

World Trade Indicators User Guide

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Introduction

The Worldwide Trade Indicators (WTI) database contains about 300 trade-related policy and outcome indicators for 210 countries. It is organized around five thematic categories, namely (i) Trade Policy, (ii) External Environment, (iii) Institutional Environment, (iv) Trade Facilitation and (v) Trade Outcome. Each category contains a main (default) indicator and other additional indicators.

Whenever the data are available, the database contains annual data for 1995-2007. A latest year category is also included to capture either the 2007 data, or the 2006 data, if the 2007 is not available.

Indicators for specific countries can be accessed either individually or in relation to pre-defined country groupings to which individual countries belong. Such groupings are offered in terms of Region or Income level, according to the standard World Bank definition, or Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) for merchandise trade, according to the WTO definition.

In the publication and in the country Trade-At-A-Glance (TAAG) tables, simple averages of the indicators for the periods 1995-99, 2000-04, 2005-06, and *latest year* are presented. Online users will be able to generate such averages for any customized periods and country groupings.

World Bank sources of data include:

1. Development Economics Research Group (DECRG)
2. Development Economics Data Group (DECDG): responsible for the World Development Indicators (WDI) Database and the Development Data Platform (DDP).
3. Development Economics Prospects Group (DECPG): responsible for forecasts as reported in the Global Economic Prospects publication and website.

1. Trade Policy

Trade (MFN)¹ Tariff Restrictiveness Index (TTRI)

Definition	<p>This index summarizes the impact of each country's non-discriminatory trade policies on its aggregate imports. It is the uniform equivalent tariff that would maintain the country's aggregate import volume at its current level (given heterogeneous tariffs). It captures the trade distortions that each country's MFN tariffs impose on its import bundle using estimated elasticities to calculate the impact of a tariff schedule on a country's imports. These measures are based on actual or current trade patterns and thus do not capture restrictions facing new or potential trade. They also do not take into account domestic subsidies or export taxes. Expressed as a tariff rate.</p> <p>This index is also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p>
Available Years	2001, 2005, and 2006
Source	Calculated by World Bank research unit DECRG using UNCTAD TRAINS and COMTRADE through WITS. See paper by Kee, Nicita, Olarreaga (2008). The latest available TRIs were published in May 2008 but were calculated in December–November 2007 and were based mostly on 2006 tariff information and 2005 trade flows (for TRIs, see http://go.worldbank.org/C5VQJIV3H0).

Trade Tariff Restrictiveness Index (TTRI)

Definition	<p>This index summarizes the impact of each country's trade policies on its aggregate imports. It is the uniform equivalent tariff that would maintain the country's aggregate import volume at its current level (given heterogeneous tariffs) and including preferential tariffs. It captures the trade distortions that each country's tariffs impose on its import bundle using estimated elasticities to calculate the impact of a tariff schedule on a country's imports. These measures are based on actual or current trade patterns and thus do not capture restrictions facing new or potential trade. They also do not take into account domestic subsidies or export taxes. Expressed as a tariff rate.</p> <p>This index is also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p>
Available Years	2006
Source	Calculated by World Bank research unit DECRG using UNCTAD TRAINS and COMTRADE through WITS. See paper by Kee, Nicita, Olarreaga (2008). The latest available TRIs were published in May 2008 but were calculated in December–November 2007 and were based mostly on 2006 tariff information and 2005 trade flows

¹ MFN is an acronym for Most Favored Nation.

	(for TRIs, see http://go.worldbank.org/C5VQJIV3H0).
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Overall (MFN) Trade Restrictiveness Index (MFN-OTRI)

Definition	<p>This index summarizes the impact of each country's non-discriminatory trade policies on its aggregate imports. It is the uniform equivalent tariff that would maintain the country's aggregate import volume at its current level (given heterogeneous tariffs) and including non-tariff measures. It captures the trade distortions that each country's MFN tariffs impose on its import bundle using estimated elasticities to calculate the impact of a tariff schedule on a country's imports. These measures are based on actual or current trade patterns and thus do not capture restrictions facing new or potential trade. They also do not take into account domestic subsidies or export taxes. Expressed as a tariff rate.</p> <p>This index is also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p> <p>Please see <i>Non-Tariff Measure Frequency Ratio</i> for a more complete description of NTMs. Latest year of NTM data availability can be found in Appendix A.</p>
Available Years	2001, 2005, and 2006
Source	Calculated by World Bank research unit DECRG using UNCTAD TRAINS and COMTRADE through WITS. See paper by Kee, Nicita, Olarreaga (2008). The latest available TRIs were published in May 2008 but were calculated in December–November 2007 and were based mostly on 2006 tariff information and 2005 trade flows (for TRIs, see http://go.worldbank.org/C5VQJIV3H0).

Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (OTRI)

Definition	<p>This index summarizes the impact of each country's trade policies on its aggregate imports. It is the uniform equivalent tariff that would maintain the country's aggregate import volume at its current level (given heterogeneous tariffs) and including preferential tariffs and non-tariff measures. It captures the trade distortions that each country's tariffs impose on its import bundle using estimated elasticities to calculate the impact of a tariff schedule on a country's imports. These measures are based on actual or current trade patterns and thus do not capture restrictions facing new or potential trade. They also do not take into account domestic subsidies or export taxes. Expressed as a tariff rate.</p> <p>This index is also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p> <p>Please see <i>Non-Tariff Measure Frequency Ratio</i> for a more complete</p>
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	description of NTMs. Latest year of NTM data availability can be found in Appendix A.
Available Years	2006
Source	Calculated by World Bank research unit DECRG using UNCTAD TRAINS and COMTRADE through WITS. See paper by Kee, Nicita, Olarreaga (2008). The latest available TRIs were published in May 2008 but were calculated in December–November 2007 and were based mostly on 2006 tariff information and 2005 trade flows (for TRIs, see http://go.worldbank.org/C5VQJIV3H0).

MFN Applied (AV-only) Tariff

Definition	<p>This indicator is calculated as the average of the MFN ad valorem (AV)-only tariff rates that a country applies to its trading partners available at HS 6-digit product level in a country's customs schedule.</p> <p>This indicator is also disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p> <p>Reported as a simple average (includes lines where there are no trade flows), a trade weighted average (weighted by trade import values per HS 6-digit line), dispersion (coefficient of variation), and maximum rate.</p>
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS tariff database through WITS until 2004, then ITC database for 2005-07. For the trade weighted average we used 2006 COMTRADE data, reported and mirror data have been used through 2006. (2006 trade flows were used for the estimation of 2007 data).

MFN Applied Tariff

Definition	<p>This indicator is calculated as the average of the MFN applied tariff rates (includes ad valorem and ad valorem equivalents of specific tariffs) that a country applies to its trading partners, available at HS 6-digit product level in a country's customs schedule.</p> <p>This indicator is disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p> <p>Reported as a simple average (includes lines where there are no trade flows), a trade weighted average (weighted by trade import values per HS 6-digit line), dispersion (coefficient of variation), and maximum rate.</p>
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS tariff database through WITS until 2004, then

	ITC database for 2005-07. For the trade weighted average we used 2006 COMTRADE data, reported and mirror data have been used through 2006. (2006 trade flows were used for the estimation of 2007 data).
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Applied Tariff

Definition	<p>This indicator is calculated as the average of the applied tariff rates including preferential rates that a country applies to its trading partners available at HS 6-digit product level in a country's customs schedule.</p> <p>This indicator is also disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods</p> <p>Reported as a simple average (includes lines where there are no trade flows), a trade weighted average (weighted by trade import values per HS 6-digit line), production weighted (weighted by production level based on the value added of 42 GTAP goods sectors, service sectors are excluded), dispersion (coefficient of variation), and maximum rate.</p>
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS tariff database through WITS until 2004, then ITC database for 2005-07. For the trade weighted average we used 2006 COMTRADE data, reported and mirror data have been used through 2006. (2006 trade flows were used for the estimation of 2007 data).

MFN-0 Import Value (% of total imports)

Definition	<p>This indicator is the percentage of total imports that are subject to MFN zero duty rates in a country's HS 6-digit tariff schedule by value.</p> <p>This indicator is also disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p> <p>If an HS 6-digit tariff line has both non-duty free rates and duty free rates at the 8-digit level, then all imports in that 6-digit line were treated as non-duty free.</p>
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	Until 2004 UNCTAD TRAINS and UN COMTRADE database through WITS; for a number of countries, WITS uses mirror data from COMTRADE for estimating MFN-0 imports/exports. From 2005 to 2006 we used ITC database. ITC linked tariffs and trade at the tariff line level when data were available for the same year. Trade comes from ITC database. But when trade data were not available at

	the tariff lines level ITC also used COMTRADE data.
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Share of Tariff Lines with MFN-0 (%)

Definition	This indicator reflects the total share of lines in the country's tariff schedule that are duty free. Expressed as a percentage of total lines. These shares are also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS and UN COMTRADE database through WITS until 2004, then ITC database (2005-07).

Share of Tariff Lines with Domestic Peaks (%)

Definition	This indicator reflects the total share of lines in the country's MFN tariff schedule with the value above 3 times the simple average tariff. Expressed as a percentage of total lines. These shares are also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS database through WITS until 2006, then ITC database (2007).

Share of Tariff Lines with International Peaks (%)

Definition	This indicator reflects the total share of lines in the country's MFN tariff schedule with the number of tariffs at the tariff line level whose value is above 15 percent. Expressed as a percentage of total lines. These shares are also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS database through WITS until 2006, then ITC database (2007).

Share of Tariff Lines Bound (%)

Definition	This indicator reflects the total share of lines in the country's tariff schedule bound subject to WTO Negotiation Agreements. Expressed as a percentage of total lines. These shares are also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.
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Available Years	1999-2007
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS database through WITS until 2006, then ITC database (2007).

Tariff Overhang (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects the percentage difference (overhang) between the average bound rate and the average MFN applied rate at the HS 6-digit tariff line level in a country's customs schedule. It is equivalent to subtracting the average of all MFN applied rates from the average of all bound rates for each country.</p> <p>Overhang can be negative as a result of: 1) It is final bound minus the current tariff (which may or may not be below the bound which has yet to be implemented) or 2) Both are simple averages and, after averaging, the averaged bound could fall below the averaged tariff as some tariffs may or may not have a bound.</p> <p>This indicator is also disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p>
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS database through WITS until 2004, then ITC database (2005-07).

Non-tariff Measure Frequency Ratio (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects the degree of non-tariff measures in a country's tariff lines. It is calculated by taking the simple average of the percentage of tariff lines (at the HS 6-digit level) affected by at least one non-tariff measure. The non-tariff measures cover only those NTMs which include various price control measures, variable charges, anti-dumping and countervailing actions, quantitative restrictions, non-automatic licensing, or other prohibitions. NTMs include non-protectionist measures such as technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) that though they may also raise the restrictiveness of trade policy may have legitimate consumer-protection or public health rationales.</p>
Available Years	See table. Most recent data is 2001 or older.
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS database through WITS.

Specific Tariff Frequency Ratio (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects the number of Harmonized Schedule (HS) tariff lines with at least one specific tariff as a percentage share of the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff that does not vary with price, but is based on quantity.</p>
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	This indicator is also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. WTO IDB database through WITS through 2004. ITC database 2005-07.

Applied Tariff Escalation

Definition	<p>These indicators are calculated as (i). the percentage point difference between the applied tariffs for finished (or fully processed) goods and the applied tariffs for raw materials (or primary products) and (ii). the percentage change between the applied tariffs for finished (or fully processed) goods and the applied tariffs for raw materials (or primary products).</p> <p>This indicator is also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p>
Available Years	2002-2007
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. Until 2004 UNCTAD TRAINS through WITS using WTO classification of tariff lines for primary, intermediate, and finished product categories; ITC database for 2005-07.

Customs and Other Import Duties (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects the importance of a country's customs and other import duties, evaluated in local national currency. Calculated as the sum of total import duties divided by either the sum of the value of all imports or the sum of all government revenues.</p> <p>Reported as a percentage of imports and as a percentage of total revenues.</p>
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	World Bank WDI database and IMF Government Finance Statistics database.

WTO Dispute Ruling (as defendant)

Definition	This indicator reflects the number of dispute rulings in which a member economy served as a defendant at the time the data was collected.
Available Years	2005-2007
Source	WTO Trade Profiles

WTO Notifications Outstanding

Definition	This indicator reflects the number of a member economy's outstanding WTO notifications at the time the data was collected.
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	This number covers all the cases where no information has been received by WTO's Central Registry of Notifications. According to the WTO, Members are required to notify their trade measures (e.g. anti-dumping, safeguards and subsidies, and countervailing measures) to the relevant WTO body, especially if those measures might affect other members. This figure is based on the information made available to relevant WTO committees by member economies.
Available Years	2005-2007
Source	WTO Trade Profiles

WTO Anti-dumping Cases (number of measures in force)

Definition	WTO rules allows duties to be imposed on goods that are deemed to be dumped and causing injury to producers of competing products in the importing country. These duties are equal to the difference between the goods' export price and their normal value. Specifically, this indicator reflects the number of antidumping measures imposed by a WTO importing member economy against another country's exports at the time the data was collected. The figure is based on the information made available to relevant WTO committees by member economies.
Available Years	2005-2006
Source	WTO Trade Profiles

WTO Countervailing Duties (number of measures in force)

Definition	This indicator reflects the number of countervailing duty measures imposed by a WTO importing member economy, usually in the form of increased duties, to offset subsidies given to producers or exporters in the exporting country. This indicator reflects measures that were in force at the time the data was collected. The figure is based on the information made available to relevant WTO committees by member economies.
Available Years	2005-2006
Source	WTO Trade Profiles

WTO Safeguards (number of measures in force)

Definition	This indicator reflects the number of safeguard measures imposed by a WTO member, usually in the form of temporary restriction of imports of a specific product. Members impose this restriction in order to protect a specific domestic industry from an increase in imports which can cause injury to that industry. This indicator reflects measures that were in force at the time the data was collected. The figure is based on the information made available to relevant WTO committees by member economies. There is no obligation on WTO members to notify the expiry or termination of safeguard measures.
Available Years	2005-2006

Source	WTO Trade Profiles
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GATS Commitments Index (0-100, most liberal)

Definition	<p>This indicator measures the extent of GATS commitments for all 155 services sub-sectors as classified by the GATS and in the four modes of the GATS. Each entry in the country's schedule is assigned scores based on its relative restrictiveness, using a criteria set out by Bernard Hoekman's methodology*.</p> <p>That resulted in 1,240 scores, ranging from 0 (unbound or no commitments) to 100 (completely liberalized), with an intermediate value of 50 for partial commitments. A simple average of the sub-sectoral scores were used to generate aggregate sectoral scores (for the 12 main services sectors as classified by the GATS), modes scores, and market access and national treatment scores. The overall GATS commitment index is a simple average of the sectoral indices.</p> <p>Disaggregated indices are available for Market Access and National Treatment and for twelve subsectors: business services, communication services, construction and engineering services, distribution services, educational services, environmental services, financial services, health services, tourism services, recreational and cultural services, transport services, and other services.</p>
Available Years	2007
Source	GATS commitment schedules in the WTO, as scored by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. Scoring and Sectoral weights follow Bernard Hoekman, <i>Tentative First Steps: An Assessment of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Services</i> . Finance and Private Sector Development Team- Technical Department, ECA/MNA Regions, The World Bank. Presented at a World Bank Conference, The Uruguay Round and the Developing Economies, January 26-27, 1995.

USITC Banking GATS Commitment Index (0-100, most liberal)

Definition	<p>In this sector specific index developed by the U.S. International Trade Commission, each country is assigned scores based on the extent of liberalization in a country's commitments under the GATS. Relative restrictiveness in market access and national treatment were determined using criteria defined by the OECD (TD/TC/WP(99)58/Final); possible scores assigned are {0, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1} where 0 indicates unbound or no commitment and 100 indicates fully liberalized under the GATS. The scores were added then divided by the theoretical score assuming market access and national treatment were unbound.</p>
Available Years	1999, 2005, 2007 for overall score. 2007 for each subcategory.
Source	U.S. International Trade Commission.

ITU Foreign Participation/Ownership in Telecommunications Sector (%)

Definition	This indicator is based on the 2007 ITU private sector participation survey which measures the maximum foreign participation or ownership allowed in a country's telecom sector based on eight subcategories: facilities-based operators, spectrum-based operators, local-service based operators, long distance service operators, international service operators, value-added service providers, internet service providers, and a residual category. Each sub-indicator is evaluated separately and assigned a percentage from 0 to 100 (with the higher value representing greater foreign competition in the market) reflecting the percent of allowed foreign participation/ownership in the country's telecom sector. The overall score reported is a simple average of the eight subcategories.
Available Years	2004-2007
Source	International Telecommunications Union

ITU Competition in Telecommunications Sector (0-2, fully competitive)

Definition	This indicator reflects the level of competition in a country's telecommunications sector for international long distance calls, mobile phones and internet service providers. Based on the most recent industry competition level (monopoly, partial competition, or competition), each sub-sector is assigned a value of 0 to 2 (with 0 being a monopoly, 1 partial competition and 2 full competition). The index is then calculated as the simple average of the three sub-sector indicator values.
Available Years	2004-2007
Source	International Telecommunications Union

2. Market Access

Market Access – Trade Tariff Restrictiveness Index (MA-TTRI)

Definition	<p>This index summarizes the impact of other countries' trade policies on each country's exports, including preferential rates. It is a uniform equivalent tariff that would maintain a country's aggregate export volume at its current level (given heterogeneous tariffs). It captures the trade distortions that the rest of the world tariff policies impose on the export bundle of each country using estimated elasticities to calculate the impact of a trading partner's tariff schedule on a country's exports. These measures are based on actual or current trade patterns and thus do not capture restrictions facing new or potential trade. Expressed as a tariff rate.</p> <p>This index is also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p>
Available Years	2005-2006
Source	<p>Calculated by World Bank research unit DECRG using UNCTAD TRAINS and COMTRADE through WITS. See paper by Kee, Nicita, Olarreaga (2008). The latest available TRIs were published in May 2008 but were calculated in December–November 2007 and were based mostly on 2006 tariff information and 2005 trade flows (for TRIs, see http://go.worldbank.org/C5VQJIV3H0).</p>

Market Access – Overall Trade Tariff Restrictiveness Index (MA-OTRI)

Definition	<p>This index summarizes the impact of other countries' trade policies on each country's exports, including preferential rates and non-tariff measures. It is a uniform equivalent tariff that would maintain a country's aggregate export volume at its current level (given heterogeneous tariffs). It captures the trade distortions that the rest of the world tariff policies impose on the export bundle of each country using estimated elasticities to calculate the impact of a trading partner's tariff schedule on a country's exports. These measures are based on actual or current trade patterns and thus do not capture restrictions facing new or potential trade. Expressed as a tariff rate.</p> <p>This index is also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p> <p>Please see <i>Non-Tariff Measure Frequency Ratio</i> for a more complete description of NTMs. Latest year of NTM data availability can be found in Appendix A.</p>
Available Years	2005-2006
Source	<p>Calculated by World Bank research unit DECRG using UNCTAD TRAINS and COMTRADE through WITS. See paper by Kee, Nicita, Olarreaga (2008). The latest available TRIs were published in</p>

	May 2008 but were calculated in December–November 2007 and were based mostly on 2006 tariff information and 2005 trade flows (for TRIs, see http://go.worldbank.org/C5VQJIV3H0).
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MFN-0 Export Value (% of total exports)

Definition	<p>This indicator is the percentage of goods total exports that are subject to MFN zero duty tariff rates in a trading partner's HS 6-digit tariff schedule by value.</p> <p>This indicator is also disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p> <p>If an HS 6-digit tariff line has both non-duty free rates and duty free rates at the 8-digit level, then all exports in that 6-digit line were treated as non-duty free.</p>
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. Until 2004 UNCTAD TRAINS and UN COMTRADE database through WITS; for a number of countries, WITS uses mirror data from COMTRADE for estimating MFN-0 imports/exports. From 2005 to 2006 we used ITC database. ITC linked tariffs and trade at the tariff line level when data were available for the same year. Trade comes from ITC database. But when trade data were not available at the tariff lines level ITC also used COMTRADE data.

Rest-of-the-World Applied Tariff (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator is calculated as the average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of world applies to each country, available at HS 6-digit product level in a country's customs schedule.</p> <p>This indicator is reported as a simple average (includes lines where there are no trade flows), a trade weighted average (weighted by trade volume per line), dispersion (coefficient of variation), and maximum rate.</p> <p>This indicator is also reported disaggregated for agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.</p>
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. UNCTAD TRAINS database through WITS until 2006 at the 8-digit level for simple average and 6-digit-level for the weighted average where export flows are taken from COMTRADE. The online database for the WTI 2008 website includes also the most recent estimates (as of March 13) from the ITC about 2007 market access tariffs. For the 2007 trade weighted average ITC used 2006 trade

	export values at HS 6 digit from COMTRADE (reported and mirror data).
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Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) (% , + = appreciation)

Definition	<p>The real effective exchange rates are calculated using geometric weighted averages of the seasonally adjusted consumer price index and the exchange rate index, US dollar per national currency, period average. It is calculated for those countries having consumer prices data. Countries with high inflation rates are not seasonally adjusted. The formula is:</p> $EREER_j = (PCPI_j * ERI_j) / Exp \sum_{i=1}^n (WT_{ji} * Ln(PCPI_i * ERI_i)) * 100$ <p>where, EREER is the calculated real effective exchange rate PCPI represents the consumer price index ERI represents the index form of the period average of the exchange rate, US dollar per national currency j = the reporting country n = number of partner countries to j i = index of partner country, i=1,...,n WT_{ji} = the weight that country j attaches to partner country i</p> <p>If the value of index is positive (or negative), it reflects the appreciation (or depreciation) of the currency.</p>
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	Compiled by the IMF Information Notice System (INS).

WTO Dispute Ruling (as complainant)

Definition	This indicator reflects the number of dispute rulings in which a member economy served as a complainant during the year the data was collected.
Available Years	2005-2007
Source	WTO Trade Profiles

Number of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)

Definition	This indicator is the total number of reciprocal preferential trade agreements (regional and bilateral) in merchandise notified to the GATT/WTO and in force by WTO provision. It includes all notified free trade agreements and customs unions, even if it is not yet fully implemented on the ground.
Available Years	As of 2007.
Source	2007 WTO World Trade Profile.

Number of Economic Integration Agreements (EIAs)

Definition	This indicator is the total number of reciprocal preferential trade agreements (regional and bilateral) in services notified to the WTO and in force under Article 5 of the GATS. In many cases RTAs overlap with the EIAs.
Available Years	2007
Source	2007 WTO World Trade Profile

Share of Trade with Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) Partners (%)

Definition	This indicator is the ratio of the total value of merchandise exports/imports with RTA partners to the total value of exports/imports. Expressed as a percentage of exports only or imports only. This was calculated according to the year each country accessed to the RTA.
Available Years	1999, 2004-2006.
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. WTO Regional Trade Agreements Division, WTO website , and COMTRADE

Preferences (EU+US) Actual Value (%)

Definition	Value of actually utilized US or EU preferences, expressed as a share of the value of the country's exports to the US and EU. It is equivalent to the following: taking the difference between the MFN duty rates of those goods that entered under preferential rates (as if they entered under MFN rates), multiplied by the total value of the corresponding exports claiming preferences, and the preferential duties that were actually paid. Expressed as a percentage of total bilateral exports. It represents the actual savings in terms of duties paid with respect to the MFN duties that would otherwise be collected. It is also reported disaggregated for E.U. only and U.S. only exports for each country.
Available Years	2005-2006
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. USITC Trade Data Web and USITC Tariff Database Tables for U.S. imports; UNCTAD TRAINS and Comext for E.U. imports.

Preferences (EU+US) Potential Value (%)

Definition	This is calculated by taking the difference between the MFN duty and the preferential duty (if applicable), regardless whether or not trade occurred at that preferential rate, multiplying by eligible exports for each tariff line at the HS 6-digit level, then summing across all lines.
Available Years	Not reported, used in calculation of Preferences Utilization Rate
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. USITC

	Trade Data Web and USITC Tariff Database Tables for U.S. imports; UNCTAD TRAINS and Comext for E.U. imports.
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Preferences (EU+US) Utilization Rate (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects a country's use of preferences in bilateral trade with the U.S. and E.U. It is calculated as the ratio between the actual value (US\$) of all preferences and the potential value (US\$) of all preferences, expressed in percentage terms.</p> <p>It is also reported disaggregated for E.U. only and U.S. only exports for each country.</p>
Available Years	2005-2006
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. USITC Trade Data Web and USITC Tariff Database Tables for U.S. imports; UNCTAD TRAINS and Comext for E.U. imports.

Preferential Exports (EU+US) Take-up Rate (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects a country's use of preferences in bilateral trade with the U.S. and E.U. It is calculated as the ratio between the sum of the value (US\$) of all preferences and the value (US\$) of exports eligible for US and EU preferential rates, expressed in percentage terms.</p> <p>It is also reported disaggregated for E.U. only and U.S. only exports for each country.</p>
Available Years	2005-2006
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team. USITC Trade Data Web and USITC Tariff Database Tables for U.S. imports; UNCTAD TRAINS and Comext for E.U. imports.

3. Institutional Environment

Ease of Doing Business (rank 1-178, worst)

Definition	The Ease of Doing Business rank represents a country's overall business climate based on seven indicators, three of which are also reported in the WTI database: Starting a Business, Enforcing Contracts, and Closing a Business, each ranked out of 178 countries.
Available Years	2006-2007
Source	World Bank Doing Business Report.

Doing Business - Starting a Business rank (1-178, worst)

Definition	The Starting a Business rank reflects the bureaucratic and legal hurdles an entrepreneur must overcome to incorporate and register a new firm. In particular, the procedures, time, and cost involved in launching a commercial or industrial firm with up to 50 employees and a start-up capital of 10 times the economy's per-capita gross national income (GNI) are examined. A higher rank is associated with a more favorable environment for establishing such a firm.
Available years	2006-2007
Source	World Bank Doing Business Report.

Doing Business - Closing a Business rank (1-178, worst)

Definition	The Closing a Business rank reflects the existing bankruptcy law and the main procedural and administrative bottlenecks in the bankruptcy process. It covers the time, cost and the recovery rate (recorded as cents on the dollar) recouped by creditors through the bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. A higher Closing a Business rank is associated with a more favorable environment for closing a business.
Available years	2006-2007
Source	World Bank Doing Business Report.

Doing Business - Enforcing Contracts rank (1-178, worst)

Definition	The Enforcing Contracts rank reflects the efficiency of the country's contract enforcement processes by following the evolution of a sale of goods dispute and tracking the time, cost, and number of procedures involved from the moment the plaintiff files the lawsuit until its conclusion (as either an actual payment or non-payment). A higher rank is associated with a better contract enforcement environment.
Available years	2006-2007
Source	World Bank Doing Business Report.

World Governance Indicators (WGI)

Definition	These four indicators reflect a country's governance quality in government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control
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	<p>of corruption (the WGI indicators are also available in two additional categories available on the WGI website). Each category is evaluated using a methodology detailed in the paper by Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi (2008). The Governance Group of the World Bank Institute has created an index value for each of these categories based on several hundred individual variables from the survey, measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from various data sources and organizations. The value of each of these indicators ranges from -2.5 to 2.5, with a higher value indicating a better level of governance for each category.</p>
Available Years	1996, 1998, 2000, 2002-2006
Source	World Bank World Governance Indicators. See paper by Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi (2007)

4. Trade Facilitation

Logistics Performance Index (LPI) (1-5, best)

Definition	The Logistics Performance Index (LPI) reflects the overall perception of a country's logistics based on over 1,000 responses to a survey of logistics performance evaluated in seven key subcategories. These categories include: efficiency of customs and other border procedures, quality of transport and IT infrastructures, international and domestic transportation costs, ease of shipments and logistics competence, and tracking ability and timeliness of shipments. The value of the index ranges from 1 to 5, with a higher score representing a better performance.
Available Years	2006
Source	Global Facilitation Partnership for Transportation and Trade.

Doing Business – Trading Across Borders (rank 1-178, worst)

Definition	The Ease of Doing Business – Trading Across Borders subcategory rank represents a country's trade facilitation capabilities based on six indicators: Number of documents for import/export, Time (in days) for import/export, Cost (US\$ per container) to import/export. A higher rank is associated with a more favorable environment for trading across borders.
Available Years	2005-2007
Source	World Bank Doing Business, various years.

Total Freight Costs to U.S. (% of import value)

Definition	This indicator reflects the ratio of total freight charges and insurance costs to the net value of merchandise goods imports. This is calculated at the origin of US ports and is reported as a percentage of total import value. This includes all shipments through air, maritime and land freights but excludes domestic transportation costs between cities.
Available Years	1996-2007
Source	U.S. International Trade Commission

Air Freight Costs to U.S. (% of import value)

Definition	This indicator reflects the ratio of total air freight charges and insurance costs to the net value of merchandise goods imports. This is calculated at the origin of US gateways, and is reported as a percentage of total imports. The average air freight rate reflects the costs of transport from the US main ports to the foreign countries at the US customs procedure.
Available Years	1997-2007
Source	U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. U.S. Imports of Merchandise, December 2007.

Air Freight Costs from U.S. (US\$)

Definition	This indicator reflects the DHL international United States outbound worldwide priority express rate for a 1 pound air packages in current US Dollars. Additional service charges, shipment value protection, and other surcharges are excluded.
Available Years	2006, 2008
Source	DHL Published Tariff Guide on Domestic and International Shipping Services

UNCTAD Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (0-100, best)

Definition	This indicator is a computed average index which combines the available information about a country's maritime transport. For comparison purpose, the maximum value of the LSCI is set to 100 which represents the highest efficiency in the shipping capacity. Calculated as the un-weighted average of five components: ships, TEUs, companies, services, and maximum vessel size. Each one of the five components is indexed to assume a maximum value of 100 in 2004. Average of the five indexed components is again indexed so that its maximum value for 2004 is 100.
Available Years	2004-2007
Source	UNCTAD Transport Newsletter, No. 29, 3 rd Quarter 2007

Pump Price of Diesel Fuel (US\$ per Liter)

Definition	This indicator reflects the prices at the pump of the most widely sold diesel fuel within the country. Prices have been converted from the local currency to US dollars.
Available Years	1995, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006
Source	International Fuel Prices 2005 or World Bank WDI database

Electricity Cost for Industry (US\$ per kilowatt hour)

Definition	This indicator is based on the information posted by the Energy Information Administration of the US Department of Energy on the industry electricity prices per kilowatt-hour from 1997 to 2005 (in US Dollars). The per kilowatt-hour prices are based on the energy end-use prices including taxes, and are converted into US Dollars using the average exchange rate for the given years.
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	International Energy Agency for all years, and the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy for some additional countries in 2004 ² .

Telephones (fixed +mobile) per 100 inhabitants (%)

² These include: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Channel Islands, China, Congo, Rep., Croatia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Arab Rep., Greenland, Guam, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sudan, Tonga, and the United States.

Definition	This indicator reflects the total number of fixed telephone mainlines connecting a subscriber to the telephone exchange equipment and cellular mobile phone subscribers to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, measured per 1000 people.
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	World Bank WDI database or International Communication Union (ITU) database

Average Cost of a 3 Minute Call to U.S. (US\$)

Definition	This indicator reflects the average cost of a peak rate 3-minute with the fixed line call from the country to the United States, in current US Dollars.
Available Years	1995-2005
Source	World Bank WDI database or International Telecommunication Union (ITU) database

Personal Computers per 100 inhabitants (%)

Definition	This indicator reflects the number of self-contained computers designed for individual users, measured per 1000 people.
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	World Bank WDI database or International Telecommunication Union (ITU) database

Internet Users per 100 inhabitants (%)

Definition	This indicator reflects the number of people with access to the worldwide network through dial-up, leased, or broadband connection, measured per 1000 people.
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	World Bank WDI database or International Telecommunication Union (ITU) database

Secondary School Enrollment (% , gross)

Definition	This indicator reflects the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown.
Available Years	1998-2006
Source	World Bank WDI database

Tertiary School Enrollment (%)

Definition	This indicator reflects the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.
Available Years	1999-2006

Source	World Bank WDI database
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5. Trade Outcome

Real Growth in Total Trade (%)

Definition	<p>It is calculated as the average annual growth rate of the total exports and imports in goods and services at constant 2000 U.S. dollars. This indicator reflects the trade expansion of a country over the period.</p> <p>Reported are the disaggregated percentages for exports and imports both of which are further disaggregated into merchandise and services.</p> <p>See Appendix C for further description of subsectors.</p>
Available Years	1995-2007
Source	World Bank DECDG as reflected in the DDP through 2006. DECPG estimates (as of December 2007) were used for 2007. Missing year values in the DECDG series were interpolated using DECPG estimates.

Nominal Growth in Total Trade (%)

Definition	<p>It is calculated as the average annual growth rate of the total exports and imports in goods and services at nominal U.S. dollars. This indicator shows the trade expansion of a country over the period.</p> <p>Reported data is disaggregated by imports and exports, with each further disaggregated for merchandise and services. The merchandise subcategory and the services subcategories are each disaggregated into three sectoral specific subcategories.</p> <p>See Appendix C for further description of subsectors.</p>
Available Years	Merchandise and services are available 1995-2007; all subsectors are only available 1995-2006.
Source	For merchandise and services, data was taken from World Bank DECDG as reflected in the DDP through 2006. DECPG estimates (as of December 2007) were used for 2007. Missing year values in the DECDG series were interpolated using DECPG estimates. However, subsectors were based on the series from the U.N. Statistical Division and reported by DECDG in the DDP; available for 1995-2006 only.

Trade Integration Ratio (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator is the sum of exports and imports in goods and services expressed as a percentage of GDP in current U.S. dollars.</p> <p>Reported data is disaggregated by imports and exports, with each further disaggregated for merchandise and services. The merchandise subcategory and the services subcategories are each disaggregated</p>
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	<p>into three sectoral specific subcategories.</p> <p>See Appendix C for further description of subsectors.</p>
Available Years	Merchandise and services are available 1995-2007; all subsectors are only available 1995-2006.
Source	For merchandise and services, data was taken from World Bank DECDG as reflected in the DDP through 2006. DECPG estimates (as of December 2007) were used for 2007. Missing year values in the DECDG series were interpolated using DECPG estimates. However, subsectors were based on the series from the U.N. Statistical Division and reported by DECDG in the DDP; available for 1995-2006 only.

Sectoral Share of Total Exports (%)

Definition	<p>These indicators reflect the disaggregated share of exports expressed as a percentage of total exports.</p> <p>Reported data is disaggregated by merchandise and services. The merchandise subcategory and the services subcategories are each disaggregated into three sectoral specific subcategories.</p> <p>See Appendix C for further description of subsectors.</p>
Available Years	Merchandise and services are available 1995-2007; all subsectors are only available 1995-2006.
Source	For merchandise and services, data was taken from World Bank DECDG as reflected in the DDP through 2006. DECPG estimates (as of December 2007) were used for 2007. Missing year values in the DECDG series were interpolated using DECPG estimates. However, subsectors were based on the series from the U.N. Statistical Division and reported by DECDG in the DDP; available for 1995-2006 only.

Trade Balance (% of GDP)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects the difference between the export and import shares of goods and services in the current GDP. Expressed as a percentage of GDP.</p> <p>Also reported disaggregated as the merchandise trade balance, expressed as a percentage of GDP.</p> <p>See Appendix C for further description of subsectors.</p>
Available Years	Merchandise and services are available 1995-2007; all subsectors are only available 1995-2006.
Source	For merchandise and services, data was taken from World Bank DECDG as reflected in the DDP through 2006. DECPG estimates (as of December 2007) were used for 2007. Missing year values in

	<p>the DECDG series were interpolated using DECPG estimates. However, subsectors were based on the series from the U.N. Statistical Division and reported by DECDG in the DDP; available for 1995-2006 only.</p>
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Trade Share of World Market (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects the trade market share of a country, expressed a percentage of total world trade.</p> <p>Reported data is disaggregated by imports and exports, with each further disaggregated for merchandise and services. The merchandise subcategory and the services subcategories are each disaggregated into three sectoral specific subcategories.</p> <p>See Appendix C for further description of subsectors.</p>
Available Years	<p>Merchandise and services are available 1995-2007; all subsectors are only available 1995-2006.</p>
Source	<p>For merchandise and services, data was taken from World Bank DECDG as reflected in the DDP through 2006. DECPG estimates (as of December 2007) were used for 2007. Missing year values in the DECDG series were interpolated using DECPG estimates. However, subsectors were based on the series from the U.N. Statistical Division and reported by DECDG in the DDP; available for 1995-2006 only.</p>

Trade Share Growth of World Market (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects the average annual growth rate of the market share of trade in the global markets in nominal terms.</p> <p>Reported data is disaggregated by imports and exports, with each further disaggregated for merchandise and services. The merchandise subcategory and the services subcategories are each disaggregated into three sectoral specific subcategories.</p> <p>See Appendix C for further description of subsectors.</p>
Available Years	<p>Merchandise and services are available 1995-2007; all subsectors are only available 1995-2006.</p>
Source	<p>For merchandise and services, data was taken from World Bank DECDG as reflected in the DDP through 2006. DECPG estimates (as of December 2007) were used for 2007. Missing year values in the DECDG series were interpolated using DECPG estimates. However, subsectors were based on the series from the U.N. Statistical Division and reported by DECDG in the DDP; available for 1995-2006 only.</p>

Share of Top Five Merchandise Imports/Exports (%)

Definition	This indicator is calculated as the quotient of the total value of the top five major imports/exports of a country (measured at the SITC 4-digit level in Revision 2) and its total merchandise imports/exports.
Available Years	2005
Source	U.N. COMTRADE database as calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team using WITS.

Top Five Export (Merchandise) Product List

Definition	This lists the top five merchandise products exported for each country and the percentage of each product's share of total merchandise exports, defined at the SITC 4-digit level in Revision 2.
Available Years	2005
Source	U.N. COMTRADE database as extracted by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team using WITS.

Number of Merchandise Products Imported/Exported

Definition	This indicator is calculated at the 3-digit SITC, Revision 2 level. The total number of products exported includes only those products whose value exceeds \$ 100,000 or 0.3 percent of the country's total exports, whichever one is smaller. The maximum number of 3-digit products that could be exported is 261.
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	UNCTAD Statistical Office, also reported in the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, various issues.

Import/Export (Merchandise) Concentration Index

Definition	<p>This index, also called the Herfindahl-Hirschmann index, is</p> $\text{calculated as } H_{ij} = 100 * \left[\frac{\sqrt{\sum_i \left(\frac{X_{ij}}{X_j} \right)^2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}} \right]$ <p>where X_{ij} is the country j's exports of product i (at SITC 3-digit level where the total number of products imported/exported includes only those products whose value exceeds \$ 100,000 or 0.3 percent of the country's total imports/exports, whichever one is smaller. The maximum number of 3-digit products that could be imported/exported is 261) and X_j is country j's total exports; and n is the total number of 3-digit products. Note that this type of concentration indicator tends to be quite vulnerable to cyclical fluctuations in relative-prices, in a way that commodity price rises make commodity exporters look more concentrated.</p>
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Available Years	1995-2006
Source	UNCTAD Statistical Office, also reported in the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, various issues.

Import/Export (Merchandise) Destination Index

Definition	<p>This index, also called the Herfindahl-Hirschmann index, is calculated as $H_{ij} = 100 * \left[\sqrt{\sum_j \left(\frac{X_{ij}}{X_i} \right)^2} \right]$</p> <p>where X_{ij} is the country i's exports to country j (at SITC 3-digit level) and X_i is country i's total exports to all trading partners. Note that this type of concentration indicator tends to be quite vulnerable to cyclical fluctuations in relative-prices, in a way that commodity price rises make commodity exporters look more concentrated.</p>
Available Years	1995-2006
Source	As calculated by the World Bank Institute WTI 2008 team using UN COMTRADE database.

FDI Inflows (%)

Definition	<p>This indicator reflects a country's net foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows. FDI includes net inflows of investment to acquire cross-border investment flows involving equity participation, reinvestment earnings, and other long-term and short-term capital recorded in the balance of payments.</p> <p>Reported as (i) a percentage of GDP; (ii) as a percentage of exports; (iii) as a percentage of total FDI to developing countries (low and middle income)*; (iv) as a percentage of total FDI to developing countries (low and middle income) not including India and China*.</p>
Available Years	1995-2007, *only available for 1995-2006
Source	Calculated by World Bank data group DECDG with gap filling data from UNCTAD ³ and with DECPG provisional estimates for 2006 and 2007.

³ Gap filling data for the following economies for all years came from UNCTAD: Afghanistan, Bermuda, Brunei Darussalam, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Iraq, Kiribati, Korea (Dem. Rep.), Libya, Marshall Islands, Mayotte, Namibia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Serbia and Montenegro (together), Suriname, Taiwan (China), Timor-Leste, and United Arab Emirates. Data used to calculate the above-mentioned FDI indicators for 2006 for Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Netherlands Antilles, and Trinidad and Tobago were extrapolated from the UNCTAD database. Data used to calculate values for Hong Kong (China) for 1995-1997 was extrapolated also from UNCTAD's database.

6. Trade-At-A-Glance Data

GDP

Definition	This indicator reflects a country's total national income. Also reported in per capita terms.
Available Years	2007
Source	DECPG provisional estimates

Trade Per Capita

Definition	This indicator reflects a country's total trade in US\$ on a per capita basis.
Available Years	2007
Source	DECPG provisional estimates

Appendices

Appendix A
Non-Tariff Barrier Data Availability
Source: UNCTAD TRAINS

Country	Year of Data
Albania	1997
Algeria	2001
Argentina	2001
Australia	1999
Bahrain	1999
Bangladesh	2000
Belarus	1996
Bhutan	1999
Bolivia	2001
Brazil	2001
Brunei	2001
Burkina Faso	1997
Cameroon	1997
Canada	2000
Central African Republic	1997
Chad	1997
Chile	2001
China	2001
Colombia	2001
Costa Rica	1998
Cote d' Ivoire	2001
Ecuador	2001
Egypt	2001
El Salvador	1997
Ethiopia	1995
European Union	1999
Gabon	1994
Ghana	1995
Guatemala	1998
Guinea-Bissau	1998
Honduras	1998
Hong Kong, China	1994
India	1997
Indonesia	1999
Israel	1996
Japan	2001
Jordan	2001
Kazakhstan	1999
Kenya	1993
Korea Republic	1998
Kyrgyz Republic	1998
Lao PDR	2001
Lebanon	1999

Madagascar	1995
Malawi	1996
Malaysia	2001
Mali	1995
Mauritius	1995
Mexico	2001
Moldova	1995
Morocco	2001
Mozambique	1994
Nepal	1998
New Zealand	1999
Nicaragua	2001
Nigeria	2001
Norway	1996
Oman	1999
Pakistan	1998
Papua New Guinea	1997
Paraguay	2001
Peru	2001
Philippines	2001
Russian Federation	1997
Rwanda	1994
Saudi Arabia	1999
Senegal	2001
Singapore	2001
South Africa	1999
Sri Lanka	1994
Sudan	2001
Switzerland	1996
Taiwan, China	2001
Tanzania	2001
Thailand	2001
Trinidad and Tobago	1992
Tunisia	1999
Turkey	1997
Uganda	1993
Ukraine	1997
United States	1999
Uruguay	2001
Venezuela	2001
Zambia	1993
Zimbabwe	1997

Appendix B Region and Income Groupings

Regions (as of July 2007)

East Asia and Pacific

American Samoa	Malaysia	Philippines
Cambodia	Marshall Islands	Samoa
China	Micronesia, Fed. Sts	Solomon Islands
Fiji	Mongolia	Thailand
Indonesia	Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Kiribati	Northern Mariana Islands	Tonga
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Palau	Vanuatu
Lao PDR	Papua New Guinea	Vietnam

Europe and Central Asia

Albania	Kazakhstan	Russian Federation
Armenia	Kyrgyz Republic	Serbia
Azerbaijan	Latvia	Slovak Republic
Belarus	Lithuania	Tajikistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Macedonia, FYR	Turkey
Bulgaria	Moldova	Turkmenistan
Croatia	Montenegro	Ukraine
Georgia	Poland	Uzbekistan
Hungary	Romania	

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina	Ecuador	Panama
Belize	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Grenada	Peru
Brazil	Guatemala	St. Kitts and Nevis
Chile	Guyana	St. Lucia
Colombia	Haiti	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Costa Rica	Honduras	Suriname
Cuba	Jamaica	Uruguay
Dominica	Mexico	Venezuela, RB
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria	Jordan	Syrian Arab Republic
Djibouti	Lebanon	Tunisia
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Libya	West Bank and Gaza
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Morocco	Yemen, Rep.
Iraq	Oman	

South Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan

India
Maldives
Nepal

Pakistan
Sri Lanka

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Congo, Rep
Côte d'Ivoire
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia

Gabon
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mozambique
Namibia

Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

High Income OECD

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany

Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep.
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand

Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

High Income Non-OECD

Andorra
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
Brunei Darussalam
Cayman Islands
Channel Islands

Faeroe Islands
French Polynesia
Greenland
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Isle of Man
Israel
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Macao, China

Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
Puerto Rico
Qatar
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovenia
Trinidad and Tobago
United Arab Emirates

Cyprus
Estonia

Malta
Monaco

Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Income Groups (as of July 2007)

Low Income

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Côte d'Ivoire
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti

India
Kenya
Korea, Dem Rep.
Kyrgyz Republic
Lao PDR
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mongolia
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea

Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Sudan
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Timor-Leste
Togo
Uganda
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
Yemen, Rep.
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Lower Middle Income

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Cameroon
Cape Verde
China
Colombia
Congo, Rep.
Cuba
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt, Arab Rep.

El Salvador
Fiji
Georgia
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Rep.
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Kiribati
Lesotho
Macedonia, FYR
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.
Moldova
Morocco

Namibia
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Samoa
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Tonga
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Vanuatu
West Bank and Gaza

Upper Middle Income

American Samoa	Kazakhstan	Poland
Argentina	Latvia	Romania
Belize	Lebanon	Russian Federation
Botswana	Libya	Serbia
Brazil	Lithuania	Seychelles
Bulgaria	Malaysia	Slovak Republic
Chile	Mauritius	South Africa
Costa Rica	Mayotte	St. Kitts and Nevis
Croatia	Mexico	St. Lucia
Dominica	Montenegro	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Equatorial Guinea	Northern Mariana Islands	Turkey
Gabon	Oman	Uruguay
Grenada	Palau	Venezuela, RB
Hungary	Panama	

High Income

Andorra	France	Netherlands
Antigua and Barbuda	French Polynesia	Netherlands Antilles
Aruba	Germany	New Caledonia
Australia	Greece	New Zealand
Austria	Greenland	Norway
Bahamas, The	Guam	Portugal
Bahrain	Hong Kong, China	Puerto Rico
Barbados	Iceland	Qatar
Belgium	Ireland	San Marino
Bermuda	Isle of Man	Saudi Arabia
Brunei Darussalam	Israel	Singapore
Canada	Italy	Slovenia
Cayman Islands	Japan	Spain
Channel Islands	Korea, Rep.	Sweden
Cyprus	Kuwait	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Trinidad and Tobago
Denmark	Luxembourg	United Arab Emirates
Estonia	Macao, China	United Kingdom
Faeroe Islands	Malta	United States
Finland	Monaco	Virgin Islands (U.S.)

High Income OECD

Australia	Greece	Norway
Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Canada	Italy	Sweden
Czech Republic	Japan	Switzerland
Denmark	Korea, Rep.	United Kingdom

Finland
France
Germany

Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand

United States

High Income Non-OECD

Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
Brunei Darussalam
Cayman Islands
Channel Islands
Cyprus
Estonia
Faeroe Islands

French Polynesia
Greenland
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Isle of Man
Israel
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Macao, China
Malta
Monaco

Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
Puerto Rico
Qatar
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovenia
Trinidad and Tobago
United Arab Emirates
Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Annex C

Description of Categorical Subsectors and Hierarchical Disaggregation for Trade Outcome Indicators

Sources: World Bank DECDG (through 2006 and interpolated for missing years) as reported in the World Bank Development Data Platform (DDP) for all series; [World Bank DECPG for 2007 and missing historical years only for merchandise and services aggregates \(not sub-sectors\)](#)

Merchandise

Any goods that enter or leave the country that effectively increase or decrease a country's stock of material resources. Goods in transit, imported temporarily, or withdrawn (except for goods that are undergoing inward or outward processing) are not included. ([Balance of Payments](#))

Agricultural goods

Merchandise goods defined as agricultural raw materials and all food categories. (UN Statistical Division as reported by World Bank's DECDG in DDP)

Non-agricultural goods

A residual of all merchandise goods less agricultural goods.

Manufactures

Non-agricultural goods that are comprised of chemicals, basic manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, and miscellaneous manufactured goods. It excludes non-ferrous metals. (UN Statistical Division [as reported by World Bank's DECDG in DDP](#))

Mining, Fuels, and Other

A residual capturing non-agricultural goods less manufactures

Services

A country's services including transport, travel, insurance and financial, information, communication, technology and other commercial services. ([Balance of Payments, as reported by World Bank's DECDG in DDP](#))

Transport

All transportation services carried out by residents of one economy for those of another, that involve the carriage of passengers, freight, rentals of carriers with crew, and related services. ([Balance of Payments, as reported by World Bank's DECDG in DDP](#))

Travel

Travel is not a specific type of services, but an assortment of goods and services, those products the traveler decides to consume. Excluded from travel is international carriage of travelers, which is covered under transportation. Typical goods and services entered in travel are lodging, food and beverages, transportation within the visiting country, souvenirs, and gifts. A traveler is an individual staying for less than a year in an economy in which he is not resident (there are some exceptions), the travel might be for the purpose of either business or pleasure. (Balance of Payments, as [reported by World Bank's DECDG in DDP](#))

Other Services

A residual of all services less transport and travel including construction, financial services, insurance services, professional services, IT, and IT enabled services.