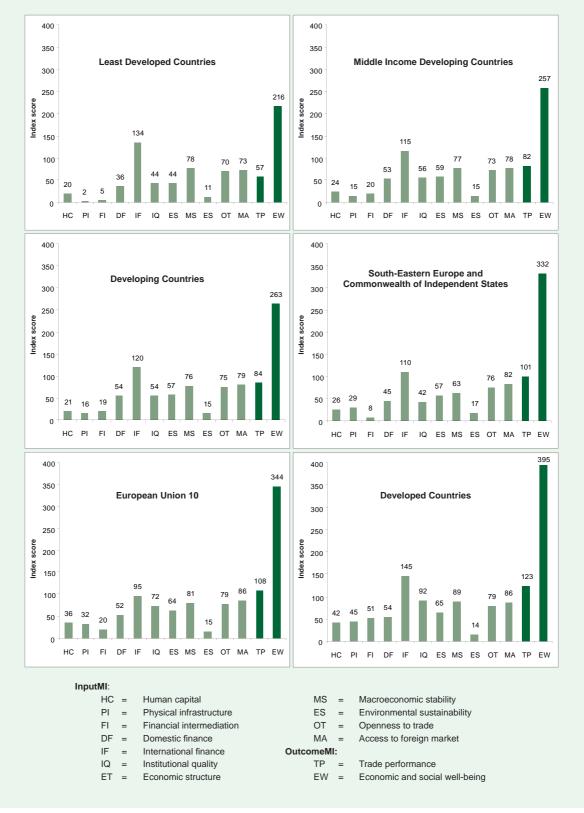
The average scores for these groups and sub-groups are displayed in figure 8. Disaggregated scores for InputMI and OutcomeMI components (figure 8) show that developing countries have achieved scores not far from those of developed countries in a number of areas, such as domestic finance, economic structure, macroeconomic stability, environmental sustainability and openness to trade. However, there is still a substantial gap between the two groups in most other areas, especially human capital, physical infrastructure, financial intermediation, institutional quality, trade performance and economic and social well-being.

Figure 8 also indicates that the scores of developing countries surpass or are close to those of EU10 countries for domestic finance, international finance, environmental sustainability, financial intermediation, economic structure, macroeconomic stability, openness to trade and market access. Nevertheless, there are still significant gaps between the two groups for human capital, physical infrastructure, institutional quality, trade performance and economic and social well-being.

The disaggregated analysis also shows that the different groups of countries are relatively closer to one another in respect of openness to trade, ranging from the LDCs' score of 70 to that of developed and EU10 countries of 79. In other words, most economies are now relatively comparable with respect to openness. Yet the differences in other components indicate the limits to what openness alone can achieve in the absence of other key determinants of trade development evolution. This is especially evident in the large gaps between the scores of the different groups of developing countries and those of South-Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, EU10 and developed countries for trade performance and economic and social well-being.

The scores for access to foreign markets of developed countries and EU10 (86) are above those of the developing country group (79). This could be due in part to tariff escalation, existence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs in developed countries' tariff schedules applied to developing countries. However, the lowest scores for developing countries are due to some extent to the persistence of relatively high tariff barriers applied

Figure 8. Benchmarking TDI components across country groups



to products of export interest to other developing countries, which are in the process of being reduced in South-South regional trade agreements and Global System of Trade Preferences negotiations.³⁰

Developed countries' scores for OutcomeMI 2007 indicate important gaps between developed countries and the rest of world. The score of developed countries for economic and social well-being (395) exceeds that of EU10 countries by 51 points and that of developing countries by 132 points. The gap persists for the trade performance component, where the scores for EU10 and developed countries, 108 and 123, are both well above that of developing countries (84).

The discussion of benchmarking concept also brings into question the issue of tariff and non-tariff barriers for those developing countries in exporting commodities. The developed countries discriminate against developing countries' products through tariff escalation and other forms to protect the interests of their domestic industry.

3.5 Climbing the TDI ladder: a comparison of results in 2005³¹ and 2006

The path through time of TDI, InputMI and OutcomeMI can show the extent of improvements and help to identify their causes. Here too, the scores of developed countries serve as useful benchmarks. As noted before, TDI 2005 and TDI 2006 were constructed on three-year averages between 2000-2002 and 2003-2005 respectively.

Figure 9 shows that TDI scores have improved in all the regions, with the exception of a marginal decline for North America. TDI scores have risen the most (12 points each) in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa. Nevertheless, this improvement still leaves a huge gap between sub-Saharan Africa and North America.

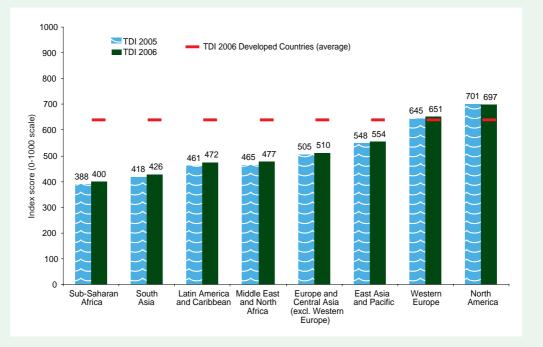


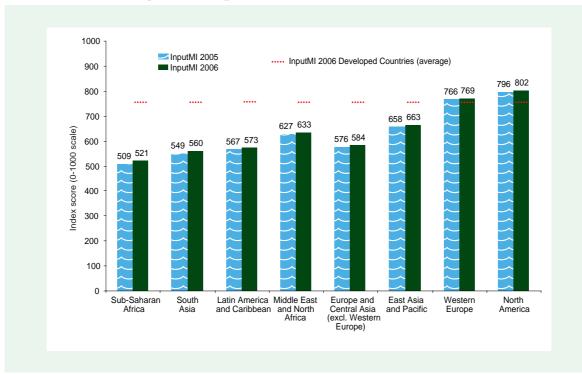
Figure 9. TDI scores in 2005 and 2006

³⁰ See Cernat et al. (2003) and Cordoba et al. (2004) for quantitative evidence.

TDI 2005 scores and rankings in DCIT-TDI 2005 are not comparable with TDI 2005 and TDI rankings in the current publication due to changes in composing indicators, computational approach and country coverage.

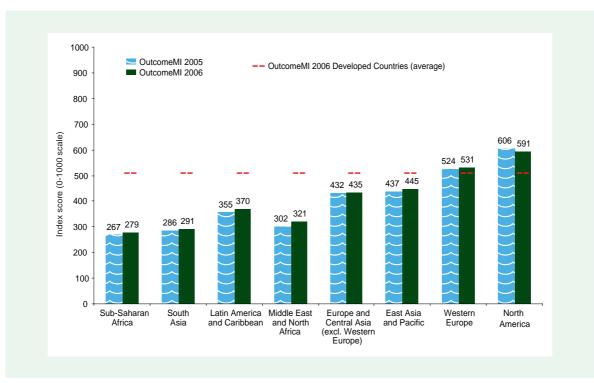
The improvement in TDI scores has been accompanied by improvements in InputMI for all regions and improvements in OutcomeMI for all regions, with the exception of a slight decline for North America (figures 10 and 11).

Figure 10. InputMI score in 2005 and 2006



Note: See appendix 1 for regional groupings.

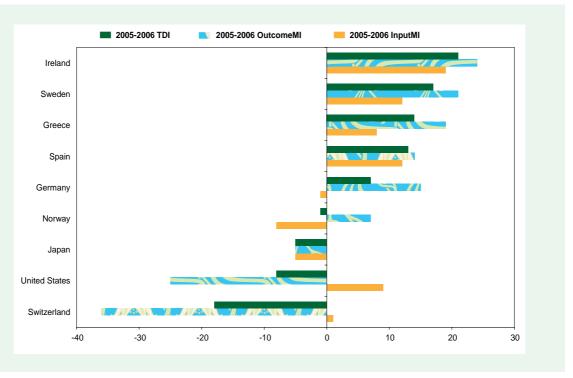
Figure 11. OutcomeMI score in 2005 and 2006



The reductions in the range between the lowest scores (sub-Saharan Africa) and the highest (North America) suggest that there has been at least some climbing up the ladder of trade and development during the early years of the new millennium. A country-level analysis of TDI scores over the two years fleshes out this picture further.

Among developed countries (OECD and EU15), Switzerland has shown the largest fall in TDI score from TDI 2005 scores, followed by the United States, Japan and Norway (Figure 12). This decline in TDI can be attributed to lower scores for OutcomeMI in these countries, except in Norway. Japan has experienced a decline both in input and outcome measures, while Switzerland and the United States have shown a rise in InputMI.

Figure 12. Climbing the TDI ladder: pattern in developed countries



Note: 2005-2006: change in indices scores from 2005.

All the EU15 countries have registered an overall improvement over the years, with Ireland leading the pack, followed by Sweden, Greece, Spain and Germany. More interestingly, all five of these EU15 countries scored higher both in InputMI and OutcomeMI score, except Germany, whose InputMI score slightly declined.

The five developing countries with the largest falls in TDI between 2005 and 2006 are Botswana, Jamaica, Uruguay, Cameroon and the Syrian Arab Republic (figure 13). In all five of these countries, InputMI has declined significantly, with the largest decline in the Syrian Arab Republic. In Uruguay, Cameroon and the Syrian Arab Republic, these declines were partly offset by increases in OutcomeMI.

The four developing countries with the largest improvements in TDI scores are Ecuador, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Oman and Honduras. Their climbing up the TDI ladder can again be attributed to improvements in both InputMI and OutcomeMI. Of course, as noted, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Oman are key players in international trade of energy exports, and could contribute to the performance of these countries.

2005-2006 TDI 2005-2006 OutcomeMI 2005-2006 InputMI Ecuador Iran, Islamic Rep. of Oman Honduras Syrian Arab Rep. Cameroon Uruguay Jamaica Botswana -60 -40 20 60

Figure 13. Climbing the TDI ladder: pattern in developing countries

Note: 2005-2006: change in indices scores from 2005.

Although the 26 LDCs in the report occupy most of the places at the bottom of the TDI rankings, there were some success stories (figure 14).

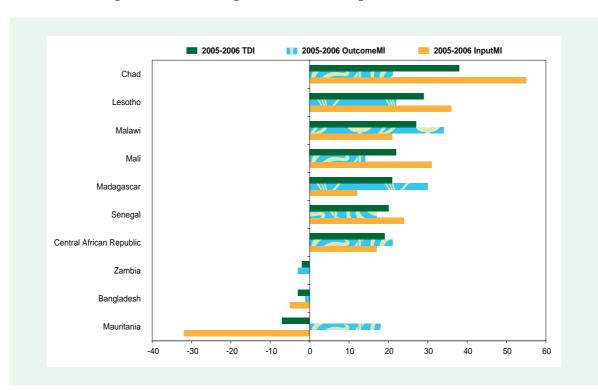


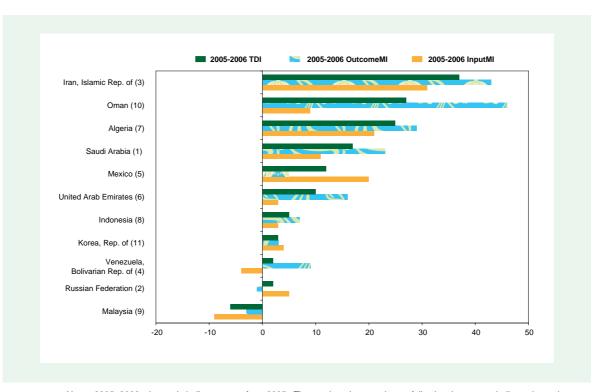
Figure 14. Climbing the TDI ladder: pattern in LDCs

Note: 2005–2006: change in indices scores from 2005.

Only three LDCs – Mauritania, Bangladesh, and Zambia – have experienced a fall in TDI scores, due mainly to lower InputMI scores in 2006. The remaining LDCs in the 2006 sample registered higher scores. The top climbers among LDCs are (in ascending order): Chad, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Madagascar, Senegal and the Central African Republic. All seven countries have shown improvement in both InputMI and OutputMI, pointing to the benefits of a balanced approach in policies towards trade and development. In classifying criteria for LDCs, UNCTAD includes the economic vulnerability index (EVI), based on indicators of: (a) the instability of agricultural production; (b) the instability of exports of goods and services; (c) the economic importance of non-traditional activities (share of manufacturing and modern services in GDP); (d) merchandise export concentration; and (e) the handicap of economic smallness (as measured through the population in logarithmic form). It can therefore be readily seen that some of the concepts of EVI are already included in the TDI framework. Therefore, a comprehensive LDCs story should be analysed not just through EVI and other criteria; the climbing up in TDI framework may be used for the LDCs' graduation debate.³²

Another group of developing and transition economies whose TDI is of special interest are exporters of energy.³³ Among these countries, all except Malaysia have TDI scores higher for 2006 than for 2005 (figure 15).

Figure 15. Climbing the TDI ladder: pattern in energy exporting developing and transition economies



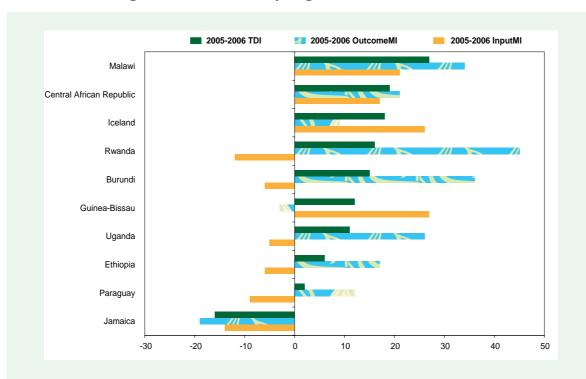
Note: 2005–2006: change in indices scores from 2005. The numbers in parentheses following the country indicate the ranking in terms of value of energy products.

³² For further information see http://r0.unctad.org/ldcs/LDCs/index.html.

The 11 countries are included only if their value of energy exports (The Standard International Trade Classification Revision 3), Chapter 3 for Mineral fuel/lubricants which includes coal, petroleum, gas, and electric current) is \$10 billion or more on an average for the period 2003–2005. There are 24 countries in the list, including (in descending order of value of energy exports) Saudi Arabia, the Russian Federation, Canada, Norway, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Mexico, the United Arab Emirates, Singapore, the United States, Australia, Algeria, Belgium, Indonesia, Qatar, Germany, Malaysia, China, Kazakhstan, France, Oman and the Republic of Korea.

Seven countries with improved TDI scores had larger increases in OutcomeMI than in InputMI; the exceptions were Mexico, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation.

Figure 16. Climbing the TDI ladder: pattern in commodity-dependent countries



Note: 2005-2006: change in indices scores from 2005.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela registered a decline in InputMI and the Russian Federation a small drop in OutcomeMI. The decline in the TDI for Malaysia, which nonetheless enjoys the highest rank among developing countries, is due to falls in both InputMI and OutcomeMI. It should be noted that three E7 countries are included among the energy exporters.

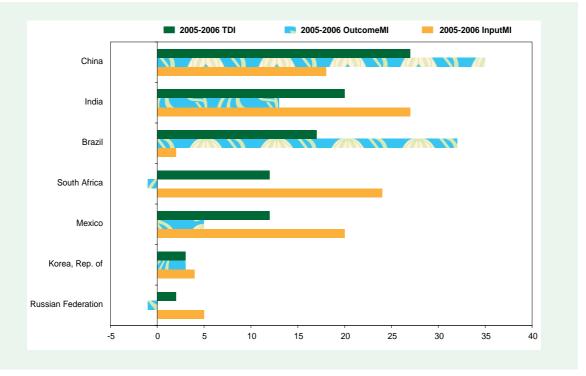
The TDI is also computed for commodity-dependent economies of the world.³⁴ Here again, among the top 10 commodity-dependent countries, with the exception of Jamaica, TDI scores are higher for 2006 than for 2005 (figure 16).

All seven emerging economies (E7) have shown a rise in TDI scores between 2005 and 2006 (figure 17). Improvements are also evident in both their InputMI and OutcomeMI, except for Russian Federation and South Africa. Among E7 countries, China has achieved the highest increase in its TDI, followed by India, but the increases are also substantial for the other members of this group, except for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea.

There are 10 countries in South-Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States groupings, including the Russian Federation, but not discussed below as was included in E7 countries. These countries are also classified as the countries with economies in transition. Seven countries in this group have achieved positive improvements in TDI scores as compared to 2005. Romania has the highest increase, followed by Azerbaijan and Albania, among others (see Figure 18). However, Armenia and Georgia

³⁴ Commodity dependence is defined as the share of top 3 exports of countries during the period of 1998-2000. For further information, see UNCTAD 2004b.

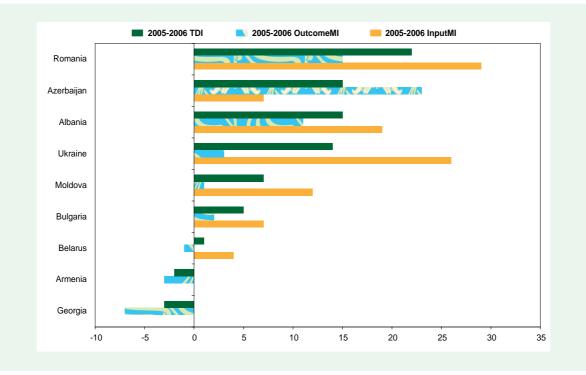
Figure 17. Climbing the TDI ladder: pattern in E7 countries



Note: 2005-2006: change in indices scores from 2005.

have registered a decline in TDI score compared to TDI 2005. Romania and Ukraine have shown the highest improvements in InputMI scores, while Azerbaijan and Romania climb up in OutcomeMI score. Belarus showed a decline in InputMI, while OutcomeMI scores improved since 2005.

Figure 18. Climbing the TDI ladder: pattern in countries with economies in transition



Note: 2005–2006: change in indices scores from 2005.

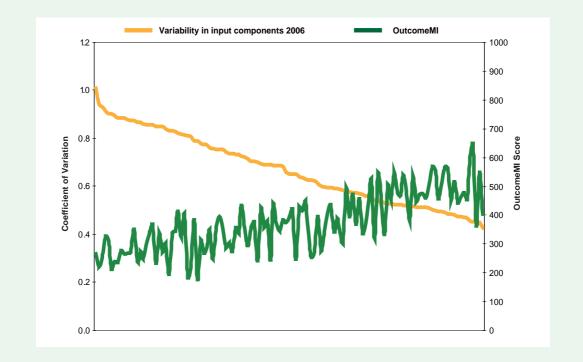
The Russian Federation is not included, as it has already been discussed in E7 country groupings.

Therefore, the above analysis of TDI in two periods helps us to identify the improvements of national scores, as well as InputMI and OutcomeMI. In this way, TDI provides an in-depth look at the national level strength and weakness of structural, institutional and policy aspects of countries, and their impact on trade and development.

3.6 TDI components and variability

A key result of the TDI 2006 analysis is that the countries with the best OutcomeMI also tend to score uniformly highly at the level of individual components in InputMI. Countries with the best scores in OutcomeMI display a low variability of scores among the 11 components of InputMI. In other words, the observed tendency is that the variability in the components of InputMI decreases with higher OutcomeMI scores. The highest variability is found among countries with the bottom ten OutcomeMI. This relationship is shown in figure 19. Therefore, the better-performing countries indicate consistency of input and outcome performances across all indicators.

Figure 19. OutcomeMI scores and input component variability in 2006



Note: See appendix 5.

A policy implication of this relationship is that disproportionate emphasis on a limited number of objectives such as trade liberalization is likely to yield only marginal results. At a national level, countries need to follow an effective and coherent framework that allows designing successful strategies for trade and development. Moreover, a country could emphasize simultaneously the different individual input components of TDI with the aim of reducing variation among them. In other words, for trade and development success, countries need to address multiple development goals within a coherent overall national trade and development strategy.

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Appendix 1. List of countries in the TDI 2006 sample

TDI rank 2006	Country	Country code	Region	Group
1	United States	USA	North America	Developed Countries
2	Germany	DEU	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
3	Denmark	DNK	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
4	United Kingdom	GBR	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
5	Singapore	SGP	East Asia and Pacific	Developing Countries
6	Japan	JPN	East Asia and Pacific	Developed Countries
6	Sweden	SWE	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
8	France	FRA	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
8	Norway	NOR	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
10	Canada	CAN	North America	Developed Countries
10	Switzerland	CHE	Western Europe	Developed Countries
12	Belgium	BEL	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
12	Iceland	ISL	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
14	Finland	FIN	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
15	Ireland	IRL	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
16	Australia	AUS	East Asia and Pacific	Developed Countries
17	Austria	AUT	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
18	New Zealand	NZL	East Asia and Pacific	Developed Countries
19	Spain	ESP	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
20	Israel	ISR	Middle East and North Africa	Developed Countries
21	Italy	ITA	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
21	Republic of Korea	KOR	East Asia and Pacific	Seven Emerging Economies (E7)
23	Portugal	PRT	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
24	Slovenia	SVN	Europe and Central Asia	European Union Countries (EU10)
25	China	CHN	East Asia and Pacific	Seven Emerging Economies (E7)
26	Czech Republic	CZE	Europe and Central Asia	European Union Countries (EU10)
27	Malaysia	MYS	East Asia and Pacific	Developing Countries
28	Greece	GRC	Western Europe	European Union Countries (EU15)
29	Thailand	THA	East Asia and Pacific	Developing Countries
29	Malta	MLT	Middle East and North Africa	European Union Countries (EU10)
31	Hungary	HUN	Europe and Central Asia	European Union Countries (EU10)

Appendix 1. List of countries in the TDI 2006 sample (continued)

TDI rank 2006	Country	Country code	Region	Group
32	Poland	POL	Europe and Central Asia	European Union Countries (EU10)
33	Estonia	EST	Europe and Central Asia	European Union Countries (EU10)
34	Slovakia	SVK	Europe and Central Asia	European Union Countries (EU10)
35	Lithuania	LTU	Europe and Central Asia	European Union Countries (EU10)
37	Chile	CHL	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
37	Panama	PAN	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
37	Ukraine	UKR	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
39	Kuwait	KWT	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
39	United Arab Emirates	ARE	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
41	Bulgaria	BGR	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States*
42	Latvia	LVA	Europe and Central Asia	European Union Countries (EU10)
43	Bahrain	BHR	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
44	Costa Rica	CRI	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
44	Viet Nam	VNM	East Asia and Pacific	Developing Countries
46	Albania	ALB	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
47	Mexico	MEX	Latin America and Caribbean	Seven Emerging Economies (E7)
47	South Africa	ZAF	Sub-Saharan Africa	Seven Emerging Economies (E7)
49	Bolivia	BOL	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
50	Mauritius	MUS	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
50	Azerbaijan	AZE	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
52	Colombia	COL	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
54	Argentina	ARG	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
54	Brazil	BRA	Latin America and Caribbean	Seven Emerging Economies (E7)
54	Romania	ROM	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States*
56	Armenia	ARM	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
57	Belarus	BLR	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
58	Uruguay	URY	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
58	Russian Federation	RUS	Europe and Central Asia	Seven Emerging Economies (E7)
60	Jordan	JOR	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries

Appendix 1. List of countries in the TDI 2006 sample (continued)

TDI rank 2006	Country	Country code	Region	Group
60	Sri Lanka	LKA	South Asia	Developing Countries
62	Georgia	GEO	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
63	Peru	PER	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
63	Philippines	PHL	East Asia and Pacific	Developing Countries
65	Moldova	MDA	Europe and Central Asia	South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
66	Indonesia	IDN	East Asia and Pacific	Developing Countries
67	Guyana	GUY	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
68	El Salvador	SLV	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
68	Honduras	HND	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
70	Ecuador	ECU	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
71	Saudi Arabia	SAU	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
72	Tunisia	TUN	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
73	Oman	OMN	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
73	Turkey	TUR	Europe and Central Asia	Developing Countries
75	Cambodia	KHM	East Asia and Pacific	Least Developed Countries
76	Jamaica	JAM	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
76	Madagascar	MDG	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
78	Uganda	UGA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
79	Dominican Republic	DOM	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
79	Nicaragua	NIC	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
81	Kenya	KEN	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
82	Paraguay	PRY	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
83	Algeria	DZA	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
83	United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
85	Botswana	BWA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
86	Lebanon	LBN	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
86	India	IND	South Asia	Seven Emerging Economies (E7)
89	Lesotho	LSO	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
89	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	VEN	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
89	Papua New Guinea	PNG	East Asia and Pacific	Least Developed Countries
91	Senegal	SEN	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
92	Rwanda	RWA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
93	Guatemala	GTM	Latin America and Caribbean	Developing Countries
93	Islamic Republic of Iran	IRN	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
95	Morocco	MAR	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
96	Chad	GHA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
97	Egypt	EGY	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
97	Malawi	MWI	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
99	Mozambique	MOZ	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
100	Togo	TGO	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
101	Mali	MLI	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries

Appendix 1. List of countries in the TDI 2006 sample (concluded)

TDI rank 2006	Country	Country code	Region	Group
102	Bangladesh	BGD	South Asia	Least Developed Countries
103	Pakistan	PAK	South Asia	Developing Countries
103	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
105	Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	Middle East and North Africa	Developing Countries
105	Chad	TCD	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
107	Côte d'Ivoire	CIV	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
107	Mauritania	MRT	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
109	Burkina Faso	BFA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
110	Benin	BEN	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
111	Burundi	BDI	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
112	Central African Republic	CAF	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
112	Zambia	ZMB	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
114	Ethiopia	ETH	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
115	Cameroon	CMR	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
116	Guinea	GIN	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
117	Yemen	YEM	Middle East and North Africa	Least Developed Countries
118	Angola	AGO	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
118	Democratic Republic of the Congo	ZAR	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
120	Niger	NER	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
121	Nigeria	NGA	Sub-Saharan Africa	Developing Countries
122	Guinea-Bissau	GNB	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries
123	Sudan	SDN	Sub-Saharan Africa	Least Developed Countries

Note: Regions are based on World Bank classification, and groups (Developing Countries, South-Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States, Least Developed Countries) follow United Nations classification.

- European Union Member States before 2004 are referred to as EU15.
- European Union Member States that acceded in 2004 are referred to as EU10.
- Seven Emerging Economies are referred to as E7.
- * EU member since January 2007.

Appendix 2. Computational approach

A. Rationale

As discussed in DCIT-TDI 2005, a computational approach that could account for interactions among the constituent components of TDI was adopted. For this purpose, the methodology used in Nagar-Basu (2002) was selected to compute a composite index based on principal component analysis.³⁵ The TDI is the sum of two indices, which are in turn weighted sums of components, whose respective weights are estimated by the multivariate statistical technique of principal components analysis (PCA). Components are estimated through a PCA of normalized versions of the variables or indicators assumed to determine them.

The rationale for use of the PCA technique is that interactions and interdependence between the set of indicators selected as determinants of TDI can be taken into account. These indicators are chosen based on thorough theoretical and empirical scrutiny designed to capture the different processes underlying the TDI. Use of PCA also permits identification of the drivers of TDI.³⁶

The method of principal components was originated by Karl Pearson and Harold Hotelling to represent the correlation structure of a set of variables, and was pioneered by Richard Stone as a technique for measuring relationships among interdependent economic variables. The first step of the method is to assume that the index which is the object of the exercise, in this case TDI, is a conceptual/latent variable linearly dependent on a set of observable indicators or regressors, X_{j} , plus a disturbance term capturing error, e. Thus:

$$Index = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \dots + \beta_{\nu} X_{\nu} + e \tag{1}$$

where X_1, X_2, \dots, X_K is a set of indicators that are assumed to determine index.

The problem with estimating the coefficients of these equations through conventional regression analysis is that the β_j may not be properly defined or may be unstable as estimates of the influence of the X_j on Index owing to interdependence in the form of significant mutual correlations. The principal components, P_j , are estimated as a new set of variables through linear transformations of the X_j derived in such a way as to get around this problem. The P_j so generated are orthogonal and thus uncorrelated. The linear transformation is also chosen in such a way that, subject to a constraint on the coefficients determining the relationship to the X_j , P_1 accounts for the maximum variance in the X_j , P_2 is derived similarly, i.e. in such a way as to account for the maximum remaining variance of the X_j subject to the condition that it is also orthogonal to and thus uncorrelated with P_1 , And so on for the remaining P_j .

B. Normalization, reference values and estimation

An important element in the adopted methodology is the use of absolute reference values in the normalization procedure for components. This procedure uses maximum and minimum values of each indicator as reference values. Changes across periods in such indicators would otherwise make comparison of TDI scores somewhat hazardous. As one objective of TDI is to monitor the evolution the TDI and components of each country in the sample, the reference values were fixed. Some were fixed using reasonable values. For instance, in the case where shares are considered reasonable values, the minimum value is taken to be zero and the maximum 100 per cent. In some cases, shares go beyond 100 per cent, as, for example, in the case of the share of trade in GDP for small open economies. In that case and in any other case where extreme values could not be given any reasonable value, reference values were set proportionally to values observed in the first period. A proportionality coefficient equal to 1.5 was

See also Basu (2003) for further discussion.

³⁶ An alternative computational approach might have been factor analysis. However, this is less flexible for analysing the roles of the different variables determining relations between trade and development. This is because of its dependence on the positing of dependent and independent variables and the importance attributed to interlinkages in the choice of determinants rather than to prior conceptual considerations and empirical analysis.

adopted. Sensitivity analysis shows that TDI results obtained with different proportionality coefficients are strongly correlated, so that the choice of a specific coefficient has a negligible influence on estimates.

The P_i themselves are normalized by subtracting the minimum value of the particular value from its actual value and dividing it by the range, which is the difference between the maximum and minimum value of the selected indicators. So, for component *i* for a country *j*:

$$Cij$$
=(actual value _{ij} -minimum value _{ik})/(maximum value _{ik} -minimum value _{ik}) (2) where j and k are indices referring to countries j and k .

When necessary, the raw data have been transformed in such a way that normalized values equal to unity correspond to the best situation in the sample.

The variances of the P_i are equal to the variances of the X_i for which they are estimated to account, with the result that the P_i partition the total variance of the X_i . These variances can be shown to be equal to the eigenvalues of the correlation matrix of the original regressors. If these eigenvalues are denoted λ_{k} , the weights in the expression for TDI are the shares of the variances of the P_{i} in the total variance of $X_1, X_2...X_K$. Thus:

Index_i =
$$(\lambda_1 P_{1+} \lambda_2 P_2 \dots + \lambda_K P_k)/(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_K)$$
, where *i* refers to country *i* (3).

From the point of view of analysis of the drivers of TDI, the technique of PCA has the advantage that the process generating the principal components can be reversed. Thus, the linear transformation in the form of the matrix consisting of the coefficients of the P_i with respect to the X_k can be inverted to generate the values of the original indicators or regressors corresponding to the values of the principal components. It thus becomes possible to conduct an analysis of the influence of these indicators or regressors on the TDI.

C. Comparability of samples and estimates

The weights are attributed to the two indices of TDI components, InputMI and OutcomeMI, based on the statistical procedure used to estimate them. Since the weights are obtained from cross-section data, they may vary from year to year for the same sample of countries or from sample to sample for the same period. Increased country coverage is by definition an improvement. Marginal increases are unlikely to create any major problem for comparability. However, substantial increases would necessitate a recomputation of weights and of the whole index series. Country coverage has increased dramatically since the first version of TDI 2005 in DCIT-TDI 2005, from 110 countries to 123 countries. It is unlikely, considering current data availability, that the sample size could be further increased in the immediate future by a similar proportion, though the figure of 150 countries may be attainable over a longer period.

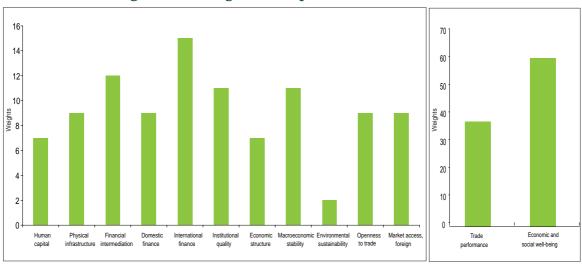
The most important source of incomparability is the systemic statistical properties of TDI components that affect the weighting. To avoid such incomparability, weights obtained in the first period – i.e. for InputMI 2005 and OutputMI 2005 – are assumed to be the reference weights and are applied to all successive periods. Adoption of such a restrictive assumption is motivated by the possibility of comparing TDI scores across years. Thus, TDI 2006 is computed using weights computed for TDI 2005. We also computed TDI 2006 using 2006 weights. We observe that the two results for TDI 2006 are strongly correlated, the coefficient of correlation being 0.987, which implies stability in statistical properties of the set of components. Nevertheless, in order to check the statistical coherence of weights, similar sensitivity analysis will be repeated for every future exercise.

The average weight is 9 per cent. The largest weight is obtained for the international finance component and is slightly more than 15 per cent. The smallest weight, obtained for environmental sustainability, is slightly more than 2 per cent. Weights reflect the systemic statistical properties of TDI components, higher weights being observed for components that are the most related to other components.³⁷

See Nagar and Basu (2004b) for discussion of the statistical properties of a composite index as estimate of a single latent variable.

Fixing reference values in the normalization of components (described earlier) and the components' weights allows full comparability of TDI scores for the same sample of countries across periods. As weights are normalized to obtain unity when summing them up, the maximum absolute InputMI, OutputMI and TDI score is 1,000, and the minimum score is zero. Maximum values could also be interpreted as weights. Indeed, as the unweighted component maximum value is 1,000, the weighted maximum value is simply equal to the weights attributed to each component times its unweighted maximum value. The weights of each of the InputMI and OutputMI components are the following:

Figure A1. Weights for InputMI and OutcomeMI



The major advantage of comparability is that it makes it possible to disentangle the relative from the absolute increases or decreases in scores for a specific country or group of countries. Changes in TDI scores across periods indicate the absolute evolution in performance, and changes in TDI rank across periods indicate relative evolution. The same type of analysis can be applied to InputMI and OutputMI scores. It is then straightforward to identify the components that are driving changes in the index for each country or group of countries. A higher value of the TDI reflects an improvement in the relationship between structural, institutional and trade policies with trade and development performance; lower value indicates a deterioration of the relationship and thus in ranking. Moreover, an increase (decrease) in TDI score through time indicates an improvement (decline) in trade and development performances compared with the base year of 2005.

Appendix 3. Components and indicators: definition and sources

Dimension	Component	Indicators	Definition and sources
Structural Human capital and Institutional Context (SIC)	Health expenditure (% of GDP)	Health expenditure per capita (% of GDP): Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid designated for health, but does not include provision of water and sanitation. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).	
		Education expenditure (% of GDP)	Education expenditure, public (% of GDP): Expenditure includes both capital expenditures (spending on construction, renovation, major repairs and heavy equipment or vehicles) and current expenditures (spending on goods and services that are consumed within the current year and would need to be renewed the following year). It covers such expenditures as staff salaries and benefits, contracted or purchased services, books and teaching materials, welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rents, telecommunications and travel. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
	Physical infrastructure	Paved roads (% of total roads)	Roads, paved (% of total roads): Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
	Air transport freight (million tons per km)	Air transport, freight (million tons per km): Air freight is the sum of the metric tons of freight, express and diplomatic bags carried on each flight stage (the operation of an aircraft from takeoff to its next landing) multiplied by the stage distance, by air carriers registered in the country. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).	
		Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 population)	Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people): Telephone lines connecting customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network. Data are presented per 1,000 people for the entire country. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
	Financial intermediation	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP): Domestic credit to the private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector in such forms as loans, purchases of non-equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries, these claims cannot be separated from credit to public enterprises. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).

Appendix 3. Components and indicators: definition and sources (continued)

Dimension	Component	Indicators	Definition and sources
	Domestic finance	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	Gross domestic savings (% of GDP): Gross domestic savings are calculated as GDP less final consumption expenditure (total consumption). The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
	International finance	Total external debt service (% of GNI)	Total external debt service (% of GNI): Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
		Short-term debt (% of total external debt)	Short-term debt (% of total external debt): Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
	Institutional quality	Regulatory quality	Regulatory quality (-2.5 to 2.5 scale, with higher score for better outcomes): Regulatory quality reflects government policies affecting business environment, including measures of the presence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or financial repression, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development. The World Bank, The Governance Matters Index 2006.
		Control of corruption	Control of corruption (-2.5 to 2.5 scale, with higher score for better outcomes): Control of corruption is an aggregate measure of the extent of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. This indicator, like the preceding rule of law indicator, is based on perceptions of corruption recorded in polls and surveys. The World Bank, The Governance Matters Index 2006.
	Economic structure	Agricultural value added (% of GDP)	Agricultural value added (% of GDP): Agriculture corresponds to International Standard Industrial Classification divisions 1to 5 and includes forestry, hunting and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification, revision 3. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).

Appendix 3. Components and indicators: definition and sources (continued)

Dimension	Component	Indicators	Definition and sources
	Macroeconomic stability	Consumer price index (annual %)	Consumer price index (annual %): Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
		Current account balance (% of GDP)	Current account balance (% of GDP): This is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net income (due to compensation of employees and investment), and net current transfers. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
	Environmental sustainability	Access to improved water (% of total population with reasonable access to water)	Water source (% of population with access): Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres per person per day from a source within one kilometre of the dwelling. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
		Access to improved sanitation (% of total population with adequate access to excreta disposal facilities)	Sanitation facilities (% of population with access): This refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
		GDP in PPP- terms per unit of energy use	Energy use: GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of the oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to 1995 constant international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a dollar has in the United States. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).
Trade policies and processes (TPP)	Openness to trade	Applied trade- weighted average tariff (%)	Weighted mean tariff: Average of effectively applied rates weighted by the total imports from trading partner countries. UNCTAD, Trade Analyses and Information System (TRAINS) database.

Appendix 3. Components and indicators: definition and sources (continued)

Dimension	Component	Indicators	Definition and sources
		Share of lines with national peaks (%)	Share of lines with international peaks: Share of lines in the tariff schedule with tariff rates that exceed 15 per cent. UNCTAD, TRAINS database.
		Share of lines with international peaks(%)	Share of lines with national peaks: Share of lines in the tariff schedule with tariff rates that exceed three times the average tariff. UNCTAD, TRAINS database.
		Share of lines with specific tariffs (%)	Share of lines with specific rates: Share of lines in the tariff schedule that are set on a per unit basis or that combine ad valorem and per unit rates. UNCTAD, TRAINS database.
	Access to foreign market	 Trade-weighted average tariff applied on exports in partner countries(%) 	Weighted mean tariff: Average of effectively applied rates by trading partners weighted by the total imports of trading partner countries. UNCTAD, TRAINS database.
		Share of lines with national peaks applied on exports in partner countries(%)	Share of lines with international peaks: Share of lines in the tariff schedule of trading partners with tariff rates that exceed 15 per cent. UNCTAD, TRAINS database.
		Share of lines with international peaks applied on exports in partner countries(%)	Share of lines with national peaks: Share of lines in the tariff schedule of trading partners with tariff rates that exceed three times the average tariff. UNCTAD, TRAINS database.
		Share of lines with specific tariffs applied on exports in partner countries (%)	Share of lines with specific rates: Share of lines in the tariff schedule of trading partners that are set on a per unit basis or that combine ad valorem and per unit rates. UNCTAD, TRAINS database.
Trade and development performance (TDP)			
	Trade Performance	Merchandise exports (% of world merchandise exports)	Merchandise exports (% of world): Total merchandise exports as a share of total world merchandise exports. UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics.
		Services exports (% of world services exports)	Service exports (% of world): Total service exports as a share of total world service exports. UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics.
		Market concentration index for merchandise exports	Merchandise export concentration index (0 to 1 scale): For the degree of market concentration, index value of 1 implies maximum concentration. UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics.
		Total trade (exports and imports) (% of GDP)	Trade (% of GDP): Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).

Appendix 3. Components and indicators: definition and sources (concluded)

Dimension	Component	Indicators	Definition and sources
	Economic and social well-being	Sen Welfare Index (GDP per capita (1-Gini index))	Sen Welfare Index: This index is defined as GDP per capita multiplied by (1-Gini index). The GDP per capita figure is based on a constant \$2,000. The Gini index takes a value of 0 to represent perfect equality, and a value of 100 to represent perfect inequality. The index is measured either based on income or expenditure depending on different countries' methods of data collection. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006) for GDP per capita data, and UNDP, Human Development Report for Gini index.
		Adult literacy rate (%)	Adult literacy rate (%): The percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement related to their everyday life. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006) and UNDP, Human Development Report.
		Life expectancy (years)	Life expectancy at birth (years): The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life. The World Development Indicators (2006) and UNDP, Human Development Report.
		Female-to-male income ratio (%)	Female to male income share (%): This indicator is computed by taking the ratio of female-to-male estimated earned income (PPP). UNDP, Human Development Report.
		Female labour force (% of total labour force)	Female Labor force (% of total labor force): Female labour force as a percentage of the total shows the extent to which women are active in the labour force. Labour force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population. The World Bank, The World Development Indicators (2006).

Appendix 4. Trade and Development Index: global rankings

TDI rank 2006	Country	TDI score 2006	TDI score 2005	TDI rank 2005
1	United States	743	751	1
2	Germany	696	689	2
3	Denmark	691	687	3
4	United Kingdom	682	678	4
5	Singapore	675	665	7
6	Japan	668	673	5
6	Sweden	668	651	10
8	France	664	663	9
8	Norway	664	665	7
10	Canada	650	650	11
10	Switzerland	650	668	6
12	Belgium	642	638	12
12	Iceland	642	624	15
14	Finland	636	633	13
15	Ireland	630	609	18
16	Australia	628	624	
16 17		628 627		15 14
	Austria	627 623	627	14
18	New Zealand		622	17
19	Spain	619	606	19
20	Israel	610	595	21
21	Italy	599	595	21
21	Republic of Korea	599	596	20
23	Portugal	593	589	23
24	Slovenia	583	574	24
25	China	577	550	27
26	Czech Republic	560	562	25
27	Malaysia	556	562	25
28	Greece	555	541	29
29	Malta	551	550	27
29	Thailand	551	537	31
31	Hungary	539	527	34
32	Poland	537	532	33
33	Estonia	536	539	30
34	Slovakia	527	522	36
35	Lithuania	526	537	31
37	Chile	522	515	38
37	Panama	522	523	35
37	Ukraine	522	508	41
39	United Arab Emirates	521	511	40
39	Kuwait	521	501	43
41	Bulgaria	520	515	38
42	Latvia	517	515	38
43	Bahrain	511	504	42
44	Costa Rica	503	493	45
44	Viet Nam	503	496	44
46	Albania	495	480	52
46 47	Mexico	493	481	50
	South Africa	493 493	481 481	50 50
47				
49	Bolivia	491	466	62
50	Azerbaijan	490	475	56
50	Mauritius	490	473	58

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Appendix 4. Trade and Development Index: global rankings (continued)

TDI rank 2006	Country	TDI score 2006	TDI score 2005	TDI rank 2005
52	Colombia	488	478	53
54	Argentina	486	471	59
54	Brazil	486	469	60
54	Romania	486	464	65
56	Armenia	485	487	47
57	Belarus	484	483	48
58	Russian Federation	483	481	50
58	Uruguay	483	493	45
60	Jordan	478	469	60
60	Sri Lanka	478	477	55
62	Georgia	475	478	53
63	Peru	474	455	69
63	Philippines	474	475	56
65	Moldova	473	466	62
66	Indonesia	468	463	66
67	Guyana	465	457	67
68	Honduras	464		75
			438	
68	El Salvador	464	456	68
70	Ecuador	461	424	85
71	Saudi Arabia	459	442	73
72	Tunisia	455	436	78
73	Oman	453	426	84
73	Turkey	453	445	72
75	Cambodia	452	438	75
76	Jamaica	449	465	64
76	Madagascar	449	428	83
78	Uganda	446	435	79
79	Dominican Republic	443	433	81
79	Nicaragua	443	434	80
81	Kenya	441	449	71
82	Paraguay	440	438	75
83	Algeria	436	411	90
83	United Republic of Tanzania	436	421	86
85	Botswana	434	451	70
86	India	433	413	88
86	Lebanon	433	437	77
89	Lesotho	432	403	95
89	Papua New Guinea	432	418	87
89	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	432	430	82
91	Senegal	429	409	92
92	Rwanda	425	409	92
93	Guatemala	423	409	92
93	Islamic Republic of Iran	423	386	102
95	Morocco	420	406	94
96	Ghana	412	412	89
97	Egypt	407	399	98
97	Malawi	407	380	107
99	Mozambique	404	392	100
100	_	404 401	392 387	
	Togo Mali	398	376	101
101				110
102	Bangladesh	397	400	96

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Appendix 4. Trade and Development Index: global rankings (concluded)

TDI rank 2006	Country	TDI score 2006	TDI score 2005	TDI rank 2005
103	Pakistan	395	381	106
103	Zimbabwe	395	380	107
105	Syrian Arab Republic	392	400	96
105	Chad	392	354	118
107	Côte d'Ivoire	387	371	112
107	Mauritania	387	394	99
109	Burkina Faso	386	386	102
110	Benin	384	377	109
111	Burundi	382	367	113
112	Central African Republic	381	362	115
112	Zambia	381	383	104
114	Ethiopia	379	373	111
115	Cameroon	373	382	105
116	Guinea	372	365	114
117	Yemen	370	362	115
118	Angola	364	356	117
118	Democratic Republic of the Congo	364	324	122
120	Niger	362	349	119
121	Nigeria	350	334	120
122	Guinea-Bissau	339	327	121
123	Sudan	326	319	123

Note: TDI 2005 scores and rankings in DCIT-TDI 2005 are not comparable with TDI 2005 and TDI 2005 rank in DCIT-TDI 2007 of this appendix due to changes in composing indicators, computational approach and country coverage.

Appendix 5. TDI, dimensions, components and input and outcome measures

Country Store Hunan Physical Intermediation Incimated intermediation	Country Score Human Physical Financiation Image Dome United States 74 74 108 45 74 108 45 54 <td< th=""><th>TDI</th><th>III.</th><th>TDI</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Struc</th><th>Structural and institutional context</th><th>utional context</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>	TDI	III.	TDI				Struc	Structural and institutional context	utional context			
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Norwerlen 668 532 44 26 145 102 65 82 Norwey 664 45 46 27 145 94 66 103 Canada 664 46 46 40 27 145 94 66 103 Canada 669 42 38 37 57 145 100 66 98 Switzerfland 669 42 40 42 40 57 145 100 66 98 Geland 662 40 42 40 47 46 67 99 66 99 Geland 663 40 43 43 57 74 46 56 99 66 99 Redamled 660 44 46 47 46 47 46 66 99 Asserting 660 44 46 47 47 46 67 8	Sweden 668 52 34 47 56 Noway 664 46 46 47 56 Fance 644 46 44 40 57 Finance 650 42 38 37 57 Iceland 642 42 40 33 56 Iceland 642 42 40 33 57 Belgium 642 42 40 33 56 Finland 642 42 40 33 56 Ical 40 34 30 58 Ireland 636 44 46 57 77 Austral 628 38 34 45 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 46 57 77 77 78 58 58 53 58	9		899	34	64	45	59	145	81	99	94	17
Norway 664 55 46 67 145 94 66 101 Canada Gondada 46 64 46 46 46 46 97 145 84 66 101 Canada 650 42 38 34 64 97 145 89 66 99 Keland 650 42 40 71 47 145 100 66 89 Keland 650 34 40 33 56 145 97 66 89 Austria 650 34 45 57 77 145 97 66 89 Austria 620 34 46 57 77 145 97 66 89 Austria 630 34 46 57 77 64 89 96 66 99 Austria 630 34 46 47 57 47	Norway 664 53 46 52 67 France 664 46 46 64 46 67 Canada 660 42 38 37 57 Ledand 650 42 40 71 61 Belgium 642 53 31 70 47 Belgium 642 53 31 70 47 Belgium 642 40 34 30 56 Finland 630 34 46 57 77 Austria 623 34 46 57 77 New Zealand 623 34 46 47 57 New Zealand 623 34 46 47 57 New Zealand 623 34 46 47 53 New Zealand 623 34 46 47 53 New Zealand 623 44 46 47	9		899	52	34	47	56	145	102	65	82	18
France 664 46 64 49 52 145 84 65 98 Switzerland 650 42 38 37 57 145 190 65 91 Switzerland 650 42 42 48 77 61 145 100 66 85 Belgum 642 42 49 34 56 145 100 66 85 Helland 630 34 34 56 145 107 66 89 Austral 632 38 34 45 57 145 97 64 89 Austral 623 34 36 57 145 97 64 89 New Zealand 623 34 36 37 145 99 66 99 New Zealand 623 34 46 57 57 64 89 New Zealand 613 47	France 664 46 64 40 52 Canada Sovitzerland 650 42 38 37 57 Swytzerland 650 42 40 70 47 Iceland 642 42 40 33 56 Belgium 642 42 40 33 56 Finland 636 42 40 33 56 Ireland 630 34 46 57 77 Austral 623 34 46 57 77 Austral 623 34 46 57 77 Austral 627 34 46 47 77 Navital 627 44 46 47 59 Navital 610 47 48 41 42 Republic of Korea 593 42 21 67 47 Rovenia 593 42 21 44	8		564	53	46	22	29	145	94	99	101	15
Scinneda 650 42 38 37 57 145 99 65 91 Iceland 660 42 38 37 57 145 190 65 91 Iceland 642 53 31 70 47 145 100 66 85 Incland 656 40 34 46 30 58 145 100 66 85 Incland 658 40 34 46 37 77 145 97 66 89 Australia 653 34 46 47 54 145 97 66 89 Australia 623 44 46 47 54 145 97 66 89 Australia 623 44 45 54 47 54 47 54 48 44 55 44 56 69 99 Spin 44 47 </td <td>Canada 650 42 38 37 57 Iceland 650 42 40 71 61 Iceland 642 42 40 33 56 Finland 642 42 40 33 56 Finland 636 40 34 30 58 Finland 630 34 45 59 58 Austrial 623 34 45 54 77 Austrial 623 44 36 53 55 Now Zealand 623 44 36 53 55 Now Zealand 623 44 46 57 77 Spain 1srael 619 44 44 47 59 Now Zealand 623 44 46 53 58 58 58 Spain 1srael 619 47 48 41 41 42 44 44</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td>564</td> <td>46</td> <td>64</td> <td>40</td> <td>52</td> <td>145</td> <td>84</td> <td>65</td> <td>86</td> <td>11</td>	Canada 650 42 38 37 57 Iceland 650 42 40 71 61 Iceland 642 42 40 33 56 Finland 642 42 40 33 56 Finland 636 40 34 30 58 Finland 630 34 45 59 58 Austrial 623 34 45 54 77 Austrial 623 44 36 53 55 Now Zealand 623 44 36 53 55 Now Zealand 623 44 46 57 77 Spain 1srael 619 44 44 47 59 Now Zealand 623 44 46 53 58 58 58 Spain 1srael 619 47 48 41 41 42 44 44	8		564	46	64	40	52	145	84	65	86	11
Regimn 650 42 40 71 61 145 100 66 85 Relight 642 42 40 73 41 100 66 85 Belgium 642 42 42 40 34 36 145 100 66 90 Relight 656 40 34 34 45 56 145 97 66 90 Finland 630 34 34 36 36 145 97 66 90 Finland 632 38 34 45 57 145 97 66 90 Australia 627 34 46 57 145 97 66 89 Australia 627 44 45 57 145 97 66 89 Australia 630 34 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 48 47	Switzerland 650 42 40 71 61 ledand 642 53 31 70 47 Belgium 642 40 34 33 56 Finland 636 40 34 30 58 Ireland 630 34 46 57 77 Australia 623 34 45 54 77 Australia 623 44 46 57 77 Austria 623 44 46 47 59 New Zealand 623 44 46 47 59 Austria 623 44 46 47 59 Spain 619 34 46 47 59 Republic of Korea 599 38 29 39 52 53 Portugal 589 34 43 41 42 44 Stowenia 550 38 41	10		920	42	38	37	57	145	66	65	91	19
lockland 642 53 31 70 47 145 100 60 90 Bolgium 632 40 34 33 58 145 107 64 90 Finland 636 40 34 46 37 57 145 97 66 90 Austrial 628 36 46 47 57 145 97 66 90 Austrial 628 36 46 47 57 145 97 66 90 Austrial 628 36 46 47 59 145 97 66 90 New Vizaland 610 47 48 41 42 41 42 41 48 41 42 49 46 89 Austrial 610 47 48 41 42 41 42 41 42 41 42 41 42 41 42 </td <td>Iceland 642 53 31 70 47 Belgjum 642 42 40 34 56 Finland 636 40 34 56 58 Ireland 630 34 46 57 77 Australia 628 38 34 45 59 Australia 627 36 46 47 59 New Zealand 619 34 46 47 59 New Zealand 619 34 46 47 59 New Zealand 619 34 46 47 59 New Zealand 610 47 48 41 42 58 Spain 1 44 46 53 53 53 58</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td>920</td> <td>42</td> <td>40</td> <td>71</td> <td>61</td> <td>145</td> <td>100</td> <td>99</td> <td>85</td> <td>16</td>	Iceland 642 53 31 70 47 Belgjum 642 42 40 34 56 Finland 636 40 34 56 58 Ireland 630 34 46 57 77 Australia 628 38 34 45 59 Australia 627 36 46 47 59 New Zealand 619 34 46 47 59 New Zealand 619 34 46 47 59 New Zealand 619 34 46 47 59 New Zealand 610 47 48 41 42 58 Spain 1 44 46 53 53 53 58	10		920	42	40	71	61	145	100	99	85	16
Religitime 642 42 40 33 56 145 87 66 90 Finland 628 44 44 45 54 145 145 94 66 99 Ireland 628 34 46 57 77 145 94 66 98 Australia 628 34 46 57 77 145 94 66 99 Australia 623 34 46 57 145 97 66 88 Australia 623 44 46 53 58 145 97 66 88 Spain 610 44 48 53 45 66 90 91 Isyac 610 44 46 53 58 145 69 64 89 Isyac 62 48 46 53 58 145 66 89 66 89	Belgium 642 42 40 33 56 Finland 636 40 34 30 58 Iralland 638 34 46 57 77 Australia 628 38 34 45 54 Austria 623 44 45 57 77 Austria 623 44 46 57 77 Spain 623 44 46 47 59 Spain 610 47 48 41 42 Spain 610 47 48 41 42 Republic of Korea 599 38 29 39 52 68 Republic of Korea 599 38 29 39 42 68 Roverge 593 42 21 43 44 45 Slovenia 556 30 36 60 80 48 Geece 556	12		542	53	31	70	47	145	100	09	06	19
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Ineland 630 34 46 57 77 145 94 65 95 Australia CAustralia 628 38 34 45 54 145 97 64 89 Australia 627 36 46 53 55 145 97 64 89 New Zealand 623 34 45 55 145 97 64 89 New Zealand 619 34 46 53 58 145 90 64 89 Spain 161 34 46 53 58 145 90 64 94 65 94 Spain 41 36 46 53 58 145 90 64 94 65 94 65 94 65 94 65 96 94 65 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 <td>Ireland 630 34 46 57 77 Australia 628 38 34 45 54 Australia 627 36 46 47 59 New Zealand 627 44 46 53 55 Spain 619 34 46 53 55 Spain 610 47 48 41 42 Spain 1610 47 48 41 42 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Republic of Korea 593 43 43 43 45 68 Republic of Korea 593 43 43 43 43 45 68 Slovatial 550 38 43 43 45 48 Cac</td> <td>14</td> <td></td> <td>936</td> <td>40</td> <td>34</td> <td>30</td> <td>58</td> <td>145</td> <td>107</td> <td>64</td> <td>88</td> <td>19</td>	Ireland 630 34 46 57 77 Australia 628 38 34 45 54 Australia 627 36 46 47 59 New Zealand 627 44 46 53 55 Spain 619 34 46 53 55 Spain 610 47 48 41 42 Spain 1610 47 48 41 42 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Republic of Korea 593 43 43 43 45 68 Republic of Korea 593 43 43 43 43 45 68 Slovatial 550 38 43 43 45 48 Cac	14		936	40	34	30	58	145	107	64	88	19
Australia 628 38 44 45 54 145 97 64 89 Austrial 627 34 46 47 59 145 97 64 89 New Zealand 627 44 36 53 55 145 97 64 89 Spain 619 34 46 53 58 145 90 64 94 Spain 610 47 48 41 42 145 90 64 89 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 64 89 94 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 63 63 63 64 89 Intly 50 24 45 45 45 45 46 83 Growing 583 43 43 48 46 77 46 83 China 56 30 43	Australia 628 38 34 45 54 Austria 627 36 46 47 59 New Zealand 623 44 36 53 55 Spain 619 34 46 53 58 Israel 610 47 48 41 42 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Italy 599 38 29 39 52 Robind 593 42 21 67 47 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 577 30 36 45 48 Malaysia 556 30 36 45 48 Malua 551 20 38 45 48 Hungary 536 32 13 14 48 <td>15</td> <td></td> <td>530</td> <td>34</td> <td>46</td> <td>57</td> <td>77</td> <td>145</td> <td>94</td> <td>65</td> <td>95</td> <td>9</td>	15		530	34	46	57	77	145	94	65	95	9
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New Zealand 623 44 36 53 55 145 101 60 91 Spain 610 34 46 53 58 145 90 64 94 Spain 610 47 46 53 58 145 90 64 94 Spain 610 47 46 45 63 64 84 93 64 94 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 45 66 64 84 93 64 84 94 84 94 <td>New Zealand 623 44 36 55 55 Spain 619 34 46 53 58 Israel 610 47 48 41 42 Republic of Korea 599 32 45 68 68 Italy 599 38 29 39 52 Italy 593 42 20 39 52 Slovenia 583 43 43 20 59 China 587 15 53 55 77 Cacer Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 Greece 555 30 38 45 48 Malaysia 551 20 38 45 48 Malaysia 551 20 38 45 48 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td>527</td> <td>36</td> <td>46</td> <td>47</td> <td>59</td> <td>145</td> <td>26</td> <td>65</td> <td>89</td> <td>17</td>	New Zealand 623 44 36 55 55 Spain 619 34 46 53 58 Israel 610 47 48 41 42 Republic of Korea 599 32 45 68 68 Italy 599 38 29 39 52 Italy 593 42 20 39 52 Slovenia 583 43 43 20 59 China 587 15 53 55 77 Cacer Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 Greece 555 30 38 45 48 Malaysia 551 20 38 45 48 Malaysia 551 20 38 45 48 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53	17		527	36	46	47	59	145	26	65	89	17
Spain 619 34 46 53 58 145 90 64 94 Readle of Korea 590 27 48 41 42 145 90 64 94 Republic of Korea 599 38 29 68 47 145 80 64 83 Republic of Korea 599 38 29 39 52 145 87 65 83 Portugal 583 42 21 67 145 87 66 83 China 577 15 53 55 77 100 58 96 62 83 Creek Republic 566 38 41 15 59 91 77 66 83 96 66 97 Creece 555 30 23 44 48 145 77 62 68 101 Malaysia 555 30 23 43 <	Spain 619 34 46 53 58 Israel 610 47 48 41 42 Republic of Korea 599 38 29 39 52 Italy 593 42 21 67 47 Portugal 583 43 20 59 52 Rotugal 583 43 20 59 52 China 577 15 53 55 77 Cacech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 577 15 53 55 77 Greece 556 30 36 60 80 Malaysia 556 30 23 43 48 Thailand 551 42 43 49 45 Malaysia 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 551 42 43 49 48	18		523	44	36	53	55	145	101	09	91	13
Israel 610 47 48 41 42 145 80 65 93 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 145 69 64 84 Inly Republic of Korea 599 38 29 27 145 77 65 83 Brownia 583 43 20 59 145 77 64 83 Slovenia 583 43 43 20 59 145 76 64 83 China Czeck Republic 56 38 41 15 59 91 77 65 80 67 67 80 67 67 80 67 68 67 68 68 68 68 69 64 83 68 69 64 83 60 60 80 60 60 60 80 60 60 80 60 60 80	Israel 610 47 48 41 42 Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Italy 599 38 29 39 52 Portugal 593 42 21 67 47 Slovenia 583 43 43 50 59 China 577 15 53 55 77 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 Greece 556 30 36 60 80 Creece 556 30 36 60 80 Greece 551 20 33 44 48 Hungary 551 42 43 49 45 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Boland 536 33 14 57 Slov	19		519	34	46	53	58	145	06	64	94	6
Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 145 69 64 84 Italy 189 38 29 39 52 145 77 65 83 Italy 599 38 42 21 67 145 87 64 84 Slovenia 583 43 20 55 77 100 50 58 96 China 577 15 53 57 10 50 58 96 Acek Republic 560 30 36 60 104 65 60 97 Acek Republic 550 30 23 44 48 145 77 60 60 60 101 60 60 60 101 60 60 101 60 60 101 60 60 60 101 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 <td< td=""><td>Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Italy 599 38 29 39 52 Portugal 593 42 21 67 47 Slovenia 583 43 20 59 China 577 15 53 55 77 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 80 Creece 555 30 23 34 48 48 Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 80 Malta 551 20 38 45 66 44 48 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 48 45 66 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48</td><td>20</td><td></td><td>510</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>145</td><td>80</td><td>65</td><td>93</td><td>17</td></td<>	Republic of Korea 599 22 63 45 68 Italy 599 38 29 39 52 Portugal 593 42 21 67 47 Slovenia 583 43 20 59 China 577 15 53 55 77 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 80 Creece 555 30 23 34 48 48 Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 80 Malta 551 20 38 45 66 44 48 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 48 45 66 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	20		510	47	48	41	42	145	80	65	93	17
Italy 599 38 29 39 52 145 77 65 83 Portugal 593 42 21 67 47 145 87 64 83 Slovetugal 583 42 21 67 67 64 83 Slovetugal 580 41 15 59 91 71 65 96 Cach Republic 560 38 41 15 59 91 71 65 101 Malaysia 550 30 38 45 66 102 59 60 97 Greech Republic 551 20 38 45 66 102 59 60 90 61 101 Malaysia 551 20 38 45 46 145 77 64 87 76 48 145 77 64 76 76 76 48 145 145 81	Italy 599 38 29 39 52 Portugal 593 42 21 67 47 Slovenia 583 43 43 20 59 China 577 15 53 55 77 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 Malaysia 556 30 23 34 48 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 Malaysia 551 20 38 45 66 Malaysia 551 20 38 45 48 Malla 551 20 38 45 46 Malla 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 539 38 25 20 53 Beloand 526 36 16 47 Chile	21		266	22	63	45	89	145	69	64	84	17
Portugal 593 42 21 67 47 145 87 64 83 Glowenia 583 43 20 59 145 76 66 65 66 67 67 67 67 66 67	Portugal 593 42 21 67 47 Slovenia 583 43 43 20 59 China 577 15 53 55 77 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 23 34 48 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 Thailand 551 20 38 45 48 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Malta 539 38 25 66 Malta 539 38 25 20 53 Pland 539 38 25 49 45 Hungary 530 33 14 57 Slovakia 536 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 526 36 16 41 57 Chile 522	21		266	38	29	39	52	145	77	65	83	^
Slovenia 583 43 43 20 59 145 76 65 62 China 577 15 53 55 77 100 50 58 96 China 560 38 41 15 59 91 71 65 101 Malta 556 30 23 34 48 145 77 62 68 101 Greece 551 20 38 45 66 102 59 60 101 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 66 60 60 80 101 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 79 77 64 76 Hungary 537 33 14 57 72 66 64 84 Stowskia 526 36 16 10 47 80 69 64 84 <td>Slovenia 583 43 43 20 59 China 577 15 53 55 77 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 33 11 57 Storial 536 32 18 48 Estonia 526 36 16 47 Lithuania 526 36 16 47 Chile 522 23 16 41 54 Panama 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14</td> <td>23</td> <td></td> <td>593</td> <td>42</td> <td>21</td> <td>29</td> <td>47</td> <td>145</td> <td>87</td> <td>64</td> <td>83</td> <td>6</td>	Slovenia 583 43 43 20 59 China 577 15 53 55 77 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 33 11 57 Storial 536 32 18 48 Estonia 526 36 16 47 Lithuania 526 36 16 47 Chile 522 23 16 41 54 Panama 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14	23		593	42	21	29	47	145	87	64	83	6
China 577 15 53 55 77 100 50 58 96 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 91 71 65 101 Malaysia 556 30 23 34 48 145 77 62 60 101 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 45 64 87 60 97 Thailand 551 42 43 49 45 145 71 64 87 Hungary 531 33 25 20 53 79 64 87 Hungary 532 33 14 57 79 64 84 Hungary 536 32 18 17 57 79 64 84 Storwia 527 32 18 17 57 72 66 64 75 Chile 522<	China 577 15 53 55 77 Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 23 34 48 Greece 555 30 23 45 48 Greece 551 20 38 45 48 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Malta 539 38 25 20 53 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 526 36 16 47 47 Slovakia 526 36 16 41 57 Lithuania 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 23 16 41 54 Ukraine 521 14 48 23 74	24		583	43	43	20	59	145	2/9	65	62	12
Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 91 71 65 101 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 104 65 60 97 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 145 77 62 68 Handland 551 42 43 49 45 77 64 87 Handland 539 38 25 20 53 79 77 64 87 Hundraty 530 38 25 20 53 79 77 64 87 Boland 530 32 18 17 57 79 81 64 77 Slovakia 520 32 18 17 57 79 81 64 75 Chile 520 33 16 10 47 80 69 64 75 Chile </td <td>Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 Greece 551 20 38 45 66 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 33 31 13 48 Estonia 526 36 16 17 57 Slovakia 526 36 16 10 47 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 48 68</td> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td>577</td> <td>15</td> <td>53</td> <td>55</td> <td>77</td> <td>100</td> <td>50</td> <td>58</td> <td>96</td> <td>13</td>	Czech Republic 560 38 41 15 59 Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 Greece 551 20 38 45 66 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 33 31 13 48 Estonia 526 36 16 17 57 Slovakia 526 36 16 10 47 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 48 68	25		577	15	53	55	77	100	50	58	96	13
Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 104 65 60 97 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 145 77 62 68 Thailand 551 20 38 45 46 102 59 60 101 Mungary 539 38 25 20 53 79 77 64 87 Hungary 536 32 18 17 57 79 64 87 Poland 537 33 31 17 57 79 64 87 Slovakia 536 32 18 17 57 79 81 64 75 Lithuania 526 36 16 47 80 69 64 99 Chile 522 33 16 47 80 69 64 99 Chile 522 23 13	Malaysia 556 30 36 60 80 Greece 555 30 23 34 48 Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 527 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 520 36 16 10 47 Panama 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	56		260	38	41	15	26	91	71	65	101	14
Greece 555 30 23 34 48 145 77 62 68 Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 102 59 60 101 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 145 71 64 87 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 79 77 64 76 Poland 537 32 18 17 57 79 64 76 Bolondis 526 32 18 17 57 79 64 77 Slovakia 520 36 16 10 47 80 69 64 77 Lithuania 526 36 16 41 57 102 90 64 99 Chille 522 23 16 41 54 14 69 64 99 United Arab Emirates	Greece 555 30 23 34 48 Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 33 31 13 48 Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 23 16 28 62 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	27		226	30	36	09	80	104	65	09	26	17
Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 102 59 60 101 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 145 71 64 87 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 79 77 64 87 Hungary 530 33 31 13 48 98 69 64 84 Poland 536 32 18 17 57 79 81 64 77 Slovakia 520 36 16 47 80 69 64 77 Lithuania 526 36 16 47 80 69 64 90 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 11 90 64 99 Ukraine 522 31 6 41 14 57 58 58 75 United Arab Emirates <td< td=""><td>Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 33 31 13 48 Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 23 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68</td><td>28</td><td></td><td>555</td><td>30</td><td>23</td><td>34</td><td>48</td><td>145</td><td>77</td><td>62</td><td>89</td><td>6</td></td<>	Thailand 551 20 38 45 66 Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 33 31 13 48 Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 23 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	28		555	30	23	34	48	145	77	62	89	6
Malta 551 42 43 49 45 145 71 64 87 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 79 77 64 76 Poland 537 33 31 13 48 98 69 64 76 Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 79 81 64 77 Slovakia 526 36 16 10 47 80 69 64 77 Lithuania 526 36 16 47 80 69 64 90 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 102 90 64 99 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 118 61 100 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 48 76 58 75 Kuwait 521 35	Malta 551 42 43 49 45 Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 33 31 13 48 Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 Lithuania 526 36 16 47 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	59		551	20	38	45	99	102	59	09	101	17
Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 79 77 64 76 Poland 537 33 31 13 48 98 69 64 84 Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 79 81 64 77 Slovakia 520 32 34 14 57 72 66 64 77 Lithuania 526 36 16 47 80 69 62 90 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 102 90 64 99 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 118 61 61 100 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 121 35 58 75 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 68 145 69 66 84	Hungary 539 38 25 20 53 Poland 537 33 31 13 48 Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 Lithuania 526 36 16 47 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	56		551	42	43	49	45	145	71	64	87	15
Poland 537 33 31 13 48 98 69 64 84 Estonia 536 32 32 18 17 57 79 81 64 77 Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 72 66 64 75 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 80 69 62 90 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 102 90 64 99 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 118 61 61 100 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 121 35 58 75 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 145 69 66 84 8	Poland 537 33 31 13 48 Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	31	y	539	38	25	20	53	26	77	64	92	17
Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 79 81 64 77 Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 72 66 64 75 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 80 69 62 90 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 102 90 64 99 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 118 61 61 100 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 121 35 58 75 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 145 76 65 62 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68 145 69 66 84	Estonia 536 32 18 17 57 Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	32		537	33	31	13	48	86	69	64	84	13
Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 72 66 64 75 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 80 69 62 90 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 102 90 64 99 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 118 61 61 100 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 121 35 58 75 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 145 76 65 62 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68 145 69 66 84	Slovakia 527 32 33 14 57 Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	33		536	32	18	17	57	26	81	64	77	15
Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 80 69 62 90 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 102 90 64 99 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 118 61 61 100 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 121 35 58 75 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 145 76 65 62 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68 145 69 66 84	Lithuania 526 36 16 10 47 Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	34		527	32	33	14	57	72	99	64	75	19
Chile 522 23 16 28 62 102 90 64 99 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 118 61 61 100 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 121 35 58 75 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 145 76 65 62 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68 145 69 66 84	Chile 522 23 16 28 62 Panama 522 31 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	35	a	526	36	16	10	47	80	69	62	06	14
Panama 522 31 6 41 54 118 61 61 100 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 121 35 58 75 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 145 76 65 62 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68 145 69 66 84	Panama 522 31 6 41 54 Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	37		522	23	16	28	62	102	06	64	66	17
Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 121 35 58 75 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 145 76 65 62 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68 145 69 66 84	Ukraine 522 29 37 11 59 United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	37		522	31	9	41	54	118	61	61	100	14
United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 145 76 65 62 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68 145 69 66 84	United Arab Emirates 521 14 48 23 74 74 Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	37		522	29	37	11	59	121	35	58	75	20
Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68 145 69 66 84	Kuwait 521 35 11 34 68	36		521	14	48	23	74	145	2/9	65	62	20
		39		521	35	11	34	89	145	69	99	84	18

Appendix 5. TDI, dimensions, components and input and outcome measures (continued)

						חדור	tulal allu liisuu	Juluctulal allu liisututioilal colliext			
rank		score	Human	Physical	Financial	Domestic	International	Institutional	Economic	Macroeconomic	Environmental
2006	Country	2006	capital	infrastructure	intermediation	finance	finance	quality	structure	stability	sustainability
41	Bulgaria	520	26	39	14	43	106	59	59	71	19
42	Latvia	517	29	39	18	47	63	65	49	26	12
43	Bahrain	511	21	33	27	92	145	75	99	84	18
44	ca	503	36	16	14	20	107	1	61	70	15
44	Viet Nam	503	19	4	24	62	133	41	52	82	12
46		495	19	14	4	29	140	46	50	102	16
47	Mexico 4	493	26	16	7	51	122	59	64	84	16
47	South Africa	493	28	12	62	49	115	65	64	92	16
49	Bolivia 4	491	35	4	20	45	130	51	26	87	13
20	Azerbaijan 4	490	13	18	3	64	133	36	58	77	15
20	Mauritius 4	490	22	39	26	57	78	70	62	92	21
52	Colombia 4	488	39	13	10	48	110	51	59	26	14
54	Argentina 4	486	30	12	ıc	59	106	48	59	77	6
54		486	26	13	16	57	109	09	09	09	15
54	Romania 4	486	24	21	4	47	117	51	57	47	12
26	Armenia 4	485	14	6	3	34	137	47	51	78	16
57		484	35	40	9	55	71	27	59	51	19
58	Uruguay	483	18	14	17	46	107	74	59	44	15
58	ederation	483	22	18	10	89	119	34	63	33	19
09		478	31	34	32	21	117	62	65	93	18
09	Sri Lanka	478	12	26	14	47	133	58	54	98	14
62	Georgia 4	475	11	16	4	41	133	38	54	84	16
63		474	17	_	6	52	128	29	09	68	11
63	Philippines 4	474	15	ro	16	47	106	53	28	83	14
65		473	29	32	6	17	86	39	52	61	17
99	Indonesia 4	468	8	20	10	26	109	38	26	81	14
67	Guyana	465	32	9	21	42	120	49	46	78	16
89		464	30	rc	18	42	125	48	28	73	15
89	El Salvador 4	464	22	9	18	26	113	29	09	98	13
20		461	11	6	6	57	108	40	62	81	15
71	rabia	459	18	17	25	82	145	09	64	68	17
72	Tunisia 4	455	31	24	29	53	117	65	28	80	14
73	Oman 4	453	23	9	16	89	102	75	65	108	17
73	Turkey	453	31	21	8	51	100	55	58	54	16
75	lia	452	14	ιΩ	4	46	139	44	44	91	10
2/9	Jamaica 4	449	26	6	8	43	103	57	63	70	18
9/	Madagascar 4	449	16	0	4	39	141	50	47	80	∞
78		446	24	_	3	36	140	47	45	80	10
79	an Republic	443	14	10	15	53	119	54	59	36	13
79	Nicaragua	443	23	гO	11	27	128	48	54	92	14
0.1		111	27	V	11	43	127	40	48	60	7

country Score Human Physical Financial Dome Algeria 400 capital infrastructure inframediation final Algeria 430 24 4 5 84 United Republic of Tanzania 436 18 3 4 84 Bobiswana 433 17 22 15 84 84 Bobiswana Republic of Venezuela 433 19 13 8 7 84 Lesotho 432 15 6 4 7 10 8 10 10 35 28 10 <td< th=""><th>Country Store of Human Human Physical Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Application Applicatio</th><th>TDI</th><th></th><th>TDI</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Struc</th><th>Structural and institutional context</th><th>utional context</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>	Country Store of Human Human Physical Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Application Applicatio	TDI		TDI				Struc	Structural and institutional context	utional context			
Country 2006 orbital introstructure Introstructure Introstructure Introstructure Introstructure Introstructure Introstructure A 2 2	Country 2006 Capital infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Infrastructure Administructure Administructure 440 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 4.3 1.9 1.0 2.2 4.3 1.0 4.0 6.0 5.0	rank		Score	Human	Physical	Financial	Domestic	International	Institutional	Economic	Macroeconomic	Environmental
Algeria 440 23 4	Myggard 440 23 4 5 441 134 48 84 114 36 48 81 114 36 48 81 114 36 44 124 44 18 4 18 18 4 18 4 18	2006	Country	2006	capital	infrastructure	intermediation	finance	finance	quality	structure	stability	sustainability
Objection 40 24 4 5 84 123 41 60 93 Objection Adjection 43 13 4 5 84 123 41 60 93 Rebeward 43 19 13 8 75 140 76 62 93 Rebeward 43 19 13 14 6 50 93 93 Rebeward 42 15 13 15 14 76 65 93 93 Revends 42 15 16 3 16 17 17 17 18 17 17 18	Objection 456 St 24 4 5 St 123 441 6 O 99 150 Objection Objection 456 St 18 4 8 132 441 6 O 99 150 Roberswam 424 18 13 5 23 184 69 62 73 184 Roberswam 423 17 22 15 11 2 4 6 5 73 184 Robins Neepablic of Fam 422 15 10 135 13 41 47 73 9 9 19 Rowards 422 15 10 35 24 10 135 41 47 75 9 <	82	Paraguay	440	23	2	7	43	114	36	48	81	15
Univer Republic of Tanzania 456 18 3 4 38 19 59 Debeward 454 19 22 15 55 194 56 57 Ichanon 433 19 22 15 55 194 66 57 Repara New Carinea 433 19 22 15 6 4 56 57 Repara New Carinea 425 12 10 5 51 112 41 67 57 Record 425 12 10 5 5 112 41 67 57	Universe Propertie of Tamerania 456 18 3 4 38 112 45 19 76 65 73 19 Lokenson 433 17 12 12 15 55 184 76 65 73 19 Lokenson 433 17 12 15 25 11 41 47 73 19 Bolivorian Republic of Venezaela 422 15 25 11 41 47 73 19 Sentragal 425 14 9 9 36 112 41 47 73 19 Sentragal 425 14 9 9 36 112 41 47 73 19 Sentragal 425 14 9 9 36 11 47 47 48 19 Sentragal 42 2 16 7 11 47 78 11 Gatternon 42 </td <td>83</td> <td>Algeria</td> <td>436</td> <td>24</td> <td>4</td> <td>гС</td> <td>84</td> <td>128</td> <td>41</td> <td>09</td> <td>93</td> <td>16</td>	83	Algeria	436	24	4	гС	84	128	41	09	93	16
Bokswam 434 19 13 8 75 144 76 65 73 India 140da 43 19 11 15 13 14 76 65 73 Indiam Appaal New Clintee 432 15 10 55 58 134 40 65 73 Bokivarian Republic of Venezaela 432 15 6 4 70 113 41 47 73 Sevadal 425 14 6 4 70 136 54 55 54 Sevadal 425 14 6 7 14 77 73 Sevadal 425 14 6 7 14 7 73 Sevada 425 14 7 14 7 74 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	Bokewani 434 17 13 8 75 140 76 66 73 184 Lickswan Hods 43 17 13 13 134 49 55 134 49 55 14 49 55 15 140 49 55 14 49 55 14 49 55 14 45 45 15 14 47 77 13 14 47 77 14 47 77 14 47 77 14 47 77 15 14 47 77 15 14 47 77 16 78 14 47 77 16 78 14 47 77 16 78 14 47 78 17 17 18 17 18 18 18 48 48 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 <td>83</td> <td>United Republic of Tanzania</td> <td>436</td> <td>18</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td>38</td> <td>132</td> <td>43</td> <td>37</td> <td>86</td> <td>15</td>	83	United Republic of Tanzania	436	18	8	4	38	132	43	37	86	15
Indition 453 17 22 15 58 80 69 59 Paptra Nove Grinea 453 19 12 15 58 80 69 59 Paptra Nove Grinea 452 12 10 5 51 12 17 42 Bolivacian Republic of Venezula 452 12 1 5 51 112 41 64 48 Lesdon 422 14 9 9 38 132 6 5 7 6 42 5 7 6 42 5 7 6 45 5 7 6 5 7 </td <td>Lebano 433 17 22 15 85 184 49 52 95 19 Rephan New Gulinea 433 17 12 1 5 5 112 41 6 42 7 9 9 95 19 9 95 19 9</td> <td>82</td> <td>Botswana</td> <td>434</td> <td>19</td> <td>13</td> <td>8</td> <td>75</td> <td>140</td> <td>92</td> <td>65</td> <td>73</td> <td>14</td>	Lebano 433 17 22 15 85 184 49 52 95 19 Rephan New Gulinea 433 17 12 1 5 5 112 41 6 42 7 9 9 95 19 9 95 19 9	82	Botswana	434	19	13	8	75	140	92	65	73	14
Lebanon 433 19 10 35 28 80 50 62 42 Lebanon 412 42 12 1 5 11 41 47 73 Lecknoth 420 45 7 3 11 41 47 73 Revergal 422 14 0 9 9 9 38 135 54 55 78 Revergal 422 14 0 9	Lebanoce Guinea 473 19 10 35 28 80 50 62 42 91 Lebanoce Moreine 472 15 1 113 41 45 43 91 Bolivaciun Republic of Venezuela 472 15 7 3 10 113 41 45 43 9 Revegal 422 15 7 3 113 51 35 9 9 Revegal 422 14 9 9 9 9 3 113 41 45 45 15 Revegal 422 14 9 <	98	India	433	17	22	15	53	134	49	52	95	12
Robust Now Curinea 42 2 1 4 7 7 Robust Now Curinea 422 15 6 4 70 113 41 67 75 Leadlo 422 15 6 4 70 113 41 67 78 Roand 422 15 16 8 9 38 135 51 55 78 Roand 423 16 8 9 38 135 51 50 56 59 Roand 423 16 8 9 38 135 47 47 56 78	Oppuration Regulation of Venezured 1 42 2 1 4	98	Lebanon	433	19	10	35	28	80	50	62	42	19
Relivation Republic of Venezuela 422 45 6 4 770 113 41 64 48 Revengal 422 45 6 4 770 113 41 64 48 Revengal 422 45 16 7 3 16 55 57 78 Revengal 423 16 8 9 9 3 16 57 59 57 Revengal 423 16 8 9 9 34 113 41 64 48 Revengal 423 16 8 9 9 34 113 57 59 59 Manner 400 47 16 7 7 114 4 113 34 4 44 44 Rey 40 5 5 3 17 4 4 4 4 Manushique 407 30 0 4	Beoliveriand Republic of Venezuela 432 15 6 4 45 70 113 41 64 48 15 Rewingla 422 25 15 35 15 55 57 78 15 Rewingla 422 14 6 4 70 113 51 55 57 15 Rewingla 422 14 6 5 28 15 51 55 57 15 Amaric Republic of Itan 422 16 2 16 76 119 36 59 59 76 15 Amaric Republic of Itan 422 16 2 2 11 6 4 4 16 7 17 Amaric Republic of Venezuel 407 16 7 4 11 11 6 4 4 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	68	Papua New Guinea	432	22	1	ıc	51	112	41	47	73	6
Lesotho 432 45 7 3 10 156 54 55 78 Rewards 425 14 9 9 3 15 54 55 78 Rewards 425 14 9 9 38 15 57 57 Guaternals 425 14 9 9 38 15 55 78 Guaternals 420 15 26 34 119 56 59 39 Guaternal 420 15 26 34 119 56 89 Guaternal 407 16 7 26 46 19 36 59 39 Mali 408 10 4 13 14 41<	Leschlo 432 45 45 10 136 54 55 78 11 Rescribed 422 14 9 9 38 135 51 55 78 12 Gusternals 425 14 9 9 34 113 51 55 76 12 Gusternals 425 14 8 9 9 34 113 51 55 95 15 Norecceo 420 25 26 11 26 56 59 56 59 17 Norecceo 417 16 7 26 46 122 56 59 17 Regyt 407 20 1 4 1 4	68	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	432	15	9	4	70	113	41	64	48	16
Senegal 429 20 9 98 135 51 55 92 Guatemala 425 14 0 5 28 135 51 55 92 Guatemala 423 16 8 9 34 113 57 39 86 Mannec 420 26 25 119 56 59 39 76 Ghana 407 16 7 26 25 119 56 39 36 39 36 Malawi 407 16 7 46 12 47 49 47 49	Symptod 429 20 9 9 9 113 51 55 92 113 Goatemala Gastemala 423 14 9 9 34 115 51 55 92 11 Morocco All Samic Republic of Iran 423 16 78 119 56 59 76 114 Morocco All Samic Republic of Iran 422 16 78 119 56 59 76 114 Royard 407 16 7 46 17 16 7 47 16 7 114 175 16 7 174 16 7 174 175 16 7 174 175 16 175 174 175 174 175 174 175 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174	68	Lesotho	432	45	_	3	10	136	54	55	78	12
Rewarda 4,25 14 0 5 28 142 47 39 86 Islamire Republic of Iran 423 16 27 16 78 113 51 52 76 Islamire Republic of Iran 423 26 27 16 78 119 36 59 86 Ohanne 420 11 6 7 26 49 122 60 59 59 86 Mallawi 407 16 7 26 49 122 60 59 89 Mallawi 407 16 7 26 49 122 60 59 89 Mallawi 407 16 7 26 49 122 60 89 99 89 89 Mallawi 407 16 7 26 44 13 47 52 53 100 99 89 47 50 50 100 <td>Rowards 425 14 0 5 28 142 47 39 86 12 Gasterwidth 423 16 8 9 34 113 51 39 86 12 Islamic Republic of Iran 423 26 27 16 7 19 36 59 59 17 Aborecco 412 26 27 16 7 46 128 50 59 59 17 Raypt 407 36 7 46 128 50 56 59 17 Malw 407 36 7 4</td> <td>91</td> <td>Senegal</td> <td>429</td> <td>20</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>38</td> <td>135</td> <td>51</td> <td>22</td> <td>92</td> <td>13</td>	Rowards 425 14 0 5 28 142 47 39 86 12 Gasterwidth 423 16 8 9 34 113 51 39 86 12 Islamic Republic of Iran 423 26 27 16 7 19 36 59 59 17 Aborecco 412 26 27 16 7 46 128 50 59 59 17 Raypt 407 36 7 46 128 50 56 59 17 Malw 407 36 7 4	91	Senegal	429	20	6	6	38	135	51	22	92	13
Guatemala 42 16 8 9 34 113 51 52 76 Morocco Morocco 423 26 17 119 36 59 59 Morocco 420 25 18 25 51 42 44 Ghana 407 30 0 4 128 60 56 83 Maximbique 407 30 0 4 41 116 6 56 83 93 83 93 83 93 83 93 83 93	Guatemala 423 16 8 9 34 113 51 55 76 114 Morocco Morocco 12 16 25 51 122 60 56 59 17 GChara 412 16 17 16 17 16 17 16 17 16 17 16 17 17 16 17 17 16 17 17 16 17 17 16 17 1	92	Rwanda	425	14	0	rC	28	142	47	39	98	12
Islamic Republic of Iran 423 26 27 16 78 119 36 59 59 Ghanne Cocco 420 25 18 25 51 122 66 59 59 59 Ghanne Cocco 412 15 18 25 51 42 48 88 Malawi 407 16 7 4 40	Signation Agent Agent	93	Guatemala	423	16	∞	6	34	113	51	52	2/9	14
Morecco 40 25 51 122 60 56 83 Chana 412 11 6 6 51 12 60 56 83 Ryph 407 16 7 26 46 188 50 56 84 Ryph 407 30 0 4 13 138 47 40 73 Mozanbique 401 16 1 7 33 135 47 50 55 Mall 401 16 1 7 33 135 47 40 73 Mall 404 1 6 4 13 136 47 40 73 Mall 404 1 6 4 13 136 4 13 136 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Morocco 410 25 18 25 51 122 60 56 83 11 Egypt 412 11 6 6 46 128 50 56 83 11 Egypt 401 16 7 26 46 128 50 56 80 16 Mozambique 407 30 0 4 13 138 47 40 73 16 Rogonique 401 16 1 4 13 138 47 40 73 16 Mail Mozambiquesh 401 16 1 4 11 138 47 40 73 10 Mail Mail 1 4 13 50 144 52 53 10 10 11 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 <td>93</td> <td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td> <td>423</td> <td>26</td> <td>27</td> <td>16</td> <td>78</td> <td>119</td> <td>36</td> <td>26</td> <td>59</td> <td>17</td>	93	Islamic Republic of Iran	423	26	27	16	78	119	36	26	59	17
Grana 412 11 6 6 39 126 51 42 44 Grana Grana 40 12 4 128 51 42 44 Malawi 407 36 7 26 4 138 47 40 73 Malawi 407 36 1 4 13 136 47 40 73 Mosambique 401 16 1 4 13 136 47 40 73 Mali 398 20 0 4 <td>Gyana 412 11 6 6 39 126 51 42 44 114 Gyana Gyana 40 16 7 26 39 126 51 42 44 114 Malawi 407 16 2 4 13 138 47 40 73 Togo 401 21 0 1 41 136 47 40 73 Togo 401 16 1 41 47 40 73 100 100 Radistan 395 2 2 4 41 52 42 100 100 Abistan 395 2 2 4 49 137 49 137 40 16 40 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 <th< td=""><td>95</td><td>Morocco</td><td>420</td><td>25</td><td>18</td><td>25</td><td>51</td><td>122</td><td>09</td><td>26</td><td>83</td><td>11</td></th<></td>	Gyana 412 11 6 6 39 126 51 42 44 114 Gyana Gyana 40 16 7 26 39 126 51 42 44 114 Malawi 407 16 2 4 13 138 47 40 73 Togo 401 21 0 1 41 136 47 40 73 Togo 401 16 1 41 47 40 73 100 100 Radistan 395 2 2 4 41 52 42 100 100 Abistan 395 2 2 4 49 137 49 137 40 16 40 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 <th< td=""><td>95</td><td>Morocco</td><td>420</td><td>25</td><td>18</td><td>25</td><td>51</td><td>122</td><td>09</td><td>26</td><td>83</td><td>11</td></th<>	95	Morocco	420	25	18	25	51	122	09	26	83	11
Rgypt 407 16 7 26 46 128 50 56 80 Mozambrich 404 21 0 4 113 138 47 52 55 Mozambriche 404 21 0 4 11 136 47 52 55 Mali 380 16 1 7 33 135 43 55 55 100 Bangladesh 395 11 4 13 50 140 40 50 39 100 Bangladesh 395 18 20 12 49 133 39 100 Paksisan 395 18 10 5 50 140 40 50 50 100 Paksisan 395 18 10 5 57 140 47 50 100 Syrian Arab Republic 392 18 1 6 5 131 44	Egypt 407 16 7 26 46 128 50 56 80 16 Mozambique 404 30 0 4 413 138 47 50 73 11 Orgo Mozambique 404 21 0 1 41 138 47 50 53 10	96	Ghana	412	11	9	9	39	126	51	42	44	14
Majawi 407 30 0 4 13 138 47 40 73 Mozambique 404 21 0 1 41 136 47 40 73 Togo 401 16 1 4 13 47 40 73 Maji 398 20 0 9 43 141 52 42 108 Rakishan 395 8 20 12 49 133 48 51 18 Zimbabwe 395 18 20 14 34 127 55 18 18 Zimbabwe 395 18 10 5 5 118 78 18 78 18 78 18 78 78 18 78 78 18 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	Majateri 407 30 0 4 13 138 47 40 73 11 Togo Mozambique 404 21 0 1 41 136 47 52 55 10 Togo Maji 16 1 7 33 135 47 50 55 10 <td>26</td> <td>Egypt</td> <td>407</td> <td>16</td> <td>_</td> <td>26</td> <td>46</td> <td>128</td> <td>20</td> <td>26</td> <td>80</td> <td>16</td>	26	Egypt	407	16	_	26	46	128	20	26	80	16
Nozambique 404 21 0 1 41 156 47 52 55 Nagi Ago 1 4 1 4 4 55 100 Nage 396 20 0 9 43 149 52 45 100 Bangladesh 395 1 4 1 4 15 40 55 140 40 50 140 40 50 100 100 100 140 40 50 40 100 100 100 140 40 50 100	Mozembique 404 21 0 1 41 136 47 55 55 10 Noge Angidesh 39 20 0 9 43 145 42 39 100 11 Mali 395 20 0 9 43 144 52 43 16 10 11 40 11 40 14 40 10 11 40 11 40	26	Malawi	407	30	0	4	13	138	47	40	73	12
Togo Addition 401 16 1 7 33 135 43 190 100 Bangladesh 398 20 0 9 43 141 52 42 108 Pakistan 395 8 20 12 49 133 38 51 78 Pakistan 395 8 20 12 49 133 38 51 78 Pakistan 395 8 20 14 34 127 55 18 78	Togo 401 16 1 7 33 135 443 100 11 Bangladesh 398 10 1 4 13 50 144 52 42 100 11 Rakishan 395 8 20 12 49 133 38 51 78 10 Zimbabare 395 18 10 12 49 133 38 51 78 10 Zimbabare 395 18 10 1 49 137 25 18 10 16 Chad 392 18 10 1 49 137 25 18 16 9 49 16 Chad 392 19 0 2 66 141 41 36 36 4 4 51 38 4 4 51 38 4 4 51 38 4 4 51 39	66	Mozambique	404	21	0	1	41	136	47	52	55	10
Mali 398 20 0 9 43 141 52 42 108 Bakishadaschh 395 8 13 50 140 40 52 88 Bakishadaschh 395 8 1 4 13 50 140 40 52 18 18 17 18 41 51 38 88 51 18 52 18 18 17 52 18 41 51 39 52 18 52 18 41 51 39 58 54 18 51 44 51 39 58 54 18 39 54 44 51 44 51 39 54 44 51 44 51 44 51 44 51 44 51 39 54 44 51 44 51 44 51 44 51 44 51 44 52 44	Mali Habitation of the processor o	100	Togo	401	16	1	_	33	135	43	39	100	11
Bangladesh 397 11 4 13 50 140 40 52 88 Pakistan Speaker 8 20 12 49 133 38 51 78 Zinbabwe 395 28 7 14 34 175 55 18 78 18 Zinbabwe 392 18 10 5 57 118 41 51 39 18 Chad 32 18 10 5 57 118 41 51 39 18 Chad 32 14 41 41 51 39 39 Chad 32 14 41 41 51 39 44 51 39 Burndrin 38 18 3 11 26 14 51 37 46 90 Burndrin 382 18 3 11 4 11 33 46 3	Bangladesh 397 11 4 13 50 140 40 52 88 10 Pakistan 395 8 11 4 13 36 51 78 15 Zimbohwe 395 25 7 14 44 151 58 51 78 15 Syrian Arab Republic 392 18 10 5 57 118 41 36 98 4 Chad Tvoire 387 17 1 6 52 131 44 51 39 16 Chad Tvoire 387 19 0 6 52 131 44 51 39 44 God of Tvoire 387 19 0 6 32 141 44 51 39 41 30 Burkin Faco 384 17 0 6 32 142 51 46 90 73 46 90 73 <	101	Mali	398	20	0	6	43	141	52	42	108	10
Pakistan 395 8 20 12 49 133 38 51 78 Zimbabwe Syriam Arab Republic 395 25 7 14 34 127 25 55 18 Syriam Arab Republic 392 18 10 2 66 141 41 51 39 Chad 387 17 1 6 52 131 44 51 39 Chad 387 17 1 6 52 131 44 51 39 Makuri and 387 19 0 6 32 143 52 54 57 Burundi 384 17 0 6 37 142 51 46 90 Burundi 382 18 3 11 4 13 43 85 Burundi 381 19 7 3 4 4 52 44 80	Zimbahe 395 8 20 12 49 133 38 51 78 15 Zimbahee 395 25 7 14 34 127 25 55 18 16 Syrian Arab Republic 392 19 10 2 66 141 41 51 36 19 Chad 382 19 10 2 66 141 41 51 36 98 4 Chad 382 19 0 6 32 143 44 51 97 13 Mauritan 387 19 0 6 32 143 52 44 51 97 13 Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 32 143 52 44 51 90 17 Burkina Faso 381 13 1 4 13 44 51 44 51 74 44	102	Bangladesh	397	11	4	13	20	140	40	52	88	10
Zimbabwe 395 25 7 14 34 127 25 55 18 Chadan-Arab Republic 392 18 10 5 57 118 41 51 39 Chad Aroine 387 17 1 6 52 131 44 51 39 Mauritania 387 17 1 6 52 131 52 54 73 Burkina Faso 384 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 Burkina Faso 384 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 Burkina Faso 384 18 3 11 26 120 31 35 46 90 Burkina Faso 381 13 1 3 44 136 35 29 103 Central African Republic 381 1 4 11 26 11 45 <td>Zimbebwe 395 25 7 14 34 127 25 55 18 16 16 57 118 41 51 39 16 16 17 14 13 55 18 16 16 57 118 41 36 19 16 18 14 41 36 39 16 16 52 131 44 41 36 98 4 4 4 13 44 41 36 98 4 4 41 36 52 141 44 41 36 98 4 4 41 41 41 41 41 44 <th< td=""><td>103</td><td>Pakistan</td><td>395</td><td>∞</td><td>20</td><td>12</td><td>49</td><td>133</td><td>38</td><td>51</td><td>78</td><td>15</td></th<></td>	Zimbebwe 395 25 7 14 34 127 25 55 18 16 16 57 118 41 51 39 16 16 17 14 13 55 18 16 16 57 118 41 36 19 16 18 14 41 36 39 16 16 52 131 44 41 36 98 4 4 4 13 44 41 36 98 4 4 41 36 52 141 44 41 36 98 4 4 41 41 41 41 41 44 <th< td=""><td>103</td><td>Pakistan</td><td>395</td><td>∞</td><td>20</td><td>12</td><td>49</td><td>133</td><td>38</td><td>51</td><td>78</td><td>15</td></th<>	103	Pakistan	395	∞	20	12	49	133	38	51	78	15
Syrian Arab Republic 392 18 10 5 57 118 41 51 39 Chad Chad Chad 141 41 51 39 Chad Cohe d 141 41 36 98 Cohe d'Ivoire 387 17 0 6 52 141 51 36 Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 Benin 384 17 0 6 37 142 51 43 85 Burnalia 382 18 3 14 46 52 46 90 Burnalia 381 13 1 3 44 136 35 29 103 Cambia 381 13 4 11 29 14 45 52 37 49 Cambia 372 9 3 2 14 46	Syrian Arab Republic 392 18 10 5 7 118 41 51 39 16 Che d'Yoire 382 19 0 2 6 141 41 36 98 4 Che d'Yoire 387 13 1 1 5 131 52 46 90 7 10 Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 7 10 Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 7 7 Burnidi 384 17 0 6 37 142 51 49 9 17 14 85 12 18 14 44 136 35 14 44 136 35 14 44 136 35 14 44 143 35 14 45 37 44 45	103	Zimbabwe	395	25	_	14	34	127	25	22	18	16
Chad 392 19 0 2 66 141 41 36 98 Côte d'Voire 387 17 1 6 52 131 44 51 97 Burkina Faso 387 23 1 52 46 90 Burkina Faso 384 17 0 6 37 142 51 49 90 Burundi 384 17 0 6 37 142 51 49 90 Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 33 69 Curral African Republic 381 13 4 136 35 29 103 Cambia 379 31 4 136 35 29 103 Cambia 373 16 2 4 48 131 40 37 49 Cuinea 370 38 2 3 4	Chad Chad Table of the control of the c	105	Syrian Arab Republic	392	18	10	ιO	57	118	41	51	39	16
Côte d'Ivoire 387 17 1 6 52 131 44 51 97 Mauritania 387 23 1 12 5 131 52 54 97 Burkina Faso 38 19 0 6 37 142 51 48 90 Bernin 384 17 0 6 37 142 52 48 90 Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 48 90 Central African Republic 381 19 7 3 44 136 35 29 103 Central African Republic 381 19 7 3 44 136 35 29 103 Cambia 379 31 4 11 29 143 45 37 49 Cameron 370 38 2 3 40 138 15 40 <	Côte d'Ivoire 387 17 1 6 52 131 44 51 97 13 Mauritania Mauritania 387 13 12 5 131 52 54 73 10 Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 37 143 52 46 90 7 Burundi 384 17 0 6 37 143 52 46 90 7 Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 48 90 7 Central African Republic 381 19 7 3 50 147 45 52 14 18 Zambia 379 31 4 44 45 52 13 13 Guinea 372 4 48 131 40 37 49 12 Cameron 376 17 3 2 37	105	Chad	392	19	0	2	99	141	41	36	86	4
Mauritania 387 23 1 12 5 131 52 54 73 Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 Burundi 382 17 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 43 85 Central African Republic 381 13 1 3 44 136 35 29 103 Zambia 381 19 7 3 50 117 45 52 37 Ethiopia 379 31 4 11 29 143 45 37 49 Gumeroon 372 9 2 4 4 40 13 40 37 49 Gumeroon 370 38 2 3 40 138 42 57 <td< td=""><td>Mauritania 387 23 1 5 54 73 10 Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 7 Burundi 384 19 0 6 37 142 51 43 85 10 Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 33 69 7 Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 12 43 85 13 43 85 15 15 15 14 14 45 15 14 45 15 14 45 17 3 14 45 37 41 8 11 45 45 37 41 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 <t< td=""><td>107</td><td>Côte d'Ivoire</td><td>387</td><td>17</td><td>1</td><td>9</td><td>52</td><td>131</td><td>44</td><td>51</td><td>26</td><td>13</td></t<></td></td<>	Mauritania 387 23 1 5 54 73 10 Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 7 Burundi 384 19 0 6 37 142 51 43 85 10 Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 33 69 7 Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 12 43 85 13 43 85 15 15 15 14 14 45 15 14 45 15 14 45 17 3 14 45 37 41 8 11 45 45 37 41 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 <t< td=""><td>107</td><td>Côte d'Ivoire</td><td>387</td><td>17</td><td>1</td><td>9</td><td>52</td><td>131</td><td>44</td><td>51</td><td>26</td><td>13</td></t<>	107	Côte d'Ivoire	387	17	1	9	52	131	44	51	26	13
Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 Benin 384 17 0 6 37 142 51 43 85 Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 35 69 Central African Republic 381 13 1 2 44 136 29 103 Zambia 373 16 2 4 48 131 40 37 49 Guinea 372 9 3 2 37 131 40 37 49 Cuinea 370 38 2 37 131 40 37 49 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 40 138 42 50 52 Angola 364 17 3 2 3 42 57 71 Nigeria 360 9	Burkina Faso 386 19 0 6 32 143 52 46 90 7 Benin 384 17 0 6 37 142 51 43 85 12 Benin 384 17 0 6 37 142 51 43 85 12 Burndia 381 13 1 4 16 2 4 45 52 37 13 Zambia 379 31 4 11 29 143 45 52 37 13 Cumeron 373 16 2 4 48 131 46 37 49 17 Cumeron 370 38 2 37 42 57 51 11 Amola 370 38 2 36 17 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 11 4 4 4 <td>107</td> <td>Mauritania</td> <td>387</td> <td>23</td> <td>1</td> <td>12</td> <td>Ŋ</td> <td>131</td> <td>52</td> <td>54</td> <td>73</td> <td>10</td>	107	Mauritania	387	23	1	12	Ŋ	131	52	54	73	10
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Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 33 69 Central African Republic 381 13 1 3 44 136 35 29 103 Zambia 381 19 7 3 50 117 45 52 37 61 Ethiopia 379 31 4 48 131 40 37 49 Cameroon 372 9 3 2 4 48 131 40 37 49 Cameroon 370 38 2 3 4 45 50 52 37 49 Cameroon 370 38 2 3 4 </td <td>Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 33 69 15 Central African Republic 381 13 14 15 29 103 14 Zambia 381 19 7 3 44 136 35 29 103 14 Ethiopia 379 31 4 45 37 45 37 41 8 Cameroon 372 9 3 2 37 49 12 8 Guinea 370 38 2 37 40 37 49 12 Amgola 364 17 3 40 138 42 57 71 11 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 11 Niger 362 16 0 7 72 127 33 39 12 33 39</td> <td>110</td> <td>Benin</td> <td>384</td> <td>17</td> <td>0</td> <td>9</td> <td>37</td> <td>142</td> <td>51</td> <td>43</td> <td>85</td> <td>12</td>	Burundi 382 18 3 11 26 120 31 33 69 15 Central African Republic 381 13 14 15 29 103 14 Zambia 381 19 7 3 44 136 35 29 103 14 Ethiopia 379 31 4 45 37 45 37 41 8 Cameroon 372 9 3 2 37 49 12 8 Guinea 370 38 2 37 40 37 49 12 Amgola 364 17 3 40 138 42 57 71 11 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 11 Niger 362 16 0 7 72 127 33 39 12 33 39	110	Benin	384	17	0	9	37	142	51	43	85	12
Central African Republic 381 13 1 3 44 136 35 29 103 Zambia 381 19 7 3 50 117 45 52 37 Ethiopia 379 31 4 13 45 52 37 61 Cameroon 372 9 3 2 37 131 46 37 49 Guinea 370 38 2 3 13 42 57 71 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 138 15 57 77 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 Niger 362 16 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 1 27 115 39 57 Andan	Central African Republic 381 13 1 3 44 136 35 29 103 14 Zambia 381 19 7 3 50 117 45 52 37 13 Ethiopia 379 31 4 143 45 57 61 8 Cameroon 372 9 3 2 37 40 37 49 12 Guinea 370 38 2 37 131 46 50 52 11 Yemen 364 17 3 13 13 42 57 71 12 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 13 13 15 26 77 11 Angola 364 17 3 3 34 14 40 40 40 81 6 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 <t< td=""><td>1111</td><td>Burundi</td><td>382</td><td>18</td><td>8</td><td>11</td><td>26</td><td>120</td><td>31</td><td>33</td><td>69</td><td>15</td></t<>	1111	Burundi	382	18	8	11	26	120	31	33	69	15
Zambia 381 19 7 3 50 117 45 52 37 Ethiopia 379 31 4 11 29 143 45 52 37 Cameroon 373 16 2 4 48 131 40 37 49 Cuinea 372 9 3 2 37 131 45 50 52 Yemen 364 17 3 1 33 138 15 57 71 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 25 57 77 Aniger 362 16 0 3 34 40 40 81 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 71 Sudan 326 14<	Zambia 381 19 7 3 50 117 45 52 37 13 Ethiopia 379 31 4 11 29 143 45 52 37 13 Cameroon 373 16 2 4 48 131 40 37 49 12 Guinea 370 38 2 37 138 42 56 71 12 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 18 15 26 77 11 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 10 7 7 11 18 11 18 11 11 18 11 18 11 11 11 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11<	112	Central African Republic	381	13	1	3	44	136	35	29	103	14
Ethiopia 379 31 4 11 29 143 45 37 61 Cameroon 373 16 2 4 48 131 40 37 49 Guinea 372 9 3 2 37 131 45 50 52 Yemen 370 38 2 3 40 138 42 57 71 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 138 15 26 77 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 27 89 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39	Ethiopia 379 31 4 11 29 143 45 37 61 8 Cameroon 373 16 2 4 48 131 40 37 49 12 Guinea 372 9 3 2 37 131 45 50 52 11 Yemen 370 36 17 3 138 42 57 71 12 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 11 Nigeria 360 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 13 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 71 12 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71 12	112	Zambia	381	19	7	3	50	117	45	52	37	13
Cameroon 373 16 2 4 48 131 40 37 49 Guinea 372 9 3 2 37 131 45 50 52 Yemen 370 38 2 3 40 138 42 57 71 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 138 15 26 77 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71	Cameroon 373 16 2 4 48 131 40 37 49 12 Guinea 372 9 3 2 37 131 45 50 52 11 Yemen 370 38 2 3 40 138 42 57 71 12 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 18 15 26 77 71 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 11 Niger 362 16 0 7 72 12 40 40 81 6 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 12 39 25 89 10 Guinea-Bissau 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71 12	114	Ethiopia	379	31	4	11	29	143	45	37	61	∞
Guinea 372 9 3 2 37 131 45 50 52 Yemen 370 38 2 3 40 138 42 57 71 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 138 15 26 77 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71	Guinea 372 9 3 2 37 131 45 50 52 11 Yemen 370 38 2 3 40 138 42 57 71 12 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 18 15 26 77 11 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 11 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 6 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 13 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 10 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71 12	115	Cameroon	373	16	2	4	48	131	40	37	49	12
Yemen 370 38 2 3 40 138 42 57 71 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 138 15 26 77 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71	Yemen 370 38 2 3 40 138 42 57 71 12 Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 138 15 26 77 11 Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 11 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 6 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 13 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 10 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71 12	116	Guinea	372	6	8	2	37	131	45	20	52	11
Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 138 15 26 77 Angola Niger 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71	Democratic Rep. of Congo 364 17 3 1 33 138 15 26 77 11 Angola Angola Niger 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 11 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 6 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 13 Guinnea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 10 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71 12	117	Yemen	370	38	2	ဇ	40	138	42	57	71	12
Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71	Angola 364 17 3 2 56 107 23 61 18 11 Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 6 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 13 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 10 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71 12	118	Democratic Rep. of Congo	364	17	8	1	33	138	15	26	77	11
Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71	Niger 362 16 0 3 34 143 40 40 81 6 Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 13 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 10 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71 12	118	Angola	364	17	8	2	26	107	23	61	18	11
Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 56 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71	Nigeria 350 9 0 7 72 127 33 52 56 13 Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 10 Sudan	120	Niger	362	16	0	3	34	143	40	40	81	9
Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71	Guinea-Bissau 339 19 1 1 27 115 39 25 89 10 Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71 12	121	Nigeria	350	6	0	7	72	127	33	52	56	13
Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71	Sudan 326 14 2 3 46 111 33 39 71 12	122	Guinea-Bissau	339	19	1	1	27	115	39	25	68	10
	··/···	123	Sudan	326	14	2	3	46	111	33	39	71	12

Appendix 5. TDI, dimensions, components and input and outcome measures (continued)

Optimizes Optimizes Track professor Track professor			Trade	Trade policies	Trade and	Trade and development				
Openmest Market access, preformance Freeingment Prefice ImputIVIT ImputIVIT United States 80 86 117 440 89 Cemnary 79 86 117 440 89 Denmark 79 86 117 440 89 Eurited Kingdom 87 86 117 440 89 Sweden 87 86 117 440 89 Jowachen 79 86 117 440 89 Noweden 79 86 117 440 77 Noweden 79 86 117 440 77 Noweden 79 86 112 440 77 Noweden 80 86 112 440 77 Camad 80 86 112 440 77 Noweden 80 86 112 440 77 Noweden 80 86 <	IDI		and pre	ocesses		ormance				,
Country to frade foreign performance social well-being InputMI Cormany 70 85 195 397 793 Cormany 70 86 195 397 793 Demark 79 86 117 440 825 Singapore 87 90 118 356 814 Japan 87 86 117 440 825 Norveden 81 86 117 440 777 Norveden 82 86 117 440 777 Norveden 82 86 117 440 777 Norveden 83 86 117 440 777 Norveden 80 85 112 440 777 Norveden 80 85 112 440 777 Belgium 80 86 124 405 771 Australa 80 86 125	rank	,	Openness	Market access,	Trade	Economic and		Rank of		Rank of
United States 80 85 124 419 843 Cumined States 80 154 419 843 Demnark 79 86 117 440 759 Demnark 79 86 117 440 777 Singapore 87 86 116 440 777 Sweden 79 86 177 465 777 Fance 79 86 171 441 777 Fance 79 86 171 441 777 Canada 80 86 171 441 777 France 80 86 174 450 777 Redgum 79 86 172 445 777 Redgum 79 86 172 445 777 Austrial 87 86 122 354 778 Austrial 79 86 125 354 778 <th>2006</th> <th>Country</th> <th>to trade</th> <th>foreign</th> <th>performance</th> <th>social well-being</th> <th>InputMI</th> <th>InputMI</th> <th>OutcomeMI</th> <th>OutcomeMI</th>	2006	Country	to trade	foreign	performance	social well-being	InputMI	InputMI	OutcomeMI	OutcomeMI
Germany 79 86 115 397 799 Cermany 79 86 115 440 825 Singapore 87 96 119 440 779 Singapore 87 96 119 447 777 Japan 87 86 17 469 777 Norwelen 79 86 151 449 777 Canada 80 82 17 449 777 Canada 80 86 112 411 777 Belgium 79 86 152 394 778 Redid 79 86 152 394 777 Austria 80 83 144 396 773 New Zealand 80 86 122 384 776 New Zealand 80 86 125 384 776 Republic of Korea 81 86 125 384		United States	80	82	224	419	843	1	643	1
Demantik 79 86 117 440 825 Singapore 87 90 189 367 777 Sweden 87 90 189 367 777 Sweden 79 86 117 469 777 Norway 82 8 17 469 777 France 79 86 131 408 777 Canada 80 86 112 411 777 Canada 80 82 112 408 777 Iceland 80 82 112 411 777 Iceland 79 86 152 394 773 Finland 79 86 122 384 773 Ireland 79 86 122 384 770 Spain 79 86 122 384 770 Spain 79 86 122 384 770 <	2	Germany	24	98	195	397	799	4	592	2
United Kingdom 79 86 159 407 797 Singapore 87 90 180 356 814 Japan 87 86 117 422 767 Noveden 89 86 177 449 777 France 79 86 131 408 770 Canad 80 82 131 408 770 Lechard 80 82 131 408 770 Rechard 80 82 131 408 770 Rechard 80 82 132 384 773 Helgium 79 86 122 384 774 Austral 8 8 125 384 778 Republic of Korea 81 84 125 384 778 Republic of Korea 87 8 125 384 778 Republic of Korea 87 8 125	3	Denmark	62	98	117	440	825	2	556	9
Singapore 87 90 180 356 814 Japan Singapore 8 9 146 479 771 Sweden 19 146 479 771 Norway 82 88 17 469 767 France 80 86 151 408 771 Switzerland 80 86 112 408 777 Iceland 80 86 112 408 773 Belgium 79 86 96 425 771 Iceland 79 86 96 425 771 Belgium 79 86 166 773 Ireland 79 86 166 773 Australia 81 84 96 765 773 Republic of Korea 80 84 122 384 773 Republic of Korea 78 86 112 374 700	4	United Kingdom	26	98	159	407	797	Ŋ	266	4
Japan 81 85 146 419 771 Sweden Sweden 17 469 771 Novray 86 17 469 771 Canada 80 85 131 408 771 Canada 80 82 112 418 777 Belgium 79 86 152 394 777 Belgium 79 86 152 394 777 Belgium 79 86 126 394 777 Belgium 79 86 126 384 773 Australia 81 84 94 406 773 Australia 82 86 126 384 784 Australia 82 88 126 384 784 Naturalia 82 88 126 374 784 Republi of Korea 82 82 126 374 784	5	Singapore	87	06	180	356	814	6	536	11
Sweden 79 86 117 452 767 Norway 82 88 131 469 780 Fanned 80 86 131 408 760 Contzerland 80 85 112 408 760 Locland 80 85 112 401 777 Iceland 79 86 96 425 771 Belgium 79 86 96 425 751 Austral 79 86 96 425 751 Austral 80 86 96 425 751 Austral 79 86 122 384 753 Spain 80 84 94 406 773 Spain 80 84 94 406 773 Spain 81 86 112 384 736 Spain 82 88 112 384 739	9	Japan	81	82	146	419	771	10	564	D
Norway 82 88 79 469 780 Canada 80 86 151 405 771 Canada 80 82 131 408 770 Canada 80 82 131 408 770 Iceland 80 82 132 440 770 Belgium 79 86 122 394 777 Belgium 79 86 125 394 776 Iralnord 79 86 126 354 776 Australia 81 84 94 776 776 New Zealand 80 84 125 334 776 New Zealand 80 84 142 773 776 New Zealand 80 84 142 776 776 776 776 776 776 778 778 778 778 778 778 778 778 778	9	Sweden	26	98	117	452	292	12	568	0
France 79 86 151 405 771 Canada 80 86 131 408 771 Canada 80 85 131 408 770 Relgium 79 86 122 394 777 Finland 79 86 162 334 773 Finland 79 86 122 334 773 Finland 79 86 122 334 773 Australia 80 84 94 390 773 Australia 80 84 94 394 773 New Zealand 80 84 94 390 773 Spain 80 84 94 390 763 Spain 80 86 172 384 779 Republic of Korea 87 88 110 779 88 102 374 661 Robain 88 <td< td=""><td>œ</td><td>Norway</td><td>82</td><td>88</td><td>62</td><td>469</td><td>780</td><td>^</td><td>548</td><td>00</td></td<>	œ	Norway	82	88	62	469	780	^	548	00
Canada 80 86 131 408 760 Switzerland 80 82 112 441 777 Iceland 80 82 112 441 777 Finland 79 86 96 425 773 Finland 79 86 122 394 777 Ireland 79 86 126 425 771 Australia 81 84 98 406 771 Australia 79 86 122 384 746 New Zaland 80 84 106 771 746 New Zaland 80 84 102 384 766 Spain 82 86 102 385 749 Republic of Korea 79 86 102 385 749 Republic of Korea 79 86 102 385 749 Robertigal 79 86 102	∞	France	26	98	151	405	771	10	556	9
Switzerland 69 82 112 411 777 Iceland 80 83 74 430 779 Belgium 79 86 152 394 777 Finland 79 86 125 354 775 Ireland 81 84 94 775 771 Australia 79 86 126 381 745 Naustralia 81 84 94 775 775 Naustralia 79 86 126 381 775 Naustralia 79 86 125 384 775 Naustralia 79 86 125 384 775 Robalia 77 88 110 387 661 Robalia 77 88 113 271 77 Malaysia 79 86 126 384 667 Malaysia 79 86 114 348	10	Canada	80	98	131	408	092	14	539	10
Iceland 80 83 74 450 779 Belgum 79 86 152 394 777 Finland 79 86 96 405 751 Australia 81 84 98 406 751 Australia 80 84 406 751 Australia 80 84 406 751 Australia 80 84 406 751 New Zealand 80 84 94 300 763 New Zealand 80 84 94 300 763 New Zealand 80 85 125 334 784 Repain 82 82 135 736 789 Repain 75 86 110 367 49 700 Soveria 78 82 121 334 67 67 China 75 86 113 271 67 <td< td=""><td>10</td><td>Switzerland</td><td>69</td><td>82</td><td>112</td><td>411</td><td>777</td><td>6</td><td>523</td><td>12</td></td<>	10	Switzerland	69	82	112	411	777	6	523	12
Belgium 79 86 152 394 737 Finland 79 86 425 751 Ireland 79 86 425 751 Ireland 79 86 126 354 784 Australia 81 84 98 406 751 Austral 80 84 94 381 746 Now Zealand 80 84 94 390 753 Spain 125 354 753 749 Republic of Korea 78 86 125 354 753 Republic of Korea 78 82 132 354 753 Republic of Korea 78 86 110 351 730 Republic of Korea 78 88 110 354 750 Republic of Korea 78 88 110 352 67 Chine 89 80 112 354 67	12	Iceland	80	83	74	430	779	œ	504	15
Finland 79 86 96 425 751 Ireland 79 86 122 354 754 Australia 81 84 96 405 751 Australia 80 84 96 751 746 751 Australia 80 84 126 380 763 764 763 764 763 764 76	12	Belgium	26	98	152	394	737	21	546	6
Ireland 79 86 122 354 784 Australia 81 84 98 406 751 Australia 79 86 126 351 746 New Zealand 80 84 94 390 753 Spain 82 85 125 354 779 Israel 82 122 338 738 Republic of Korea 79 86 142 354 779 Republic of Korea 79 86 142 354 779 Republic of Korea 79 86 105 354 700 Republic of Korea 78 86 110 351 730 Slovenia 78 86 110 357 661 China 79 86 103 37 661 Malaysia 79 86 114 348 615 Hungary 79 86 112 321<	14	Finland	24	98	96	425	751	16	521	13
Australia 81 84 98 406 751 Australia Australia 79 86 126 381 746 New Zealand 80 84 94 394 763 Spain 125 354 736 765 Spain 82 125 354 753 Republic of Korea 78 86 105 385 749 Republic of Korea 79 86 105 387 749 Republic of Korea 79 86 105 387 749 Ching 70 86 106 367 689 China 70 88 111 371 777 Malaysia 70 86 114 348 615 Hungary 70 86 114 348 615 Hungary 70 86 114 348 615 Estonia 70 86 118 352	15	Ireland	29	98	122	354	784	9	476	22
Austria 79 86 126 381 746 New Zealand 80 84 94 390 763 Spain 79 86 125 354 759 Israel 82 125 385 749 Republic of Korea 78 86 142 354 770 Italy 79 86 142 354 770 Portugal 79 86 105 351 730 Slowena 78 82 110 367 689 China 78 82 110 367 661 Mala 75 86 103 344 661 Malta 79 86 114 348 615 Hungary 79 86 118 352 603 Estonia 79 86 118 352 603 Estonia 79 86 118 352 603	16	Australia	81	84	86	406	751	16	504	15
New Zealand 80 84 94 390 763 Spain 59 86 125 354 759 Israel 82 85 354 759 Republic of Korea 78 86 142 354 779 Republic of Korea 79 86 142 354 770 Portugal 79 86 110 357 669 Chiula 75 88 110 367 669 Chreece 75 80 133 271 707 Greece 75 86 103 34 667 Malaysia 75 86 114 348 615 Malaysia 79 86 114 348 615 Hungary 79 86 114 348 613 Poland 79 86 116 343 613 Stonia 79 86 116 341 59	17	Austria	24	98	126	381	746	19	207	14
Spain 79 86 125 354 759 Israel Republic of Korea 78 85 385 749 Republic of Korea 78 82 142 338 738 Italy 79 86 105 351 700 Portugal 75 88 110 367 689 China 78 82 110 367 689 Creth Republic 81 85 121 70 661 Malaysia 75 80 133 271 70 661 Malaysia 75 86 103 344 662 6	18	New Zealand	80	84	94	390	763	13	483	18
Israel 82 89 85 385 749 Republic of Korea 79 86 142 338 738 Italy 79 86 142 354 700 Potential 75 88 110 367 689 China 78 82 155 322 676 Czech Republic 81 85 121 37 661 Malaysia 75 80 133 271 707 Malaysia 75 86 103 344 662 Thailand 72 77 82 298 72 Malta 79 86 114 348 615 Poland 79 86 111 343 615 Estonia 79 86 118 350 590 Chile 83 88 82 291 671 Panama 81 88 82 291	19	Spain	24	98	125	354	759	15	478	19
Republic of Korea 78 82 122 338 738 Italy 79 86 142 334 700 Portugal 79 86 142 334 700 Slowenia 78 82 110 367 689 China 78 82 155 322 676 Czech Republic 81 85 121 337 661 Malaysia 75 80 103 344 662 Thailand 72 77 77 124 321 667 Malta 79 86 114 348 615 Hungary 79 86 114 348 615 Foland 79 86 118 352 603 Stornia 79 86 103 341 597 Lithuania 79 86 103 591 671 Panama 81 82 291	20	Israel	82	68	82	385	749	18	471	23
Italy 79 86 142 354 700 Portugal 79 86 105 351 730 Sloveria 78 88 110 367 689 China 78 82 155 322 676 Czech Republic 81 85 121 37 661 Malaysia 79 86 103 344 662 Mala 72 77 124 321 657 Malta 79 86 114 348 615 Hungary 79 85 111 343 619 Hungary 79 86 113 352 603 Slovakia 79 86 103 359 590 Lithuania 79 86 103 341 597 Chile 83 82 291 671 Panama 81 82 291 671 Panama<	21	Republic of Korea	78	82	122	338	738	20	460	27
Portugal 79 86 105 351 730 Slovenia 75 88 110 367 689 China 78 82 121 337 661 Czech Republic 81 85 121 337 661 Malassia 75 80 103 344 662 Thailand 79 88 114 348 615 Malta 79 86 114 348 615 Hungary 79 86 111 343 619 Fstonia 79 86 111 343 619 Slovakia 79 86 118 352 603 Chile 88 82 291 671 Braine 79 86 115 341 597 Chile 88 82 291 671 Brain 82 291 671 Chile 89 82 </td <td>21</td> <td>Italy</td> <td>26</td> <td>98</td> <td>142</td> <td>354</td> <td>200</td> <td>26</td> <td>497</td> <td>17</td>	21	Italy	26	98	142	354	200	26	497	17
Slovenia 75 88 110 367 689 China 78 82 155 322 676 Czech Republic 81 85 121 337 661 Malaysia 75 80 133 77 707 Greece 79 86 124 321 662 Thaltan 79 85 114 348 615 Hungary 79 85 111 343 619 Poland 79 85 118 352 603 Slovakia 79 86 118 352 603 Lithuania 79 86 118 352 603 Chile 83 88 82 291 671 Panama 81 85 109 63 Ukraine 80 86 109 610 Wuited Arab Emirates 83 87 610 Kuwait 83	23	Portugal	26	98	105	351	730	22	456	29
China 78 82 155 322 676 Czech Republic 81 85 121 337 661 Malaysia 75 80 133 271 707 Greece 79 86 103 344 662 Greece 72 77 124 321 657 Malta 79 86 114 348 615 Hungary 79 85 111 343 619 Poland 79 86 111 343 619 Estonia 79 86 118 352 603 Slovakia 79 86 103 359 590 Chile 88 82 291 671 Panama 81 85 109 653 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 698 Kuwait 83 87 124 699 60 60 <t< td=""><td>24</td><td>Slovenia</td><td>75</td><td>88</td><td>110</td><td>367</td><td>689</td><td>29</td><td>477</td><td>20</td></t<>	24	Slovenia	75	88	110	367	689	29	477	20
Czech Republic 81 85 121 337 661 Malaysia 75 80 133 271 707 Greece 79 86 103 344 662 Thailand 72 77 124 321 657 Malta 79 86 114 348 615 Hungary 79 85 111 343 619 Poland 79 86 111 343 619 Estonia 79 86 115 341 590 Slovakia 79 86 115 341 590 Lithuania 79 86 103 359 590 Chile 83 88 82 291 671 Paname 81 85 83 307 653 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 699 Kuwait 83 87 287 699	25	China	78	82	155	322	929	30	477	20
Malaysia 75 80 133 271 707 Greece 79 86 103 344 662 Thailand 72 77 124 321 667 Malta 79 83 82 298 722 Hungary 79 86 114 348 615 Poland 79 85 118 352 603 Estonia 79 86 115 341 597 Lithuania 79 86 115 341 590 Chile 83 88 82 291 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 287 699	56	Czech Republic	81	85	121	337	661	34	458	28
Greece 79 86 103 344 662 Thailand 72 77 124 321 657 Malta 79 83 82 298 722 Hungary 79 86 114 348 615 Foland 79 85 111 343 619 Fstoria 79 86 115 341 590 Slovakia 79 86 115 341 590 Lithuania 79 86 103 359 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 United Arab Emirates 80 86 109 324 610 Wuwait 87 87 55 287 699	27	Malaysia	75	80	133	271	202	25	404	46
Thailand 72 77 124 321 657 Malta 79 83 82 298 722 Hungary 79 86 114 348 615 Foland 79 85 111 343 619 Estonia 79 86 115 341 597 Lithuania 79 86 115 341 590 Chile 83 88 82 291 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 699 699	28	Greece	26	98	103	344	662	33	447	34
Malta 79 83 82 298 722 Hungary 79 86 114 348 615 Poland 79 85 111 343 619 Estonia 79 86 118 352 603 Slovakia 79 86 115 341 597 Lithuania 83 88 82 591 671 Chile 83 85 83 671 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 287 699	56	Thailand	72	77	124	321	657	36	445	36
Hungary 79 86 114 348 615 Poland 79 85 111 343 619 Estonia 79 86 115 352 603 Slovakia 79 86 115 341 597 Lithuania 83 82 291 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 55 287 699	56	Malta	26	83	82	298	722	23	380	55
Poland 79 85 111 343 619 Estonia 79 85 118 352 603 Slovakia 79 86 115 341 597 Lithuania 79 86 103 359 590 Chile 83 82 291 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 Ukraine 80 86 109 324 610 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 287 699	31	Hungary	24	98	114	348	615	44	462	25
Estonia 79 85 118 352 603 Slovakia 79 86 115 341 597 Lithuania 79 86 103 359 590 Chile 83 82 291 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 Ukraine 80 86 109 324 610 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 55 287 699	32	Poland	26	85	111	343	619	41	454	31
Slovakia 79 86 115 341 597 Lithuania 79 86 103 359 590 Chile 83 82 291 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 Ukraine 80 86 109 324 610 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 55 287 699	33	Estonia	26	82	118	352	603	47	469	24
Lithuania 79 86 103 359 590 Chile 83 88 291 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 Ukraine 80 86 109 324 610 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 55 287 699	34	Slovakia	24	98	115	341	297	20	456	29
Chile 83 88 82 291 671 Panama 81 85 83 307 653 Ukraine 80 86 109 324 610 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 55 287 699	35	Lithuania	24	98	103	329	290	53	462	25
Panama 81 85 83 307 653 Ukraine 80 86 109 324 610 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 55 287 699	37	Chile	83	88	82	291	671	32	373	26
Ukraine 80 86 109 324 610 United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 55 287 699	37	Panama	81	82	83	307	653	37	390	51
United Arab Emirates 83 87 112 231 698 Kuwait 83 87 55 287 699	37	Ukraine	80	98	109	324	610	45	434	39
Kuwait 83 87 55 287 699	36	United Arab Emirates	83	87	112	231	869	28	343	2/2
	36	Kuwait	83	87	22	287	669	27	342	77

		Lage	Trade policies	L Lade and	I rade and development				
TDI		and proc	ocesses	perf	performance				
rank		Openness	Ma	Trade	Economic and		Rank of		Rank of
2006	Country	to trade	foreign	performance	social well-being	InputMI	InputMI	OutcomeMI	OutcomeMI
41	Bulgaria	73	77	112	341	286	55	453	32
42	Latvia	79	98	66	354	581	26	452	33
43	Bahrain	83	87	58	248	715	24	306	68
4	Costa Rica	83	82	06	299	617	42	389	53
44	Viet Nam	29	72	104	335	266	70	439	38
46	Albania	82	82	84	320	586	55	403	47
47	Mexico	69	26	112	281	593	51	393	50
47	South Africa	9/	80	86	228	629	35	326	84
49	Bolivia	81	87	80	292	609	46	372	09
20	Azerbaijan	82	82	54	341	285	57	394	49
20	Mauritius	26	78	91	267	623	40	357	89
52	Colombia	74	26	84	318	574	61	402	48
54	Argentina	71	77	91	327	553	78	418	43
54	Brazil	73	77	102	307	564	72	408	45
54	Romania	99	83	103	338	531	93	441	37
29	Armenia	26	83	77	342	551	80	419	42
57	Belarus	77	81	106	340	521	101	447	34
58	Uruguay	74	81	85	332	548	81	417	44
58	Russian Federation	2/2	26	94	332	541	98	425	41
09	Jordan	70	75	106	232	617	42	338	80
09	Sri Lanka	77	80	68	267	009	48	356	70
62	Georgia	26	82	06	299	529	73	390	51
63	Peru	77	82	78	280	289	54	358	99
63	Philippines	82	87	78	305	265	71	383	54
65	Moldova	79	84	96	331	518	103	427	40
99	Indonesia	80	84	104	274	559	73	377	56
29	Guyana	71	73	105	270	555	74	374	57
89	Honduras	82	98	91	255	582	28	346	74
89	El Salvador	26	82	86	261	269	29	359	63
20	Ecuador	75	79	99	308	547	82	374	57
71	Saudi Arabia	79	80	49	193	675	31	242	111
72	Tunisia	57	65	86	219	592	52	318	98
73	Oman	83	88	51	204	651	38	255	107
73	Turkey	78	82	107	240	258	75	348	73
75	Cambodia	69	73	99	299	538	06	365	61
2/9	Jamaica	72	74	54	301	542	84	355	71
2/2	Madagascar	75	78	92	281	540	88	357	89
78	Uganda	78	83	92	262	553	78	338	80
79	Dominican Republic	75	78	96	262	527	95	358	99
79	Nicaragua	82	82	88	225	572	64	313	87
81	Kenya	72	2/9	81	278	522	100	359	63
									/

Appendix 5. TDI, dimensions, components and input and outcome measures (concluded)

et access, T 880 881 655 656 657 77 77 78 88 80 60 60 70 71 71 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 60 60 60 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7			Trade	Trade policies	Trade and	Trade and development				
Quantity Countity Charlett access, and included Trade Sectional social well-being particulared Input I	IDI	1	and pu	sesseso	perf	ormance				
Country Integrate performance social well-being InpubMI Outcome Algeria Augusta 73 74 75 78	rank		Openness	Market access,	Trade	Economic and	;	Rank of		Rank of
Agenty and	2006	Country	to trade	foreign	performance	social well-being	InputMI	InputMI	OutcomeMI	OutcomeMI
Alggeria Algeria 7	82	Paraguay	73	80	69	288	521	101	358	99
United Republic of Tanzania 72 76 70 269 533 92 339 Bolsswan 61 65 1102 218 576 60 39 297 Lebanon 61 65 112 248 576 60 297 Lebanon 75 77 71 248 567 60 297 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 77 72 87 579 66 297 Lecoho 71 72 72 87 244 567 69 291 Lecoho 72 72 87 244 573 68 394 Lecoho 72 72 87 94 597 69 291 Lecoho 72 72 87 94 573 69 394 Lebanon 72 72 87 94 573 69 394 Lebanon 72 72 72 72	83	Algeria	20	74	51	223	298	49	274	86
Dicksown 12 72 20 65 93 207 Inchewon 12 75 115 248 576 61 20 Lebohoo 13 7 81 115 248 576 61 20 Lebohoo 7 7 81 25 513 104 351 Papua New Cintrea 7 7 82 25 513 104 351 Seregal 7 7 82 20 87 69 324 Seregal 7 7 82 20 87 89 324 Seregal 7 7 82 86 204 87 89 324 Galacenal 7 7 8 90 227 89 324 324 Morozco 8 7 7 7 7 7 80 327 344 Garan 8 7 7 7	83	United Republic of Tanzania	72	2/9	20	569	533	92	339	28
Indiah 61 65 1102 187 576 60 200 Papua Mew Guinea 75 77 85 248 505 110 365 Papua Mew Guinea 75 77 81 208 513 104 355 Leselho 75 77 87 93 524 58 50 304 Leselho 75 75 87 90 524 58 524 304 Renegal 75 75 86 90 204 86 304 Renada 75 75 75 75 60 207 80 207 Guaran (Republic of Iran 85 96 204 57 60 207 400 207 400 207 400 207 400 207 400 207 400 207 207 400 207 207 400 207 207 207 207 207 207	85	Botswana	72	2/9	29	208	630	39	237	115
Lebothor 79 81 115 248 805 110 365 Bohivarian Republic of Venezuela 72 77 91 204 525 96 338 Bohivarian Republic of Venezuela 72 77 91 369 526 96 338 Revergal 72 72 92 224 522 96 324 Swande 72 72 92 224 522 98 324 Guaranda 82 96 224 522 98 324 Guaranda 82 96 224 527 98 324 Guaranda 70 72 77 224 57 63 324 Morocco 70 72 77 224 57 63 324 Morocco 70 72 77 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 7	98	India	61	92	102	187	576	09	290	94
Popularian Ney Guitnea 77 77 86 265 555 96 335 Lesetho 57 77 78 93 221 559 96 338 Lesetho 57 72 78 93 221 559 96 324 Revarda 77 72 78 90 224 577 98 324 Carlemania 77 78 90 224 573 66 227 Monoccopublic of Iran 56 77 78 573 65 273 Malawi 70 77 78 78 573 65 273 Malawi 77 78 79 78 573 66 277 Malawi 77 78 78 573 67 77 573 Malawi 77 78 78 573 573 67 77 Malawi 77 77 77 77 <td>98</td> <td>Lebanon</td> <td>26</td> <td>81</td> <td>115</td> <td>248</td> <td>503</td> <td>110</td> <td>363</td> <td>62</td>	98	Lebanon	26	81	115	248	503	110	363	62
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 72 77 31 308 555 96 338 Lecebho 56 72 72 87 204 559 96 324 Senegal 72 72 87 204 559 96 324 Genegal 72 86 90 224 557 69 324 Guana 86 62 99 224 573 66 273 Monoreco 60 62 99 77 56 570 66 273 Malawi 70 72 76 77 77 577 67 77 Malawi 70 70 77 74 60 251 67 70 Malawi 70 70 70 70 70 82 70 67 70 Malawi 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70<	68	Papua New Guinea	75	77	98	265	513	104	351	72
Leschbe 68 72 93 213 559 89 324 Senegal Rewinds 72 72 72 74 575 69 291 Rewinds 72 72 86 99 214 575 69 291 Guatermala 72 78 66 201 77 67 57 69 291 Morocco 56 62 70 77 67 570 65 270 Chantermala 72 76 77 67 570 67 270 Malovic 72 76 77 67 77 67 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 78 77 77 78	88	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	72	77	31	308	526	96	338	80
Romegal 72 72 87 244 55G 69 291 Romeralla Romeralla 72 72 78 69 244 55G 69 291 Guaremala 82 86 90 214 516 69 291 Glaamer 64 70 90 242 570 68 273 Morambique 70 72 77 67 574 61 240 Rayla 71 74 60 251 67 67 274 67 344 Royanbique 70 70 70 82 241 510 106 291 Mozambique 70 70 70 82 70 67 70 70 82 70 67 70 Royal 70 70 70 82 70 67 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	68	Lesotho	89	72	93	231	539	68	324	85
Rewards 71 78 63 264 523 89 327 Guairemaald 12 78 66 54	91	Senegal	72	72	87	204	267	69	291	93
Cuntermala 82 86 90 214 541 86 304 Islamic Republic of Iran 64 70 30 242 573 65 373 Morocco 56 64 70 30 175 570 65 373 Morocco 70 72 76 77 167 570 65 374 Repyt 71 74 67 74 61 240 573 49 270 Malari 71 74 67 74 67 67 74 67 74 67 74 67 74 <td>92</td> <td>Rwanda</td> <td>71</td> <td>28</td> <td>63</td> <td>264</td> <td>523</td> <td>86</td> <td>327</td> <td>83</td>	92	Rwanda	71	28	63	264	523	86	327	83
Islamic Republic of Iran 64 70 30 242 573 63 273 Channa 70 72 76 77 267 480 115 270 Channa 71 74 60 241 574 61 240 Mozambique 71 74 60 241 503 116 241 Molalavi 71 74 60 241 510 116 241 Malalavi 71 74 60 241 510 116 241 Mali 71 73 86 191 569 67 277 Mali 71 73 86 194 543 87 278 Barkistan 67 74 49 243 556 87 248 Chad 70 71 49 243 556 76 217 Chad 70 71 49 243 556	93	Guatemala	82	98	06	214	541	98	304	06
Moroccol 56 62 95 175 570 65 20 Ghana To 72 77 167 574 65 244 Egypt Alalawi 77 74 60 251 574 61 240 Malawi 72 75 56 241 570 110 240 Malawi 72 75 56 241 570 110 241 Mali 72 73 56 241 570 10 297 Pokisan 70 70 82 191 569 67 27 Bangladesh 56 67 70 82 191 569 67 27 Bangladesh 56 67 70 80 72 72 72 Bangladesh 56 67 70 80 72 72 72 Bangladesh 56 67 70 80 72 <td>93</td> <td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td> <td>49</td> <td>70</td> <td>30</td> <td>242</td> <td>573</td> <td>63</td> <td>273</td> <td>66</td>	93	Islamic Republic of Iran	49	70	30	242	573	63	273	66
Cibaria Cibaria 77 267 480 115 344 Egypt Alabavi 77 76 77 163 574 61 240 Mozambique 72 76 75 66 241 550 110 240 Mozambique 70 70 82 241 550 106 297 Nogi 70 70 82 195 525 97 277 Makin 71 73 84 196 573 96 277 Pakisan 66 67 70 89 198 523 98 277 Pakisan 71 74 49 249 133 233 233 Cibe d'Ivoire 67 74 49 249 143 248 248 Cibe d'Ivoire 67 71 49 249 143 248 248 Cibe d'Ivoire 77 74 49	95	Morocco	75	62	95	175	570	55	270	101
Egypt Malawi Malawi Malawi Malawi Malawi Malawi Mozambique Mozamb	96	Ghana	20	72	22	267	480	115	344	75
Malawi 71 74 60 251 503 110 311 Mozambique 72 75 6 241 510 106 297 Mozambique 70 70 80 191 569 67 227 Mali 71 73 86 191 569 67 227 Bakistan 67 70 80 198 532 98 270 Zimbabwe 67 74 94 243 453 182 248 Zimbabwe 66 67 74 49 243 453 248 Simbabwe 66 67 74 49 243 453 288 Chad 70 71 74 49 249 546 54 297 Chad 71 72 64 27 54 54 527 49 Burkine Faso 69 69 69 64 27<	97	Egypt	72	2/9	77	163	574	61	240	112
Mozambique 72 75 56 241 510 106 297 Togo 70 70 70 82 195 525 97 227 Mali 171 70 70 82 191 569 67 227 Bangladesh 56 67 67 198 523 98 227 Pakistan 67 70 70 98 169 541 86 227 Zimbabwe 67 74 49 243 455 138 228 Chad 70 71 49 243 455 138 228 Chad 64 67 74 443 556 110 227 Mauritania 67 71 72 443 556 176 217 Burkin Faso 70 71 72 443 556 110 227 Burturdi 64 65 73 <	26	Malawi	71	74	09	251	503	110	311	88
Togo 70 70 70 82 195 555 97 277 Mali Adal 71 73 36 191 569 67 227 Badjadesh 56 67 70 80 191 569 67 227 Pakistan 67 70 80 169 541 86 227 Sylinbalwe 65 67 74 49 124 58 270 Sylinbalwe 67 71 73 49 198 545 88 270 Chad 70 71 73 74 143 556 113 288 Chad 70 71 73 74 143 556 13 237 Grie d'Ivoire 71 72 44 207 56 83 237 238 Berin 48 73 72 58 192 57 28 Berin	66	Mozambigue	72	75	26	241	510	106	297	92
Mail Time 73 36 191 569 67 27 Bangladesh 56 60 72 198 523 88 270 Pakangladesh 56 60 72 198 523 88 270 Pakangladesh 67 74 94 243 453 188 270 Syrian Arab Republic 67 74 49 243 455 113 288 Cibe d'Yoire 71 73 74 149 190 545 88 239 Cibe d'Yoire 71 72 64 245 113 288 Mauritania 71 72 64 207 503 110 270 Buritan Baso 70 73 74 143 563 110 273 Buritan Baso 70 73 74 143 563 110 273 Buritan Baso 64 73 263 464	100	Togo	20	20	82	195	525	26	277	96
Bangladesh 56 60 72 198 523 98 270 Pakistan 67 70 80 169 541 86 248 Pakistan 67 74 49 243 453 113 37 Syrian Arab Republic 67 74 49 238 495 113 288 Chad 77 71 72 64 236 167 237 Chad 77 72 64 247 556 76 217 Autritarian 8urkina Faso 70 71 43 556 76 217 Burkina Faso 70 71 43 192 537 94 238 Burkina Faso 70 71 43 192 537 94 238 Burkina Faso 70 71 43 176 178 238 Burkina Faso 64 64 57 56 174 1	101	Mali	71	73	36	191	569	29	227	117
Pakistan 67 70 80 169 541 86 248 Zimbabwe 65 67 74 49 243 453 113 387 Simbabwe 67 74 49 238 495 113 288 Symbabwe 67 74 49 190 545 113 238 Chad 71 73 74 143 556 76 217 Machintania 71 72 64 190 56 76 217 Machintania 70 71 73 58 180 57 217 Burundi 64 63 64 190 530 94 238 Burundi 64 73 75 66 181 119 230 Burundi 64 65 49 120 94 238 Burundi 64 66 49 205 94 114	102	Bangladesh	56	09	72	198	523	86	270	101
Zimbabwe 65 67 94 243 453 123 337 Syrian Arab Republic 67 71 49 138 495 113 288 Chad 67 71 49 190 545 83 239 Chad flyorie 71 72 64 190 556 76 217 Mauritania 71 72 64 207 503 110 270 Burkina Faso 69 69 58 180 530 94 235 Burnudi 64 66 49 205 508 110 275 Burnudi 64 66 49 50 94 49 23 Burnudi 64 66 49 205 508 114 25 Central African Republic 64 66 49 205 508 114 27 Cambria 64 66 12 114 471 </td <td>103</td> <td>Pakistan</td> <td>29</td> <td>70</td> <td>80</td> <td>169</td> <td>541</td> <td>98</td> <td>248</td> <td>109</td>	103	Pakistan	29	70	80	169	541	98	248	109
Syrian Arab Republic 67 74 49 238 495 113 288 Chad Chad 71 73 74 143 545 83 239 Chad To 71 72 64 143 556 76 217 Mothed 71 72 64 143 556 76 217 Burkina Faso 70 71 43 192 537 91 270 Burkina Faso 70 71 43 192 537 91 270 Burkina Faso 69 69 69 58 180 59 119 238 Burkindia 64 66 49 263 104 24 254 Cameron 63 65 66 181 471 117 27 Guinea 64 67 61 214 471 117 27 Guinea 80 88 3 <td>103</td> <td>Zimbabwe</td> <td>65</td> <td>29</td> <td>94</td> <td>243</td> <td>453</td> <td>123</td> <td>337</td> <td>82</td>	103	Zimbabwe	65	29	94	243	453	123	337	82
Chad Chad 71 49 190 545 83 239 Côte d'Voire 71 73 74 143 556 76 217 Mauritania 71 72 64 207 556 76 217 Burkins Faso 70 71 43 190 530 94 250 Burkins Faso 69 69 69 58 180 530 94 238 Burundi 64 73 37 263 464 119 300 Central African Republic 64 66 49 205 508 108 24 Cameron 64 67 61 213 493 114 269 Guinea 69 72 66 184 471 117 275 Guinea 69 70 72 144 471 117 265 Angola 80 83 31 235	105	Syrian Arab Republic	29	74	49	238	495	113	288	95
Côte d'Ivoire 71 73 74 143 556 76 217 Mauritania 71 72 64 207 503 110 270 Burkina Faso 70 71 43 192 537 91 235 Burundi 64 69 69 58 180 53 94 238 Burundi 64 66 49 205 508 108 238 Central African Republic 64 66 49 205 508 108 254 Zambia 73 77 55 213 493 114 269 Ethiopia 69 68 50 214 471 117 247 Cameroon 69 68 50 215 462 170 265 Vennen 80 88 26 144 569 67 170 Dem. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 2	105	Chad	29	71	49	190	545	83	239	113
Mauritania 71 72 64 207 503 110 270 Burkina Faso 70 71 43 192 537 91 235 Burnin 64 73 37 180 530 94 238 Burndil 64 73 37 263 464 119 300 Burndil 64 65 49 205 94 238 Burndil 64 66 49 205 98 104 254 Zambia 69 72 66 181 510 106 247 Cameroon 63 68 50 215 473 117 265 Vemen 80 85 26 144 569 67 170 Dem. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 462 120 257 Angola 80 83 31 235 461 121 227 <td>107</td> <td>Côte d'Ivoire</td> <td>71</td> <td>73</td> <td>74</td> <td>143</td> <td>556</td> <td>2/9</td> <td>217</td> <td>119</td>	107	Côte d'Ivoire	71	73	74	143	556	2/9	217	119
Burkina Faso 70 71 43 192 537 91 235 Benin 69 69 58 180 530 94 238 Burundi 64 65 49 263 464 119 238 Central African Republic 64 66 49 205 508 108 254 Cambia 69 72 66 181 510 106 247 Cameroon 69 67 61 214 471 117 275 Guinea 69 68 50 215 478 116 265 Yemen 80 85 26 144 471 117 275 Dem. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 462 170 265 Angola 80 85 26 461 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 174 171 174	107	Mauritania	71	72	64	207	503	110	270	101
Benin 69 69 58 180 530 94 238 Burundi 64 73 37 263 464 119 300 Burundi 64 65 49 205 508 108 254 Zambia 73 77 55 213 493 114 269 Ethiopia 69 72 66 181 510 106 247 Cameroon 64 67 61 214 471 117 265 Guinea 69 68 50 215 478 116 265 Yemen 80 85 26 144 569 67 170 Den. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 461 121 267 Angola 80 83 31 173 502 112 222 Nigeria 69 73 73 179 461 118	109	Burkina Faso	70	71	43	192	537	91	235	116
Burundi 64 73 37 263 464 119 300 Central African Republic 64 66 49 205 508 108 254 Zambia 73 77 55 213 493 114 269 Ethiopia 69 72 66 181 510 106 247 Cameroon 64 67 67 170 214 471 117 265 Cuinea 80 68 68 144 569 67 170 Dem. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 462 120 265 Angola 80 83 31 235 461 121 222 Nigeria 69 70 79 29 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 70 27 179 461 112 216 Sudan 65 70	110	Benin	69	69	58	180	530	94	238	114
Central African Republic 64 66 49 205 508 108 254 Zambia 73 77 55 213 493 114 269 Ethiopia 69 72 66 181 510 106 247 Cameroon 64 67 67 174 471 117 275 Guinea 69 68 50 215 478 116 265 Yemen 80 85 26 144 569 67 170 Den. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 462 120 265 Angola 80 83 31 235 461 121 222 Nigeria 69 70 49 173 502 112 222 Nigeria 68 68 73 165 461 112 118 Sudan 65 70 77 179 461	1111	Burundi	64	73	37	263	464	119	300	91
Zambia 73 77 55 213 493 114 269 Ethiopia 69 72 66 181 510 106 247 Cameroon 64 67 67 114 471 117 275 Cuinea 69 68 50 215 478 116 265 Yemen 80 85 26 144 569 67 170 Angola 80 83 31 235 461 121 267 Nigeria 69 70 49 173 502 112 222 Nigeria 69 73 23 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 37 179 461 111 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	112	Central African Republic	64	99	49	205	208	108	254	108
Ethiopia 69 72 66 181 510 106 247 Cameroon 64 67 61 214 471 117 275 Cameroon 69 68 50 215 478 116 265 Yemen 80 85 26 144 569 67 170 Dem. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 462 120 265 Angola 83 31 235 461 121 267 Nigeria 69 73 49 173 502 112 267 Nigeria 69 73 23 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 37 179 461 121 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	112	Zambia	73	77	55	213	493	114	569	103
Cameroon 64 67 61 214 471 117 275 Guinea 69 68 50 215 478 116 265 Yemen 80 85 26 144 569 67 170 Dem. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 462 120 265 Angola 80 83 31 235 461 121 267 Niger 69 70 49 173 502 112 222 Nigeria 69 73 23 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 70 179 461 121 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	114	Ethiopia	69	72	99	181	510	106	247	110
Guinea 69 68 50 215 478 116 265 Yemen 80 85 26 144 569 67 170 Dem. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 462 120 265 Angola 80 83 31 235 461 121 267 Niger 69 70 49 173 502 112 222 Nigeria 69 73 23 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 37 179 461 121 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	115	Cameroon	64	29	61	214	471	117	275	26
Yemen 80 85 26 144 569 67 170 Dem. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 462 120 265 Angola 80 83 31 235 461 121 267 Niger 69 70 49 173 502 112 222 Nigeria 69 73 23 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 37 179 461 121 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	116	Guinea	69	89	20	215	478	116	265	105
Dem. Rep. of Congo 70 72 50 215 462 120 265 Angola 80 83 31 235 461 121 267 Niger 69 70 49 173 502 112 222 Nigeria 69 73 23 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 37 179 461 121 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	117	Yemen	80	82	26	144	269	29	170	123
Angola 80 83 31 235 461 121 267 Niger 69 70 49 173 502 112 222 Nigeria 69 73 23 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 37 179 461 121 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	118	Dem. Rep. of Congo	70	72	20	215	462	120	265	105
Niger 69 70 49 173 502 112 222 Nigeria 69 73 23 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 37 179 461 121 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	118	Angola	80	83	31	235	461	121	267	104
Nigeria 69 73 23 165 511 105 188 Guinea-Bissau 68 68 37 179 461 121 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	120	Niger	69	70	49	173	502	112	222	118
Guinea-Bissau 68 68 37 179 461 121 216 Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	121	Nigeria	69	73	23	165	511	105	188	121
Sudan 65 70 27 158 466 118 185	122	Guinea-Bissau	89	89	37	179	461	121	216	120
	123	Sudan	65	70	27	158	466	118	185	122

COUNTRY PROFILES

Part II

Readers reference to country profiles of TDI

The trade and development country profiles provides a comprehensive presentation of TDI, two sub-indices and selected information for each of the 123 individual countries included in *Developing Countries in International Trade 2007: Trade and Development Index* (DCIT-TDI 2007).

The country profile presents three sets of information. The first shows selected indicators for 2005 or the latest available year. The second presents a recomputed version of comparison of TDI and its two sub-indices for 2005 and 2006. TDI 2006 is computed based on the three-year average between 2003 and 2005 and TDI 2005 for the years 2000 and 2002. The final set of figures indicates not only the countries' performance across InputMI and OutcomeMI, but also change in TDI and comparison with its own regional performance and groups.

The TDI uses data sources from several international organizations. The list of all indicators and data sources is presented in the table in appendix 3. The missing data on some indicators were imputed based on previous data and/or estimates.

The TDI 2005 score and ranking in DCIT-TDI 2005 are not comparable with the TDI 2005 score and ranking as presented in DCIT-TDI 2007 due to changes in composing indicators, computational approach and country coverage. However, the TDI 2005 and TDI 2006 in the present report are comparable, and an increase in score in TDI indicates better performance of a country.

Selected indicators

The data on the selected indicators are for the year 2005 and/or the latest available year:

- 1. Population in millions: The sources are the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects and national statistical offices.
- 2. Area (km²): The source is the Production Yearbook of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and data files.
- 3. GDP (constant 2000 United States dollars): The source is the World Bank, World Development Indicators 2007.
- 4. GDP per capita (constant 2000 United States dollars): The source is the World Bank, World Development Indicators 2007.
- 5. Merchandise and Service Exports (percentage of world): The source is UNCTAD GlobStat.
- 6. Applied trade-weighted average tariff (percentage): The source is the UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) database.

TDI and sub-indices

- 1. TDI 2005 and TDI 2006: The TDI is a simple average of InputMI and OutcomeMI. The increase in the TDI score indicates improvement in TDI, which is a composite quantitative indication describing the degree of integration between development and trade performance.
- 2. InputMI 2005 and InputMI 2006: The InputMI has two broad sets of determinants, which are referred to as *dimensions*: structural and institutional context and trade policies and processes. InputMI is a weighed sum of 11 components. These are human capital (HC), physical infrastructure (PI), financial intermediation (FI), domestic finance (DF), international finance (IF), institutional quality (IQ), economic structure (ET), macroeconomic stability (MS) and environmental sustainability (ES), which are part of the structural and institutional context; while openness to trade (OT) and access to foreign market (MA) are part of trade policies and processes (TPP) dimension. The higher score of InputMI indicates improvements in input indicators.
- **3.** OutcomeMI 2005 and OutcomeMI 2006: OutcomeMI is computed by taking the weighted sum of two components under the trade and development performance dimension, which

are trade performance (TP) and economic and social well-being (EW). The higher score of OutcomeMI indicates improvements in outcome indicators.

TDI ladder and benchmarking

- 1. InputMI 2006: This presents the performance of the nine components, which are based on several indicators, in 2006, derived based on coverage over 2003, 2004 and 2005. It provides a clear indication of a country-level performance and clue for important policymaking
- 2. OutcomeMI 2006: This presents the performance of two components, which are based on several indicators, in 2006. It shows the outcome in trade and development at the country level.
- 3. Climbing the TDI ladder: The TDI, InputMI and OutcomeMI in 2005 and 2006 provide a comprehensive view of a country-level improvement or decline. The higher value in 2006 compared to 2005 indicates overall improvement in the indices.
- 4. Benchmarking TDI: This helps a country to compare the TDI performance to its own region and other groups of countries. The regions and country groups are the following: East Asia and Pacific (EAP), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), Middle East and North Africa (MENA), North America (NA), South Asia (SA), South Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (SEECIS), Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Western Europe (WE), Least Developed Countries (LDC), Developing Countries (DVG), European Union (EU) Countries, 10 new EU members (EU10), Developed Countries (DEV) and the Seven Emerging Economies (E7).



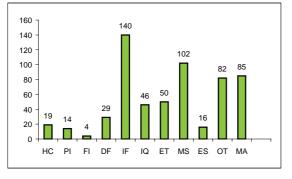
Albania

Selected indicators (2005 o	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	3.13
Area (km²)	27,400
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	4.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,532
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.05
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	7.36

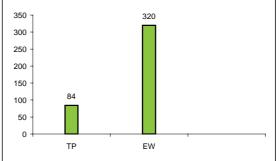
TDI profile

	TDI		lı	InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	200	5	2006		2005	2006	
Score	480	495	56	7	586		392	403	
Rank	52	46	6	0	55		46	47	

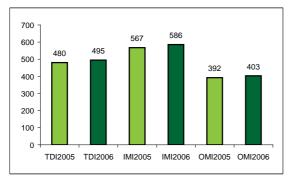
InputMI 2006

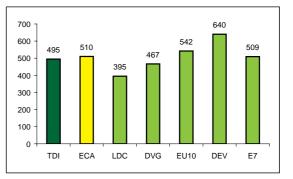


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









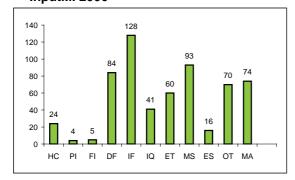
Algeria

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	32.85
Area (km²)	2,381,740
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	69.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	2,121
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.46
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	11.99

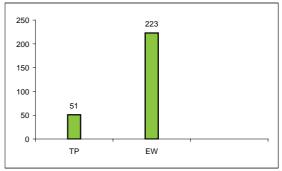
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI				OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	411	436		577	598	245	274		
Rank	90	83		54	49	105	98		

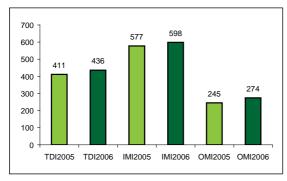
InputMI 2006

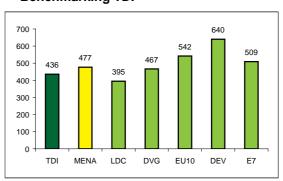


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









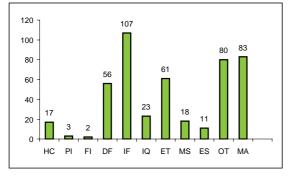
Angola

Selected indicators (200	5 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	15.94
Area (km²)	1,246,700
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	14.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	937
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.18
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	6.46

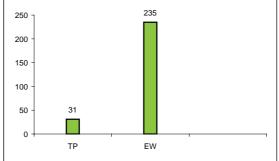
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		utMI	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	356	364	439	461	272	267		
Rank	117	118	121	121	94	104		

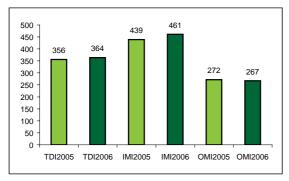
InputMI 2006

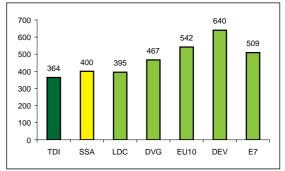


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







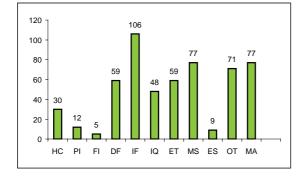
Argentina

Selected indicators (200	05 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	38.75
Area (km²)	2,736,690
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	313.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	8,094
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.63
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	11.74

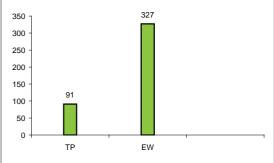
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	471	486		552	553		390	418	
Rank	59	54		73	78		47	43	

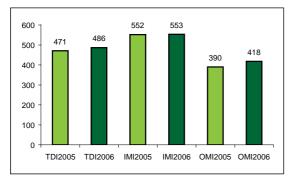
InputMI 2006

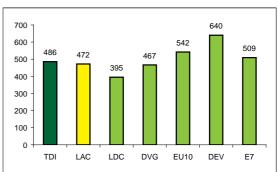


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







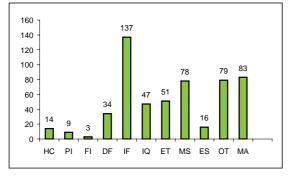
Armenia

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	3.02
Area (km²)	28,200
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	3.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,129
Merchandise and service export (% of Wor	ld) 0.02
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.42

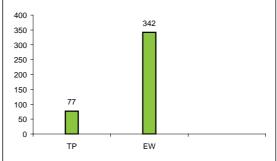
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		utMI	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	487	485	551	551	422	419		
Rank	47	56	74	80	42	42		

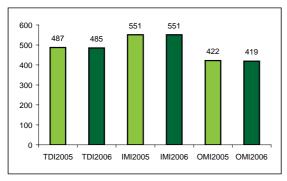
InputMI 2006

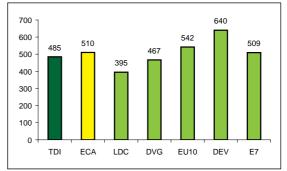


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







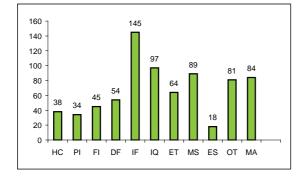
Australia

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	20.33
Area (km²)	7,682,300
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	468.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	23,039
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	2.12
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	3.18

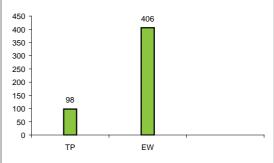
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		Inpu	utMI	Outc	omeMI
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	624	628		741	751	506	504
Rank	15	16		19	16	14	15

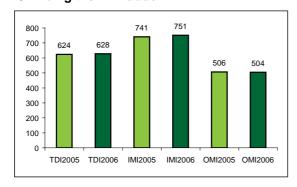
InputMI 2006

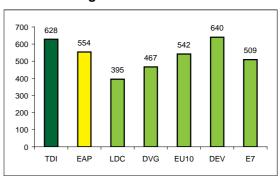


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







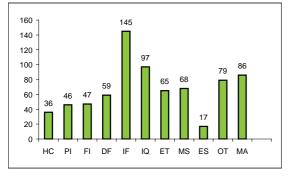
Austria

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	8.23
Area (km²)	82,450
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	208.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	25,346
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	3.45
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

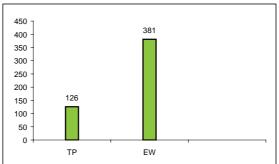
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ut M I	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	627	627	765	746	489	507		
Rank	14	17	10	19	17	14		

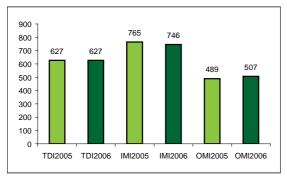
InputMI 2006

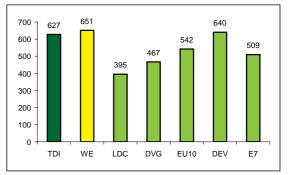


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









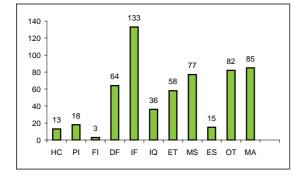
Azerbaijan

Selected indicators (2005 of	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	8.39
Area (km²)	82,660
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	9.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,182
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.06
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	5.82

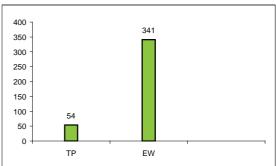
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		Inpu	ıtMI	Outc	omeMI
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	475	490		578	585	371	394
Rank	56	50		53	57	55	49

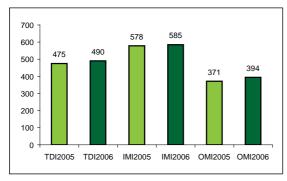
InputMI 2006

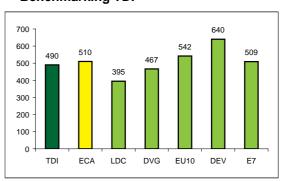


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







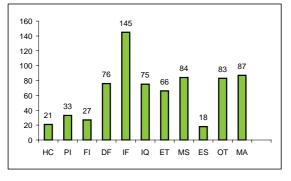
Bahrain

Selected indicators (200	5 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	0.73
Area (km²)	710
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	10.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	14,588
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.16
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	5.55

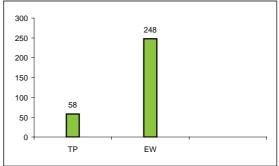
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	504	511	706	715	302	306		
Rank	42	43	25	24	86	89		

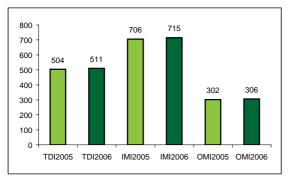
InputMI 2006

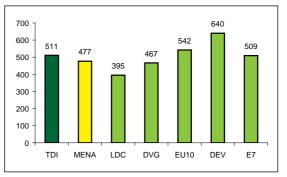


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









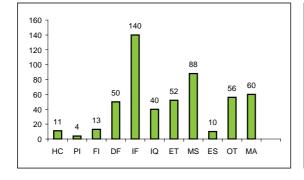
Bangladesh

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	141.82
Area (km²)	130,170
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	61.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	433
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.14
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	63.72

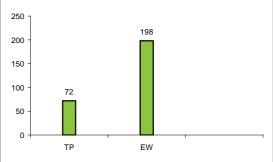
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI		OutcomeMI				
	2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006
Score	400	397	528	523		271	270
Rank	96	102	94	98		96	101

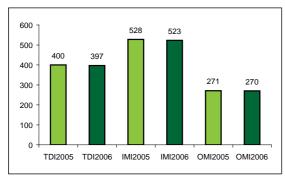
InputMI 2006

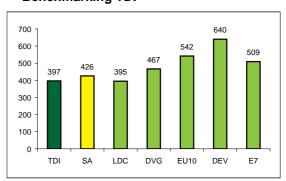


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







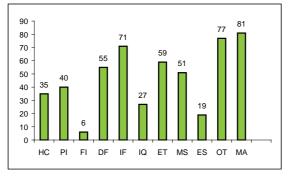
Belarus

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	9.78
Area (km²)	207,480
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	18.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,868
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.23
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	8.86

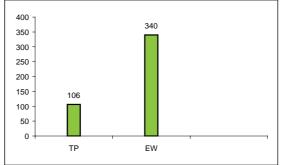
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ut M I	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	483	484	517	521	448	447		
Rank	48	57	97	101	31	34		

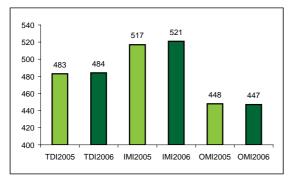
InputMI 2006

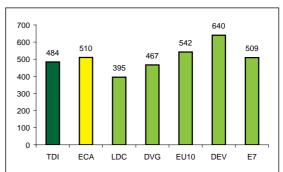


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









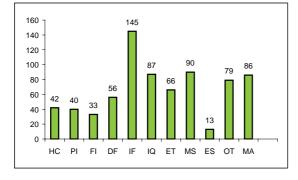
Belgium

Selected indic	cators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	10.48
Area (km²)	30,230
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	249.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	23,796
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	5.70
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

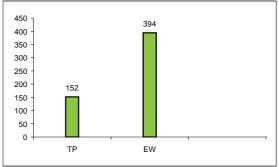
TDI profile

	Т	DI	Inp	ut M I	Outc	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	638	642	744	737	531	546
Rank	12	12	18	21	11	9

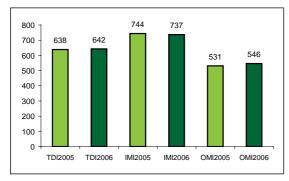
InputMI 2006

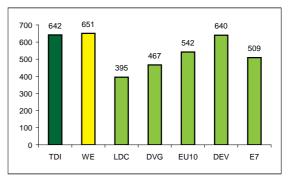


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









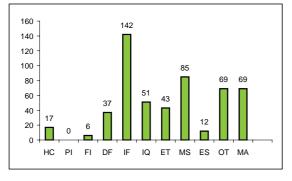
Benin

Selected indicators (20	005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	8.44
Area (km²)	110,620
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	2.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	326
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.02
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	12.28

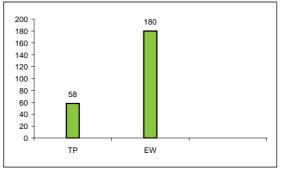
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	377	384	513	530	241	238
Rank	109	110	99	94	107	114

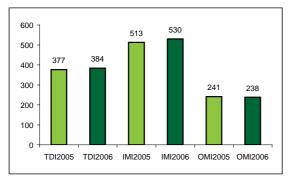
InputMI 2006

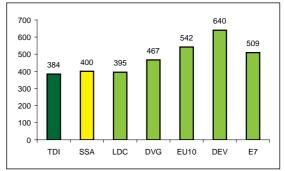


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







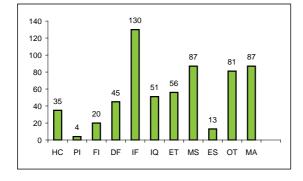
Bolivia

Selected indicators (2005 or	r latest reporting year)
Population in millions	9.18
Area (km²)	1,084,380
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	9.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,061
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.04
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	8.67

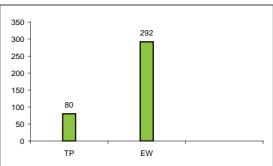
TDI profile

	Т	DI	Inpu	ıtMI	Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	466	491	586	609	345	372
Rank	62	49	49	46	69	60

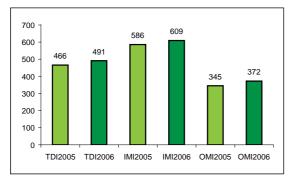
InputMI 2006

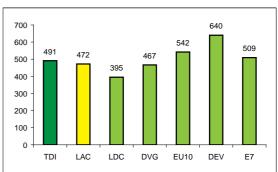


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder





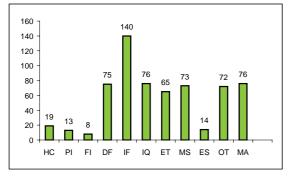
Botswana

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	1.76
Area (km²)	566,730
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	8.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	4,649
Merchandise and service export (% of World	d) 0.06
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	10.78

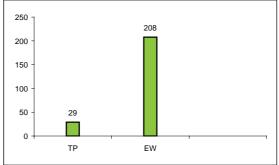
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	451	434	637	630	265	237	
Rank	70	85	37	39	99	115	

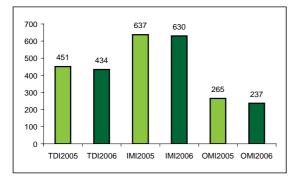
InputMI 2006

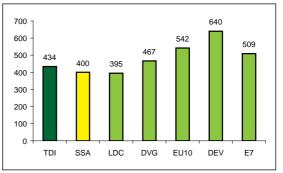


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







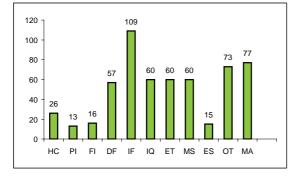
Brazil

Selected indicators	(2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	186.40
Area (km²)	8,459,420
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	670.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	3,597
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	1.66
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	8.45

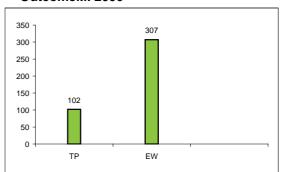
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI		Outco	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	469	486	562	564	376	408
Rank	60	54	65	72	52	45

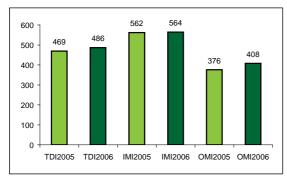
InputMI 2006

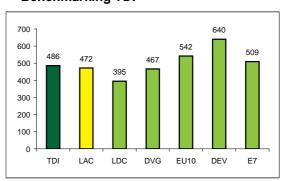


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







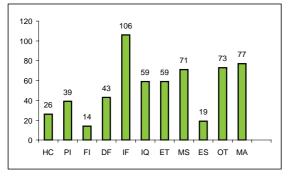
Bulgaria

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	7.74
Area (km²)	108,640
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	16.00
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	2,071
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.34
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	8.89

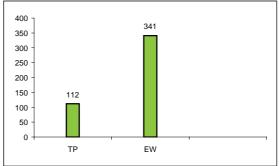
TDI profile

	TDI		Inp	InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	515	520	579	586	451	453	
Rank	38	41	52	55	29	32	

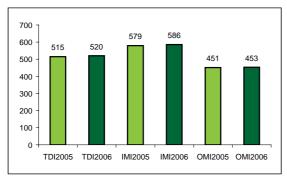
InputMI 2006

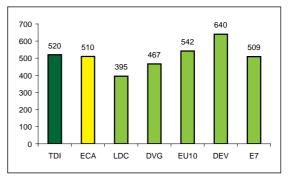


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









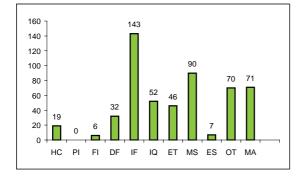
Burkina Faso

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	13.23
Area (km²)	273,600
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	3.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	252
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.00
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	11.73

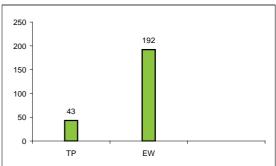
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		Inpu	utMI	Outc	omeMI
	2005	2006	:	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	386	386		529	537	242	235
Rank	102	109		93	91	106	116

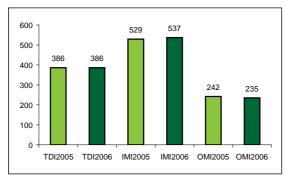
InputMI 2006

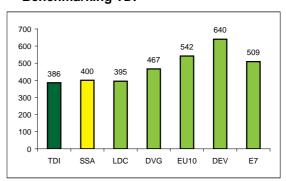


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







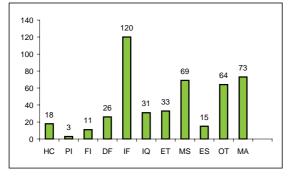
Burundi

Selected indic	ators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	7.55
Area (km²)	25,680
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	0.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	105
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.00
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	13.48

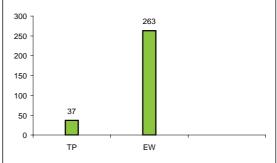
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	ıtMI	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	367	382	470	464	264	300		
Rank	113	111	117	119	100	91		

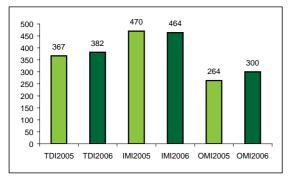
InputMI 2006

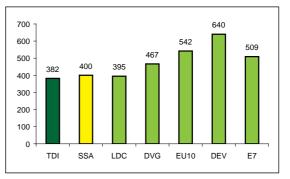


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









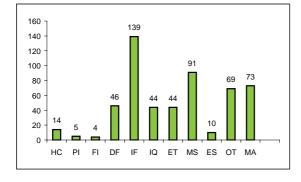
Cambodia

Selected indicators (2005 c	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	14.07
Area (km²)	176,520
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	5.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	402
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.06
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	16.47

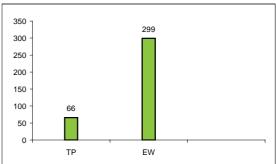
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI		TDI		OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	438	452		524	538	351	365
Rank	75	75		96	90	64	61

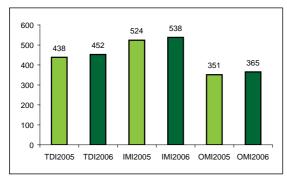
InputMI 2006

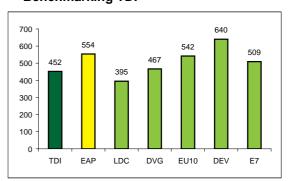


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







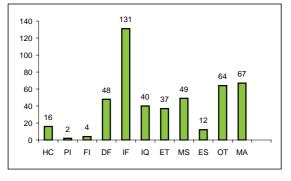
Cameroon

Selected indicators (2	2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	16.32
Area (km²)	465,400
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	12.10
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	739
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.06
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	14.45

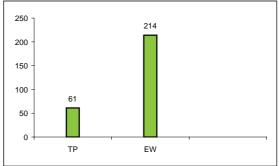
TDI profile

	Т	DI	Inp	ut M I	Outo	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	382	373	506	471	258	275		
Rank	105	115	104	117	102	97		

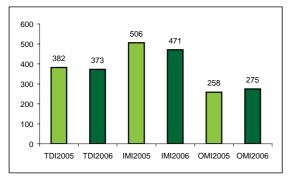
InputMI 2006

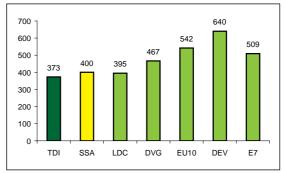


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







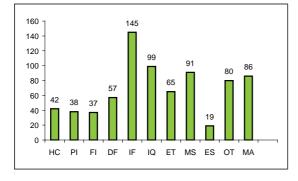
Canada

Selected indicators (2005 o	r latest reporting year)
Population in millions	32.30
Area (km²)	9,093,510
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	809.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	25,064
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	5.71
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.77

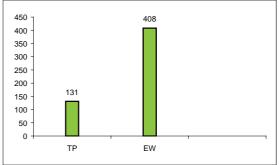
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI		OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	650	650		757	760	543	539	
Rank	11	10		13	14	9	10	

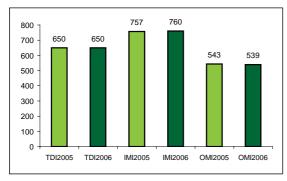
InputMI 2006

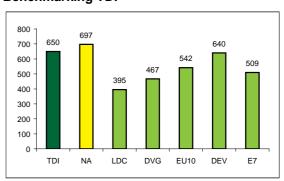


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









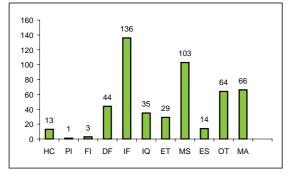
Central African Republic

Selected indicat	tors (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	4.04
Area (km²)	622,980
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	0.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	227
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.00
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	17.26

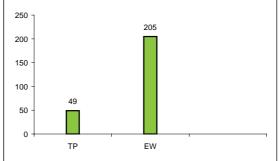
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	ıt M I	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	362	381	491	508	233	254		
Rank	115	112	111	108	109	108		

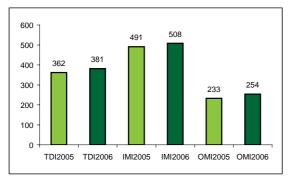
InputMI 2006

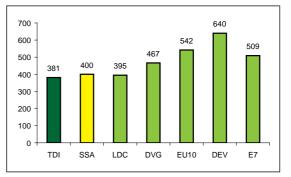


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









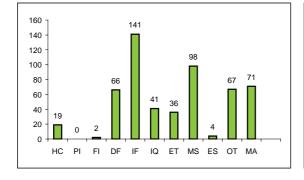
Chad

Selected indicators (2005 of	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	9.75
Area (km²)	1,259,200
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	2.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	267
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.02
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	13.27

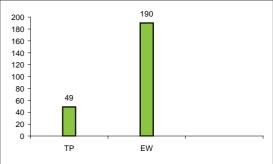
TDI profile

	TDI		Inp	InputMI		omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	354	392	490	545	218	239
Rank	118	105	112	83	116	113

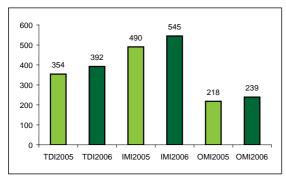
InputMI 2006

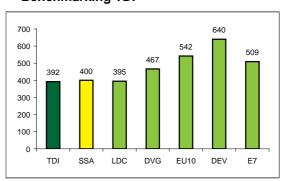


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







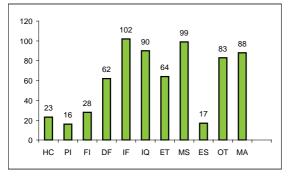
Chile

or latest reporting year)
16.30
748,800
93.20
5,721
0.61
5.99

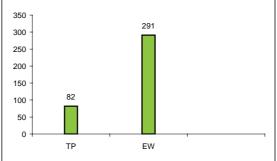
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		Outc	OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	515	522	660	671	369	373	
Rank	38	37	31	32	57	59	

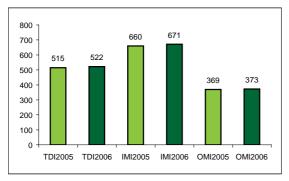
InputMI 2006

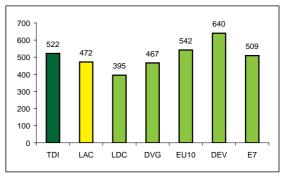


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









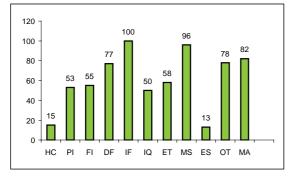
China

Selected indicators (200	05 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	1,304.50
Area (km²)	9,326,410
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	1,889.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,449
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	9.34
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	4.90

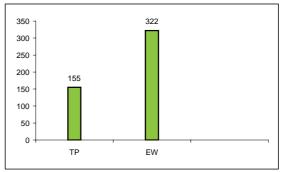
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	ıtMI	Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	550	577	658	676	442	477
Rank	27	25	32	30	33	20

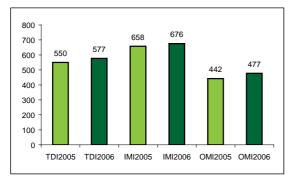
InputMI 2006

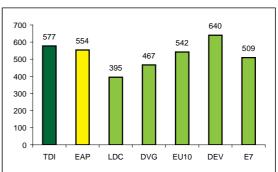


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder





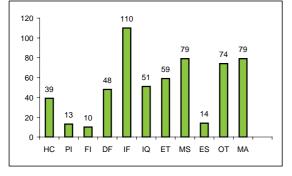
Colombia

Selected	indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	45.60
Area (km²)	1,109,500
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	99.10
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	2,174
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.28
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	11.42

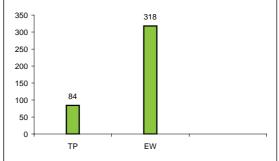
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		Outo	OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	478	488	576	574	380	402	
Rank	53	52	55	61	50	48	

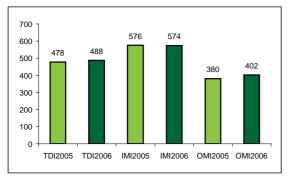
InputMI 2006

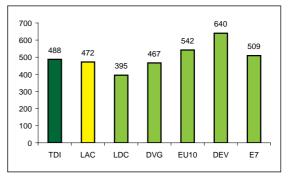


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









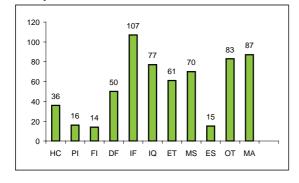
Costa Rica

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	4.33
Area (km²)	51,060
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	19.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	4,499
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.17
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	4.14

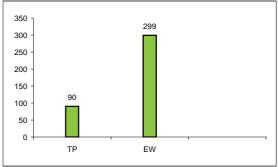
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ιtΜI	Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	493	503	613	617	372	389
Rank	45	44	42	42	54	53

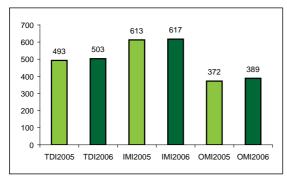
InputMI 2006

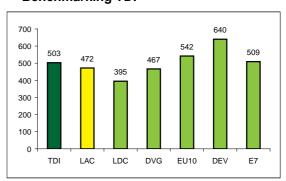


OutcomeMI 2006

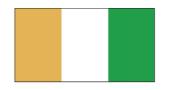


Climbing the TDI ladder









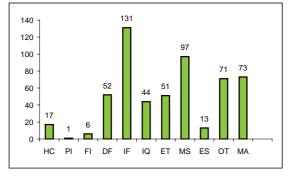
Côte d'Ivoire

Selected indicators (200	5 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	18.15
Area (km²)	318,000
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	10.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	577
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.11
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	7.38

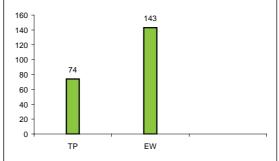
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		Outc	OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	371	387	532	556	209	217	
Rank	112	107	87	76	118	119	

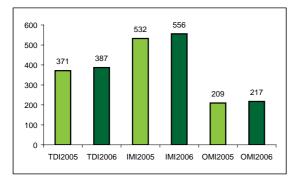
InputMI 2006

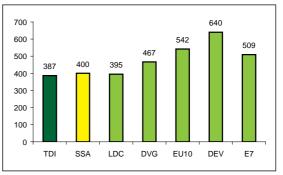


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







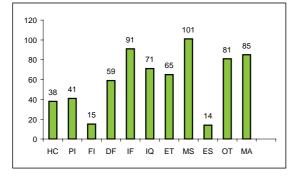
Czech Republic

Selected indicators (2005 o	r latest reporting year)
Population in millions	10.23
Area (km²)	77,260
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	67.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	6,628
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	1.15
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

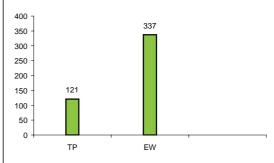
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		utMI	Οι	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	200	5 2006		
Score	562	560	653	661	47	0 458		
Rank	25	26	35	34	2	0 28		

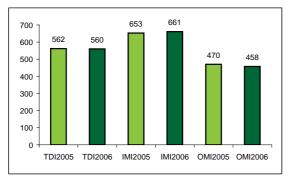
InputMI 2006

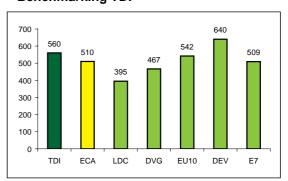


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







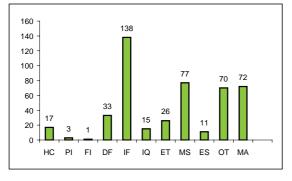
Democratic Republic of the Congo

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	57.55
Area (km²)	2,267,050
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	5.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	91
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.03
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	12.73

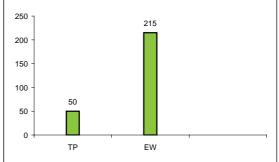
TDI profile

	TDI		Inp	ut MI	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	324	364	417	462	231	265	
Rank	122	118	123	120	110	105	

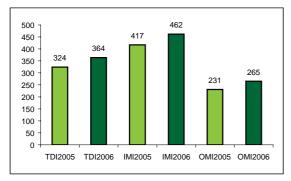
InputMI 2006

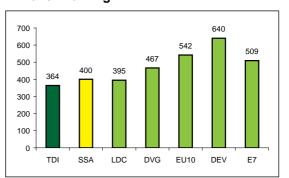


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









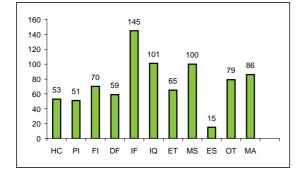
Denmark

orting year)
5.42
42,430
171.20
31,612
2.55
2.72

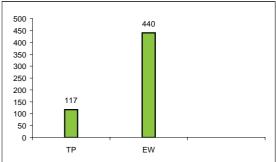
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	687	691	820	825	554	556
Rank	3	3	2	2	6	6

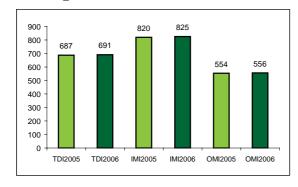
InputMI 2006

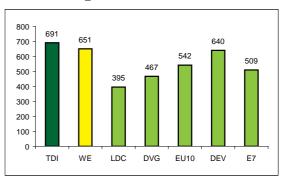


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







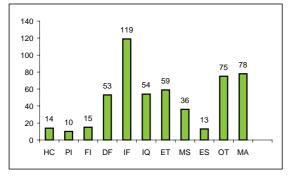
Dominican Republic

elected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
8.89
48,380
23.40
2,630
0.18
8.89

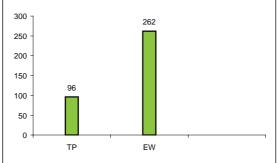
TDI profile

	TDI		Inp	ut M I	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	433	443	531	527	334	358	
Rank	81	79	89	95	72	66	

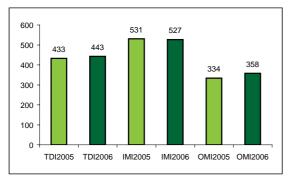
InputMI 2006

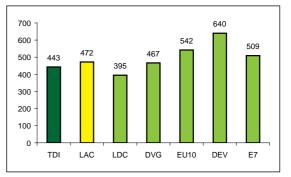


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







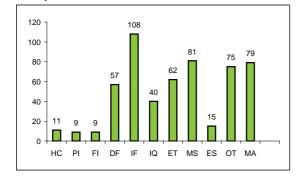
Ecuador

Selected in	ndicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	13.23
Area (km²)	276,840
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	20.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,549
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.13
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	9.53

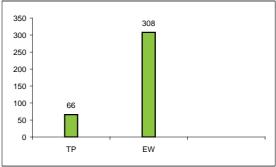
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ıtMI	Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	424	461	511	547	337	374
Rank	85	70	100	82	70	57

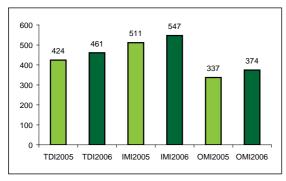
InputMI 2006

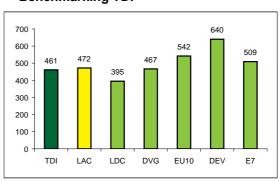


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







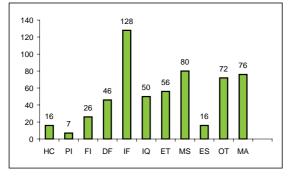
Egypt

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	74.03
Area (km²)	995,450
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	120.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,624
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.70
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	13.70

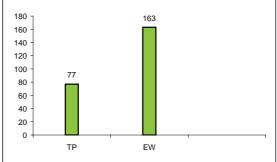
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI		Outo	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	399	407	564	574	234	240
Rank	98	97	62	61	108	112

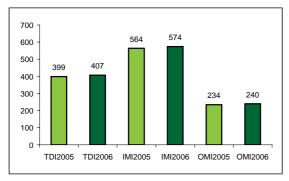
InputMI 2006

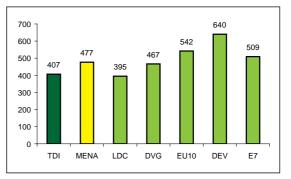


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







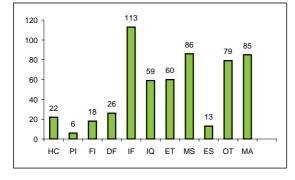
El Salvador

Selected ind	icators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	6.88
Area (km²)	20,720
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	14.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	2,127
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.07
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	6.69

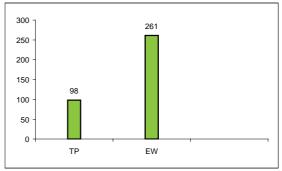
TDI profile

	TDI		Inp	utMI	Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	456	464	560	569	351	359
Rank	68	68	67	67	64	63

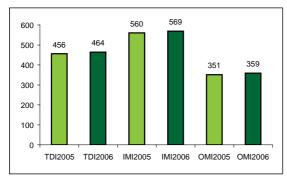
InputMI 2006

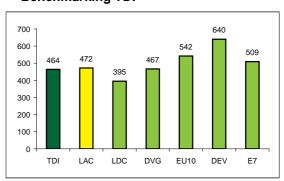


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







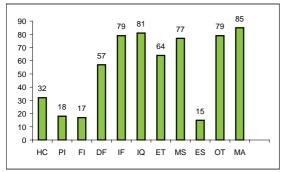
Estonia

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	1.35
Area (km²)	42,390
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	7.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	5,862
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.19
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	0.89

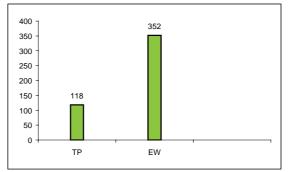
TDI profile

	Т	DI	Inp	InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	539	536	612	603	465	469	
Rank	30	33	43	47	21	24	

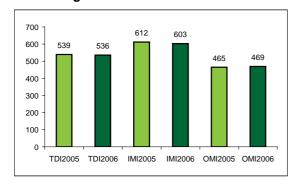
InputMI 2006

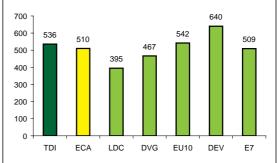


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









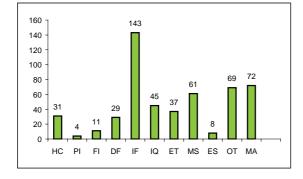
Ethiopia

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	71.26
Area (km²)	1,000,000
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	10.00
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	141
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.05
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	10.67

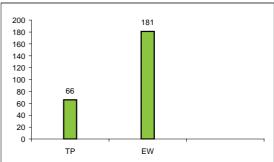
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ıtMI	Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	373	379	516	510	230	247
Rank	111	114	98	106	112	110

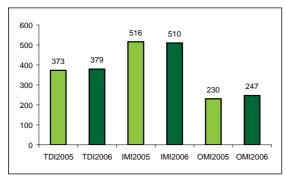
InputMI 2006

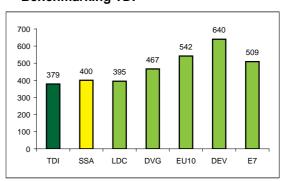


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







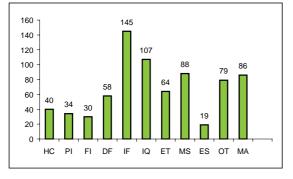
Finland

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	5.25
Area (km²)	304,590
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	134.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	25,713
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	1.11
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

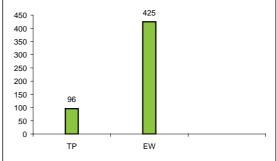
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI		Outo	OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	633	636	751	751	515	521	
Rank	13	14	16	16	13	13	

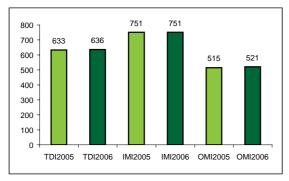
InputMI 2006

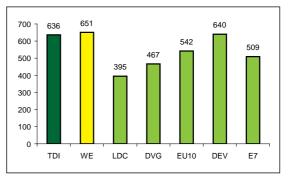


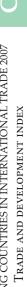
OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









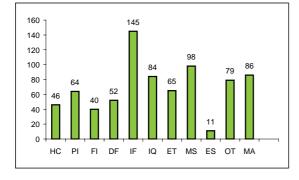
France

Selected indicators (200	95 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	60.87
Area (km²)	550,100
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	1,430.10
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	23,494
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	9.74
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

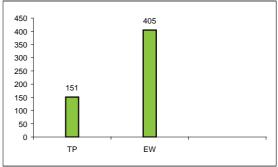
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2	005	2006		
Score	663	664	773	771		552	556		
Rank	9	8	9	10		7	6		

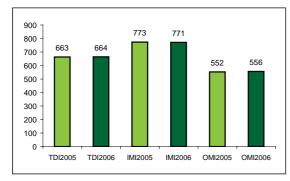
InputMI 2006

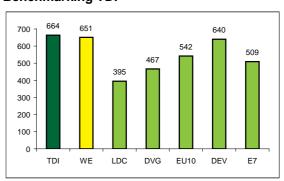


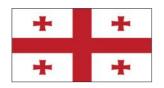
OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







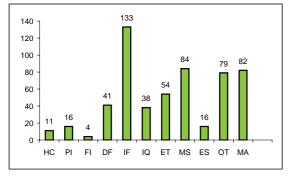
Georgia

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	4.47
Area (km²)	69,490
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	4.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	971
Merchandise and service export (% of World	0.03
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	9.78

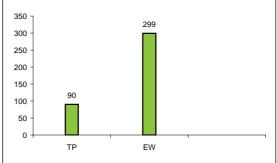
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ut M I	Outo	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	478	475	559	559	397	390		
Rank	53	62	69	73	45	51		

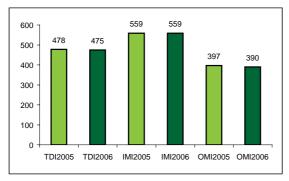
InputMI 2006

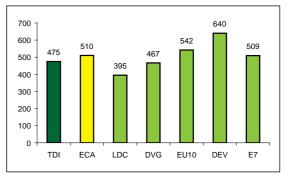


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder





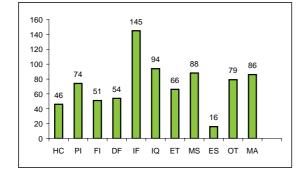


Selected indicators (2005 o	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	82.47
Area (km²)	348,770
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	1,971.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	23,906
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	16.26
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

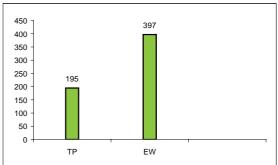
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI				OutcomeM		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	689	696		800	799	577	592		
Rank	2	2		4	4	2	2		

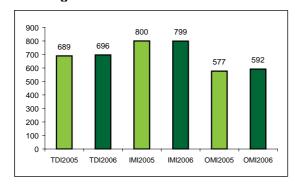
InputMI 2006

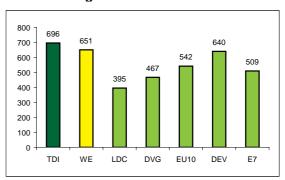


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







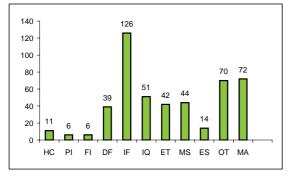
Ghana

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	22.11
Area (km²)	227,540
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	6.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	287
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.06
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	10.95

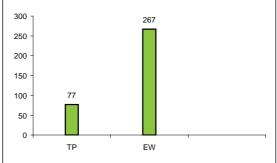
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	412	412		471	480		353	344	
Rank	89	96		116	115		63	75	

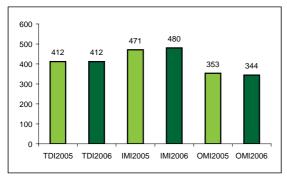
InputMI 2006

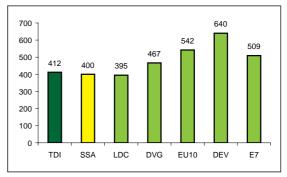


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







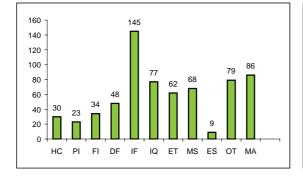
Greece

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	11.10
Area (km²)	128,900
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	142.10
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	12,799
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	1.60
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

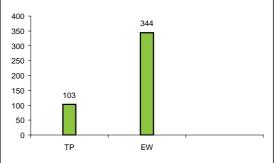
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ıtMI	Outco	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	541	555	654	662	428	447		
Rank	29	28	34	33	37	34		

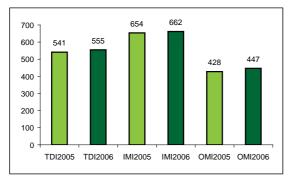
InputMI 2006

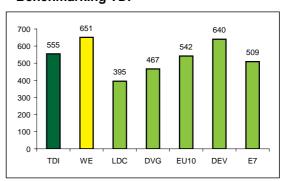


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







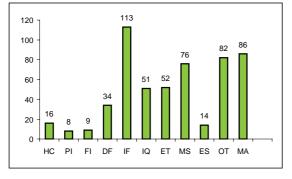
Guatemala

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	12.60
Area (km²)	108,430
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	21.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,734
Merchandise and service export (% of World	0.08
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	5.82

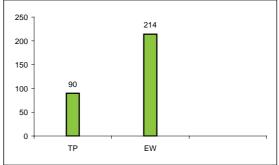
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	409	423		530	541		288	304	
Rank	92	93		91	86		88	90	

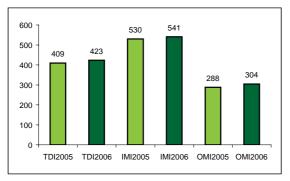
InputMI 2006

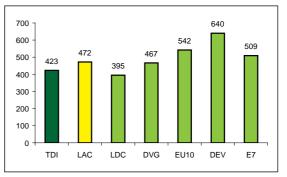


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









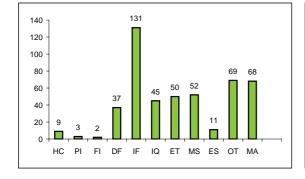
Guinea

Selected indica	tors (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	9.40
Area (km²)	245,720
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	3.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	385
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.01
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	12.66

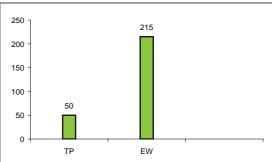
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI				OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	365	372	467	478	263	265	
Rank	114	116	118	116	101	105	

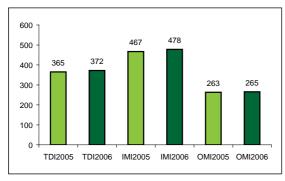
InputMI 2006

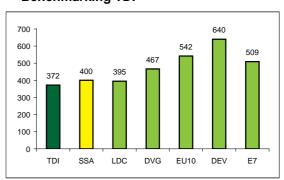


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







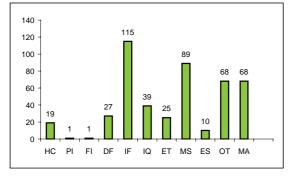
Guinea-Bissau

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	1.59
Area (km²)	28,120
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	0.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	135
Merchandise and service export (% of World	0.00
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	11.65

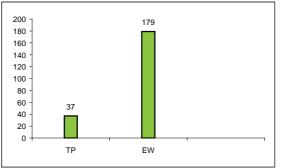
TDI profile

	Т	DI	InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	327	339	434	461		219	216	
Rank	121	122	122	121		114	120	

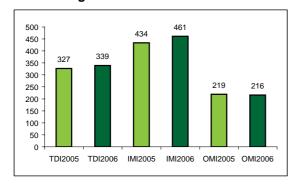
InputMI 2006

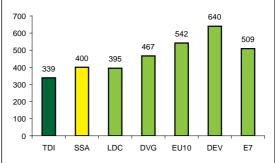


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









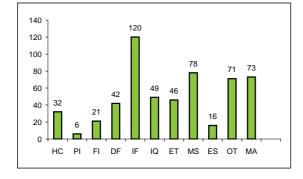
Guyana

Selected indicators (2005)	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	0.75
Area (km²)	196,850
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	0.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	980
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.02
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	11.50

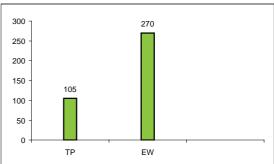
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI				Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	457	465	545	555	369	374
Rank	67	67	77	77	57	57

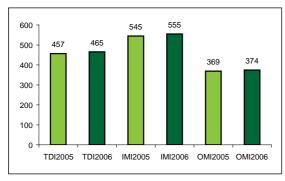
InputMI 2006

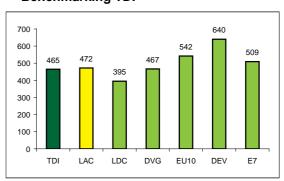


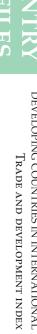
OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









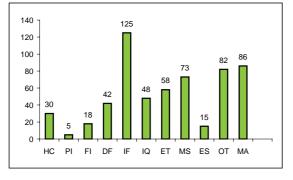
Honduras

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	7.20
Area (km²)	111,890
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	7.10
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	985
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.05
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	6.02

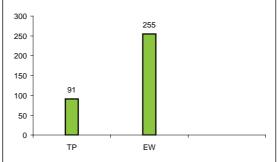
TDI profile

	Т	DI	InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	438	464	563	582		312	346	
Rank	75	68	63	58		81	74	

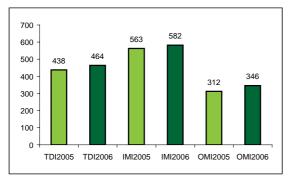
InputMI 2006

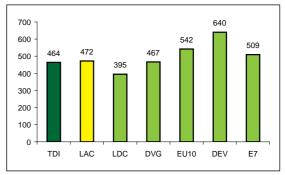


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









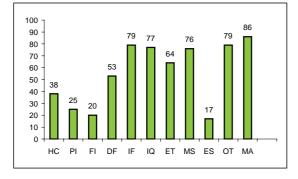
Hungary

Selected indicators (2005 c	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	10.09
Area (km²)	89,610
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	57.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	5,720
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	1.06
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

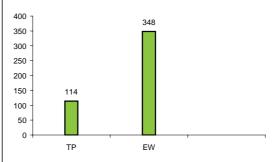
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI			Outco	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006				
Score	527	539	593	615	460	462				
Rank	34	31	46	44	24	25				

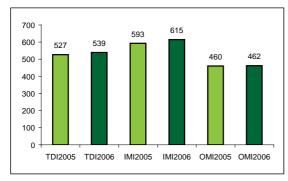
InputMI 2006

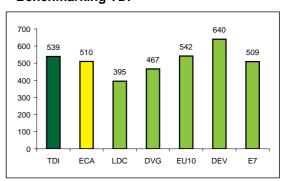


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







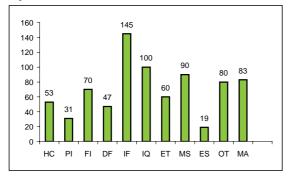
Iceland

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	0.30
Area (km²)	100,250
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	10.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	35,136
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.10
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.26

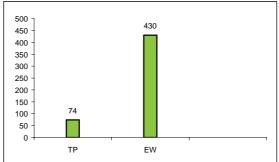
TDI profile

	Т	DI	InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	624	642	753	779		495	504	
Rank	15	12	15	8		15	15	

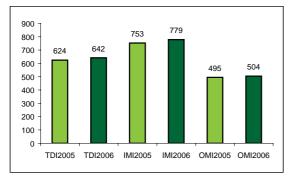
InputMI 2006

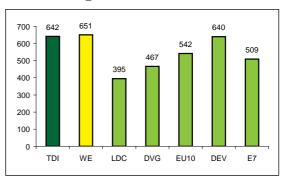


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







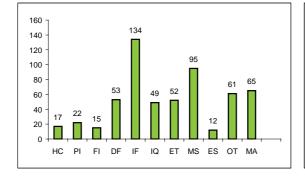
India

Selected indica	tors (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	1,094.58
Area (km²)	2,973,190
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	644.10
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	588
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	2.34
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	14.76

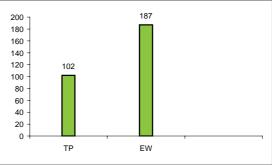
TDI profile

	TDI		Inp	utMI	Outo	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	413	433	549	576	277	290
Rank	88	86	75	60	91	94

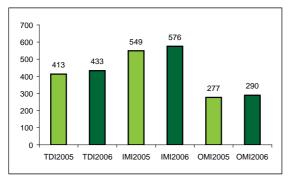
InputMI 2006

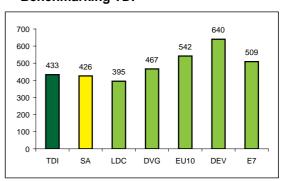


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







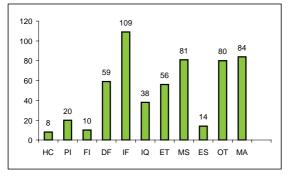
Indonesia

Selected indicators (2009)	5 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	220.56
Area (km²)	1,811,570
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	207.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	942
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	1.45
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	6.07

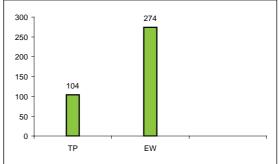
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI				Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006				
Score	463	468	556	559	370	377				
Rank	66	66	71	73	56	56				

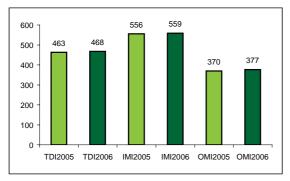
InputMI 2006

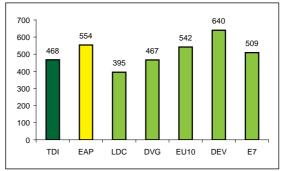


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









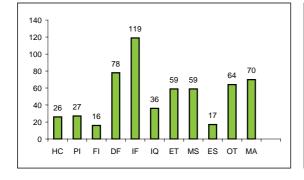
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	68.25
Area (km²)	1,636,200
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	132.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,943
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.77
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	13.84

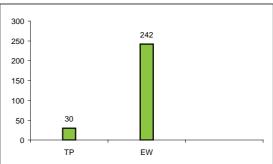
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		Inpu	utMI	Outc	omeMI
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	386	423		542	573	230	273
Rank	102	93		81	63	112	99

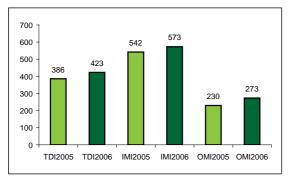
InputMI 2006

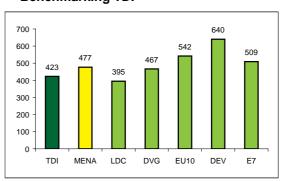


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









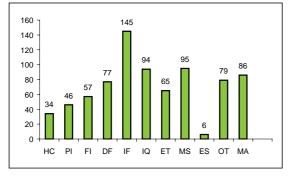
Ireland

S	elected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	4.16
Area (km²)	68,890
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	124.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	29,991
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	3.43
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

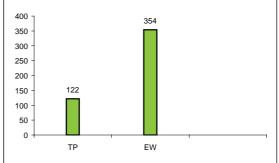
TDI profile

	Т	DI	Inpu	ıtMI	Outc	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	609	630	765	784	452	476
Rank	18	15	10	6	27	22

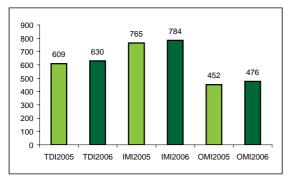
InputMI 2006

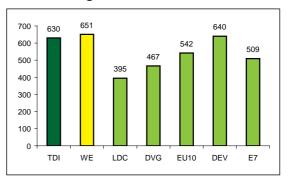


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







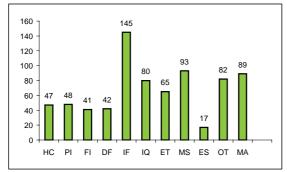
Israel

Selected indicators (2005 c	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	6.92
Area (km²)	21,640
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	127.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	18,367
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	1.09
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.61

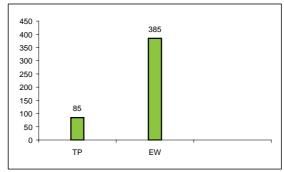
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	ıtMI	Outc	omeMI	
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	595	610		739	749	451	471
Rank	21	20		20	18	29	23

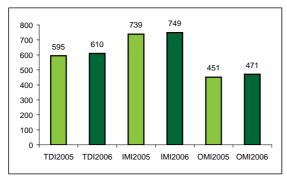
InputMI 2006

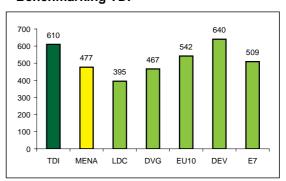


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







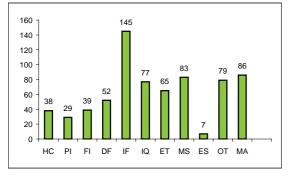
Italy

Selected indica	tors (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	58.61
Area (km²)	294,110
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	1,132.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	19,329
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	7.59
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72
1 (,	

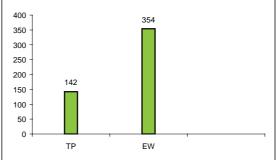
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI				Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	595	599	698	700	492	497		
Rank	21	21	26	26	16	17		

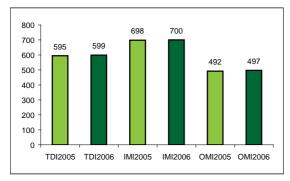
InputMI 2006

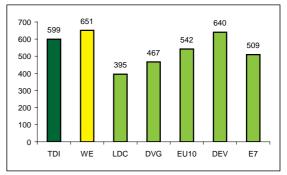


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









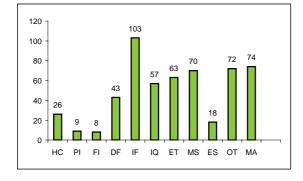
Jamaica

Selected indicators (2005 of	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	2.65
Area (km²)	10,830
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	8.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	3,291
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.13
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	10.08

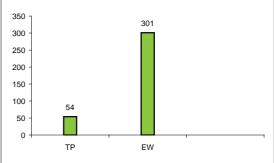
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	utMI	OutcomeMi		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	465	449		556	542	374	355
Rank	64	76		71	84	53	71

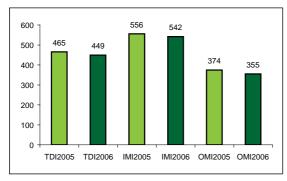
InputMI 2006

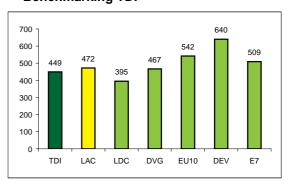


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







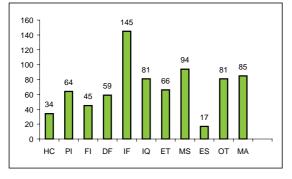
Japan

Selec	ted indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	127.77
Area (km²)	364,500
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	4,992.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	39,075
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	10.45
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	1.75

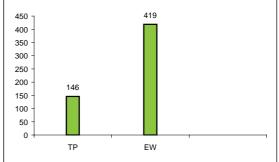
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	200	5	2006		2005	2006	
Score	673	668	776	6	771		569	564	
Rank	5	6	-	7	10		3	5	

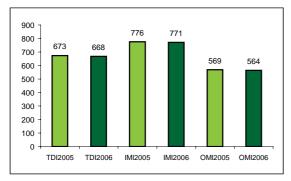
InputMI 2006

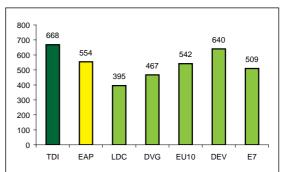


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









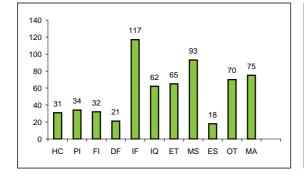
Jordan

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	5.47
Area (km²)	88,240
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	11.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	2,086
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.13
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	12.05

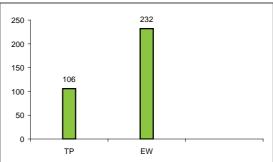
TDI profile

	TDI		Inp	u tMI	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006
Score	469	478	615	617		323	338
Rank	60	60	41	42		79	80

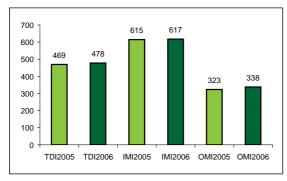
InputMI 2006

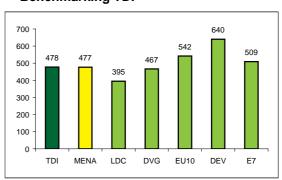


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







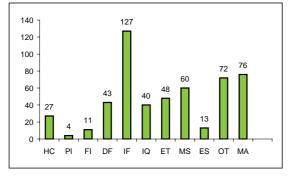
Kenya

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	34.26
Area (km²)	569,140
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	15.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	442
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.10
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	7.40

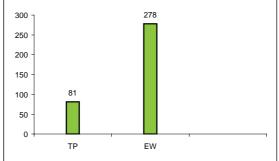
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ıtMI	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	449	441	534	522	363	359		
Rank	71	81	86	100	61	63		

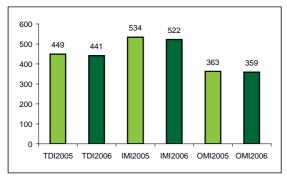
InputMI 2006

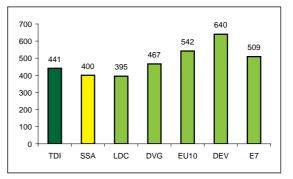


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









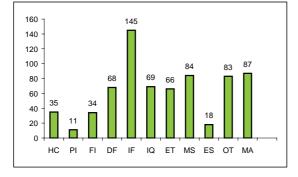
Kuwait

Selected indicators (2005 of	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	2.54
Area (km²)	17,820
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	52.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	20,578
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.51
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	4.58

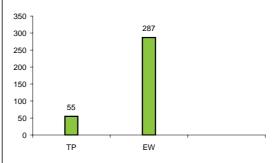
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	501	521		692	699		309	342	
Rank	43	39		28	27		83	77	

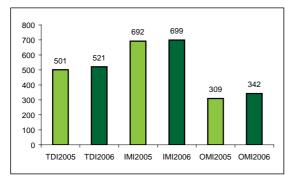
InputMI 2006

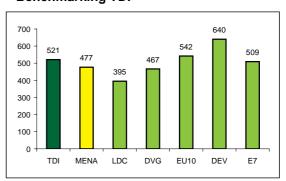


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







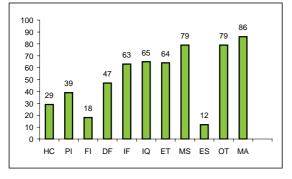
Latvia

s	elected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	2.30
Area (km²)	62,290
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	11.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	5,029
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.12
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

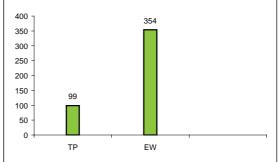
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		utMI	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	515	517	590	581	440	452		
Rank	38	42	47	59	34	33		

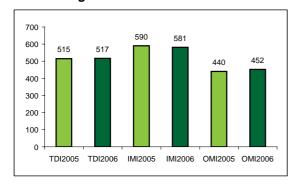
InputMI 2006

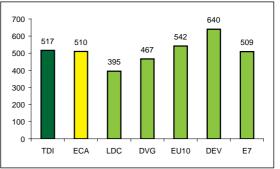


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









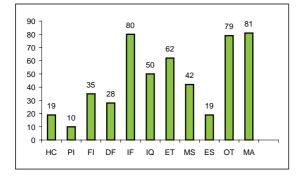
Lebanon

Selected indicators (2005 of	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	3.58
Area (km²)	10,230
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	20.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	5,672
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.02
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	5.55

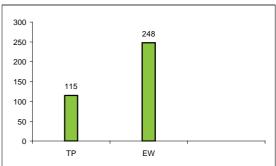
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	437	433		510	503	363	363
Rank	77	86		101	110	61	62

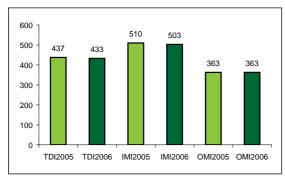
InputMI 2006

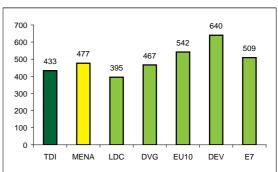


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







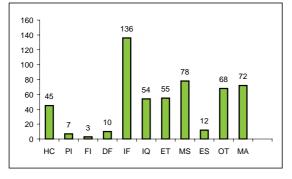
Lesotho

Selected indicators (200	5 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	1.79
Area (km²)	30,350
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	1.00
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	550
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.01
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	16.61

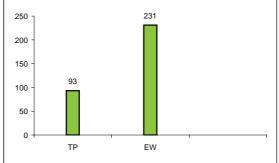
TDI profile

	Т	DI	Inp	utMI	Outc	OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	403	432	503	539	302	324	
Rank	95	89	107	89	86	85	

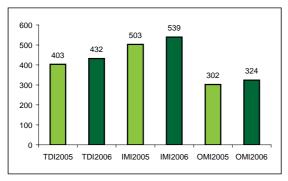
InputMI 2006

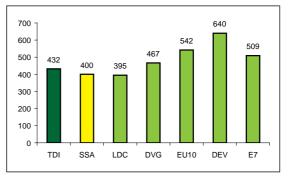


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









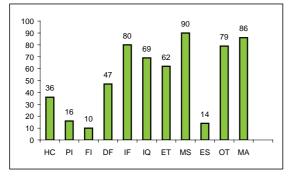
Lithuania

Selected indicators (200	5 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	3.41
Area (km²)	62,680
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	16.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	4,846
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.21
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

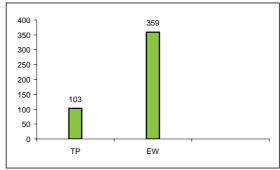
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	537	526	618	590	456	462	
Rank	31	35	40	53	26	25	

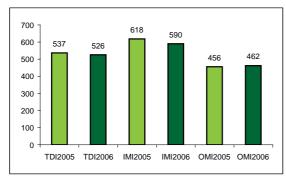
InputMI 2006

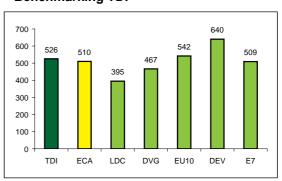


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







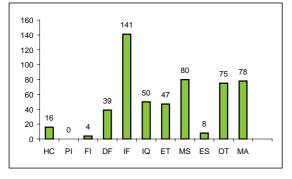
Madagascar

5	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	18.61
Area (km²)	581,540
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	4.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	233
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.03
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	9.17

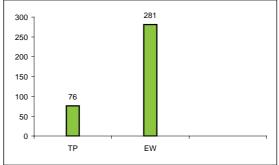
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	428	449	528	540	327	357	
Rank	83	76	94	88	76	68	

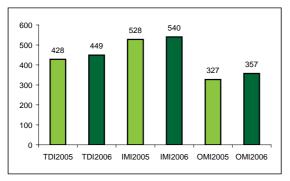
InputMI 2006

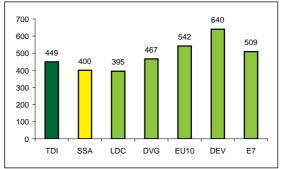


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







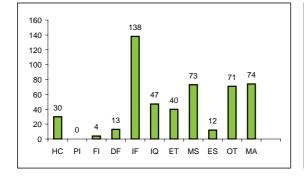
Malawi

Selected indicator	s (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	12.88
Area (km²)	94,080
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	2.00
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	154
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.01
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	11.55

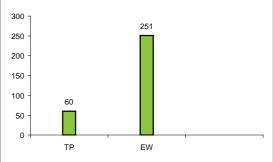
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI			omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	380	407	482	503	277	311
Rank	107	97	115	110	91	88

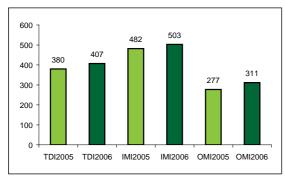
InputMI 2006

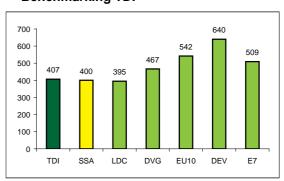


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







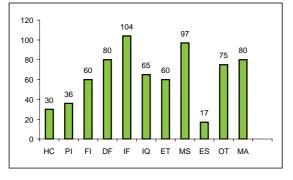
Malaysia

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	25.35
Area (km²)	328,550
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	112.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	4,437
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	2.11
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	4.29

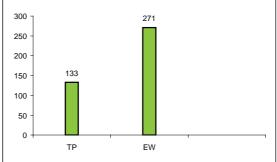
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	562	556	716	707	407	404	
Rank	25	27	24	25	44	46	

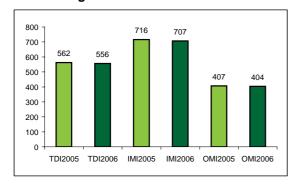
InputMI 2006

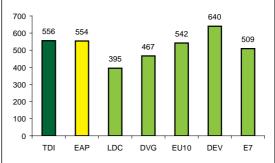


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









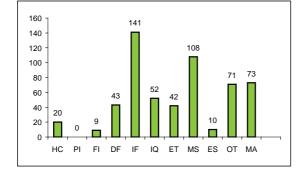
Mali

Selected indicators (200	5 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	13.52
Area (km²)	1,220,190
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	3.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	244
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.02
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	10.99

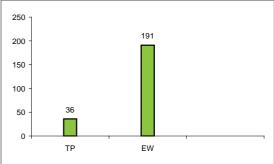
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	376	398		538	569		213	227	
Rank	110	101		82	67		117	117	

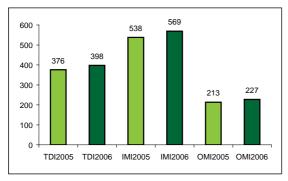
InputMI 2006

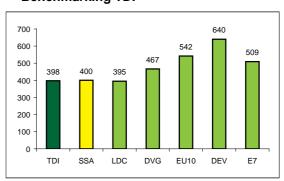


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







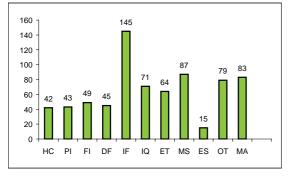
Malta

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	0.40
Area (km²)	320
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	3.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	9,618
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.10
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

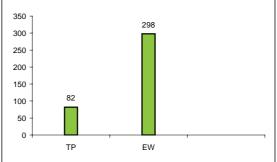
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	550	551		733	722		366	380	
Rank	27	29		22	23		59	55	

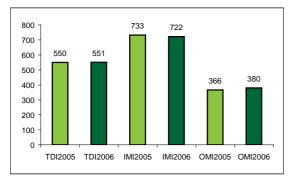
InputMI 2006

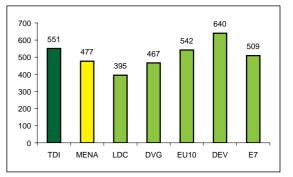


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









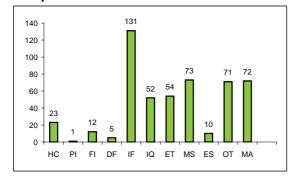
Mauritania

Selected indicators (2005 c	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	3.07
Area (km²)	1,025,220
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	1.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	429
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.00
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	7.15

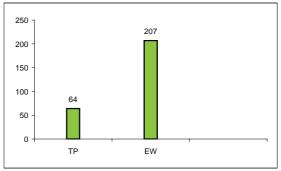
TDI profile

TDI		pc	utMI	OutcomeMI		
2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
394	387	535	503	252	270	
99	107	84	110	104	101	
	394	394 387	2005 2006 2005 394 387 535	2005 2006 2005 2006 394 387 535 503	2005 2006 2005 2006 2005 394 387 535 503 252	

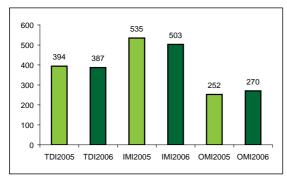
InputMI 2006

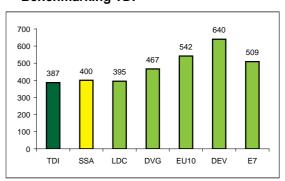


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







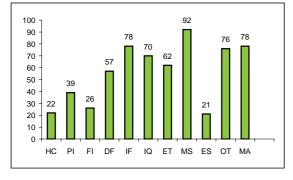
Mauritius

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	1.24
Area (km²)	2,030
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	5.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	4,403
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.09
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	1.93

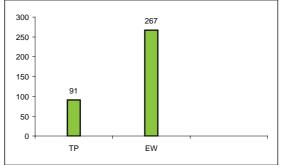
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		utMI	Outo	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	473	490	598	623	347	357		
Rank	58	50	45	40	66	68		

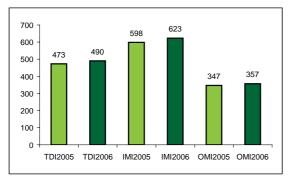
InputMI 2006

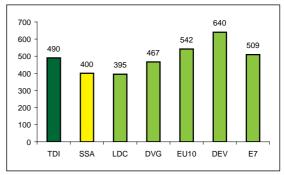


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









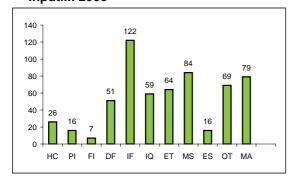
Mexico

Selected indicators (20	05 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	103.09
Area (km²)	1,908,690
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	636.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	6,172
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	2.79
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	12.75

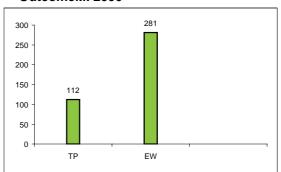
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	481	493		573	593		388	393	
Rank	50	47		57	51		49	50	

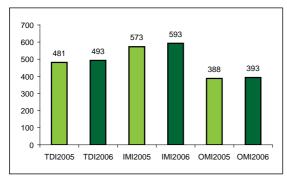
InputMI 2006

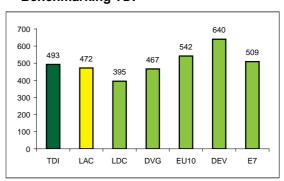


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







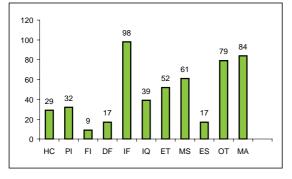
Moldova

Selected indicators (20	05 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	4.21
Area (km²)	32,870
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	1.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	430
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.03
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	3.06

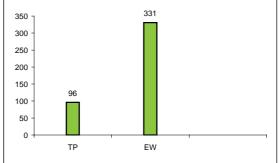
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		utMI	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	466	473	506	518	426	427		
Rank	62	65	104	103	40	40		

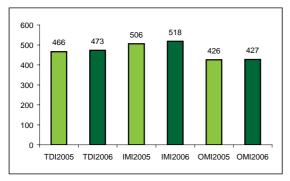
InputMI 2006

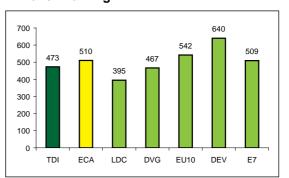


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









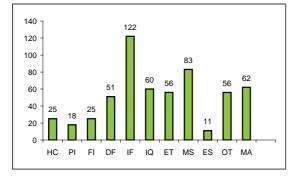
Morocco

Selected indicators (2005 o	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	30.17
Area (km²)	446,300
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	40.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,356
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.41
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	18.39

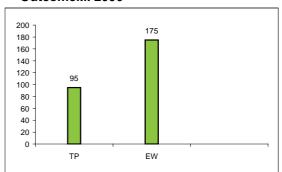
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI		Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	406	420	546	570	266	270
Rank	94	95	76	65	98	101

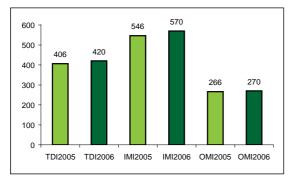
InputMI 2006

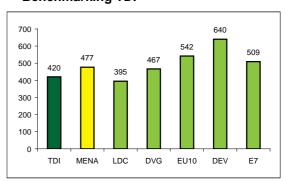


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







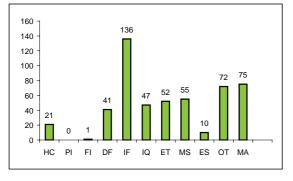
Mozambique

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	19.79
Area (km²)	784,090
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	5.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	292
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.03
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	9.09

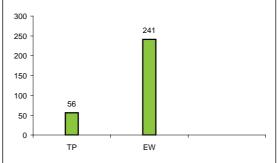
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	392	404	503	510	280	297
Rank	100	99	107	106	90	92

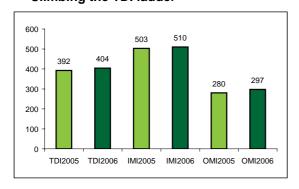
InputMI 2006

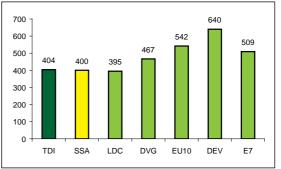


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









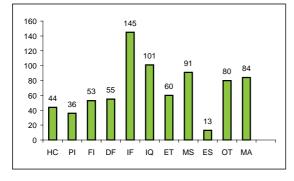
New Zealand

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	4.10
Area (km²)	267,990
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	62.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	15,298
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.57
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	3.61

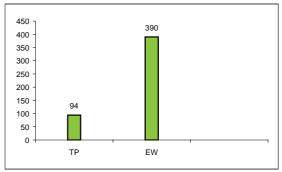
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	622	623	764	763	479	483	
Rank	17	18	12	13	18	18	

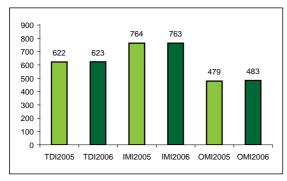
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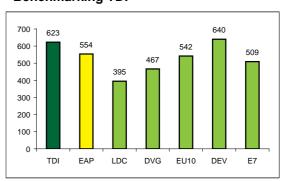


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









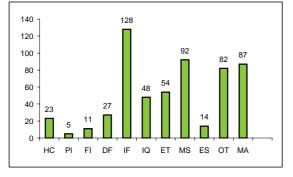
Nicaragua

Selected indicators (2	005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	5.15
Area (km²)	121,400
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	4.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	889
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.02
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	5.42

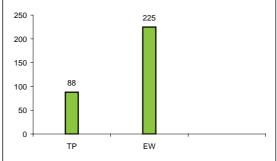
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	434	443	560	572	307	313
Rank	80	79	67	64	84	87

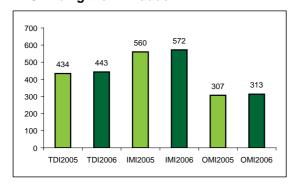
InputMI 2006

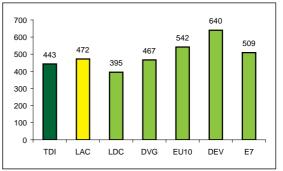


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









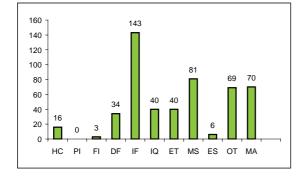
Niger

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	13.96
Area (km²)	1,266,700
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	2.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	156
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.00
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	11.93

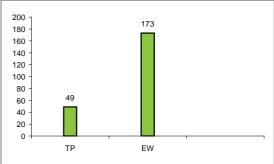
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI		OutcomeMI			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	349	362	490	502	207	222
Rank	119	120	112	112	120	118

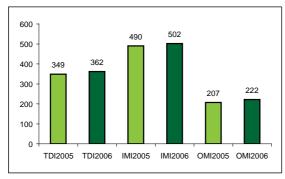
InputMI 2006

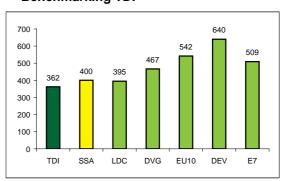


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







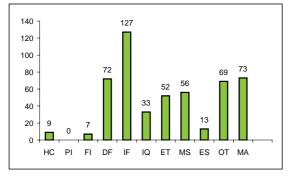
Nigeria

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	131.53
Area (km²)	910,770
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	60.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	459
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.51
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	11.58

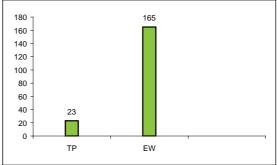
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	334	350	483	511	185	188
Rank	120	121	114	105	121	121

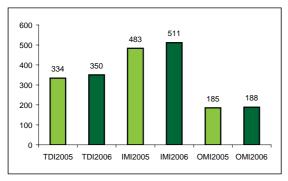
InputMI 2006

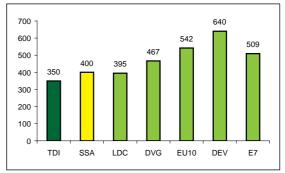


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









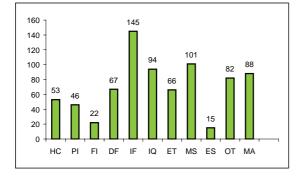
Norway

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	4.62
Area (km²)	304,280
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	184.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	39,969
Merchandise and service export (% of Worl	d) 2.11
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	0.74

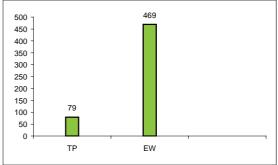
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI		utMI	Outo	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	665	664	788	780	541	548	
Rank	7	8	6	7	10	8	

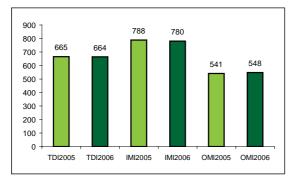
InputMI 2006

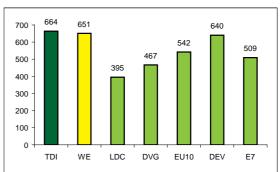


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







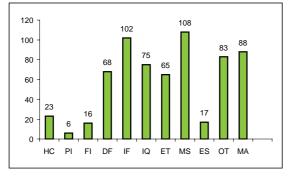
Oman

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	2.57
Area (km²)	309,500
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	22.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	8,961
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.20
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	4.75

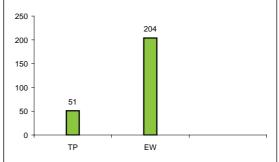
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI		TDI InputMI		Outo	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006			
Score	426	453	642	651	209	255			
Rank	84	73	36	38	118	107			

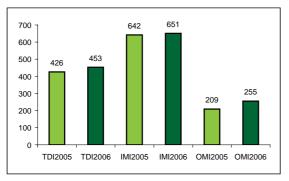
InputMI 2006

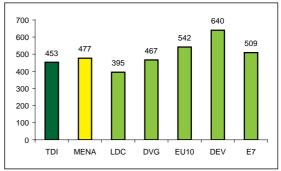


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









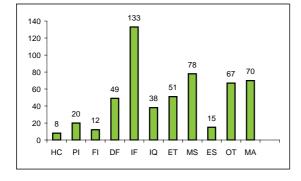
Pakistan

Selected	indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	155.77
Area (km²)	770,880
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	92.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	596
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.28
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	12.12

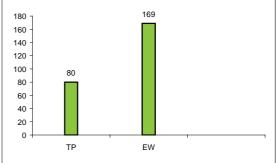
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	ıtMI	Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	381	395	532	541	230	248
Rank	106	103	87	86	112	109

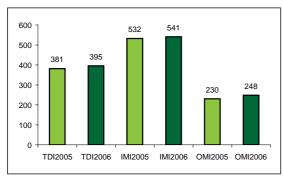
InputMI 2006

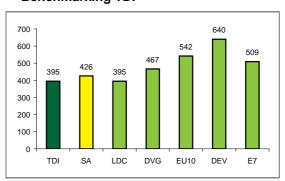


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







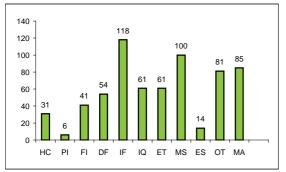
Panama

Sel	ected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	3.23
Area (km²)	74,430
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	14.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	4,408
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.14
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	7.16

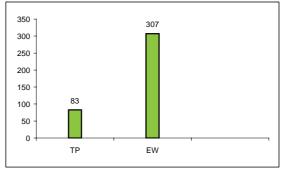
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	523	522	657	653	389	390
Rank	35	37	33	37	48	51

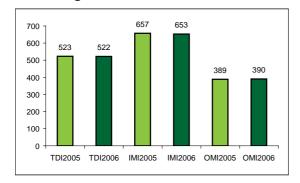
InputMI 2006

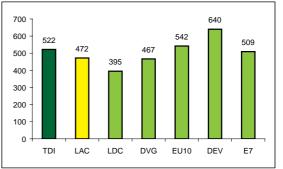


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







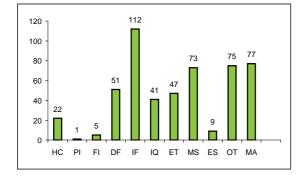
Papua New Guinea

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	5.89
Area (km²)	452,860
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	3.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	643
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.04
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.18

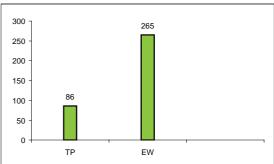
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	ıtMI	Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	418	432	510	513	326	351
Rank	87	89	101	104	78	72

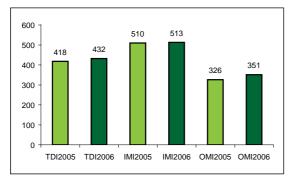
InputMI 2006

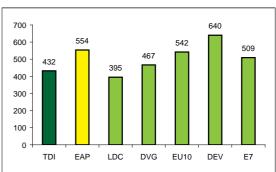


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







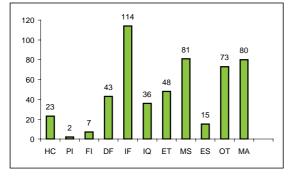
Paraguay

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	5.90
Area (km²)	397,300
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	8.00
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,361
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.05
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	8.96

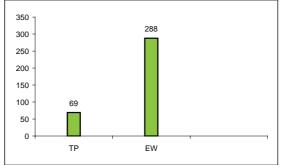
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		Outo	OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	438	440	530	521	346	358	
Rank	75	82	91	101	67	66	

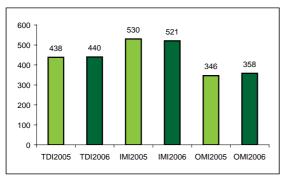
InputMI 2006

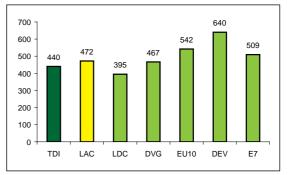


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







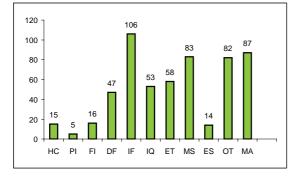
Peru

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	27.97
Area (km²)	1,280,000
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	65.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	2,337
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.23
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	9.12

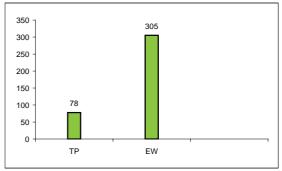
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	455	474		575	589		334	358	
Rank	69	63		56	54		72	66	

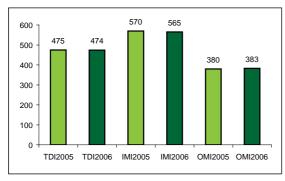
InputMI 2006

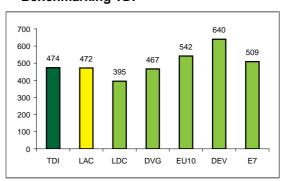


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









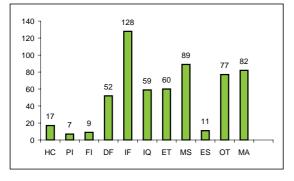
Philippines

Selected indicators (20	05 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	83.05
Area (km²)	298,170
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	93.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,129
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.62
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	3.75

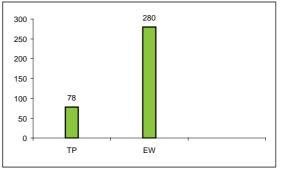
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	475	474		570	565		380	383	
Rank	56	63		59	71		50	54	

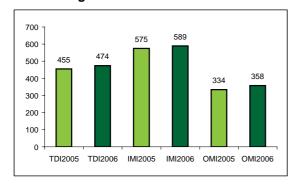
InputMI 2006

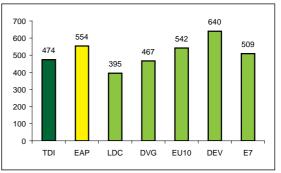


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









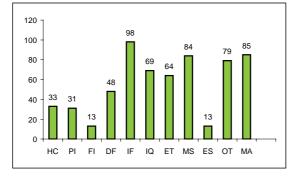
Poland

Selected indicators (20	005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	38.17
Area (km²)	306,330
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	198.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	5,203
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	1.43
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

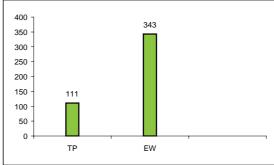
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ιtΜI	Outco	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	532	537	611	619	452	454		
Rank	33	32	44	41	27	31		

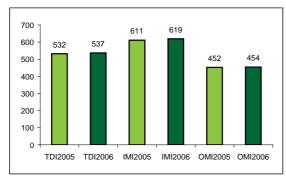
InputMI 2006

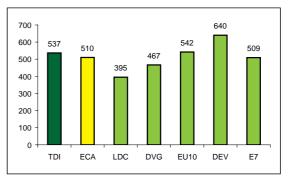


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







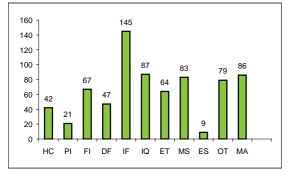
Portugal

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	10.55
Area (km²)	91,500
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	116.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	11,023
Merchandise and service export (% of Worl	d) 1.02
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

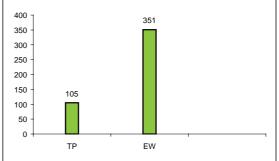
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		u tMI	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	589	593	730	730	448	456	
Rank	23	23	23	22	31	29	

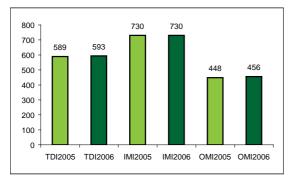
InputMI 2006

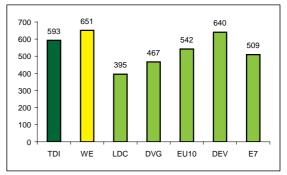


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







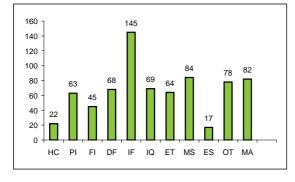
Republic of Korea

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	48.29
Area (km²)	98,730
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	637.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	13,210
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	4.55
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	9.22

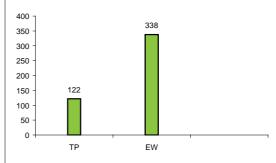
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	596	599		734	738		457	460	
Rank	20	21		21	20		25	27	

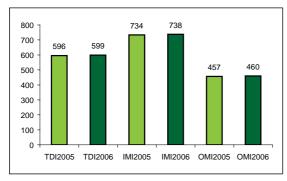
InputMI 2006

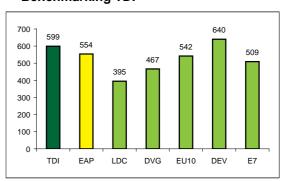


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







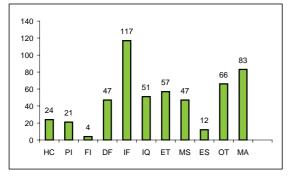
Romania

rting year)
21.63
229,980
48.90
2,259
0.44
13.16

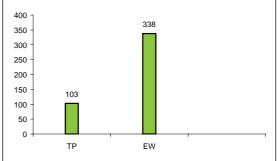
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	ıtMI	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	464	486	502	531	426	441		
Rank	65	54	109	93	40	37		

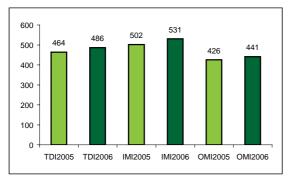
InputMI 2006

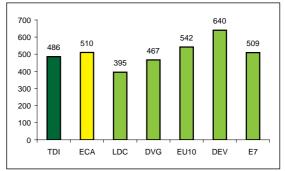


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







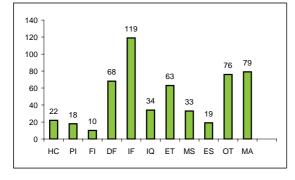
Russian Federation

Selected indicators (200	5 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	143.11
Area (km²)	16,381,390
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	349.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	2,445
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	2.98
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	9.57

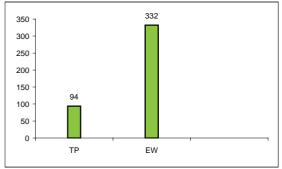
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI		OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	481	483	536	541	426	425		
Rank	50	58	83	86	40	41		

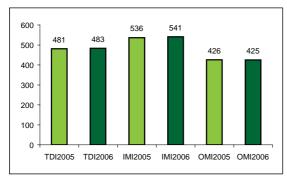
InputMI 2006

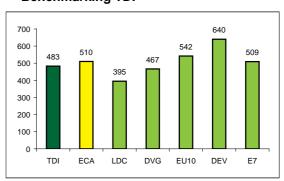


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







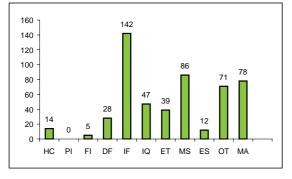
Rwanda

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	9.04
Area (km²)	24,670
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	2.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	260
Merchandise and service export (% of World	0.00
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	16.73

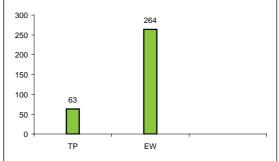
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI				OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006			
Score	409	425		535	523	282	327			
Rank	92	92		84	98	89	83			

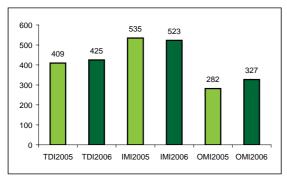
InputMI 2006

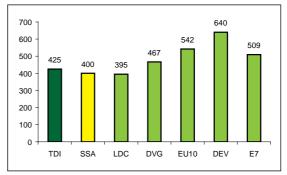


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







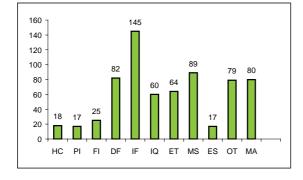
Saudi Arabia

Selected indicators (20	05 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	23.12
Area (km²)	2,000,000
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	229.10
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	9,910
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	1.69
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	4.34

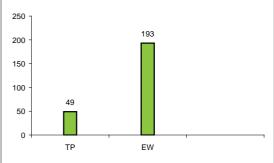
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI			Outco	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	442	459	664	675	219	242	
Rank	73	71	30	31	114	111	

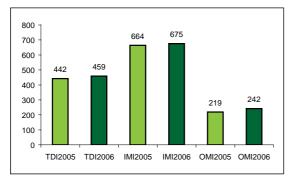
InputMI 2006

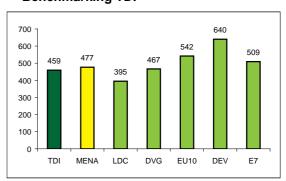


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







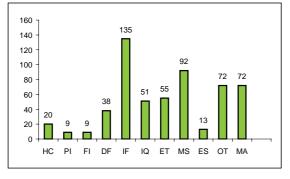
Senegal

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	11.66
Area (km²)	192,530
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	5.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	474
Merchandise and service export (% of Worl	d) 0.05
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	9.70

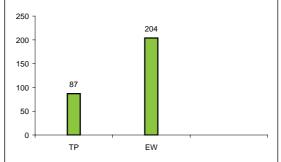
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI				OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006			
Score	409	429		543	567	274	291			
Rank	92	91		79	69	93	93			

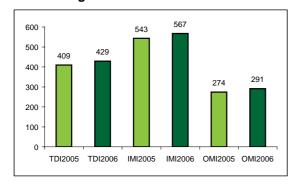
InputMI 2006

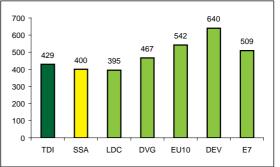


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







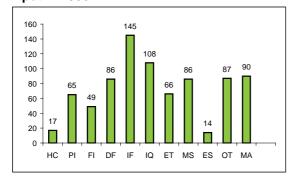
Singapore

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	4.34
Area (km²)	689
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	112.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	25,845
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	3.93
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	0.04

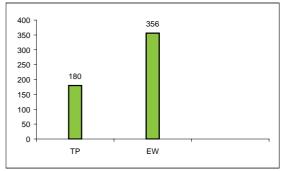
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	665	675	808	814	522	536
Rank	7	5	3	3	12	11

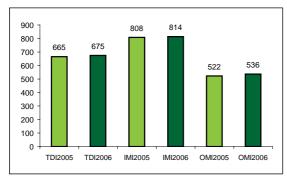
InputMI 2006

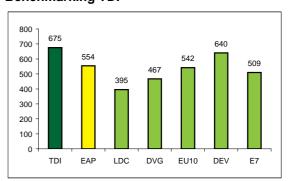


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







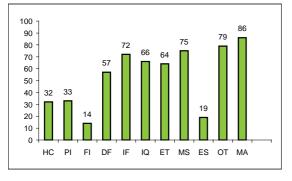
Slovakia

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	5.39
Area (km²)	48,100
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	25.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	4,762
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.47
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

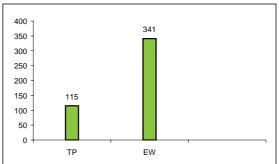
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		utMI	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	522	527	581	597	462	456		
Rank	36	34	51	50	23	29		

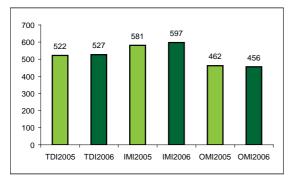
InputMI 2006

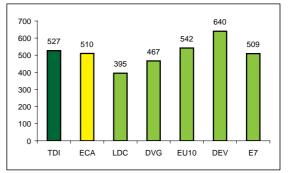


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







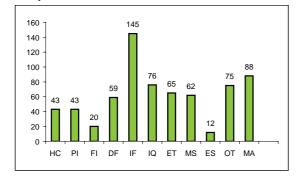
Slovenia

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	2.00
Area (km²)	20,140
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	22.90
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	11,432
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.32
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

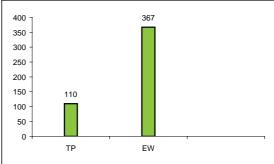
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	574	583		672	689		476	477	
Rank	24	24		29	29		19	20	

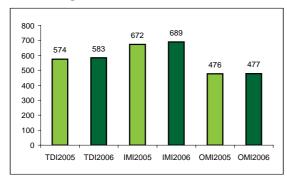
InputMI 2006

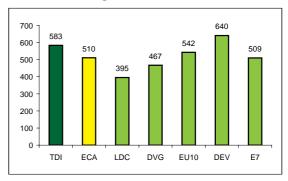


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







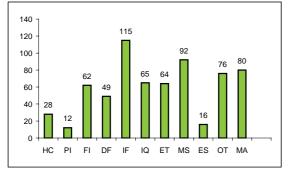
South Africa

Selected indicators (20	05 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	46.89
Area (km²)	1,214,470
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	159.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	3,406
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.90
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	5.75

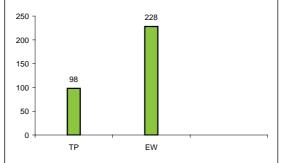
TDI profile

	Т	DI	Inp	utMI	Outc	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	481	493	635	659	327	326		
Rank	50	47	38	35	76	84		

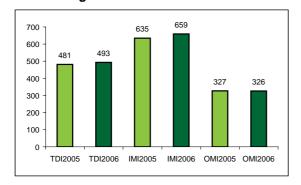
InputMI 2006

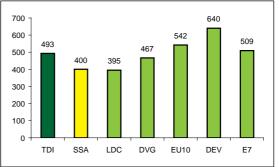


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







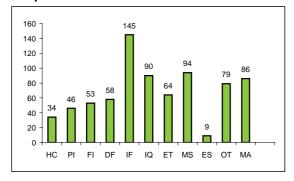
Spain

Selected indicators (2005 o	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	43.40
Area (km²)	499,190
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	678.00
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	15,623
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	5.82
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

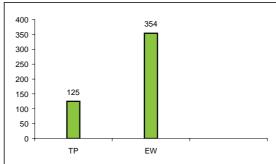
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	606	619		747	759		464	478	
Rank	19	19		17	15		22	19	

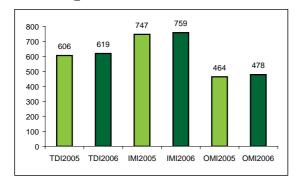
InputMI 2006

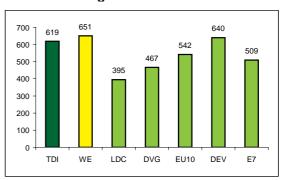


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







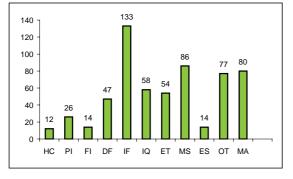
Sri Lanka

Selected	indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	19.63
Area (km²)	64,630
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	19.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,002
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.14
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	7.26

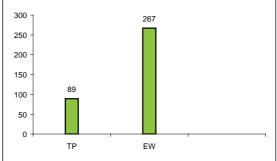
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI				Outo	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006				
Score	477	478	587	600	366	356				
Rank	55	60	48	48	59	70				

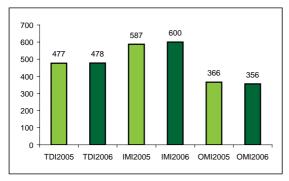
InputMI 2006

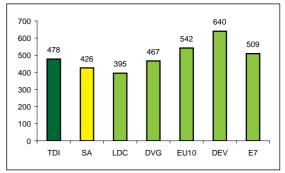


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







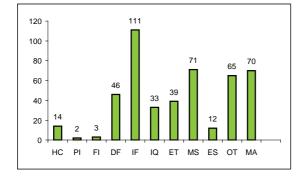
Sudan

Selected	l indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	36.23
Area (km²)	2,376,000
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	16.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	462
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.04
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	15.90

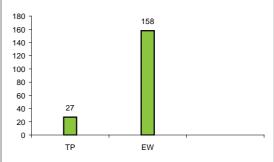
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI				OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006			
Score	319	326		454	466	183	185			
Rank	123	123		119	118	122	122			

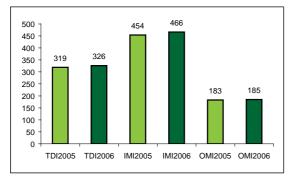
InputMI 2006

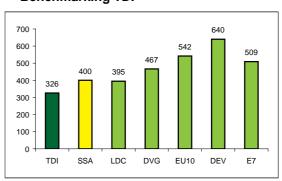


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







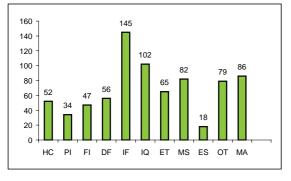
Sweden

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	9.02
Area (km²)	410,330
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	270.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	29,954
Merchandise and service export (% of World	3.04
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

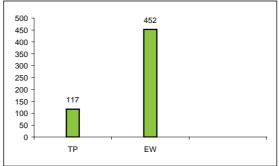
TDI profile

	Т	DI	Inp	utMI	Outo	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	651	668	755	767	547	568		
Rank	10	6	14	12	8	3		

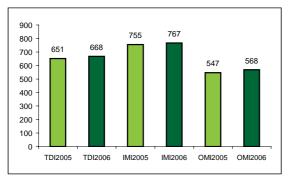
InputMI 2006

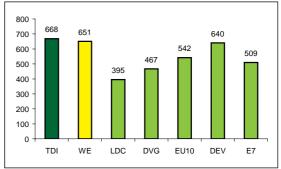


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







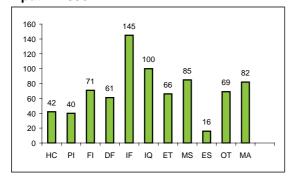
Switzerland

Selected indicators (2005 of	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	7.44
Area (km²)	40,000
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	258.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	34,778
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	3.18
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	0.00

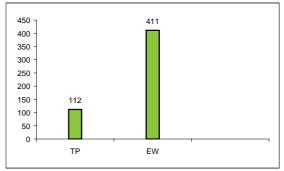
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		TDI InputMI		Outcome	
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	668	650		776	777	559	523
Rank	6	10		7	9	5	12

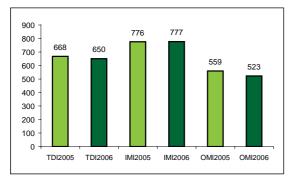
InputMI 2006

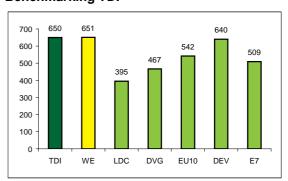


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







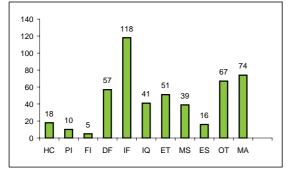
Syrian Arab Republic

Selected indicators	s (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	19.04
Area (km²)	183,780
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	22.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	1,175
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.17
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	15.50

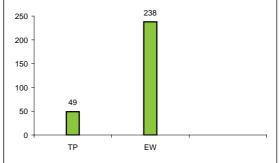
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	400	392	543	495	257	288		
Rank	96	105	79	113	103	95		

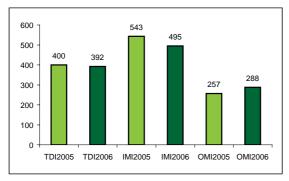
InputMI 2006

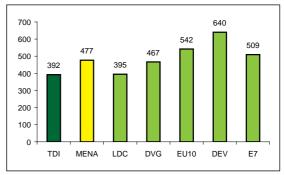


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









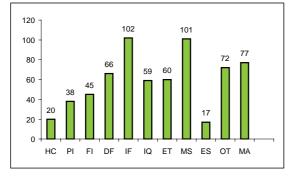
Thailand

ndicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
64.23
510,890
156.80
2,441
1.92
5.44

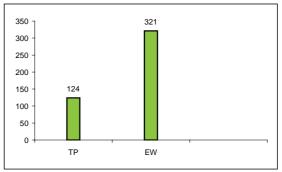
TDI profile

	TDI InputMI		OutcomeMI			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	537	551	635	657	439	445
Rank	31	29	38	36	35	36

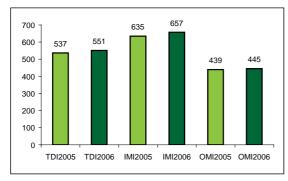
InputMI 2006

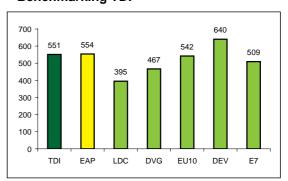


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







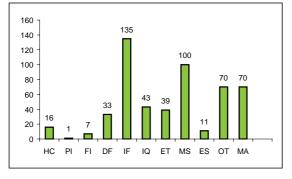
Togo

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	6.15
Area (km²)	54,390
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	1.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	244
Merchandise and service export (% of World	0.02
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	10.44

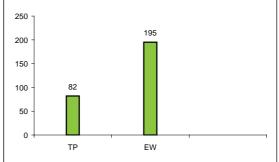
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		Inpu	ıtMI	Outc	omeMI
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	387	401		505	525	268	277
Rank	101	100		106	97	97	96

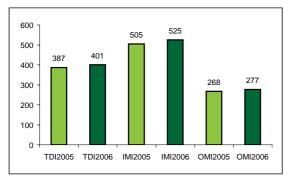
InputMI 2006

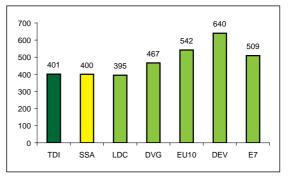


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







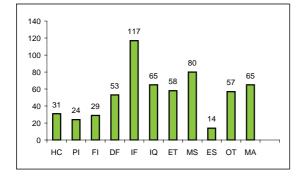
Tunisia

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	10.03
Area (km²)	155,360
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	24.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	2,412
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.27
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	19.65

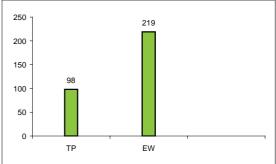
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	ıtMI	Outc	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	436	455	567	592	304	318
Rank	78	72	60	52	85	86

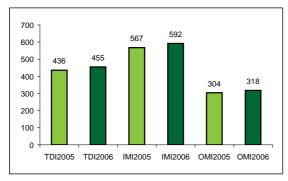
InputMI 2006

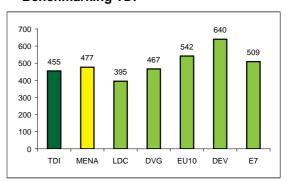


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







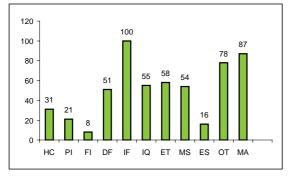
Turkey

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	72.07
Area (km²)	769,630
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	246.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	3,417
Merchandise and service export (% of World	1.73
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	3.84

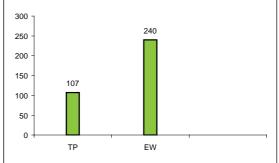
TDI profile

	TDI		Inp	ut M I	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	445	453	544	558	346	348	
Rank	72	73	78	75	67	73	

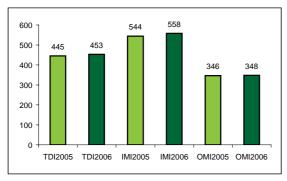
InputMI 2006

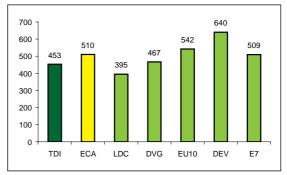


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







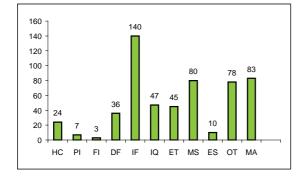
Uganda

Selected indicators (2005 of	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	28.82
Area (km²)	197,100
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	7.80
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	270
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.03
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	10.41

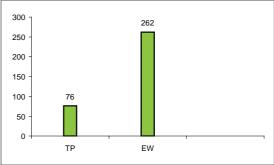
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	InputMI		OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	435	446	558	553	312	338		
Rank	79	78	70	78	81	80		

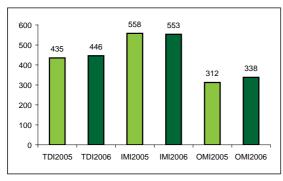
InputMI 2006

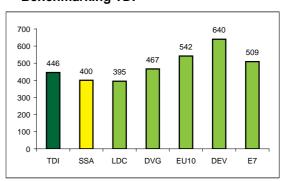


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







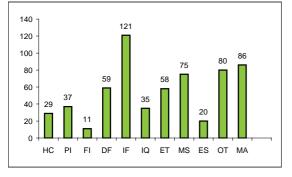
Ukraine

Selected indicators (20	05 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	47.08
Area (km²)	579,380
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	45.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	960
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.61
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	4.01

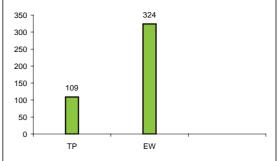
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	508	522		584	610		431	434	
Rank	41	37		50	45		36	39	

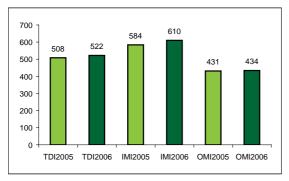
InputMI 2006

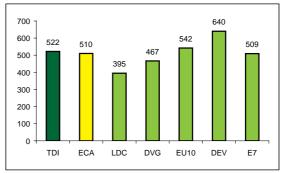


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









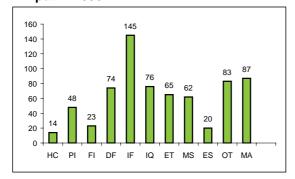
United Arab Emirates

Selected indicators (2005 of	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	4.53
Area (km²)	83,600
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	104.20
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	22,975
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.89
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	4.64

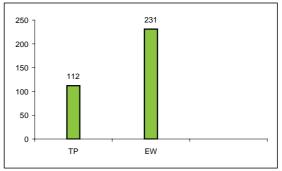
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		outMI	Outo	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	511	521	695	698	327	343		
Rank	40	39	27	28	76	76		

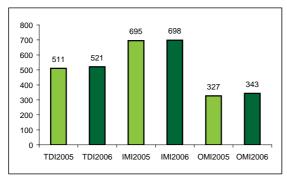
InputMI 2006

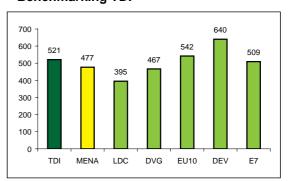


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







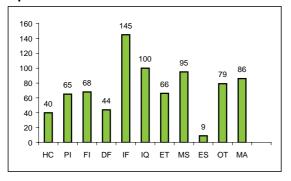
United Kingdom

	Selected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
5	00.00
Population in millions	60.23
Area (km2)	241,930
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	1,619.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	26,891
Merchandise and service export (% of World) 11.92
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.72

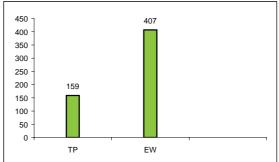
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI			OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006		2005	2006	
Score	678	682		794	797		561	566	
Rank	4	4		5	5		4	4	

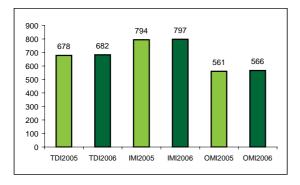
InputMI 2006

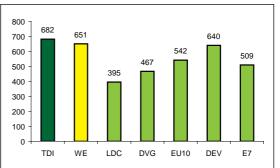


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









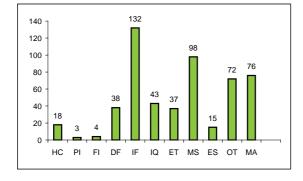
United Republic of Tanzania

Selected indicators (200	05 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	38.33
Area (km²)	883,590
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	12.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	330
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.06
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	8.69

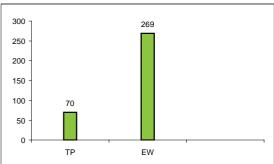
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		ut M I	Outo	OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006		
Score	421	436	508	533	334	339		
Rank	86	83	103	92	72	78		

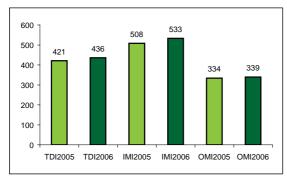
InputMI 2006

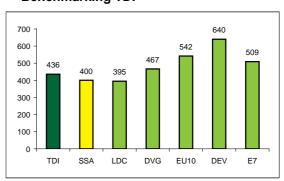


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







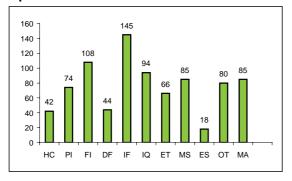
United States

Selected indicators (2	005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	296.41
Area (km²)	9,161,920
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	11,046.40
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	37,267
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	24.89
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	2.78

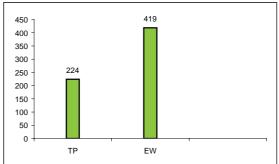
TDI profile

	Т	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI		
	2005	2006		2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	751	743		834	843	668	643	
Rank	1	1		1	1	1	1	

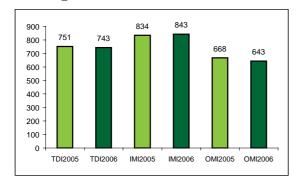
InputMI 2006

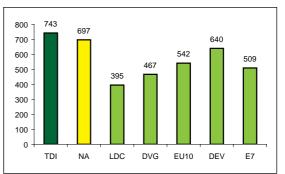


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









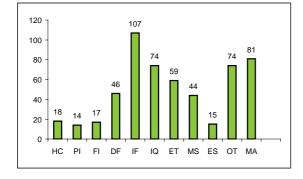
Uruguay

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	3.46
Area (km²)	175,020
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	21.60
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	6,246
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.08
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	8.00

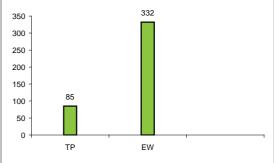
TDI profile

	TDI		TDI InputMI		Outco	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	493	483	572	548	413	417
Rank	45	58	58	81	43	44

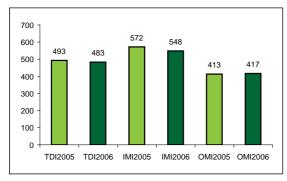
InputMI 2006

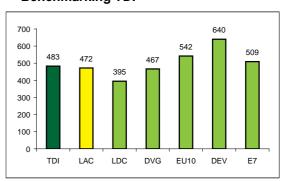


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







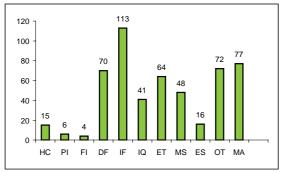
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Se	elected indicators (2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	26.58
Area (km²)	882,050
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	131.30
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	4,939
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.47
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	13.60

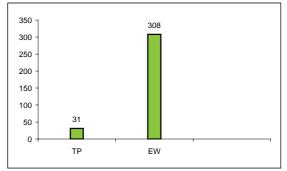
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeM	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	430	432	530	526	329	338
Rank	82	89	91	96	74	80

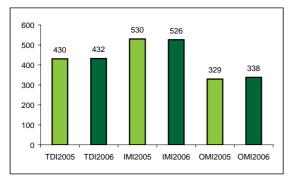
InputMI 2006

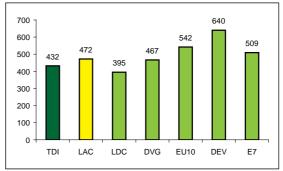


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









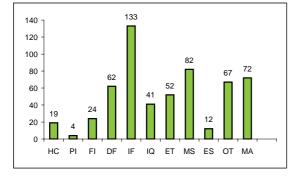
Viet Nam

Selected indic	ators (2005 or latest reporting year)
	, ,
Population in millions	83.12
Area (km²)	310,070
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	44.70
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	538
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.45
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	14.70

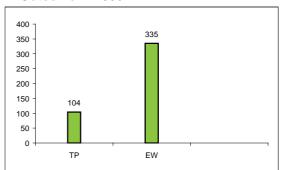
TDI profile

	TDI		Inpu	InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Score	496	503	563	566	428	439	
Rank	44	44	63	70	37	38	

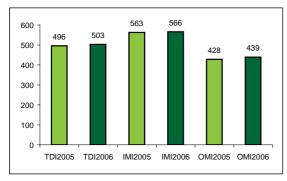
InputMI 2006

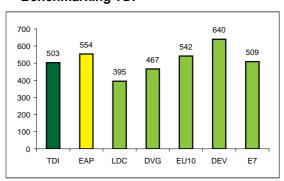


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







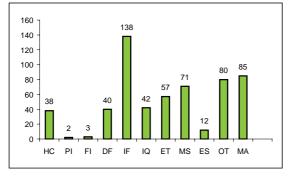
Yemen

Selected indicators	(2005 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	20.97
Area (km²)	527,970
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	11.10
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	530
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.08
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	6.93

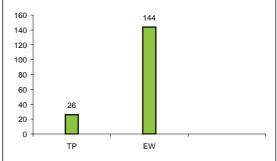
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	362	370	561	569	163	170
Rank	115	117	66	67	123	123

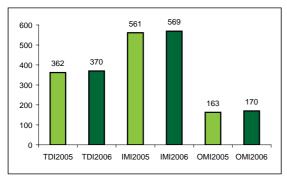
InputMI 2006

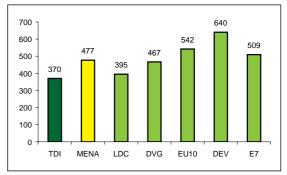


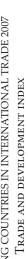
OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder









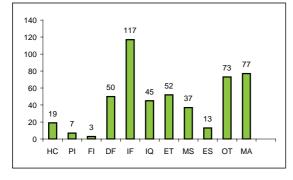
Zambia

Selected indicators (2005	or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	11.67
Area (km²)	743,390
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	4.10
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	350
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.03
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	10.60

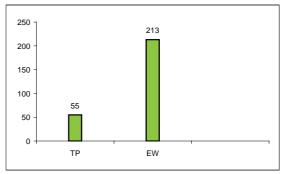
TDI profile

	TDI		Inp	u tMI	Outc	omeMI
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	383	381	493	493	272	269
Rank	104	112	110	114	94	103

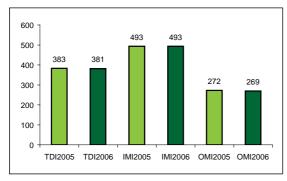
InputMI 2006

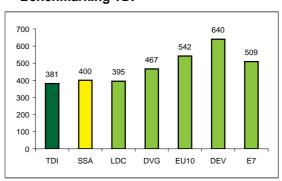


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder







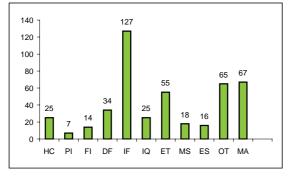
Zimbabwe

Selected indicators (200	5 or latest reporting year)
Population in millions	13.01
Area (km²)	386,850
GDP (constant 2000 \$ in billions)	5.50
GDP per capita (constant 2000 \$)	426
Merchandise and service export (% of World)	0.03
Applied trade-weighted average tariff (%)	17.33

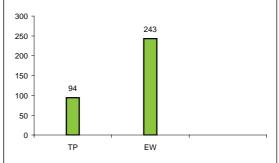
TDI profile

	TDI		InputMI		OutcomeMI	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Score	380	395	447	453	313	337
Rank	107	103	120	123	80	82

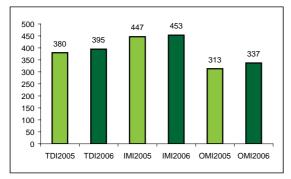
InputMI 2006

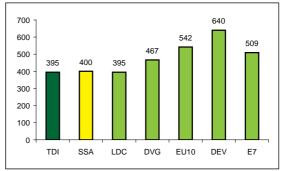


OutcomeMI 2006



Climbing the TDI ladder





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