STEVEN A. ALTMAN, PANKAJ GHEMAWAT, AND PHILLIP BASTIAN

# DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX 2018

## The State of Globalization in a Fragile World

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Dear Reader,

Globalization has profoundly changed the way we live – and will continue to do so. Today's world is interconnected like never before. For individuals, this can mean greater cultural diversity, more choice, and more opportunity to learn and develop. For businesses, globalization is opening new markets and opportunities. And for many countries, the move to integrate into cross-border flows is translating into faster development and innovation.

As the leading global logistics company, Deutsche Post DHL Group is proud to help power this unique engine of progress. On a daily basis, our 520,000 employees help connect millions of people and business around the world, and make a very real contribution to realizing the potential of global exchange.

At the same time, recent political developments serve as a powerful reminder that we cannot take for granted the international openness that we have enjoyed for some time now. In many countries, we have seen growing resistance to the free movement of goods, capital and people. Against the backdrop of geopolitical tensions and the growing threat of climate change, this backlash against open borders only adds to the sense of living in a fragile world.

Still, there are good reasons to look to the future with confidence, and this edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index (GCI) outlines a number of these reasons. While many expected globalization to take a severe hit after the Brexit referendum and the recent wave of US protectionism, the new GCI report shows that the opposite has happened.

In fact, globalization has gained momentum and advanced to record levels. In 2017, flows of goods, capital, information and people all intensified significantly for the first time since 2007. And recent data suggests that this growth continued through 2018, though at a more moderate pace.

This edition of the GCI paints a rich picture of the state of globalization, with insight into both the extent and limits of globalization today. It shows, for example, that the world is indeed more interconnected than ever before, but also less globalized than many people assume. In this way, it serves as a fact-based rebuttal to those who claim that globalization is reversing and those who believe we already live in a hyper-globalized, "flat" world.

Globalization may be under pressure, but the knowledge flows driving today's global economy and technological advances are, in my opinion, too strong to be stopped. We can be thankful for this! Because stronger international ties and the spread of innovation are still the keys to a better future for our planet. Indeed, I believe that becoming more connected is the only way to move from a fragile world to a world of solid, shared and sustainable progress.

I hope you, too, find this report to be a source of insight and optimism.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Appel
CEO, Deutsche Post DHL Group

Dear Reader,

Globalization has risen to the top of the political agenda in many parts of the world. All too often, though, debates about connecting across borders have left us more divided within countries. Policy uncertainty and volatility have followed rather than broad support for constructive paths forward. One reason is that both supporters and critics of globalization tend to believe the world is more globalized than it really is.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index can help strengthen the globalization debate by grounding it in simple measures of actual flows between countries. This report tracks 12 types of cross-border trade, capital, information, and people flows from 2001 through 2017. It measures globalization worldwide, by region, and for 169 countries and territories that comprise 99% of the world's GDP and 97% of its population.

Despite predictions that globalization might collapse under a wave of economic nationalism, the DHL Global Connectedness Index rose to a record high in 2017. However, developments ranging from escalating trade conflicts to crackdowns on foreign investment and immigration raise doubts about the sustainability of recent increases in international flows. Deeper global connectedness is associated with faster economic growth, but concerns about how the benefits and costs are shared put the gains at risk. Policy threats to globalization have already prompted downgrades to global growth forecasts.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index builds upon more than two decades of globalization research led by Pankaj Ghemawat. I am grateful to Pankaj for his collaboration on this project since we developed the first edition of this report in 2011. Pankaj's 2018 book, The New Global Road Map: Enduring Strategies for Turbulent Times (Harvard Business Review Press) leverages insights from the DHL Global Connectedness Index to guide business decisions about how to compete, where to compete, how to organize, and how to engage better with governments and societies.

My sincere thanks also to Phillip Bastian, whose involvement in the DHL Global Connectedness Index since 2016 has significantly strengthened it and who has co-authored this year's report. Thanks also to Jonathan Wyss for excellent cartography and to Dirk Hrdina for turning our text and graphics into a compelling visual product.

I would also like to express my deep gratitude to Deutsche Post DHL for entrusting my co-authors and myself with this project and supporting it over the years. I am especially grateful to Jill Meiburg and Johannes Oppolzer who have championed this research and facilitated its dissemination to the widest possible audience. Finally, I would like to thank New York University's Stern School of Business for providing an excellent home as well as generous support for our research.

Steven A. Altman
Senior Research Scholar
New York University Stern School of Business

# TEN KEY TAKE-AWAYS

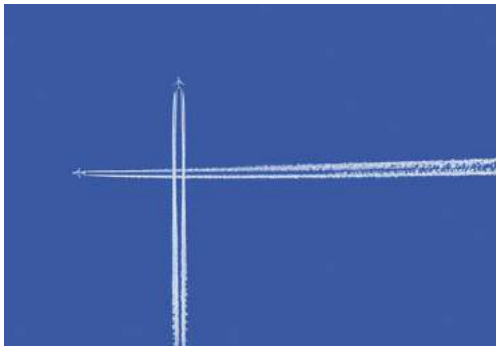
**1** The world's level of connectedness reached a new record high in 2017. For the first time since 2007, the shares of trade, capital, information, and people flows crossing national borders all increased significantly.

**2** The Netherlands is the world's most globally connected country. Singapore leads on the size of its international flows relative to domestic activity, while the United Kingdom has the most global distribution of flows around the world.

**3** Europe is the world's most globally connected region, with 8 of the 10 most connected countries. Europe leads on trade and people flows, while North America is the top region for information and capital flows.

**4** The economies where international flows exceed expectations the most are Cambodia, Malaysia, Mozambique, Singapore, and Viet Nam. Regional supply chains boost the performance of Southeast Asian nations.

**5** Emerging economies have much lower average levels of connectedness than advanced economies. The largest gap is found in information flows, into which advanced economies are 9 times as deeply integrated.



**6** Most people believe the world is more globalized than it really is, and such misperceptions exacerbate fears of globalization. In fact, the vast majority of flows that could take place either within or between countries are domestic rather than international.

**7** Global connectedness is still constrained by distance and cross-country differences. Roughly half of all international flows are between countries and their top three origins and destinations.

**8** Countries that integrate more deeply into international flows tend to enjoy faster economic growth, and even the top-ranked countries have untapped opportunities to strengthen their global connectedness.

**9** The policy environment for globalization darkened in 2018 as trade conflicts escalated and countries raised barriers to foreign takeovers, immigration, and other flows. However, supporters of open markets fought back with a wave of landmark trade agreements.

**10** The future of globalization depends on the choices of policymakers around the world. Because global connectedness remains limited, countries have more flexibility than many presume to shape their international flows and influence the distribution of their benefits.

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# EXECUTIVE **SUMMARY**

This report presents the first comprehensive assessment of how globalization—measured based on trade, capital, information, and people flows—has developed since the Brexit referendum in the United Kingdom and the election of President Donald Trump in the United States. Contrary to predictions that globalization would collapse in response to a wave of economic nationalism, the DHL Global Connectedness Index rose to a record high in 2017. For the first time since 2007, trade, capital, information, and people flows all intensified significantly. Strong economic growth boosted international flows while key policy changes such as US tariff increases had not yet been implemented.

Public policy threats to globalization, however, have become more acute in 2018. Tit-for-tat tariff escalation raised the specter of trade wars, and countries enacted policies aimed at curbing foreign corporate takeovers, cutting immigration, and restricting international data transfers. While we do not have sufficient data yet to report an overall level of global connectedness for 2018, available measures suggest these developments *have* weighed on the growth of international flows.

As debates about the merits of international openness continue, sound public policy and business decisions depend on accurate measures of globalization. This edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index measures globalization at the world level, by region, and across 169 countries. It reflects data from 2017 or the most recent year available and provides historical coverage back to 2001. The index uses more than 3 million data points to track both the *depth* of countries' international flows relative to their domestic activity and the *breadth* of those flows across origin and destination countries.

At the global level, this report shows that the world is actually far *less* globalized than most people believe, even after globalization's recent gains. The large majority of flows that could take place either within or between countries are still domestic rather than international. For example, just about 20%[1] of economic output around the world is exported, foreign direct investment flows equal 7% of global gross fixed capital formation, roughly 7% of phone call minutes (including calls over the internet) are international, and only 3% of people live outside the countries where they were born.

Furthermore, despite advances in transportation and telecommunications, distance and cross-country differences continue to serve as powerful constraints on international flows. If the world had really become "flat" and such constraints no longer mattered, international trade, capital, information, and people flows would be expected to travel 67% further than they do today. In fact, international flows are so far from global that about half take place between countries and just their top three origins and destinations.

The world's most globally connected countries in 2017 are the Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, Belgium, the United Arab Emirates, Ireland, Luxembourg, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Eight of the top 10 most connected countries are in Europe, the world's most connected region, which tops the index for trade and people flows. North America ranks second overall, and leads in terms of capital and information flows.

Focusing specifically on the depth dimension of the index, the economies with the highest proportions of their flows crossing national borders are Singapore, Hong Kong SAR (China), Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The leaders in terms of depth tend to be wealthy and relatively small countries. When it comes to breadth, the countries with the most global flow patterns are the United Kingdom, the United States, the

Netherlands, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. The economies that lead on breadth also tend to be wealthy, but they are much larger than the depth leaders.

In addition to size and levels of economic development, countries' connectedness scores are influenced by their proximity to foreign markets, whether they share a language with other countries, and whether they have direct access to the sea. The countries where international flows most exceed expectations after accounting for these characteristics are Cambodia, Malaysia, Mozambique, Singapore, and Viet Nam. Regional supply chains help explain why four of the top five outperformers are located in Southeast Asia.

There are stark differences between levels of globalization in advanced versus emerging economies. Emerging economies trade almost as intensively as advanced economies, but advanced economies are three times as deeply integrated into international capital flows, five times for people flows, and nine times with respect to information flows. Additionally, while leaders from large emerging markets have become major supporters of globalization on the world stage, emerging economies' progress catching up in terms of global connectedness has stalled. Furthermore, since a growing share of global economic activity is concentrated in emerging economies, the growth of these less-connected economies has served as a brake on the expansion of the world's overall level of connectedness.

Looking ahead, globalization's future is in the hands of policymakers around the world. Trade conflicts have already prompted downgrades to global growth forecasts, serving as a reminder that, just as increases in global connectedness can accelerate growth, deglobalization can dampen it. Amid heightened ambiguity about the prospects of globalization, the measures of connectedness in this report can help companies and countries navigate through the turbulence. Depth measures help identify which countries are most exposed to threats to particular types of flows, and breadth data can help determine whether that exposure is global or more narrowly focused.

More optimistically, this report can contribute to more productive debates about globalization by calming fears due to exaggerated perceptions of international flows. Consider immigration, which topped some 2018 polls of public concerns in Europe and the United States.[2] On both sides of the Atlantic, people believe there are more than twice as many immigrants in their countries as there really are, and when they are told the correct proportions of immigrants in their countries' populations, the share of survey respondents viewing immigration as a problem declines.[3]

Recent proclamations that globalization is dead have proven no more accurate than declarations a decade ago that globalization had rendered borders obsolete and distance irrelevant. International flows *and* their constraints are both formidable, and they vary over time, across locations, between industries, and so on. The coming years may bring a new wave of globalization, a plateau, or another reversal. Whichever scenario plays out, the biggest winners are likely to be companies and countries that embrace globalization's complexity rather than succumbing to dichotomies between purely local versus global visions of the future.[4]

1 Gross exports of goods and services equaled 29% of world GDP in 2017, but adjusting for exports that cross national borders more than once in multi-country supply chains brings the proportion of value-added that is exported down to about 20%.

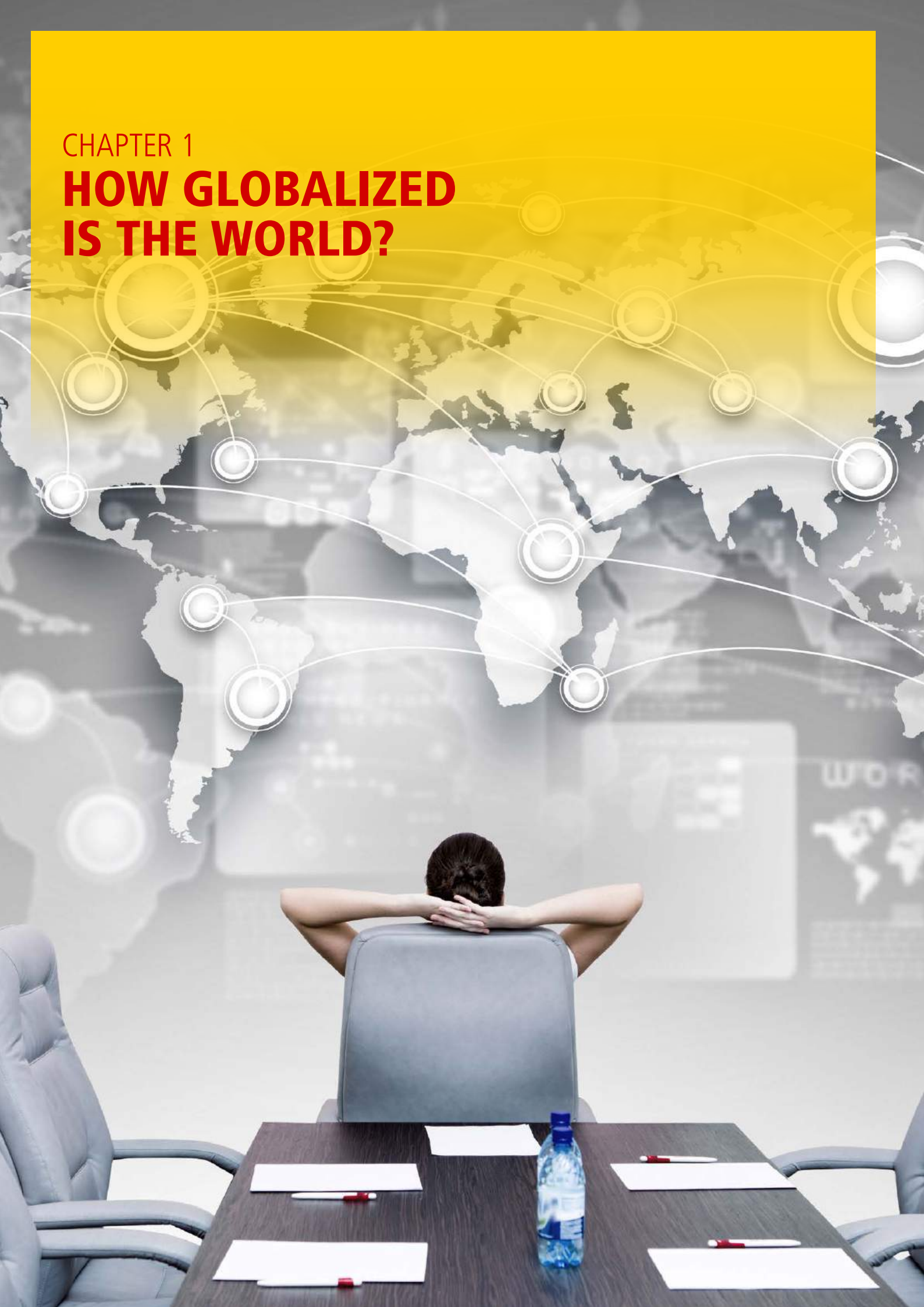
2 European Commission, "Standard Eurobarometer 89," Spring 2018; Maria Caspani, "Immigration top issue for US voters, economy a close second: Reuters/Ipsos poll," *Reuters*, July 5, 2018.

3 Ipsos Mori, "The Perils of Perception," 2015; Alberto Alesina, Armando Miano, and Stefanie Stantcheva, "Immigration and redistribution." NBER Working Paper 24733, June 2018; German Marshall Fund of the United States, "Transatlantic Trends: Mobility, Migration, and Integration," 2014.

4 Pankaj Ghemawat's 2018 book *The New Global Road Map* (Harvard Business Review Press) builds on this theme to guide business decisions about how to compete, where to compete, how to organize, and how to engage better with society given present ambiguity about the future of globalization.

CHAPTER 1

# HOW GLOBALIZED IS THE WORLD?



**The trajectory of globalization, since we released the last edition of this report in 2016, has been shaped by a tug of war between generally favorable macroeconomic conditions and policy threats. In 2017, sustained growth across much of the world proved the more powerful force, propelling the DHL Global Connectedness Index to a record level. Positive policy developments for globalization, while less dramatic than the threats, also helped to support international flows.**

**In 2018, however, major policy threats turned from rhetoric to reality. Disputes between the United States and its largest trade partners prompted sharp tariff increases and raised doubts about the future of the global trading system. Foreign acquisitions were subjected to heightened scrutiny, countries advanced data localization policies, and restrictions on immigration were tightened. All four "pillars" of the DHL Global Connectedness Index—trade, capital, information, and people—were touched by a wave of economic nationalism.[1]**

**Supporters of open markets, nonetheless, also tallied major victories in 2018. In March, 11 countries signed the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and 44 signed the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA). In July, the European Union and Japan finalized an Economic Partnership Agreement. In October, the United States, Canada, and Mexico agreed on a new trilateral trade deal. Meanwhile, China continued to advance its Belt and Road Initiative aimed at strengthening linkages between Asia, Europe and Africa.**

**The path forward for globalization remains uncertain and highly dependent on the choices of leaders around the world. In this context, sound international business and public policy decisions require timely and accurate measures of the state and trajectory of globalization, which are what this report aims to provide. This chapter examines globalization at the global level and highlights differences between advanced and emerging economies. It sets the stage for Chapter 2, in which we cover the global connectedness of individual countries and regions.**

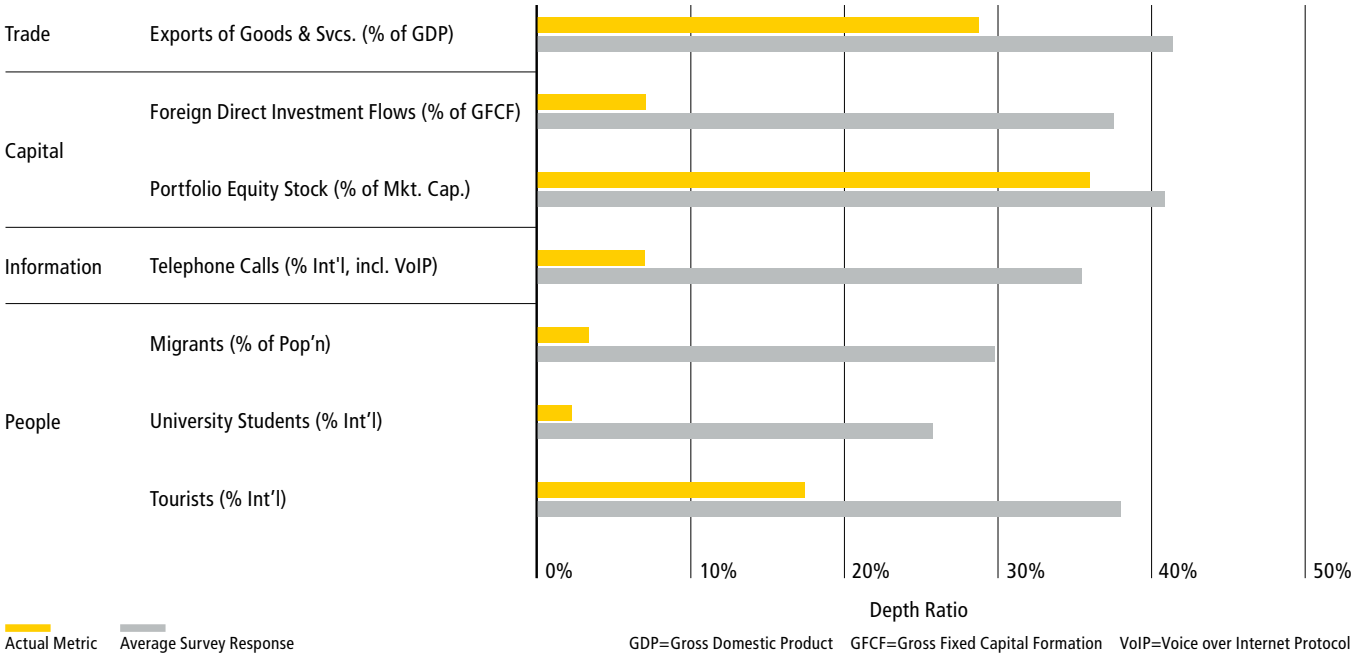
**We begin this chapter with an overview of current levels of globalization—contrasted with perceived levels, followed by a summary of global trends since 2001. Then, we dig deeper into trends on each of the four pillars of the index. Finally, we conclude with a discussion of implications of this research for companies as well as countries.**

### The State of Global Connectedness

An intense debate is underway in many countries about how deeply and broadly to connect to economies and societies beyond their own borders, prompting multinational corporations to reexamine foundational assumptions of their international strategies. While some leaders, such as L'Oréal Chairman and CEO Jean-Paul Agon and World Economic Forum President Børge Brende still expect globalization to continue,[2] many now view the international order that supports global flows as highly vulnerable. The week after US President Donald Trump's inauguration, *The Economist* ran a cover story titled "The Retreat of the Global Company."[3] Some even argue that globalization peaked with the 2008 global financial crisis and is already receding.[4]

Surprisingly, one commonality between globalization's supporters and its critics is that both tend to believe the world is *already* far more globalized than it really is. Because it is only meaningful to think about a phenomenon increasing or decreasing relative to an accurate sense of its current level, we focus this section on measuring the present state of global connectedness. We return to analysis of how global connectedness is trending in the next section.

FIGURE 1.1 //
## GLOBAL DEPTH MEASURES VERSUS MANAGERS' PERCEPTIONS




International trade, capital, information, and people flows are much smaller than most managers presume them to be. Most types of flows that could take place either domestically or internationally are still domestic.

*Global Connectedness* is measured in this report based on the *depth* and *breadth* of countries' integration with the rest of the world as manifested by their participation in international flows of products and services (trade), capital, information, and people.[5] In this section, given the challenges imposed by the present environment on multinational firms, we complement macro-level globalization metrics drawn from the DHL Global Connectedness Index itself with additional measures focused on the activities of multinational corporations.

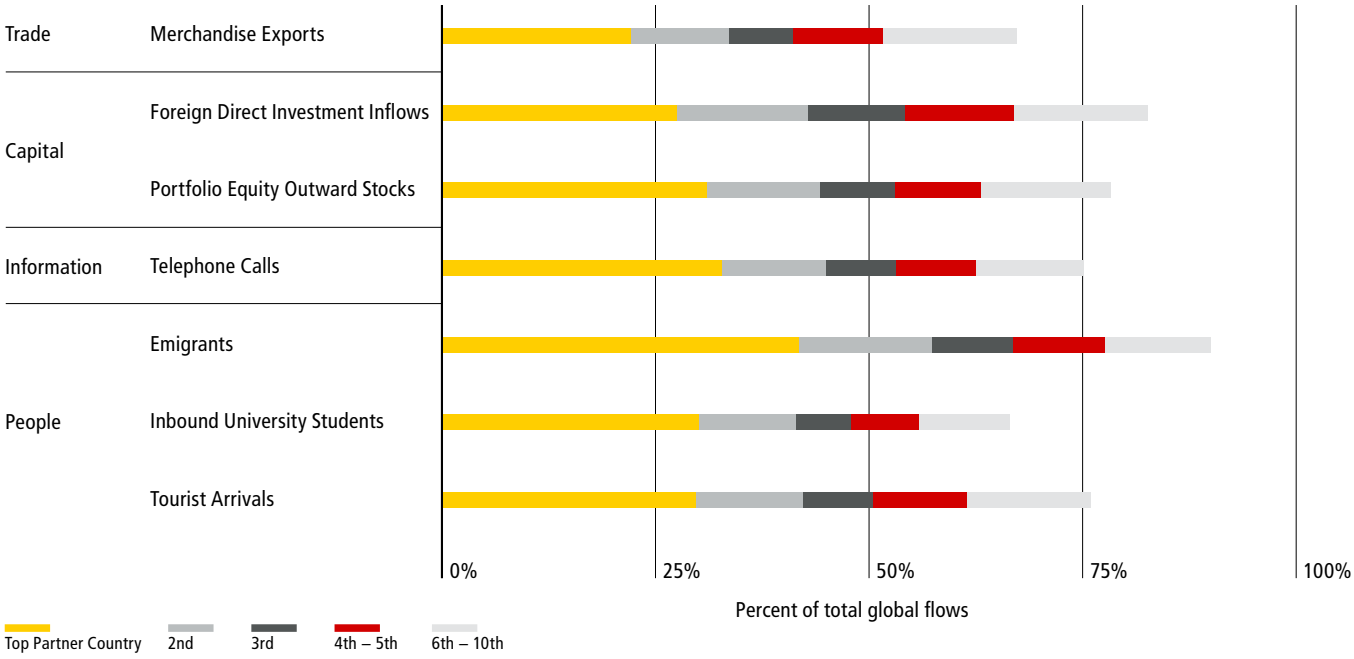
Consider, first, the depth of globalization. *Depth* measures how much of a given type of activity that could take place either within or across national borders is international rather than domestic. **Figure 1.1** reports global depth metrics drawn from across the four pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index.

On all of the metrics reported in Figure 1.1, international activity is smaller than domestic activity. For example, gross exports of goods and services added up to 29% of GDP in 2017, flows of foreign direct investment equaled 7% of gross fixed capital formation, about 7% of telephone calls (including calls over the internet) were international, and just 3% of people lived outside the countries where they were born. We will elaborate upon these depth metrics and others and discuss how they are trending later in this chapter, but for now, the key point is that most trade, capital, information, and people flows are domestic rather than international.

Figure 1.1 also highlights how managers tend to greatly overestimate measures of the depth of globalization. The actual levels are juxtaposed on the graph against perceived levels from a survey of 6,035 managers across three advanced economies (Germany, the UK, and the US) and three emerging economies (Brazil, China, and India) that we conducted in 2017.[6] On average, the managers guessed that the world was five times more deeply globalized than it really is! In fact, their perceptions were no more accurate than those of students surveyed across 138 countries[7] or members of the general public in the United States.[8] And CEOs and other senior executives had even *more* exaggerated perceptions than did junior and middle managers—perhaps because their own lives tend to be far more global than those of their employees and customers.

The managers we surveyed also had exaggerated perceptions of multinational business. The combined output of all multinational firms outside of their home countries added up to only 9% of global economic output in 2017, and just 2% of all employees around the world worked in the

FIGURE 1.2 //
## PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL FLOWS WITH COUNTRIES' TOP PARTNER COUNTRIES




Most countries maintain strong connections to only a small number of partner countries. Flows between countries and their single largest partners make up nearly one-quarter of all merchandise trade and more than one-quarter of all of the other flows analyzed.

international operations of multinational firms.[9] In part, those statistics reflect the fact that most companies are still domestic. Less than 0.1% of all firms have foreign operations and about 1% export.[10] Small firms are, on average, much less international than large ones, and most companies are small. But even among the *Fortune* Global 500, the world's largest firms by revenue, domestic sales still exceed international sales.[11]

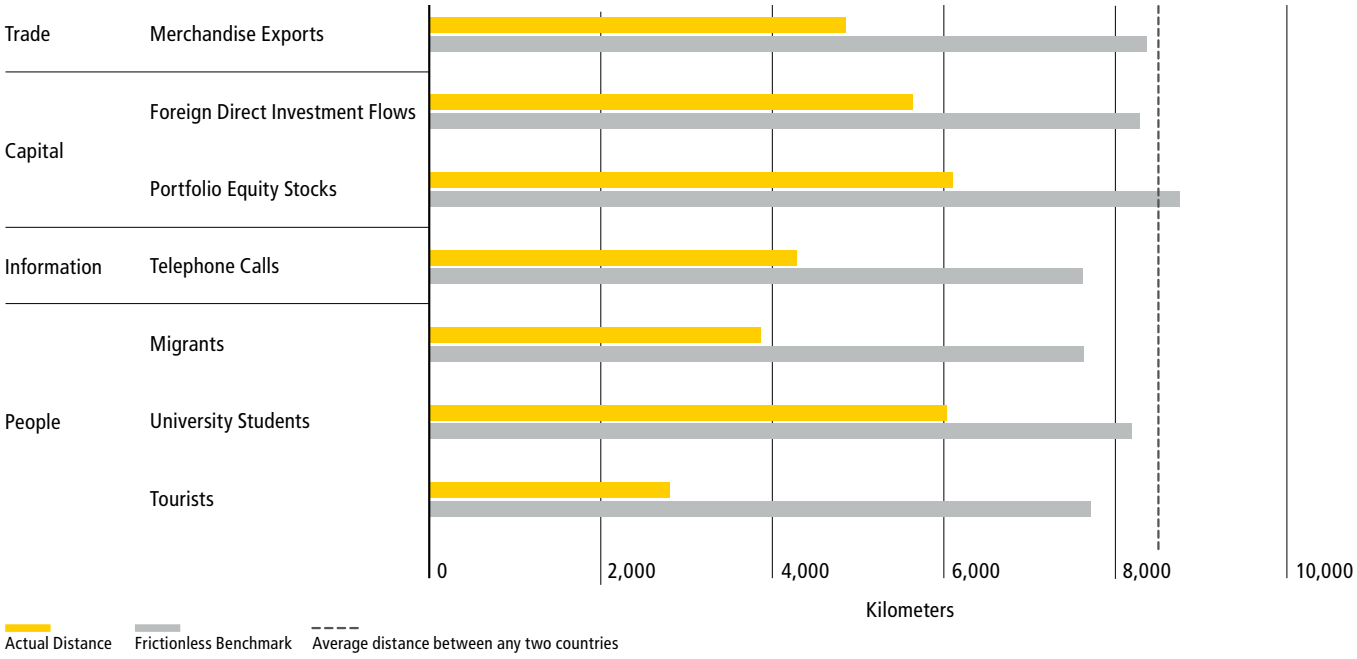
Turning to the *breadth* dimension of global connectedness, it is convenient at the global level to analyze breadth using simple metrics such as the concentration of international flows across partner countries and the geographic distance they traverse. In the trend analysis that follows in the next section and in the country-level content in Chapter 2, we turn to a more sophisticated type of breadth measure: We compare the geographic distribution of a country's international flows with the global distribution of those flows in the opposite direction.[12] Measured thusly, the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index accounts for how potential flows vary across components of the index.[13]

Most countries' international flows are so highly concentrated with key partner countries (usually neighbors) that it hardly makes sense to think of them as global at all. In fact, flows between countries and their single largest partners (e.g. export destinations for trade) make up nearly one-quarter of all merchandise exports and more than one-quarter of all of the other flows on the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index (see **Figure 1.2**). Migration is the most concentrated on this basis, with 42% of all migrants having moved to where their birth country has its largest diaspora population.[14]

Expanding the same analysis beyond only countries and their single largest partners, more than half of all flows except merchandise exports and inbound students take place between countries and their top three partners, and 75% or more are between countries and their top 10 partners. Even in the case of merchandise trade, more than half takes place between countries and their top five export destinations. Most countries simply do not maintain strong connections to a large number of other countries.

Geographic distance, along with cultural, administrative/political, and economic differences go a long way toward explaining the distributions of countries' flows across locations. For example, if one pair of countries is half as distant as another otherwise similar pair of countries, greater physical proximity alone would be expected to increase the merchandise trade between the closer pair by more than

FIGURE 1.3 //
## GLOBAL AVERAGE DISTANCE VERSUS BENCHMARKS WITHOUT DISTANCE EFFECTS




International flows – even "weightless" flows such as portfolio equity investment and phone calls – diminish with geographic distance as well as other cross-country differences. On average, the flows covered on the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index traverse 5,005 km, about 60 percent as far as would be expected in a world where borders and distance had ceased to matter.

three times and to more than double the stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) between them. And to highlight a cultural commonality, sharing a common official language roughly doubles both trade and foreign direct investment.[15]

Thus, despite the widespread perception that advances in transportation and telecommunications technologies are rendering distance irrelevant, international activity continues to be more intense among proximate countries. The average distance between two countries around the globe is roughly 8,500 km, but the flows covered on the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index averaged a distance of only 5,005 km in 2017.[16] **Figure 1.3** compares the distance traversed by specific types of flows to how far those flows would be expected to travel if distance and cross-country differences had ceased to matter.[17] On average, this sample of flows went only about 60% as far as they would in a "flat" world.

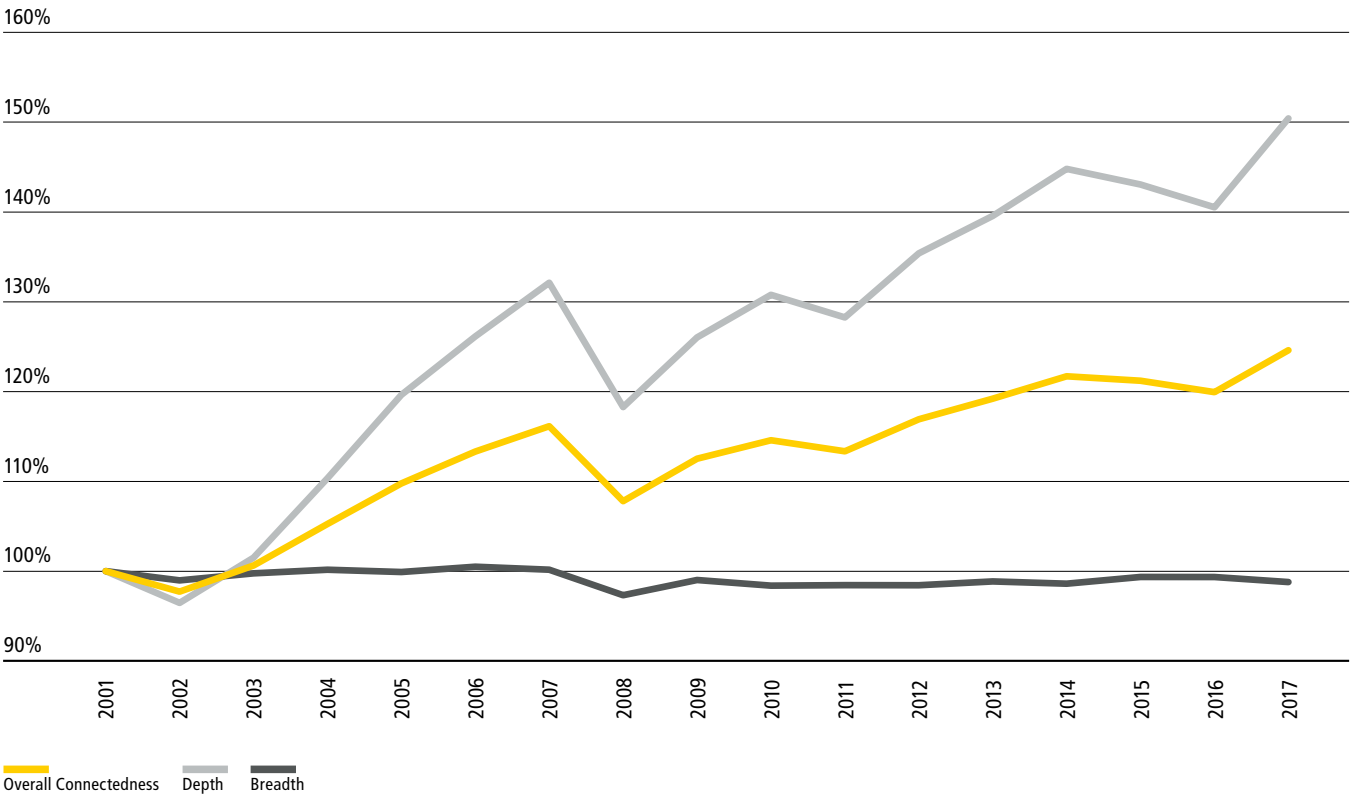
The same pattern of limited breadth prevails at the firm level as well. Among the world's 100 largest corporations ranked by foreign assets, the average firm earns roughly 60% of its revenue in just four countries (home plus three international markets).[18] And considering the *Fortune* Global 500, just about 10% of this sample of corporate giants earn at least 20% of their revenues in each of the three "broad triad" regions of Europe, North America, and Asia-Pacific.[19] The managers who answered our six-country survey estimated that 44% of the *Fortune* Global 500 have such broad revenue distributions.

To summarize, the depth and breadth of trade, capital, information, and people flows—as well as the international business activity of multinational firms—fall far short of levels that are commonly presumed. National borders and the distances and differences between countries still have large dampening effects on international activity. We return to implications of these findings for business and public policy in the conclusion of this chapter. Next, we turn to how levels of global connectedness have been trending.

### Global Connectedness Trends: 2001–2017

The world's overall level of global connectedness—taking into account the depth and breadth of trade, capital, information, and people flows—reached a new record high in 2017. **Figure 1.4** tracks the evolution of the overall DHL Global Connectedness Index as well as its depth and breadth dimensions from 2001 through 2017. (For

FIGURE 1.4 //
## GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS, DEPTH, AND BREADTH, 2001–2017




The DHL Global Connectedness Index rose to a new peak level in 2017. Steady increases before the 2007–08 global financial crisis have given way to a volatile expansion trend.

background on how these trends were calculated, refer to the box titled **Global vs. Country Level Calculation Methods** on page 16.)[20]

We observe distinct patterns before, during, and after the 2007–08 global financial crisis. Before the crisis, global connectedness was increasing steadily, driven by strong gains on the depth dimension of the index. International flows were intensifying, while their breadth remained stable. Then, the crisis itself brought sharp declines in both depth and breadth. Post-crisis, depth resumed its rising trend but became much more volatile and breadth stabilized slightly below its pre-crisis level.

The post-crisis resumption of an increasing trend on the depth dimension of the index is a positive development since higher depth has been associated with faster economic growth.[21] It is important in this context, however, to recall that the depth of global connectedness—as discussed in the previous section—is still much lower than many presume it to be. Despite recent gains, the world could still become much more connected if public concerns about globalization are addressed.

Recent stability on the breadth dimension of the index fits with the pattern that breadth is usually less volatile than depth. While flow volumes can expand or contract sharply due to macroeconomic or other shifts, the patterns of which countries connect particularly intensively with each other tend to change more slowly due, in part, to the persistent effects of countries' geographic locations.

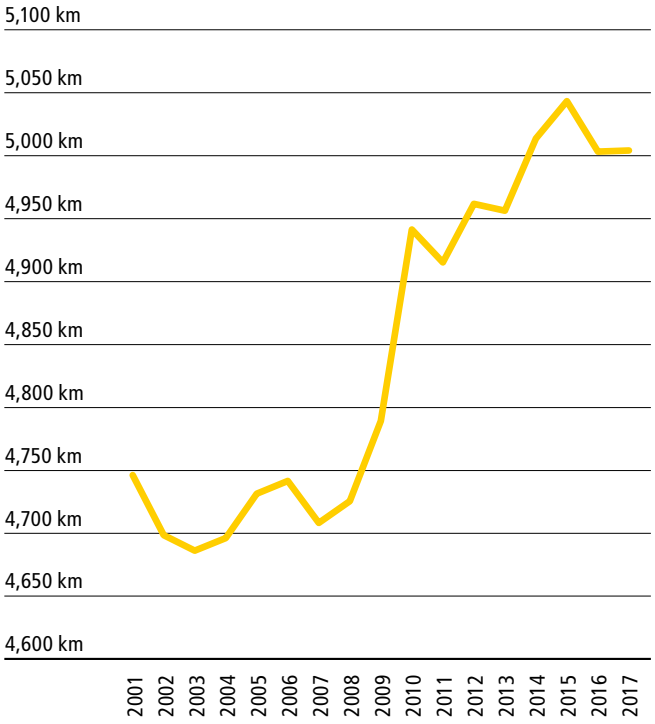
**Global vs. Country Level Calculation Methods**

In order to provide the clearest and timeliest depiction of changes in the worldwide level of globalization, the trends presented in this section reflect four methodological differences relative to the country-level analysis that follows in Chapter 2 and in the country profiles in Part II of this report:

- The global trends analysis measures changes relative to a 2001 baseline *without* applying the percentiles normalization used at the country level.[22] Percentiles normalization is important at the country-level to improve handling of outliers, but this is not necessary at the global level.
- We do not smooth capital flows over three years in the calculation of global trends in order to make these trends more sensitive to year-to-year fluctuations in investment patterns. Smoothing at the country level, on the other hand, helps to reduce short-lived swings in countries' ranks due to volatile capital flows.
- We use our preferred internet and phone calls depth metrics here even though the same metrics are not available at the country level. Specifically, at the global level, we estimate the international proportion of total telephone call minutes (including calls over the internet) instead of using international telephone call minutes per capita, as we do at the country level. And we generate a rough global estimate of the international proportion of total internet traffic instead of relying on international internet bandwidth per internet user.
- We do not limit repetition of values to fill data gaps to ensure the global trends are not affected by changes in countries' data availability over time. At the country level, however, we impose a five-year limit on the repetition of values to fill data gaps.

For discussion of how our method of calculating global trends contrasts with the method employed by the KOF Globalization Index and how these differences affect the results, refer to page 75.

FIGURE 1.5 // **AVERAGE DISTANCE** TRAVERSED BY FLOWS COVERED ON THE BREADTH DIMENSION OF THE DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, 2001 – 2017

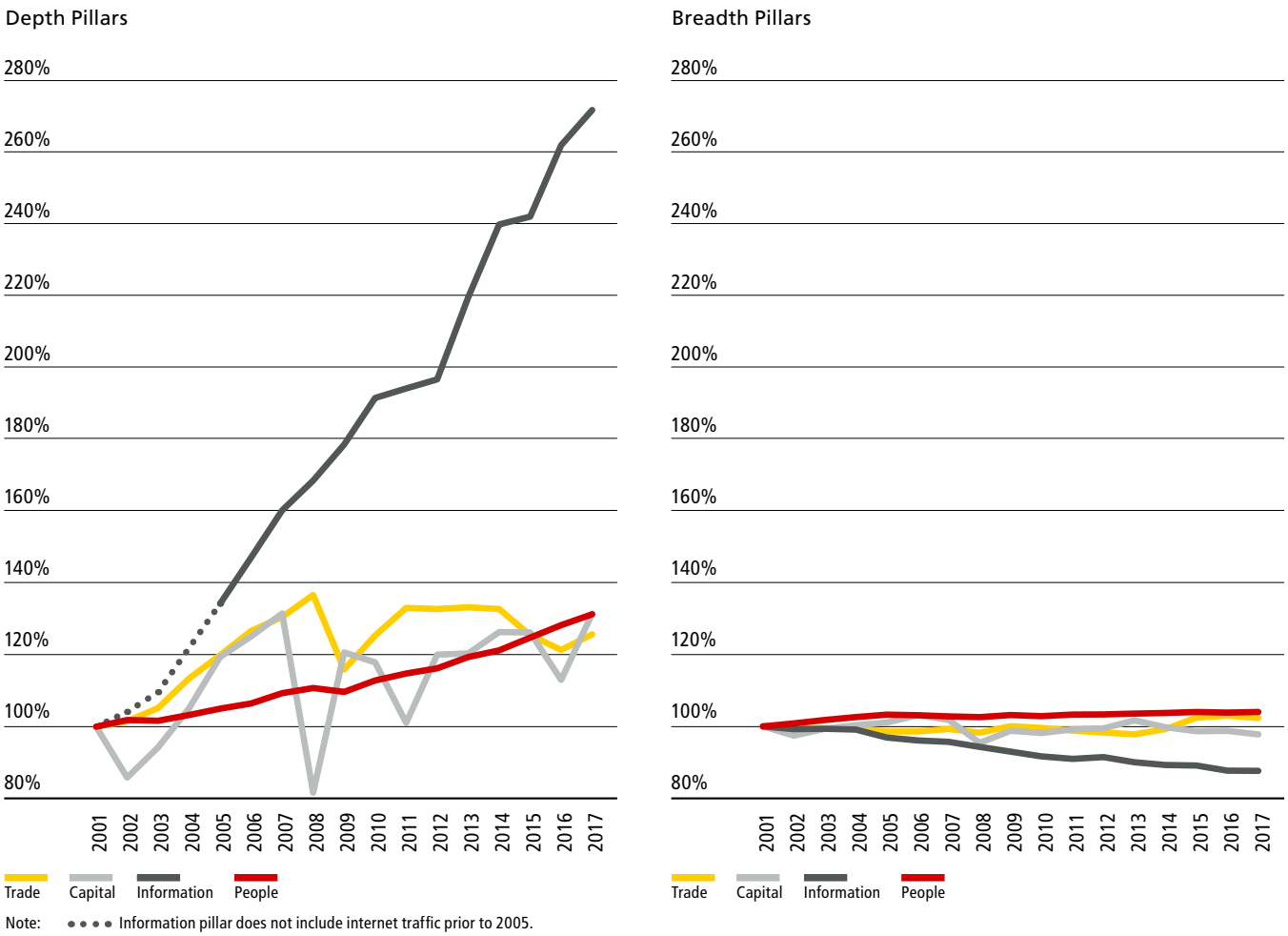



After 2007, the average distance traversed by international flows has tended to increase, peaking at 5,045 km in 2015. It is too soon to say whether the declines recorded since 2015 mark the beginning of a reversal of this trend.

Additional perspective on breadth trends is provided in **Figure 1.5**, which tracks the average distance traversed by the flows covered on the breadth dimension of the index. It highlights, again, distinct pre-crisis and post-crisis trends. Between 2001 and 2007, average distance hovered around 4,700 km, without a clear rising or falling trend. During and after the crisis, a rising trend emerged, with the average distance traversed by these flows increasing to 5,045 km in 2015. Emerging economies (which tend to interact over greater distances) boosted their shares of global flows, and advanced economies sought to tap into growth farther away from home. Given the limitations of the most recent data, we cannot yet determine whether the decline back to 5,005 km in 2017 represents normal volatility or a reversal of this trend.

At the pillar level, as shown in **Figure 1.6**, the aspect of global connectedness with the strongest growth over the period studied has been information flows depth. People flows depth exhibits a more modest rising trend. Trade and capital flows depth have been much more volatile, but both

FIGURE 1.6 //
## PILLAR LEVEL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS TRENDS, 2001–2017




Depth increased across all four pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index in 2017. Increases in the depth of information flows have been the largest driver of the expansion of global connectedness since 2001.

increased in 2017, reversing declines in 2016. Thus, all four depth pillars increased significantly during 2017, a pattern last observed in 2007.

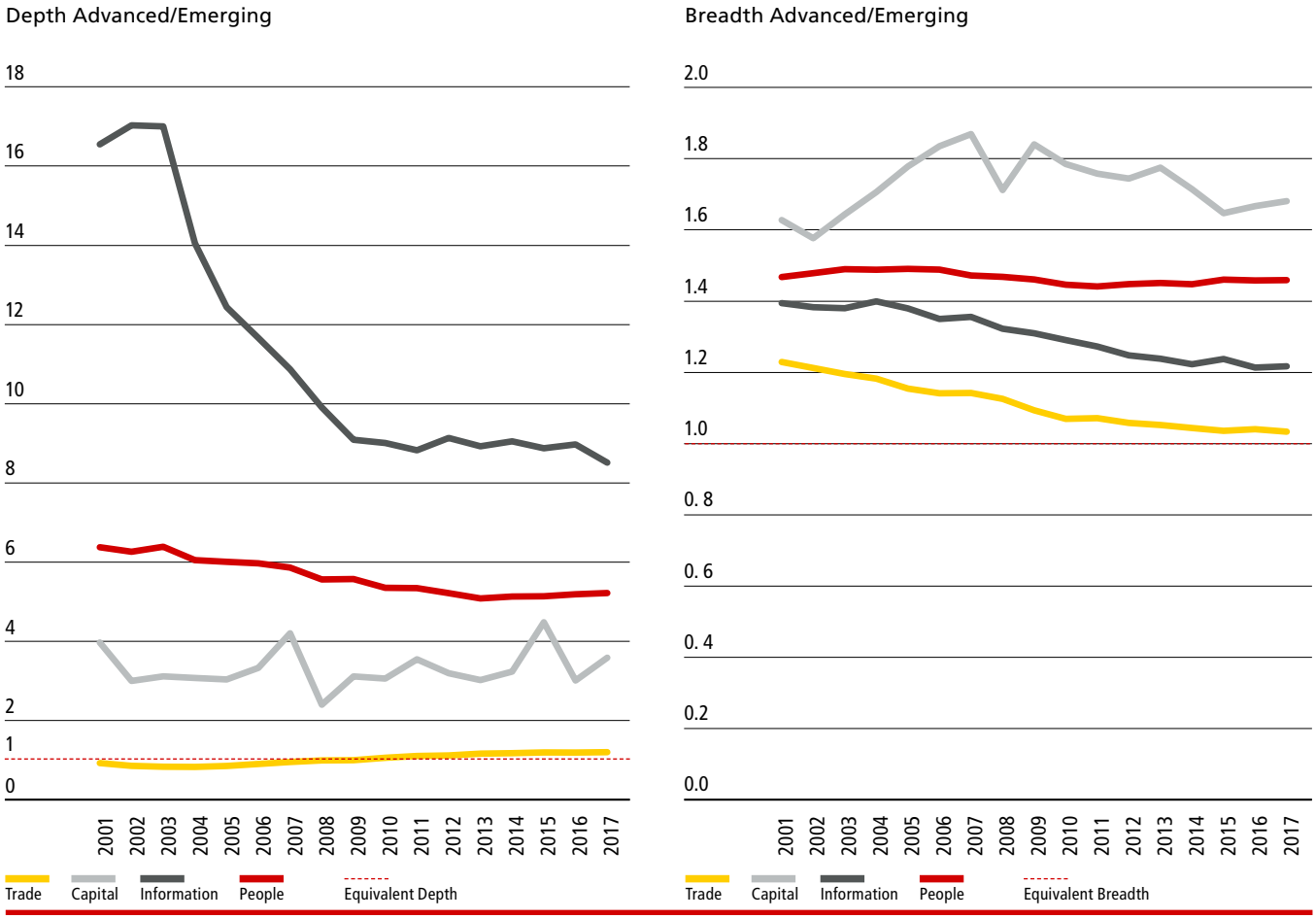
Turning to breadth, we can see from the same figure that information pillar breadth has exhibited a notable declining trend whereas people pillar breadth has followed a more modest rising trend.[23] The trade and capital pillar breadth trends are more volatile, but neither has exceeded the declines on the information pillar nor the increases on the people pillar. The crisis-era dip in global breadth was driven by the capital pillar, while the uptick from 2014 to 2015 came primarily from the trade pillar.

### Advanced Versus Emerging Economies

Leaders from large emerging economies have become increasingly vocal supporters of globalization, prompting a sense in some quarters that the "engine of globalization has shifted from developed to emerging economies."[24] There is indeed a stark contrast between, for example, US President Donald Trump's 2018 proclamation to the United Nations General Assembly that "We reject the ideology of globalism" and the robust defenses of globalization at Davos in 2017 and 2018 by Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi.[25]

Based on actual international flows, however, advanced economies are still much more globalized than emerging economies. **Figure 1.7** tracks ratios of advanced over emerging economies' connectedness scores. Ratios (above one) on these charts quantify how much more connected advanced economies are than emerging economies. On trade depth, advanced and emerging economies are roughly at parity, but advanced economies are about three times as deeply integrated into international capital flows, five times on people flows, and nine times with respect to information

FIGURE 1.7 //
## PILLAR LEVEL TRENDS, ADVANCED VS. EMERGING ECONOMIES, 2001–2017




Emerging economies roughly match advanced economies on the depth and breadth of their trade flows, but lag well behind on capital, people, and information flows.

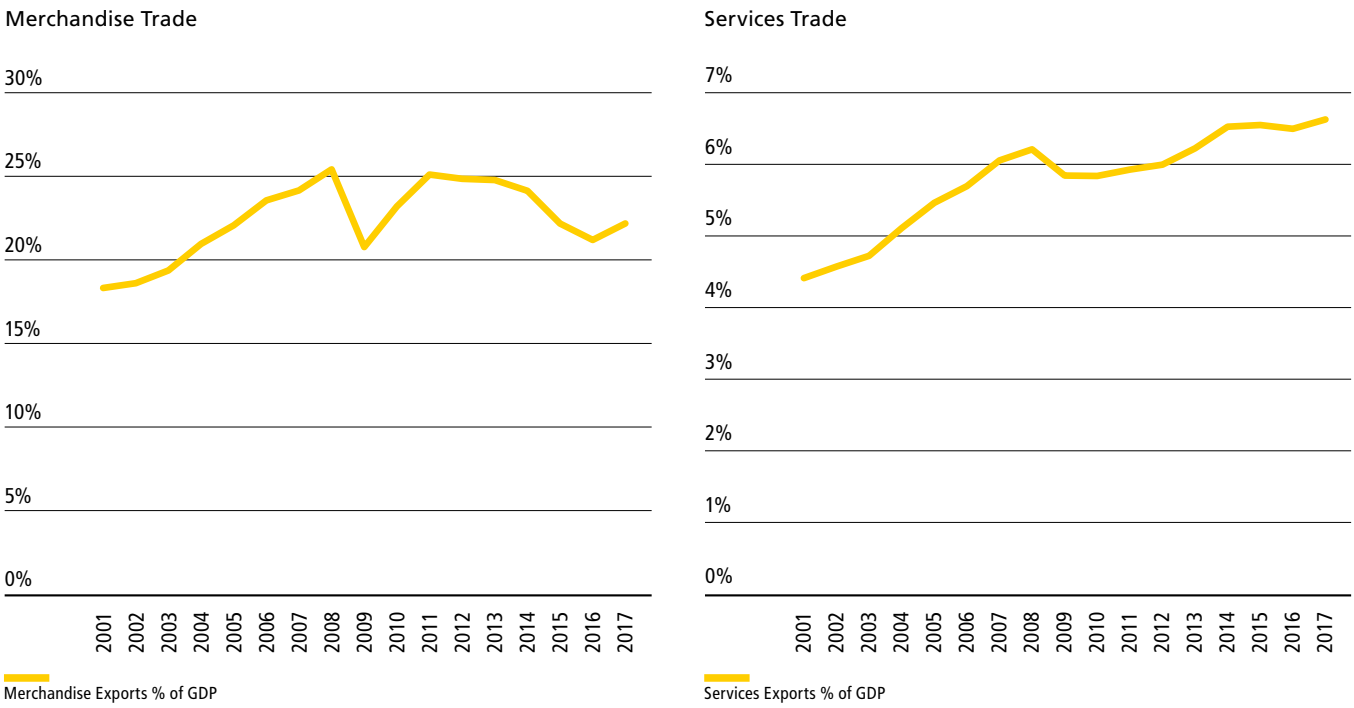
flows. On breadth, the differences are smaller, but again emerging economies are closest to parity with respect to trade. They lag progressively further behind on information, people, and capital breadth.

Another important message from Figure 1.7 is that emerging economies' progress toward closing the gap with advanced economies on globalization depth stalled around the 2008 global financial crisis. A pre-crisis catch-up trend on information flows depth slowed sharply in 2009 and a smaller trend on people flows depth ended in 2013. Meanwhile, emerging economies have been losing ground relative to advanced economies on trade depth since 2004. This resulted, in part, from strides China has made in reducing its reliance on export markets. Merchandise exports as a proportion of China's GDP have fallen from 35% in 2006 to 19% in 2017.

Emerging economies' lower levels of connectedness have actually combined with their rising shares of global economic activity to significantly *dampen* the growth of the world's overall level of connectedness. As emerging economies grow faster than advanced economies, their lower levels of connectedness pull down the world's overall (weighted) average level of connectedness more than they did when they were smaller. If, hypothetically, countries' levels of globalization had changed as they did since 2008 but their shares of the world economy remained fixed at their 2008 levels, the world's overall level of connectedness would have grown roughly 85% more than it actually did by 2017.

Emerging economies could, however, still power a new wave of globalization moving forward. If their connectedness levels start (again) to converge toward those of advanced economies as they grow, this would provide a powerful boost to the world's level of global connectedness.

FIGURE 1.8 //
## TRADE PILLAR DEPTH RATIOS, 2001–2017




Depth on the trade pillar of the DHL Global Connectedness index snapped a three-year declining trend in 2017, powered by increases in the intensity of trade in both goods and services.

Whether such a realignment actually takes place will depend on public policy choices and macroeconomic trends in both sets of economies.

The next four sections of this chapter provide a more detailed examination of levels of connectedness within each of the pillars, including discussion of recent developments and future prospects. They focus on depth rather than breadth because depth is the more volatile dimension of the index and it is associated with faster economic growth.

### The Trade Pillar

Depth on the trade pillar of the DHL Global Connectedness Index snapped a three-year declining trend in 2017, powered by increases in the intensity of trade in both goods and services. The proportion of world output traded across national borders, however, remains below its pre-crisis peak as well as the levels recorded between 2011 and 2014. And trade disputes underway as of this writing and associated policy uncertainty appear to have already slowed the growth of both trade and economic output in 2018.[26]

The value of merchandise trade expanded 10.7% in US dollar terms in 2017, reflecting growth in the quantity of goods traded as well as higher commodity prices. Stripping out pricing effects, merchandise trade grew 4.7% in volume terms, the fastest growth reported on that metric since 2011.[27] Strong macroeconomic growth spurred demand for imports, while major threats to raise tariffs remained largely contained to the realm of rhetoric rather than actual policy. Merchandise exports closed out 2017 at 22% of world GDP. Services trade depth also resumed a long-term rising trend in 2017, after registering a small decline in 2016. Services exports equaled 7% of world GDP in 2017.

While the total value of global exports in 2017, incorporating both merchandise and services, added up to 29% of world output, this traditional metric overstates the proportion of output that is traded because the same content can cross borders more than once in multi-country production chains. In 2017, roughly 30% of the value of gross exports of goods and services was foreign value added (value from a country other than where the exports were registered). This implies that exports really account for closer to 20% of global value added rather than nearly 30%.[28] Adjusting for multi-country supply chain effects also brings into clearer focus the deeper trade in goods as compared to services. Exports account for about 40% of value added in goods-producing sectors (agriculture and industry) but only 15% in the service sector.[29]

While 2017 was a strong year for trade growth, some of the trade-restricting policies that were threatened in 2016 and 2017 have subsequently been put into place.[30] Between October 2017 and May 2018, the World Trade Organization (WTO) reported that G20 economies introduced trade-restricting policy measures at twice as fast a pace as they did between May and October of 2017.[31] And between May 2018 and October 2018, the value of imports covered by new G20 trade-restricting measures increased sixfold. Most of the latter increase was due to US tariffs imposed on a variety of products from China and retaliatory tariffs imposed by China on US products.[32] The Global Trade Alert database also indicates that the number of policy interventions negatively affecting trade increased in 2018.[33]

Trade forecasts have been revised downward in light of this more adverse policy environment as well as weakening macroeconomic conditions. Between April and October of 2018, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) cut its world trade volume forecast (including both goods and services) twice. For 2018, forecast growth was revised from 5.1% in April to 4.8% in July and 4.2% in October. Similarly, the 2019 forecast started at 4.7% in April, moving to 4.5% in July and 4.0% in October.[34] Other forecasters have also substantially downgraded their expectations in light of the tensions.[35] Nevertheless, these forecasts consistently project faster trade volume growth than output growth, implying that trade depth might continue to increase, albeit at a slower rate.

Such forecasts are limited, however, in that they reflect only the trade restrictions that have already been implemented, or in some cases those considered likely to be imposed. If all threatened measures are implemented, trade growth could be much weaker. Considering a worse trade conflict scenario, the World Bank's modeling indicates that if all countries were to raise their tariffs to their legally bound rates under WTO rules, global output would fall 0.8% and world trade would fall 9%—a drop in world trade similar to that during the 2008-09 global financial crisis.[36] Similarly, an IMF model suggests that with all threatened tariffs taking place, as well as reduced firm confidence and financial market reactions, global output could fall about 0.8% by 2020.[37]

Further evidence of a weakening environment for global trade comes from the WTO's World Trade Outlook Indicator, which aims to identify turning points in the trajectory of trade growth. The indicator declined in each quarter of 2018 and fell below 100 (the breakpoint between positive and negative momentum) in the fourth quarter.[38] Similarly, the DHL Global Trade Barometer stood at a two-year low in November 2018, indicating positive growth but at a slower pace.[39]

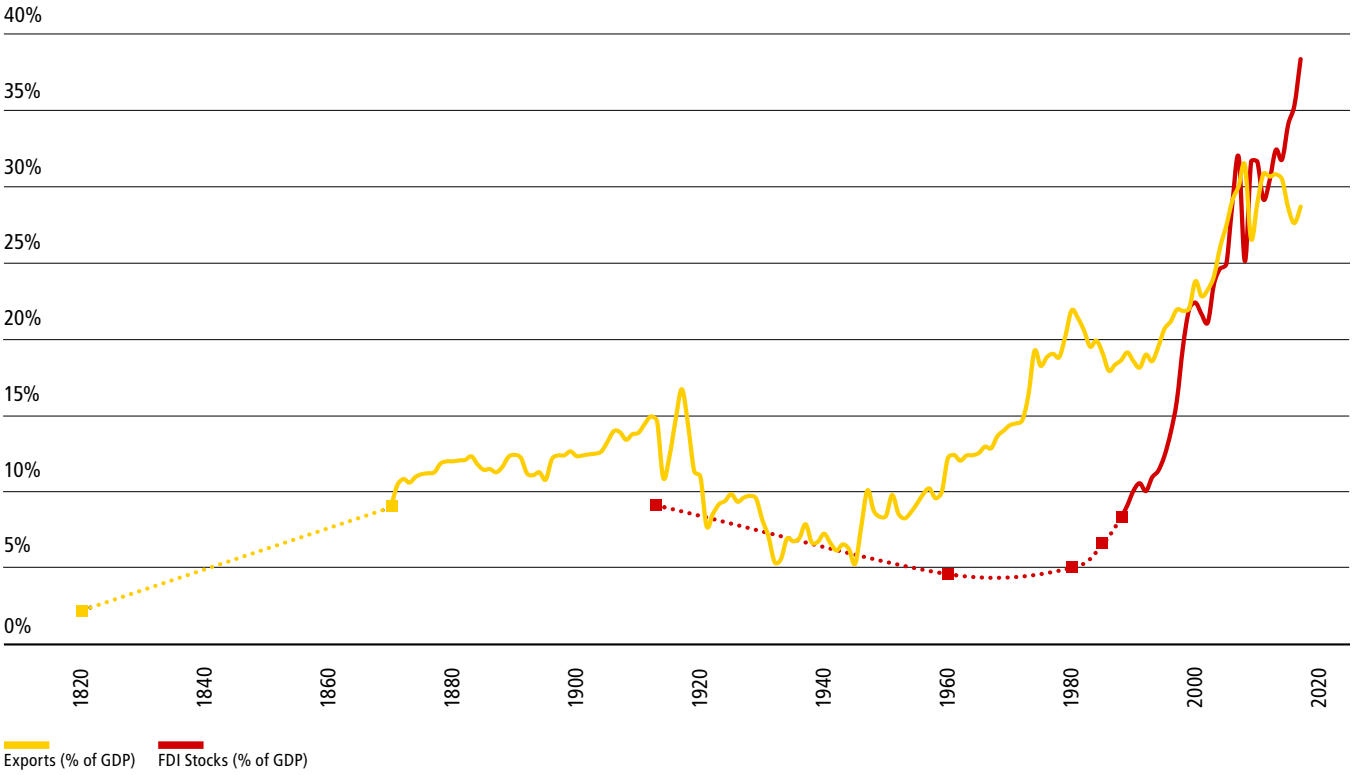
It is important, however, not to overlook positive policy developments for world trade that have taken place over the past year. While many doubted the future of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) after the US withdrew on President Trump's third day in office, the remaining countries forged ahead and signed the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) in March 2018. In the same month, 44 countries signed an agreement to create an African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA).[40] The European Union is pressing forward with several trade agreements and, most significantly, signed an Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan in July 2018. Meanwhile, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) continues to advance, holding the potential to link the 10 member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) together with China, Japan, South Korea, India, Australia, and New Zealand. If the talks succeed, RCEP would become the world's largest trade pact.

There are also important initiatives underway to boost the efficiency of international trade. The WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement, which came into force in February 2017, aims to simplify, modernize, and harmonize countries' import and export procedures. As of late 2018, 60.5% of all commitments under the agreement had been implemented.[41] Full implementation could cut global trade costs by 14% and increase international trade by $1 trillion per year.[42] Additionally, China's Belt and Road Initiative could boost trade as well as capital, information, and people flows between Asia, Europe, and Africa.[43]

Longer term, more complex changes in trade patterns are likely to affect trade depth and breadth. Of particular interest are data pointing to a modest reversal in the growth of international value chains. One way to measure value chains is to consider foreign value added as a proportion of exports (i.e. imported inputs incorporated into exports). This proportion rose from 24% in 1990 up to 31% in 2010. By 2017, it had slipped back to 30%.[44]

Technological and economic trends will also affect the future of trade, although the ultimate balance of positive and negative influences cannot yet be discerned. Starting on the positive side of the ledger for trade growth, blockchain-based technologies could reduce trade costs by accelerating the digitization of trade documentation

FIGURE 1.9 //
## LONG-RUN EXPORTS AND FDI STOCKS DEPTH TRENDS, 1820–2017[47]




While trade depth in 2017 was below its 2008 peak, this pullback is relatively small compared to the dramatic growth of trade intensity since the mid-20th century. The deepening of FDI stocks is a more recent phenomenon and reached a record level in 2017.

and enabling smart contracts, while also improving supply chain traceability and access to trade finance. Artificial intelligence could also be applied to expanding opportunities for trade and reducing trade costs. And the growth of cross-border e-commerce represents another positive for trade. Forrester Research forecasts that the international proportion of online shopping revenues will reach 20% by 2022, up from about 15% in 2016.[45]

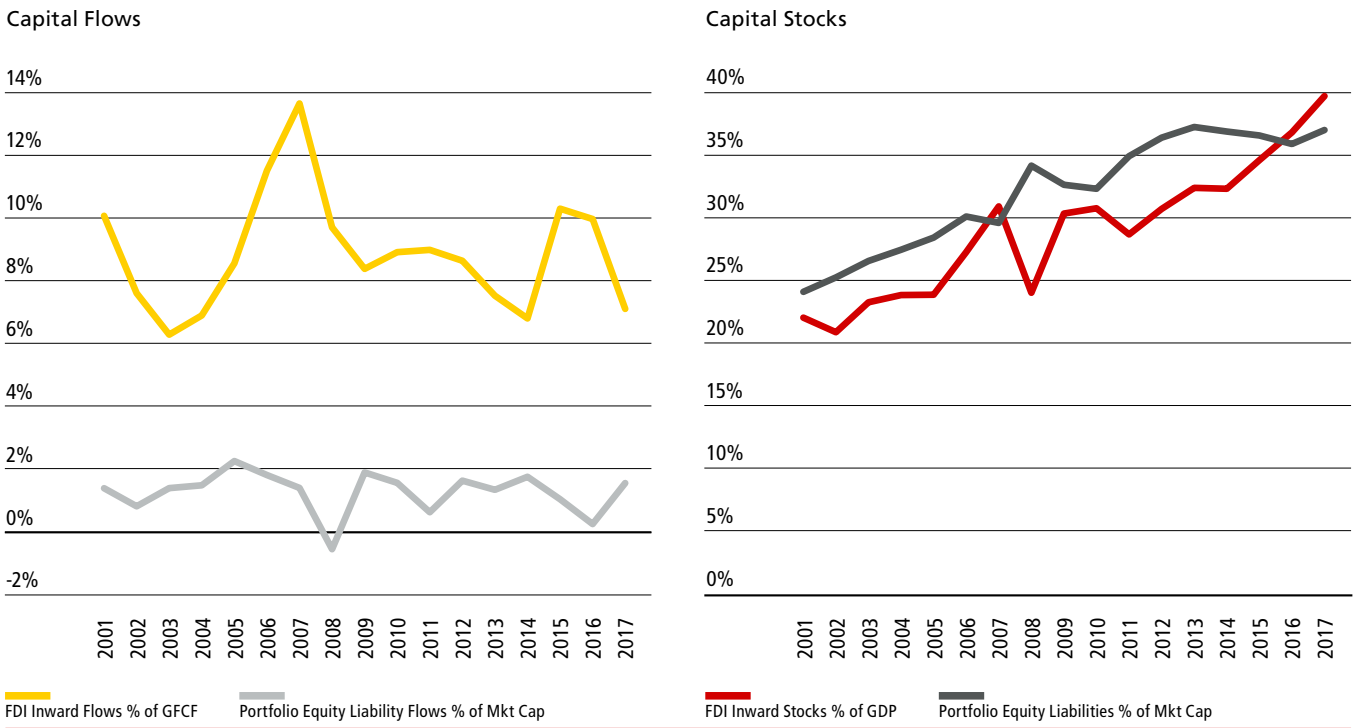
On the other hand, trade growth might be slowed by developments that would reduce the attraction of trade motivated by labor cost arbitrage. Automation and 3-D printing could potentially reduce the attraction of offshoring to access low labor costs. And macroeconomic trends imply some narrowing of the scope for such trade as well. One very rough measure of the potential for labor cost arbitrage across countries is the GDP-weighted average of the ratios of countries' per capita incomes (higher over lower). As large emerging economies (especially China) have become richer, this ratio has already fallen from 8 in 2001 to 5.6 in 2017, and projections from Oxford Economics suggest it will continue falling (more slowly) to about 4 by 2050. While wage arbitrage will continue to motivate trade, exports of labor-intensive products from emerging economies may become a smaller driver of trade growth than in the recent past.

Finally, in the context of such ambiguity about future trade growth, it is useful to reflect briefly on how much trade has already grown and how much headroom remains available. Taking into account both goods and services, the simple ratio of gross exports to GDP has soared from 12% in 1960 to its present level of 29% and is only down marginally from its 2008 peak of 32% (See **Figure 1.9**). And theoretical benchmarking points to a great deal of room for additional growth.[46]

### The Capital Pillar

International capital flows tend to be volatile, and the capital pillar was the largest contributor to both the decline in overall global connectedness in 2016 and its expansion in 2017. The capital pillar measures stocks and flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) and portfolio equity investment. The distinction between the two is that FDI gives the

FIGURE 1.10 //
## CAPITAL PILLAR DEPTH RATIOS, 2001–2017




The most dramatic development on the capital pillar was a sharp drop in portfolio equity flows from 2014 to 2016, followed by a strong rebound in 2017. The depth of FDI flows declined, but the depth of FDI stocks rose to a record level.

investor (typically a multinational corporation) a voice in the management of a foreign enterprise, whereas portfolio equity investment does not. For statistical purposes, if the investor owns at least 10% of the foreign company, it is normally classified as FDI; below 10% it is deemed portfolio investment.[48]

Sharp swings in portfolio equity flows have made them the primary driver of movements in the capital pillar in recent years. Worldwide portfolio equity inflows collapsed from $1.1 trillion in 2014 to a post-crisis low of $162 billion in 2016, before rebounding to a new record high of $1.2 trillion in 2017.[49] It is important, however, not to read too much into such year-to-year fluctuations. Despite the gyrations in portfolio equity flows depth shown in **Figure 1.10**, the same figure also depicts relative stability after a strong rising trend in the depth of portfolio equity stocks.

The increases in portfolio equity stocks depth since the beginning of the 21st century have been striking, even as borders and distance continue to constrain stock market investment. Worldwide portfolio equity liabilities increased from 24% of world market capitalization in 2001 to 37% in 2017. This fits with research indicating that equity investors, particularly in advanced economies, have become less "home biased" over time, opting for greater international diversification.[50]

Portfolio equity depth, nonetheless, remains well below the roughly 80% that would be expected if investors allocated their equity portfolios across countries in proportion to the value of countries' stock markets. Most investors could still reduce risk without sacrificing expected returns by increasing international diversification. The benefits of international diversification, however, do vary over time, rising when correlations of stock market returns across countries decline. According to one study, the five-year moving average of correlations across national stock markets in 20 countries rose from about 20% in the late 1990s to roughly 70% in 2011 before declining below 55% by 2017.[51]

Proceeding from portfolio equity to FDI, there was a sharp decline in FDI inflows in 2017 from 10% of gross fixed capital formation down to 7%. A more detailed examination of FDI trends, however, suggests the end of a temporary spike rather than the beginning of a new downward trend. FDI flows were elevated in 2015 and 2016 due to a wave of (mainly US) corporate inversions. In such deals, a corporation relocates its legal domicile to a country with lower taxes, often upon acquiring or merging with a foreign

firm. This wave of corporate inversions ended when the US treasury announced a third crackdown on the practice in April 2016, and FDI inflows into the US fell 40% from 2016 to 2017.

The 2017 decline in FDI flows also reflected the absence of M&A megadeals analogous to those that took place in 2016. One transaction alone, the $100 billion purchase of UK-based SAB Miller by Belgium-based AB Inbev concluded in October 2016, equaled about 5% of that year's worldwide FDI flows.

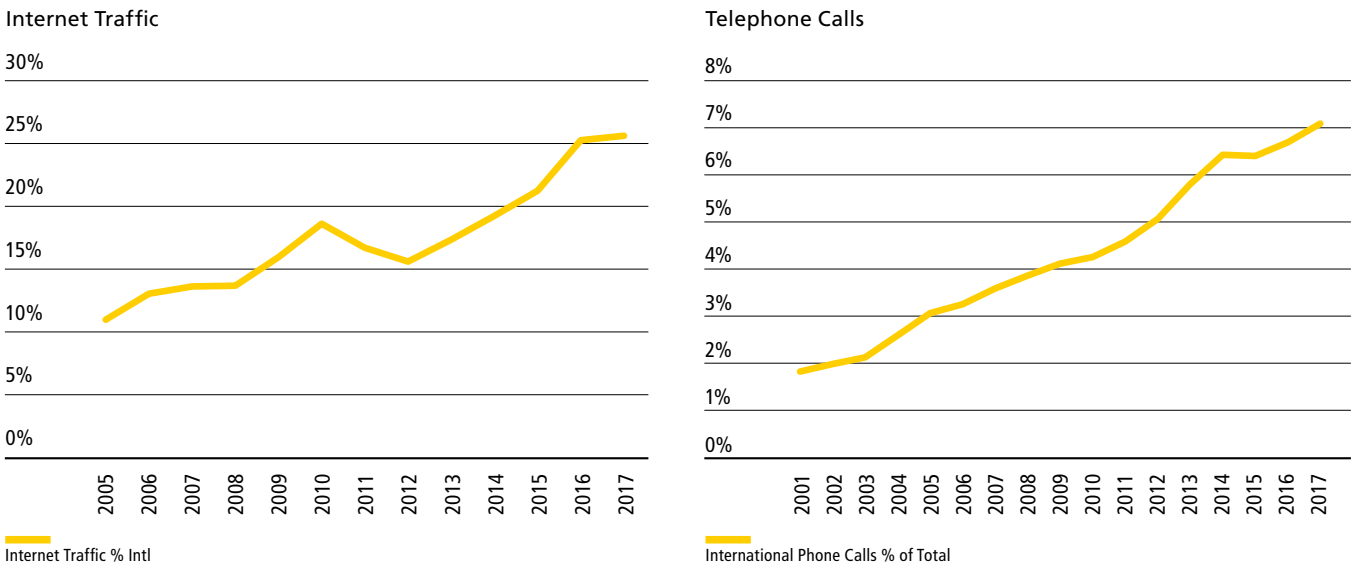
More concerning than the overall decline in FDI flows is that the key component of FDI flows that is *not* affected by corporate inversions and other M&A transactions—greenfield FDI involving firms setting up or expanding their operations abroad—also declined (this component of FDI fell 14% in 2017, as compared to 22% for international M&A). Declining growth in the foreign sales, assets, and employment of multinational enterprises corroborate the sense of a slowdown in the expansion of multinational activity. As potential causes for these patterns, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) points to "digital" multinationals with lighter foreign asset footprints and declining rates of return on FDI (driven by declines in commodity prices and narrowing cost arbitrage spreads).

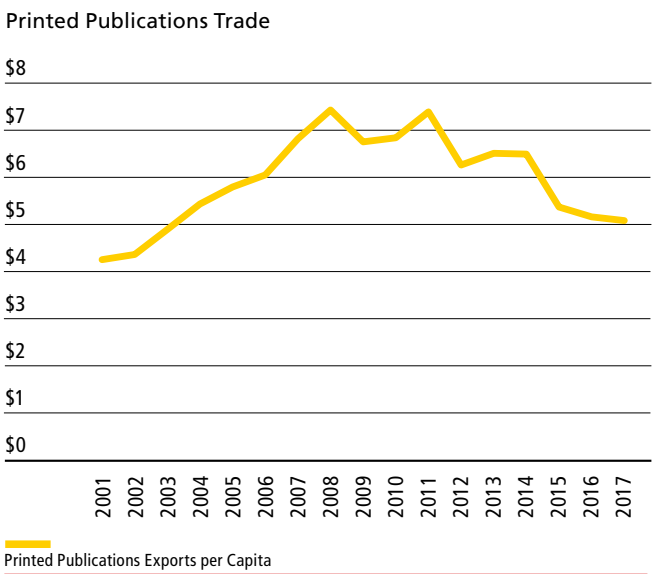
In June 2018, UNCTAD projected a 5% increase in FDI flows for 2018, but the latest data as of October 2018 show a decline of 41% during the first half of the year.[52] The largest driver of the decline, however, is a temporary one: repatriation of foreign earnings by US-based multinationals prompted by US tax reforms enacted at the end of 2017.[53] Such tax-driven flows are also expected to weigh on global FDI stocks, which grew to record level of 39% of GDP in 2017.

Public policy changes more generally—and uncertainty about future policies—also appear to be weighing on the growth of FDI flows. The majority of countries' changes to their investment policies continue to favor increasing FDI, but the share of pro-FDI policy changes has declined. Between January and October 2018, 70% of national investment policy changes liberalized or promoted FDI, the lowest proportion since 2010.[54]

Countries have tightened screening of foreign investments for potential national security risks. In August, the United States passed the Foreign Investment Risk Review

FIGURE 1.11 //
## INFORMATION PILLAR DEPTH RATIOS, 2001–2017




The rapid expansion of international internet bandwidth has powered large increases in the international proportion of internet traffic and telephone calls. The rise of digital alternatives is also, presumably, behind a declining trend in the intensity of trade in printed publications.

Modernization Act of 2018, strengthening its legal framework for screening inbound FDI. Meanwhile, European Union legislation on a coordinated investment screening framework proposed in 2017 continues to advance. And even before such legislative developments, heightened scrutiny of foreign investments on national security grounds appears to have already dampened FDI flows. Broadcom's $117 billion bid for Qualcomm, blocked by the US in March 2018, would have been the largest technology sector acquisition to date.

Finally, the growth of capital flows—like trade—tends to be correlated with global macroeconomic growth. Slowing global growth makes macroeconomic conditions less favorable for both FDI and portfolio equity flows.

### The Information Pillar

International information flows have expanded swiftly since 2001, powered by a 55-fold increase in the international internet bandwidth available per internet user. Domestic connectivity, however, has also multiplied over the same period, prompting us to focus our analysis of data flows over the internet on rough estimates of the proportion of internet traffic that crosses national borders rather than the international bandwidth per internet user metric we use in our country level analysis. As shown in **Figure 1.11**, the proportion of internet traffic crossing national borders has risen from roughly 11% in 2005 (the earliest year for which we can estimate this metric) to 26% in 2017.[55]

International internet traffic, thus, appears to have expanded more than twice as fast as domestic internet traffic over the period studied, but the larger story is that digitization is powering a tremendous expansion of data flows both domestically and internationally. The internet is still used primarily for domestic rather than international communications, a pattern that holds both for aggregate data flows as well as several more specific types of online activity. We have already noted that an estimated 15% of e-commerce was international in 2016. About 15% of friendships on Facebook cross national borders,[56] 20% of trending videos on YouTube ranked among the top 10 videos in more than one country,[57] and about 25% of Twitter followers are located in different countries from the people they follow.[58]

The expansion of international internet bandwidth has also supported a large increase in the depth of international telephone calls by dramatically reducing the cost of such calls. The international proportion of all call minutes (including calls over internet-based services) has increased from 2% in 2001 to roughly 7% in 2017.[59] A major contributor to this growth has been the rise of calls placed via internet calling applications, which typically provide free calls to other users of the same application and low-cost calls to standard telephone numbers. According to TeleGeography, more international calls are now placed via applications such as Skype, WeChat, and WhatsApp than over the networks of all of the world's telecommunications carriers combined.[60] And strong growth in the use of such applications is expected to continue.[61]

While the international proportion of telephone call minutes has more than tripled since 2001, most people still have very little telephone contact with people in other countries. In 2017, the average person around the world still spent just about three hours per year talking to people in other countries. Limited depth is also evident on the final component of the information pillar, trade in printed publications.[62] There was only $5.08 (USD) of such material exported per person in 2017. The depth of printed publications trade is on a declining trend, presumably due to the increasing substitution of digital alternatives.

The rapid expansion of international data flows has prompted governments to enact regulations aimed at managing them. The objectives of such policies vary widely, with many countries seeking to improve cybersecurity and address privacy or law enforcement concerns, some seeking to stimulate their domestic technology sectors, and others censoring access to particular types of information.

The measures that most directly target the depth of information flows are data localization laws. China and Russia have broad policies requiring data on their citizens

to be stored domestically, and many other countries have narrower data localization requirements or are developing them.[63] According to the European Commission, data localization requirements are on the rise globally and within Europe, and removing existing measures would boost the EU's annual output by €8 billion. Data localization, for example, forces the development of redundant data centers and complicates the adoption of cloud computing.[64]

In response, efforts are underway in some parts of the world to slow or reverse the growth of data localization regulations. The EU is close to finalizing a ban on localization requirements for non-personal data.[65] Additionally, the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) are the first multilateral trade agreements to incorporate restrictions on data localization policies.[66] It remains to be seen whether these recent developments will prompt a slowing or potentially even a reversal of the present trend toward a more fragmented internet.

**The People Pillar**

The most striking development on the people pillar in 2017 was a 7% increase in international tourist arrivals, the fastest growth in international tourism in seven years.[67] Strong macroeconomic conditions enabled more people to travel abroad, and countries have tweaked their visa policies to welcome more tourists. Several countries have expanded visa-on-arrival and "e-visa" programs to make visa processes less burdensome. In 2008, 77% of the world's population, on average, would have been required to obtain a traditional visa before traveling to a foreign country.[68] By 2015, that proportion had fallen to 61%, and more recent data from alternative sources indicate that tourist visa requirements continue to decline.[69]

Tourism represents a short-term people flow (typically days or weeks rather than years) and is therefore measured based on the number of international tourist arrivals during a given year (excluding "excursionists" who do not stay overnight). The most recent available data on the international proportion of tourism are still from 2015, when 17-19% of all tourist arrivals were international.[70] Business travelers are included in these statistics, although the number of people traveling abroad for leisure or to visit friends and family far outstrips the number traveling for business purposes.[71]

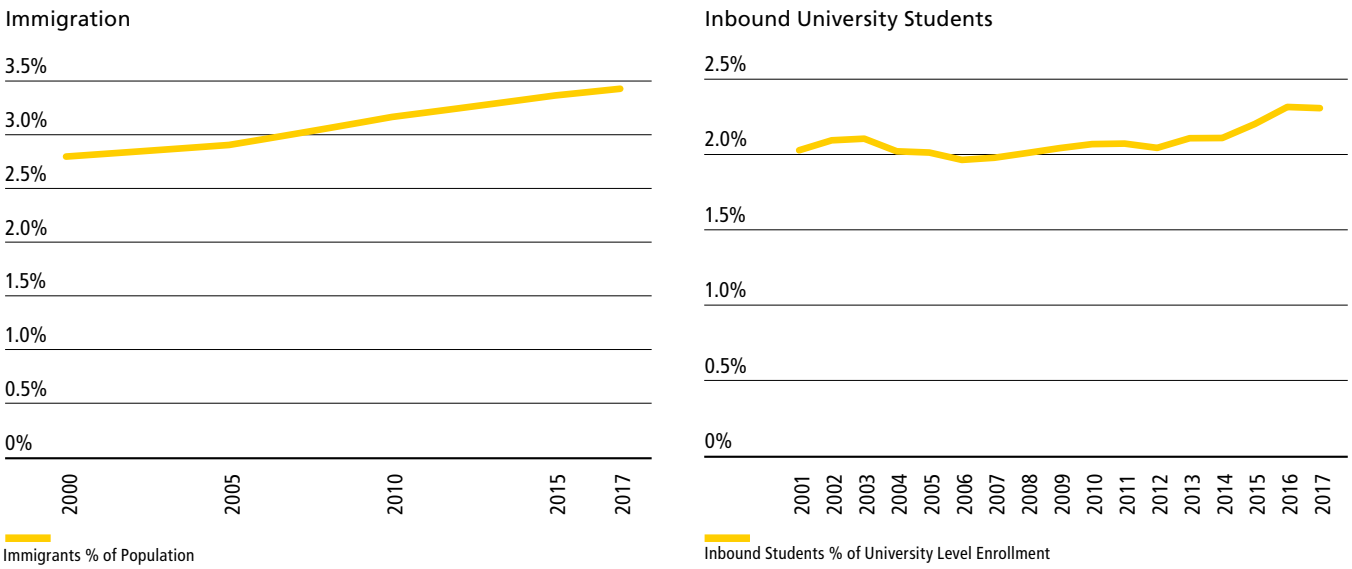
We do not have sufficient data to construct a time series based on the international proportion of total tourist arrivals. We do so, therefore, using international tourist arrivals per capita as an alternative indicator. Measured on a per capita basis, international tourism has grown significantly over the period studied: from 0.11 international trips per person in 2001 to 0.18 in 2017 (see **Figure 1.12**). These data imply that the average person around the world now travels outside his or her home country once every six years. And this metric is expected to continue rising, as international tourist arrivals are projected to outpace population growth. The United Nations World Tourism Organization forecasts that international tourist arrivals will grow at a pace of 4-5% in 2018.[72] By contrast, the world's population is growing about 1% per year.

For a medium-term perspective on people movements, we track the number of university students enrolled in degree programs outside their home countries as a proportion of total university-level enrollment. This metric had been declining prior to 2006 due, in large part, to fast growth of universities in emerging economies that primarily serve domestic students. From 2006 to 2016, international education was on an increasing trend, rising from 2.0% to 2.3%. Its growth, however, appears to have stalled in 2017.

Other international education data also point to a deceleration as well as geographic shifts. The British Council predicts the number of international students worldwide to grow by only 1.7% annually from 2016 to 2027, as compared to 5.7% between 2000 and 2015, primarily due to the growth of high quality educational institutions in students' home countries but also due to visa restrictions and safety concerns.[73] Additionally, students' preferred destinations appear to be changing, with enrollments having declined in the United States and plateaued in the United Kingdom but expanded at double-digit rates in Australia and Canada. Growth also continues in smaller English-speaking countries and in continental Europe.[74]

Immigration continues to be a very sensitive political issue in many countries, and it has been ranked by voters as the most important issue in 2018 elections in Italy, Sweden, and the United States.[75] Immigration also outranked terrorism as Europeans' top concern on a March 2018 Eurobarometer survey.[76] On a global basis, migration is on a rising trend, but a very modest one. Since migration is a long-term people flow, we measure it based on the number of people living abroad rather than how many people move in a given

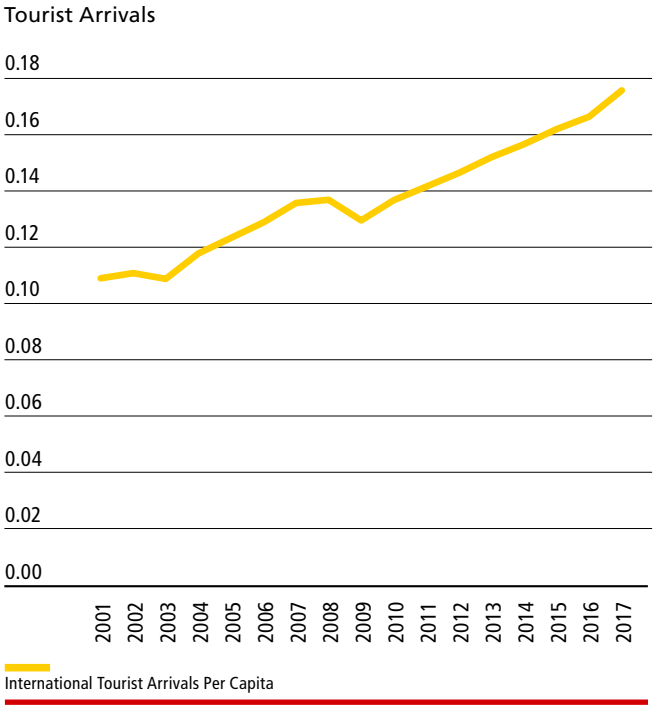
FIGURE 1.12 //
## PEOPLE PILLAR DEPTH RATIOS, 2001–2017




year. The proportion of people living outside of the countries where they were born has risen from 2.8% in 2001 to 3.4% in 2017. Both of those values, however, still round to 3%—the same level that global migration depth has approximated for more than a century![77]

The modest global increase in international migration, however, masks significant increases that have taken place in some countries. In advanced economies, the share of immigrants in the population increased from 9% in 2001 to 13% in 2017. In the United States, 2017 was noteworthy as the year that the proportion of immigrants in the population first surpassed its 1910 peak level.[78]

While policy reforms aimed at fortifying borders and curbing immigration have dominated the news in many countries, there are some important exceptions to this trend. In March 2018, 27 countries signed on to the African Union's Free Movement Protocol, which would first eliminate visa requirements and then establish rights to reside and work in any participating country.[79] And as of November 2018, Japan's Diet (legislature) was debating a plan to bring in 345,000 foreign workers to address labor shortages.[80]




The growth of international tourism accelerated in 2017 to its fastest pace in seven years. Meanwhile, the proportion of people living abroad continued to expand at a more modest pace while the proportion of university students enrolled abroad leveled off in 2017.

1. HOW GLOBALIZED IS THE WORLD? – CONCLUSION

# BUSINESS AND PUBLIC POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The world is both *more globalized* than ever before and *less globalized* than most people perceive it to be. The intriguing possibility embodied in that conclusion is that companies and countries have far larger opportunities to benefit from global connectedness *and* more tools to manage its challenges than many decision-makers recognize.

An essential starting point for policymaking amid the present turbulence is a clear recognition of the stark discrepancies that can emerge between the rhetoric and the reality of globalization. Just as earlier declarations of a "flat" world and the "death of distance" were greatly exaggerated, so too are recent proclamations of the "end of globalization."[81]

Globalization faces escalating threats, but there is no evidence (at least not yet) of a collapse of international flows. Furthermore, even if international flows do start to diminish—as they have done many times in the past—they would still be much too large for prudent policymakers to ignore them. For the foreseeable future, we will continue to live in what Pankaj Ghemawat has called a "semiglobalized" world, in which international opportunities and threats matter even as most business activity remains domestic.[82]

In such a complex world of imperfectly integrated markets, international opportunities are usually much more difficult to tap than domestic ones, but those same challenges increase the rewards available to those who find ways to overcome them. In business, the limited depth and breadth of globalization imply that one-size-fits-all strategies are seldom the best choice. Substantial adaptation to cross-country differences is usually required, and our research indicates that managers who overestimate the depth of globalization more than others do are more likely to overlook such adaptation requirements.

We also find that people—both managers and the public at large—who have more exaggerated perceptions of the depth of globalization worry more about harmful side effects. They are more likely to believe that globalization is a major contributor, for example, to increases in inequality, even though domestic public policy and technological change appear to have had much larger effects on countries' income distributions.[83]

Correcting exaggerated perceptions of the depth of globalization could help calm fears about it. On a 2018 survey, respondents who were told the correct proportions of immigrants in their countries' populations were 10% more likely to say immigration is not a problem than respondents in a control group that was not given this information.[84] Additionally, on a 2014 study, informing respondents about actual immigration levels cut the the proportion saying there are too many immigrants by about one-third across European countries and by almost one-half in the United States.[85]

The limited depth of globalization also implies that policymakers have more scope to address public concerns than is commonly realized. Countries can and do adopt very different choices with regard to public investment, social safety nets, labor market regulation, and so on. At present levels of globalization, the constraints that international markets place on countries' policy flexibility are often exaggerated. Firms operating in imperfectly competitive markets can also have more flexibility than commonly presumed to make decisions about their own pay policies, environmental standards, etc.

A clearer recognition of the limited breadth of globalization can also help improve policy choices. It implies that where you are coming from still has a very large influence on where you should go abroad. In business, except when arbitraging cross-country differences, com-

panies can reduce the costs and risks of international expansion by prioritizing proximate or similar markets before moving on to more distant or different ones. In public policy, the limited breadth of globalization highlights the continued logic for strengthening ties to neighboring countries, e.g., via regional agreements.

Strategies and policies grounded in more accurate perceptions of the depth and breadth of globalization can improve outcomes regardless of whether threats to globalization continue to escalate or not. As the outlook for global flows continues to change, however, proportional responses will be required. Higher barriers to international flows would shift the playing field for countries and companies. Leaders need to have a clear sense of the threats—as well as the opportunities—that a hardening of national borders would imply for their organizations. For some companies, now may be the time to revisit the benefits of more agile supply chains. Others may need to review their contingency planning.

At a broader strategic level, it is important to remember that stronger and more competitive firms can overcome higher barriers than weaker firms can. If the threats to globalization continue to escalate, the firms whose international operations would suffer the most are those with marginal competitive positions abroad. The country-level corollary to this basic point about competitiveness is that the attractiveness of a country's domestic business environment can have an even larger influence on its trade and capital flows than its policies in areas such as tariffs and the regulation of foreign direct investment.[86] After addressing immediate exposures and contingencies, a focus on the fundamental drivers of competitiveness may be the smartest path through near-term turbulence to longer-term prosperity.

# 1. HOW GLOBALIZED IS THE WORLD?
# NOTES

1 The most recent year for which the available data permit us to compute the DHL Global Connectedness Index is 2017, so we cannot yet report the impact of these policy changes on the index. Nonetheless, narrower measures do suggest they have begun to weigh on the growth of international flows.

2 "Xinhua Headlines: China's import expo gathers consensus on globalization," Xinhua, November 6, 2018; "Globalization Cannot Be Stopped – but It Can and Should Be Better," World Economic Forum press release, November 11, 2018.

3 "The Retreat of the Global Company," *The Economist,* January 28, 2017.

4 See, for example, Patrick Watson, "Technology, Tariffs, and Peak Globalization," Maudlin Economics, Connecting the Dots, November 13, 2018.

5 For a detailed explanation of how the DHL Global Connectedness Index measures globalization, refer to Chapter 3. The data sources employed are listed in Appendix B.

6 Online survey of managers conducted between March 21 and April 6, 2017. The surveys were completed by at least one thousand respondents in each country. Respondents all held decision-maker or director/manager roles in companies with at least 100 employees.

7 Pre-course survey of students enrolled in Pankaj Ghemawat's MOOC (massive open online course) "Globalization of Business Enterprise" on the Coursera platform.

8 Survey of 1720 members of the US general public conducted for Pankaj Ghemawat via the SurveyMonkey platform.

9 Based on data from UNCTAD World Investment Report 2018 and International Labor Organization Key Indicators of the Labor Market (accessed August 2018).

10 Pankaj Ghemawat, *The New Global Road Map: Enduring Strategies for Turbulent Times,* Harvard Business Review Press, 2018, Figure 1–5.

11 Ibid.

12 To illustrate this measure – as well as the importance of measuring breadth, which is a unique feature of the DHL Global Connectedness Index – consider tourism in Macau. While Macau ranks first in terms of the number of inbound tourists per capita (a depth metric), more than 80% of those tourists come from Mainland China and Hong Kong. Thus, while the depth of inbound tourism in Macau is very high, its breadth is limited, especially when one notes that less than 10% of outbound international tourists worldwide come from Mainland China and Hong Kong. From the standpoint of scoring breadth, if Macau attracted tourists from all around the world in proportion to where the world's outbound tourists come from, it would have the highest possible breadth score. In contrast, if all of Macau's tourists came from just one country that sends tourists nowhere else, it would receive the lowest possible score.

13 This breadth measure also avoids biasing countries' results due to their geographic locations, a concern that would arise if we measured country-level breadth using average distances traversed.

14 The concentration of international flows among top partner countries is even more striking if the analysis is conducted country-by-country rather than using aggregate global flows, as we did in Figure 1.2. For an average country, on a simple average basis, 30–51% of the international flows on Figure 1.2 involve just one partner country and 64–85% involve just five partner countries.

15 Estimates generated based on a standard gravity model of multiple types of economic activity. See Pankaj Ghemawat, *The New Global Road Map: Enduring Strategies for Turbulent Times,* Harvard Business Review Press, 2018, Figure 1-8.

16 Weighted average based on pillar and component weights described in Chapter 3.

17 Under frictionless benchmark assumptions, each country consumes imports from every other country in proportion to every other country's share of world output. While this type of benchmark was developed originally for trade analysis, we construct analogous benchmarks here for other flows based on the denominators of the their depth ratios: gross fixed capital formation for FDI flows, market capitalization for portfolio equity, population for telephone calls, migration, and tourism, and tertiary education enrollment for students. For additional background, refer to Keith Head and Thierry Mayer, "What Separates Us? Sources of Resistance to Globalization," *Canadian Journal of Economics/Revue canadienne d'économique* 46(4), November 2013.

18 Pankaj Ghemawat, *The New Global Road Map: Enduring Strategies for Turbulent Times*, Harvard Business Review Press, 2018. Calculation based on data from S&P Global Capital IQ and company annual reports. The sample employed is the 33 companies on UNCTAD's list of the 100 largest transnational corporations that have sufficient data available to perform this calculation.

19 Ibid. Note that Alan Rugman and Alain Verbeke introduced this way of measuring firm-level globalization, drawing on Kenichi Ohmae's work on "triad power." For background, refer to Alan M. Rugman and Alain Verbeke, "A Perspective on Regional and Global Strategies of Multinational Enterprises," *Journal of International Business Studies 35,* no. 1 (2004) and Kenichi Ohmae, *Triad Power: The Coming Shape of Global Competition* (London: The Free Press, 1985), 165.

20 The 2017 results, in particular, should be treated as preliminary since data gaps and restatements of previously reported metrics are common in the most recent year. Refer to tables 3.4 and 3.5 for lists of variables for which no 2017 data were yet available at the time we conducted this analysis. The methods employed for handling these and other data gaps are explained in detail in Chapter 3.

21 Refer to Chapter 4 of the 2011 edition of this report for analysis relating the depth dimension of global connectedness to country-level economic growth.

22 Percent changes versus 2001 are first computed at the component level and then higher levels of aggregation (overall index, depth and breadth dimensions, and pillars) are calculated as weighted averages of the component-level percent changes (using the weights reported in Chapter 3).

**23** Consistent with the patterns discussed in the next subsection regarding advanced versus emerging economies, these pillar level breadth trends reflect how growth in emerging economies has changed the composition of global flows. The largest increase in emerging economies' share of total flows was on the information pillar, and since emerging economies have narrower information flows, this has exerted downward pressure on global information pillar breadth. In contrast, the increase in emerging economies' share of people flows was the smallest among the four pillars.

**24** Wang Wen, "Emerging markets are set to lead globalisation," *Financial Times,* April 10, 2017.

**25** Trump addressed the UN General Assembly on September 25, 2018 (full text at https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-73rd-session-united-nations-general-assembly-new-york-ny/). Xi addressed the World Economic Forum in Davos on January 17, 2017 (http://www.china.org.cn/node_7247529/content_40569136.htm) and Modi addressed the same forum on January 23, 2018 (https://www.mea.gov.in/Speeches-Statements.htm?dtl/29378/Prime+Ministers+Keynote+Speech+at+Plenary+Session+of+World+Economic+Forum+Davos+January+23+2018).

**26** OCED Interim Economic Outlook, September 2018.

**27** WTO Press Release, "Strong trade growth in 2018 rests on policy choices," April 12, 2018.

**28** UNCTAD World Investment Report 2018.

**29** Pankaj Ghemawat, *The New Global Road Map: Enduring Strategies for Turbulent Times,* Harvard Business Review Press, 2018. Calculation based on comparison of trade in value added from the 2013 UNCTAD World Investment Report (p. 137) with sectoral composition of GDP data from World Bank World Development Indicators database.

**30** It is also useful to consider these adverse developments for trade in broader historical context. According to the Heritage Foundation's Trade Freedom indicator, which tracks tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade, countries were steadily removing trade barriers between 1995 and 2007 but additional trade liberalization since the global financial crisis has been much more limited. The world average trade freedom score rose from 58.5% in 1995 to 72.9% in 2007, but has subsequently risen only to 76.4% in 2018.

**31** WTO, "Report on G20 Trade Measures," July 4, 2018. Note that trade-facilitating policy changes still covered a slightly larger proportion of exports, but the scope of such positive measures for trade shrunk while the scope of trade-restricting measures grew.

**32** WTO, "Report on G20 Trade Measures," November 22, 2018. For additional details and updates, readers may wish to refer to the convenient timeline of trade disputes involving the United States provided by Chad Bown and Melina Kolb of the Peterson Institute for International Economics at https://piie.com/blogs/trade-investmentpolicy-watch/trump-trade-war-china-date-guide.

**33** As of November 21, 2018, Global Trade Alert reported 934 harmful interventions for trade in 2018 and 319 liberalizing interventions. In 2017, the same database indicates 622 harmful interventions and 242 liberalizing interventions. See https://www.globaltradealert.org/global_dynamics/day-to_1121/flow_all.

**34** IMF, "World Economic Outlook Update: Less Even Expansion, Rising Trade Tensions," July 16, 2018. IMF, "World Economic Outlook October 2018: Challenges to Steady Growth," October 2018.

**35** The OECD Economic Outlook revised its world trade growth projections (which include both goods and services) down by 0.8 percentage points for both 2018 and 2019 between their May and November 2018 releases. The World Trade Organization downgraded its 2018 merchandise trade growth forecast by 0.5 percentage points and its 2019 forecast by 0.3 percentage points between April and September. The Economist Intelligence Unit revised its trade in goods growth forecast for 2018 down by 0.3 percentage points and its 2019 forecast by 0.5 percentage points between March and December.

**36** Zornitsa Kutlina-Dimitrova and Csilla Lakatos, "The Global Costs of Protectionism," World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 8277, December 2017.

**37** IMF, "World Economic Outlook: Challenges to Steady Growth," October 2018.

**38** WTO, "Strong trade growth continues but momentum may soften in Q2, trade indicator suggests," May 17, 2018; WTO, "WTOI suggests trade momentum softening further in third quarter of 2018," August 9, 2018; WTO, "World Trade Outlook Indicator signals further loss of momentum in trade growth into Q4," November 26, 2018.

**39** DHL, "DHL Global Trade Barometer – World," November 2018. https://www.logistics.dhl/content/dam/dhl/local/global/core/documents/pdf/g0-core-gtb-one-pager-world-Nov18.pdf

**40** African Union press release, "AU Member Countries Create History by massively signing the AfCFTA Agreement in Kigali," March 21, 2018.

**41** WTO Trade Facilitation Database, https://www.tfadatabase.org/, accessed November 21, 2018.

**42** WTO, "World Trade Report 2015: Speeding up trade: benefits and challenges of implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement," 2015.

**43** For a review of how the Belt and Road Initiative has expanded beyond its initial focus on international infrastructure development, refer to Deloitte's February 2018 report, "Embracing the BRI Ecosystem in 2018: Navigating Pitfalls and Seizing Opportunities." This initiative, however, has faced increased resistance recently. See, for example, Go Yamada, "Is China's Belt and Road working? A progress report from eight countries," *Nikkei Asian Review,* March 28, 2018.

**44** UNCTAD World Investment Report, 2018.

**45** Forrester Research analysis, as reported in Marcia Kaplan, "The explosive growth of cross-border ecommerce," *Practical Ecommerce,* July 12, 2017.

**46** If national borders and cross-country distances ceased to have any dampening effects at all on trade, more than 90% of world output might be exported. See Keith Head and Thierry Mayer, "What separates us? Sources of resistance to globalization," *Canadian Journal of Economics/Revue canadienne d'économique* 46(4), November 2013.

**47** Figure 1.9 Data Sources: Exports 1820: Angus Maddison, Monitoring the World Economy 1820–1992 (Paris: OECD, 1995); exports 1870–1949: Mariko J. Klasing and Petros Milionis, "Quantifying the Evolution of World Trade, 1870–1949," Journal of International Economics 92, no. 1 (2014); exports 1950–1959: Penn World Tables 9.0; exports 1960–1979: World Bank World Development Indicators; exports 1980–2017: World Trade Organization, Statistics Database, and International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook; foreign direct investment (FDI) 1913–1985: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Investment Report 1994 (Geneva: United Nations, 1994); FDI 1990–2017: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2017 and 2018 (Geneva, United Nations: 2018), and International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook.

**48** Note that the capital pillar of the DHL Global Connectedness Index focuses on equity capital; it excludes most forms of debt. As discussed further in Chapter 3, this is because international equity investment is generally viewed as beneficial for countries whereas high levels of international indebtedness can be harmful.

**49** Based on IMF data reported in the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Alternative data from the UN Conference on Trade and Development indicate that worldwide portfolio equity inflows were negative in 2016, reflecting new purchases falling short of sales of prior holdings.

**50** For discussion of the equity "home bias" puzzle in international economics and data comparing trends in advanced versus emerging economies, refer to Nicolas Coeurdacier and Hélène Rey, "Home bias in open economy financial macroeconomics." *Journal of Economic Literature* 51, no. 1, March 2013.

**51** Jeffrey Kleintop, "An important benefit to global investors is back after 20 years," Charles Schwab Market Commentary, July 24, 2017.

**52** UNCTAD World Investment Report 2018; UNCTAD World Investment Trends Monitor, October 2018.

**53** Repatriation of retained earnings by US companies results in negative FDI outflows for the US and negative FDI inflows for other countries. However, the two do not move in lockstep because of the large amount of funds that flow through offshore financial centers.

**54** Based on policy changes tracked in UNCTAD's Investment Policy Monitor database. For details, refer to UNCTAD, "Investment Policy Monitor Issue 20," December 2018.

**55** Rough estimate based on data from Cisco Visual Networking Index and Telegeography. The values reported in the text include all IP traffic (fixed internet, managed IP, and mobile data) in the denominator of the depth ratio. If the denominator is restricted to fixed internet traffic only the international share rises to 14% in 2005 and 38% in 2017.

**56** Estimates vary somewhat across studies. See, for example, Maurice H. Yearwood, Amy Cuddy, Nishtha Lamba, Wu Youyou, Ilmo van der Lowe, Paul K. Piff, Charles Gronin, Pete Fleming, Emiliana Simon-Thomas, Dacher Keltner, and Aleksandr Spectre, "On wealth and the diversity of friendships: High social class people around the world have fewer international friends." *Personality and Individual Differences* 87, December 2015 and Johan Ugander, Brian Karrer, Lars Backstrom, and Cameron Marlow, "The Anatomy of the Facebook Social Graph," *arXiv:1111.4503 [cs.SI],* November 2011.

**57** Edward L. Platt, Rahul Bhargava, and Ethan Zuckerman, "The International Affiliation Network of YouTube Trends," in The Ninth International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media, Oxford, UK, May 26–29, 2015.

**58** Yuri Takhteyev, Anatoliy Gruzd, and Barry Wellman, "Geography of Twitter Networks," *Social Networks* 34(1), January 2012.

**59** Rough estimate based on data from Telegeography, Ovum TMT Intelligence, International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and World Bank World Development Indicators. The data on domestic fixed and mobile calls (sourced from the ITU) have especially severe coverage gaps, prompting us to fill gaps with estimates based on mobile and fixed line subscriptions from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. These data are available on an annual basis and without significant gaps for most countries. These proxy variables were used to develop fixed effects models of the per capita levels of fixed-to-fixed, fixed-to-mobile and mobile-to-mobile minutes. The fixed effects employed were countries (if there was sufficient data to ascertain a trend) and regions. Each of these fixed effects was interacted with the subscription data so that individual countries' and regions' trends were preserved when they were known, and the country-level estimates were aggregated to generate a world total.

**60** Patrick Christian, "Return of the Rise of the Apps," Telegeography Blog, January 24, 2018.

**61** Pamela Clark-Dickson, "OTT VoIP Forecast Report: 2017-22," Ovum TMT Intelligence, June 25, 2018."

**62** More precisely, trade in all commodities classified under the HS Code 49: printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry, manuscripts, typescripts, and plans.

**63** William Alan Reinsch, "A data Localization Free-for-All?" Center for Strategic & International Studies, March 9, 2018.

**64** "A framework for the free flow of non-personal data in the EU," European Commission Fact Sheet, June 21, 2018. For additional details, refer to Matthias Bauer, Martina F. Ferracane, Hosuk Lee-Makiyama, Erik van der Marel, "Unleashing Internal Data Flows in the EU: An Economic Assessment of Data Localisation Measures in the EU Member States," European Centre for International Political Economy Policy Brief No. 03/2016.

**65** "EU to ban data localisation restrictions as ambassadors approve deal on free flow of data," European Commission Press Release, June 29, 2018. Note that the EU addressed concerns about personal data in its General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which was implemented in May 2018 and provides uniform requirements for the handling of personal data across the EU and stipulates the conditions under which such data can be transmitted abroad.

**66** "BSA Praises Digital Trade Chapter in Newly Signed Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement," Business Software Alliance Press Release, March 8, 2018; Osler Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, "Data Protection and Data Localization in the new United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement," *Lexology,* October 4, 2018.

**67** UNWTO Press Release, "2017 International Tourism Results: the Highest in Seven Years," January 15, 2018.

**68** UNWTO, "World Visa Openness Report 2015," January 2016.

**69** Arton Capital's Passport Index™ World Openness Score increased year-by-year from 2015 through 2017, and was also up significantly from the end of 2017 through mid-2018. This measure is based on the number of visa waivers offered around the world. For details and updated results, refer to https://www.passportindex.org/about.php.

**70** UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), "World Tourism Highlights," 2016.

**71** According to the UNWTO's 2017 World Tourism Highlights report, 53% of inbound arrivals in 2016 were for "leisure, recreation, and holidays," 27% were for "visiting friends and relatives, health, religion, or other," 13% were for "business and professionals" purposes, and 7% were for unspecified purposes.

**72** UNWTO Press Release, "2017 International Tourism Results: the Highest in Seven Years," January 15, 2018.

**73** British Council Press Release, "International student mobility to grow more slowly to 2027," February 1, 2018.

**74** Elizabeth Redden, "For International Students, Shifting Choices of Where to Study," *Inside Higher Ed*, August 24, 2018; Robert Wright, "UK sees influx of foreign students grind to near halt," *Financial Times,* January 11, 2018; Elizabeth Redden, "International Student Numbers Decline," *Inside Higher Ed,* January 22, 2018.

**75** Sören Holmberg & Toivo Sjörén, "Startskott inför valet 2018," Kantar SIFO, July 4, 2017; Maria Caspani, "Immigration top issue for US voters, economy a close second: Reuters/Ipsos poll," *Reuters,* July 5, 2018; Rosie Perper, "Italy's populist Five Star movement set to win most seats for a single party — but election is likely to end in hung parliament," *Business Insider,* March 4, 2018.

**76** European Commission, "Standard Eurobarometer 89," Spring 2018.

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

**78** Sabrina Tavernise, "US Has Highest Share of Foreign-Born Since 1910, With More Coming From Asia," *The New York Times*, September 13, 2018.

**79** Ivan R. Mugisha, "Africa: 27 African States Sign Pact for Free Movement of People," *Daily Nation,* March 21, 2018. The protocol itself and an updated list of signatories is available on the African Union website at https://au.int/en/treaties/protocol-treaty-establishing-african-economic-community-relating-free-movement-persons. Major political and technical hurdles, however, remain before freedom of movement could become a reality across Africa. See, for example, Alan Hirsch, "A plan for the free movement of Africans across the continent is being held up by fears of xenophobia," *Quartz Africa,* July 31, 2018.

**80** "How Japan's prime minister plans to cope with daunting demography," *The Economist*, November 15, 2018.

**81** See Thomas Freidman, "The world is flat," Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2005; Frances Cairncross, "The death of distance: How the communications revolution will change our lives," Harvard Business School Press, 1997; Steven D. King, "Grave new world: the end of globalization, the return of history," Yale University Press, 2017.

**82** Ghemawat's Law of Semiglobalization is described at length in Part I of Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization and Business Applications,* Cambridge University Press, 2017.

**83** For a review of decades of economic research on the effects of trade on inequality, refer to Elhanan Helpman, *Globalization and Inequality,* Harvard University Press, 2018.

**84** Alberto Alesina, Armando Miano, and Stefanie Stantcheva, "Immigration and redistribution." NBER Working Paper 24733, June 2018.

**85** German Marshall Fund of the United States, "Transatlantic Trends: Mobility, Migration, and Integration," 2014. Note that recent research raises some questions about the power of correct information about immigration levels to change policy preferences. See Daniel J. Hopkins, John Sides, and Jack Citrin, "The Muted Consequences of Correct Information about Immigration," March 26, 2018, Available at SSRN at https://ssrn.com/abstract=2798622 and Alexis Grigorieff, Christopher Roth, and Diego Ubfal, "Does Information Change Attitudes Towards Immigrants? Representative Evidence from Survey Experiments," IZA Discussion Papers, No. 10419, December 2016.

**86** For a quantitative analysis of this pattern, refer to Chapter 4 of the 2012 DHL Global Connectedness Index report.

CHAPTER 2

# HOW GLOBALIZED ARE INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES AND REGIONS?

**As Chapter 1 demonstrated, the world is still less connected than most people presume, even with globalization's rise to a new record level in 2017. Globalization is also far from complete in another sense: some parts of the world are much more connected than others. This chapter compares countries' and regions' levels of connectedness and examines country characteristics that influence them.[1]**

**We begin by ranking and discussing countries' overall DHL Global Connectedness Index scores, and then delve into their separate results on the depth and breadth dimensions of the index. Second, we compare countries' actual scores to predictions based on their structural characteristics. Third, we report changes from 2015 to 2017 in countries' levels of connectedness and highlight where connectedness increased or decreased the most. Fourth, we summarize the results at the level of major world regions. We conclude with recommendations on how to use the index as an input to business and public policy decision-making.**

**Readers who wish to examine countries' global connectedness trends over time should use the scores and ranks computed for this edition of the index, which are provided back to 2001 in Appendix A, Tables A.1 to A.3, rather than comparing this year's report with prior editions. There are three reasons for this: First, this report incorporates our latest methodological enhancements, as well as the most recent revisions to the source data underlying the index. Second, the number of countries included in the index has been expanded to 169 from 140 in the previous edition, shifting the field of comparison against which countries' positions on the index are calculated.[2] Third, comparing results across years within a single edition of this report rather than across editions is consistent with the technical requirements of the normalization method used to compute the index, as described in Chapter 3.**

**Since this chapter cannot discuss every country in detail, we provide a full set of country profiles in Part II of this report. These profiles graph all counties' overall global connectedness since 2001, map their international flows, and provide data on their depth and breadth metrics. They also compare countries' inward versus outward connectedness and highlight key structural and policy drivers of global connectedness.**

### 2017 Scores and Rankings

Figure 2.1 reports countries' overall scores and ranks in 2017, the most recent year covered in this edition of the index. It also highlights the composition of each country's score based on the depth and breadth of its connectedness. Recall that depth measures how much of a country's trade, capital, information, and people flows are international rather than domestic, while breadth captures whether its international flows are spread out globally or more narrowly focused. Both depth and breadth are scored from 0 to 50, so that when they are added together overall global connectedness is measured from 0 to 100. Figure 2.2 summarizes countries' ranks on a world map, and Appendix A provides complete depth, breadth and pillar-level results.

The top 10 ranks on the DHL Global Connectedness Index are held, in descending order, by the Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, Belgium, the United Arab Emirates, Ireland, Luxembourg, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and Germany. The countries that fall to the bottom of the rankings are, in ascending order, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Kiribati, Yemen, Uzbekistan, Timor-Leste, Eswatini (Swaziland), Comoros, and Uganda.

Contrasting the countries with the highest and the lowest ranks begins to suggest patterns of how levels of connectedness vary with countries' economic conditions and geographic locations. The top 10 are all among the world's most prosperous countries, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) classifies all but one (the United Arab Emirates) as

## FIGURE 2.1 // DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, OVERALL RESULTS
WITH RANK CHANGES FROM 2015 TO 2017 IN PARENTHESES

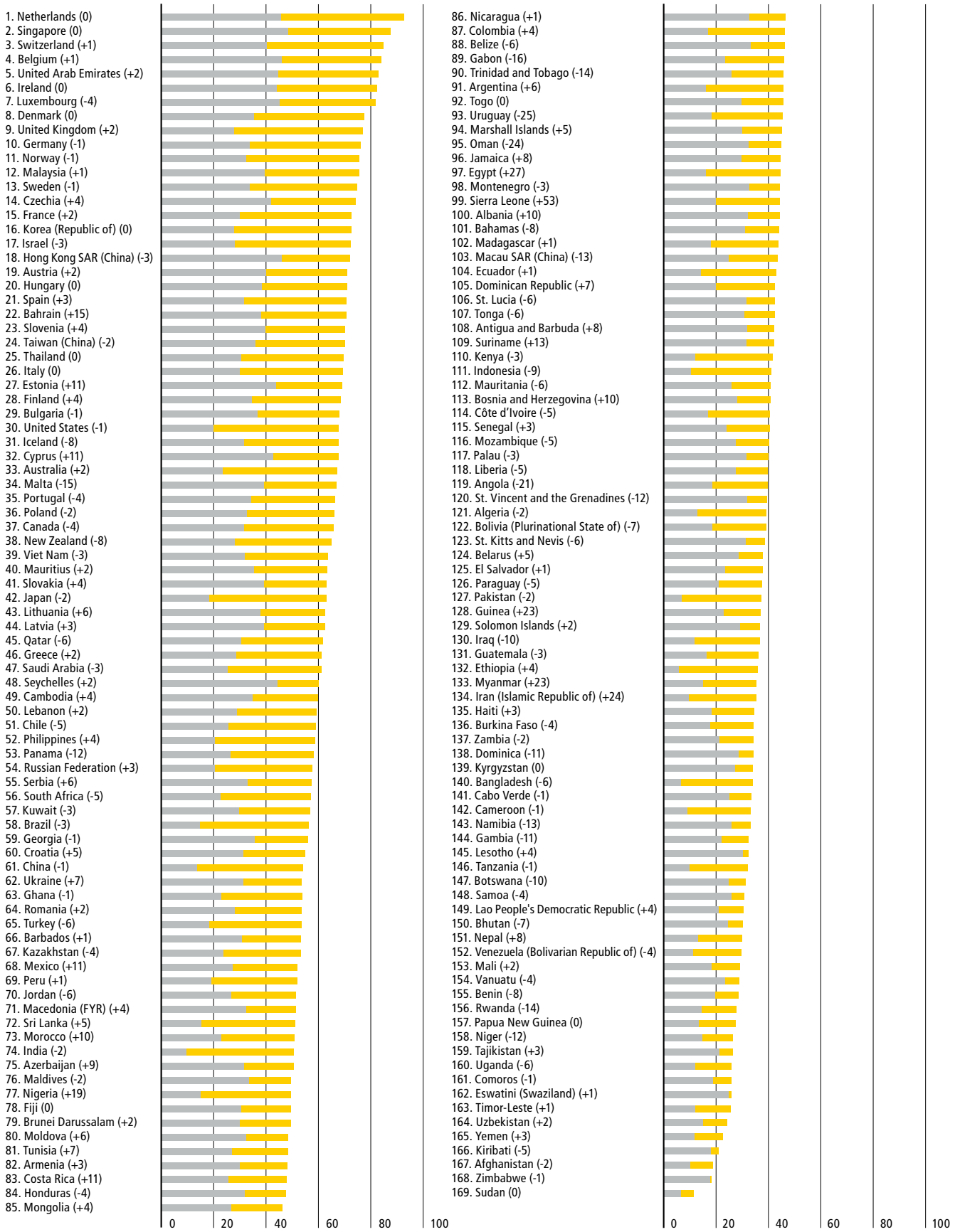
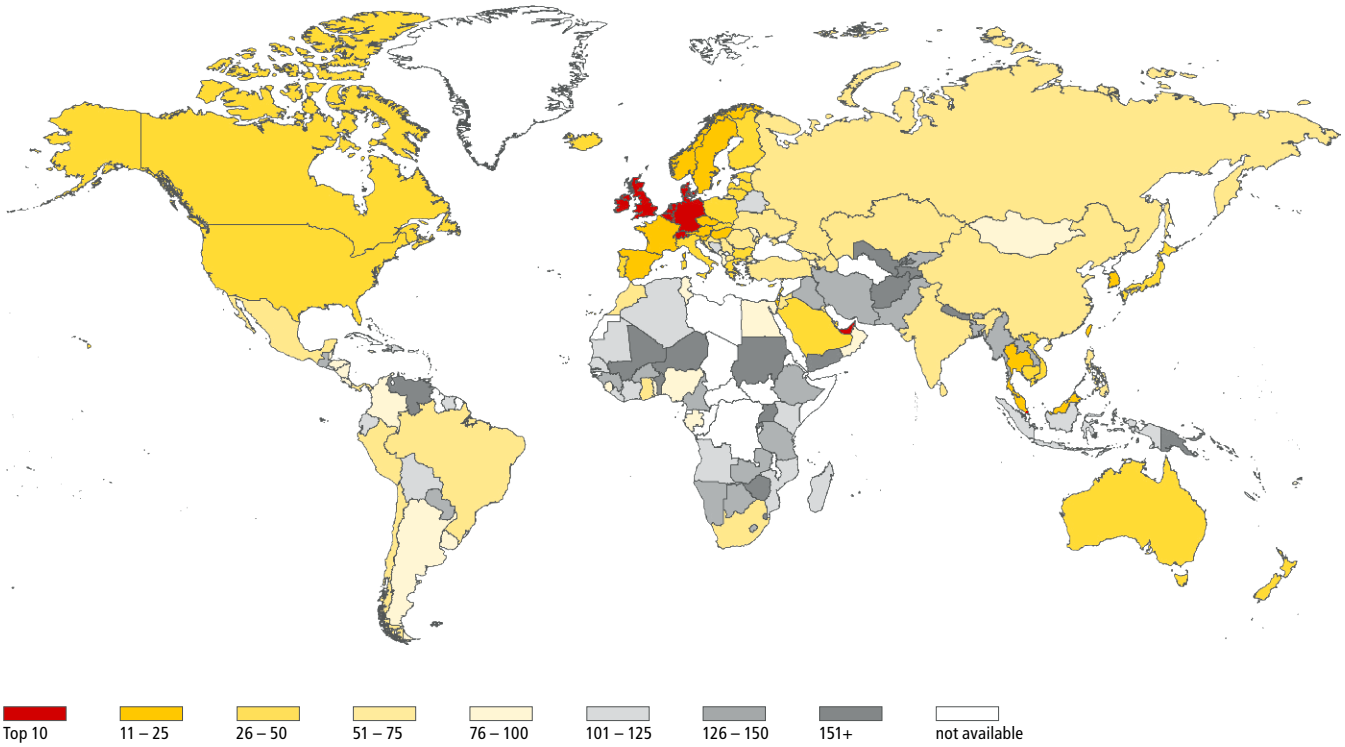


FIGURE 2.2 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, OVERALL RANKS MAP




The world's most globally connected countries in 2017 are the Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, Belgium, the United Arab Emirates, Ireland, Luxembourg, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

advanced economies.[3] And eight of the top 10 are located in Europe. In contrast, the IMF classifies all of the bottom 10 countries as emerging and developing economies.

Statistical analysis across all countries affirms that more connected countries tend to be more prosperous than less connected countries. All else equal, if one country has twice as high a GDP per capita as another, its global connectedness score will tend to be about 6 points higher on average. Location and size matter, too. When countries are assigned remoteness scores between 0 and 10 based on their distance from foreign markets, an increase of 5 points in remoteness is associated with a reduction of more than 6 points on global connectedness (5 points is about how much more remote Rwanda is, loosely speaking, from the world's economic center of gravity than the Netherlands). And if one country has twice the population of another, its global connectedness score will tend to be roughly 1 point higher.[4]

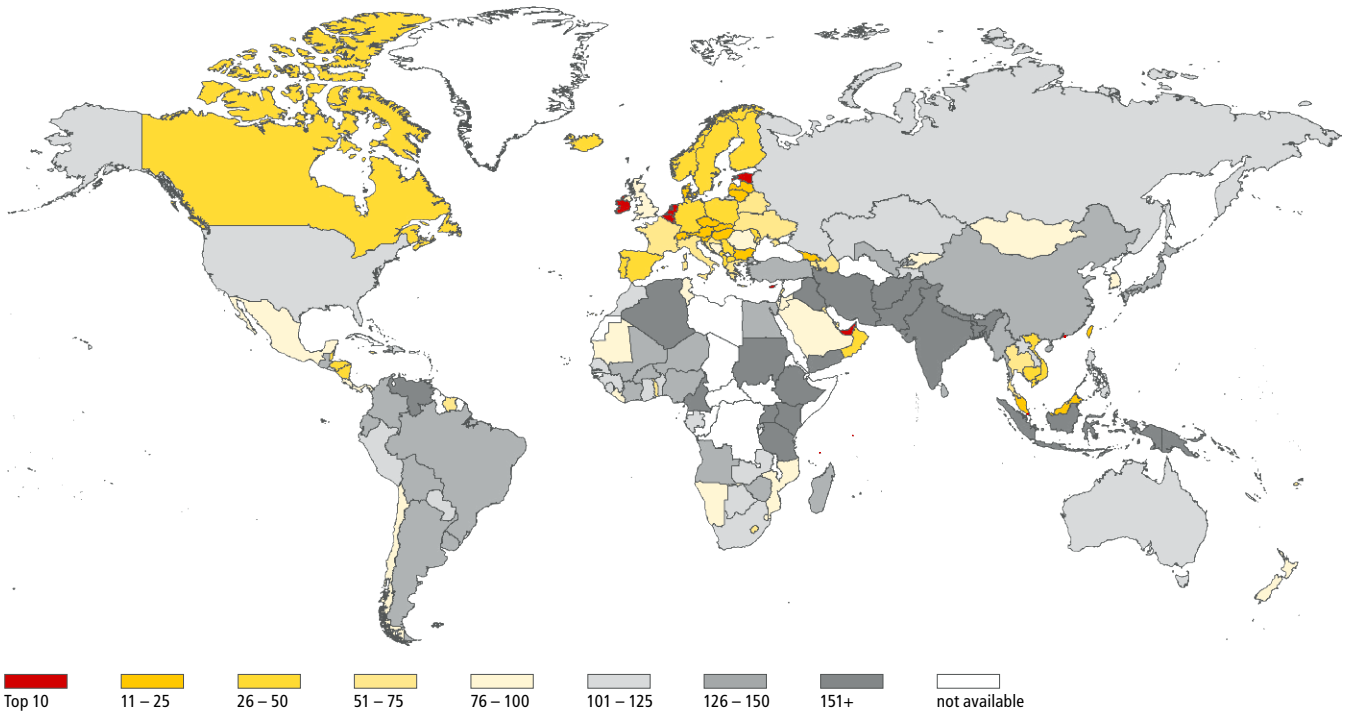
In fact, countries' per capita GDPs, remoteness, and populations alone explain about 70% of the variation in their global connectedness scores. Additionally, speaking a common language with other major economies and direct access to the sea (i.e. a country not being landlocked) are also associated with higher global connectedness.

Returning to the highest and lowest ranked countries, it is unsurprising that eight of the top 10 are in Europe, a wealthy region where countries average the lowest remoteness. And while two of the top 10 are landlocked, even those—Switzerland and Luxembourg—benefit from well-developed institutional and physical infrastructure to connect them to world markets. The five landlocked countries in the bottom 10 lack such compensating advantages.[5]

Focusing on the top 10 most globally connected countries should not, however, foster the misconception that global connectedness is restricted to the richest countries in the most privileged locations. Malaysia (ranked 12th) is classified by the World Bank as an upper-middle-income country. Viet Nam (ranked 39th) is a lower-middle-income country.[6]

The top 60 countries include representatives from all geographic regions.[7] Countries in Europe, East Asia & Pacific, and Middle East & North Africa were already featured in the top 10. North America enters the list with the United

FIGURE 2.3 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, DEPTH RANKS MAP




The most deeply connected countries tend to be small and wealthy. The top two economies on the depth dimension of the index, Singapore and Hong Kong SAR (China), are so small that they are barely visible on a world map.

States (30th). Mauritius (40th) is the top ranked country in the Sub-Saharan Africa region.[8] Chile (51st) leads among countries in South & Central America & the Caribbean, and Georgia (59th) is the most globally connected country in South & Central Asia.

*Depth and Breadth*

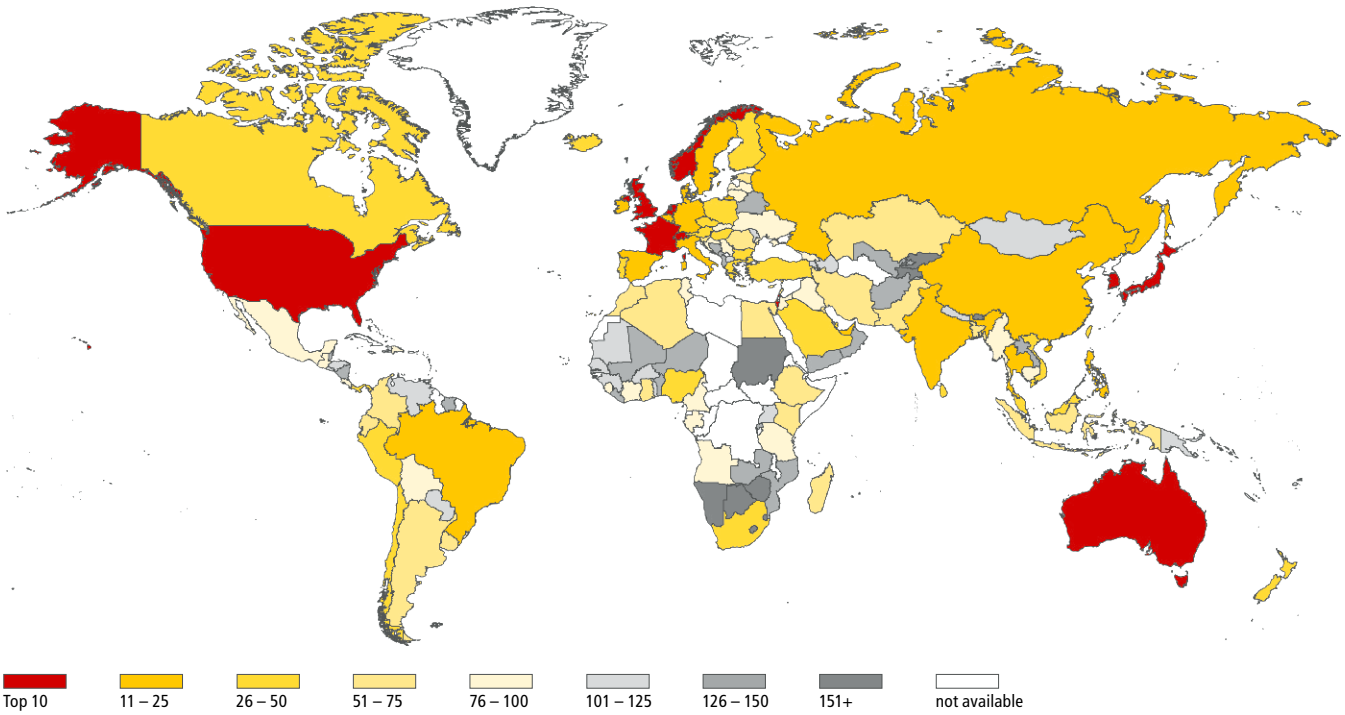
As the split bars on Figure 2.1 indicate, the leading countries earned their places in the top 10 based on a mix of strengths on the depth and breadth dimensions. The top ranked country, the Netherlands, excelled on both dimensions without topping either one (ranking fourth on depth and third on breadth), and Switzerland also earned similar scores on depth and breadth. Singapore, Belgium, the United Arab Emirates, Ireland, and Luxembourg earned their high ranks primarily based on the depth of their international integration relative to the size of their domestic economies. In contrast, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and Germany earned their positions in the top 10 based mainly on the global breadth of their connectedness. The largest disparity within the top 10 is the United Kingdom, which ranks first on breadth but only 80th on depth.

On the depth dimension, the top ranks are held by Singapore, Hong Kong SAR (China), Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, the United Arab Emirates, Seychelles, Ireland, Estonia, and Cyprus. The lowest ranked countries are Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Sudan, Pakistan, Cameroon, Iran (Islamic Republic of), India, Tanzania, Afghanistan, and Indonesia. **Figure 2.3** summarizes all countries' depth ranks on a world map, and detailed depth ranks are reported in **Figure A.2** in **Appendix A**.

Economies with higher depth scores tend to be both wealthy and relatively small. Naturally, advanced economies with limited internal markets will have a larger share of their trade, investment, communications, and even people, outside of their own borders. Such patterns are indeed statistically significant, with higher depth scores positively associated with countries' GDP per capita but negatively associated with population size and remoteness.[9]

The top 10 countries on the breadth dimension of global connectedness are the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Israel, Australia, Norway, and France. The lowest ranked

FIGURE 2.4 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, BREADTH RANKS MAP




Large, wealthy economies tend to have higher breadth scores. The United Kingdom has held the top breadth rank in every year we have analyzed, from 2001 through 2017.

countries are Zimbabwe, Eswatini (Swaziland), Lesotho, Kiribati, Samoa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Vanuatu, Dominica, and Bhutan. **Figure 2.4** summarizes all countries' breadth ranks on a world map, and detailed breadth ranks are reported in **Figure A.3** in **Appendix A**.

The countries with the highest breadth scores are both large and wealthy. All of the top 10 countries on breadth rank among the world's 35 largest economies based on GDP in US dollars at market exchange rates. Israel is the smallest, and the breadth of its international interactions is elevated by its unusually limited connections to neighboring countries. Thus, while the same country characteristics used to describe depth scores are also significant factors for explaining breadth, the main contrast is that breadth is positively—rather than negatively—associated with countries having larger populations.[10]

The pattern of larger economies exhibiting higher breadth scores and lower depth scores holds up even in the extreme cases of the largest emerging markets, which helps explain why those countries are so globally significant even though their economic activity is disproportionately domestic.

Each of the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), has higher breadth than depth, with an average difference of 25 points. The magnitude of these differences is considerable, especially when one recalls that both depth and breadth are scaled from 0 to 50, so the maximum possible difference is 50 points, and the largest observed difference is 31 points.

Consider China, which ranks 150th (out of 169 countries) on depth and 16th on breadth. As the world's second largest economy and as a country with relatively high breadth (and with stronger outward than inward connectedness), China's global impact is very large. But China's depth rank provides a useful reminder that even in China, the overwhelming majority of activity is domestic, as it is in all other large economies. China ranks 104th (of 169) in terms of the depth of its merchandise exports, a rank that is high only in comparison to other very large economies: the United States, India, and Japan rank 145th, 133rd, and 124th, respectively, on this metric. Of course, China's rank in terms of the depth of its merchandise imports, 157th, is much lower.

*Outward vs. Inward Flows*

Segmenting the DHL Global Connectedness Index scores based on the directions of the flows that are measured yields further insight into patterns of global connectedness.[11] While disparities between inward and outward flows on the trade and capital pillars can sometimes indicate imbalances that can contribute to instability, it is important not to interpret all such differences as indicators of danger. First, international flows of debt capital—the most dangerous flows in these terms because they must be repaid on specific dates—are almost all excluded from the index. Second, while trade, FDI, and portfolio equity flows do impact future obligations, other components of the index do not. And third, imbalances on the breadth dimension just mean that a country interacts with a more globally representative set of countries in one direction, while focusing more on particular partners in the other.

With those caveats in mind, starting with depth, the economies where the depth of outward flows exceeds that of inward flows by the widest margin are Taiwan (China), Kuwait, Papua New Guinea, Bahrain, Germany, Azerbaijan, China, Korea (Republic of), Italy, and Japan. Some of these are industrial leaders that have larger outward than inward FDI and often run trade surpluses (e.g. Taiwan, Germany), while others are countries that rely heavily on exporting natural resources (e.g. Kuwait, Bahrain).

Conversely, the countries where inward depth most exceeds outward depth are Palau, Kiribati, Cabo Verde, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Montenegro, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Gambia. All of these except Montenegro and Gambia are recognized by the United Nations as "Small Island Developing States." Such countries tend to face special challenges with building robust international connections.

On the breadth dimension, the countries with the largest directional imbalances are more idiosyncratic. Outward connections are broader than inward by the widest margin for Ethiopia, Cambodia, Hong Kong SAR (China), Nepal, Liberia, China, Viet Nam, Marshall Islands, Austria, and Thailand. Inward breadth most exceeds outward breadth in Qatar, Jordan, Togo, Burkina Faso, United Arab Emirates, Mongolia, Ukraine, Suriname, Kuwait, and Georgia. Refer to **Appendix A, Figures A.8 and A.9** for a full set of outward versus inward connectedness rankings.

**Actual Depth Versus Predictions Based on Country Characteristics**

Opportunities and prospects for global connectedness vary across countries, implying that their levels of connectedness should be compared not only in absolute terms (as in the previous section) but also relative to expectations based on their structural characteristics. We have already highlighted five characteristics that can help predict countries' levels of connectedness: GDP per capita, population, remoteness, landlockedness, and linguistic commonality.

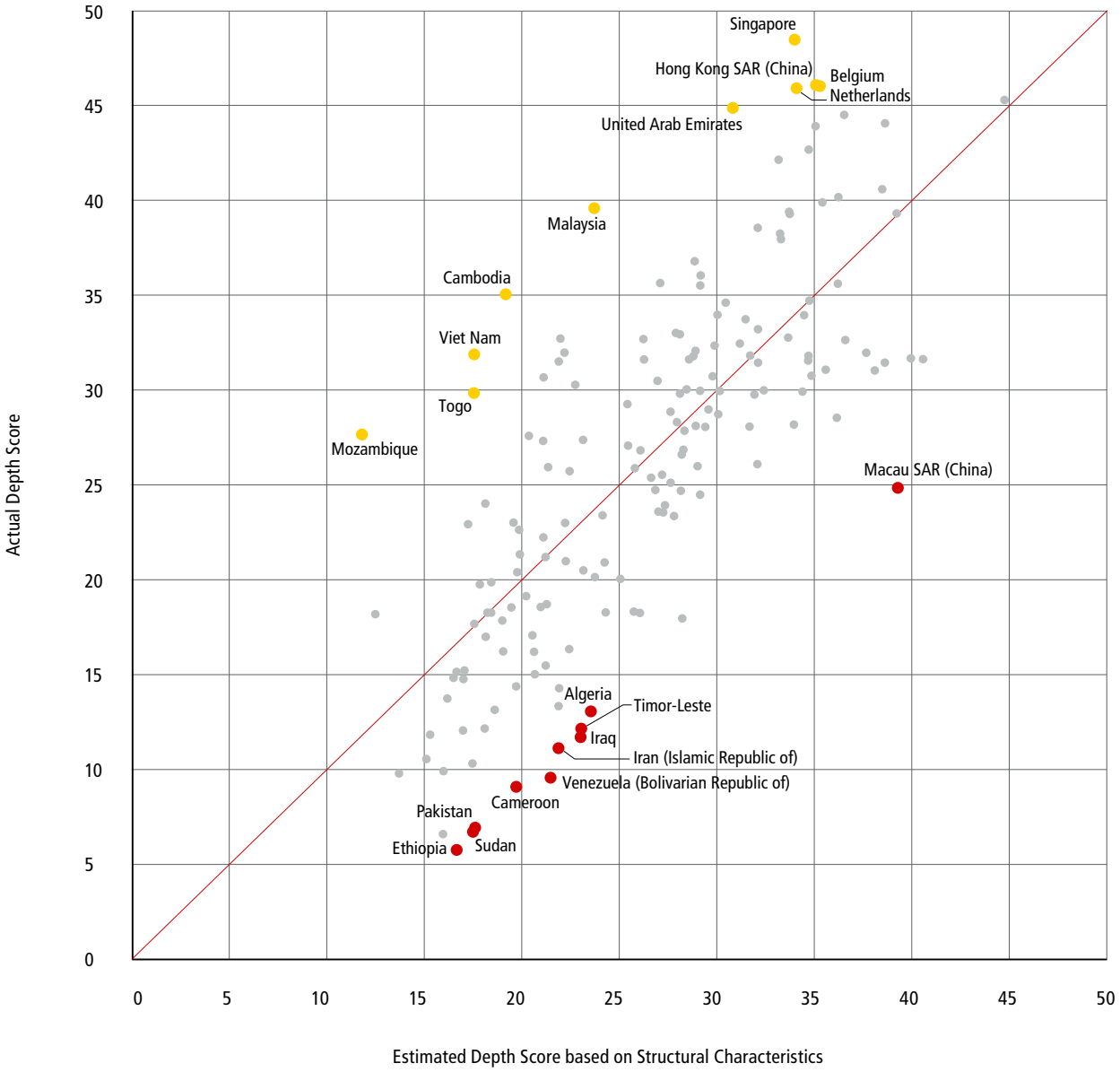
In this section, we examine which countries are more or less deeply connected than one would expect given such characteristics.[12] Depth is of particular interest because higher depth scores on the DHL Global Connectedness Index have been associated with faster economic growth,[13] and more generally the upside available to countries from deeper connectedness is often underestimated.[14]

**Figure 2.5** plots countries' actual depth scores (on the vertical axis) versus estimated depth scores based on their structural characteristics (on the horizontal axis). The countries that are farthest above the diagonal line are those that outperform predictions based on their structural characteristics the most, and the countries farthest below the line are the countries that underperform the most. The 10 countries with the largest outperformance and underperformance are labelled.

While considering this analysis, keep in mind that "outperformance" and "underperformance" are relative to historically observed levels of globalization—not potential levels. As discussed in **Chapter 1,** the world's depth of global connectedness remains limited in absolute terms, with substantial headroom to grow. Even the Netherlands, the world's most globally connected country and an outperformer relative to expectations based on its structural conditions, could still become more deeply connected. So, the true "connectedness possibility frontier" remains above the line traced out by the outperformers in the figure.

The five countries with the largest outperformance versus structural estimates are, in descending order, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mozambique, Singapore, and Viet Nam. Four of these top five countries, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Viet Nam, are located in Southeast Asia, a region where countries tend to have unusually high scores on the trade pillar. Southeast Asian countries benefit from linkages with wider Asian supply chain networks as well as ASEAN policy initiatives promoting regional economic integration.[15]

## FIGURE 2.5 // ACTUAL DEPTH SCORES VERSUS DEPTH SCORES ESTIMATED BASED ON STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS




Four of the five countries with the largest outperformance on the depth dimension of the index are located in Southeast Asia: Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Viet Nam.

Cambodia's depth rank has risen sharply over the past decade, reaching 27th place in 2017 (from 46th in 2008). As a lower-middle-income country, Cambodia has a relatively low predicted depth, but it far exceeds expectations. It achieves high depth based primarily on the trade pillar. In 2017, goods exports were 54% of GDP and imports were 63%. Services exports were particularly high at 20% of GDP, and services imports were 10%. Cambodia also attracted significant inward FDI, with inward FDI stocks reaching 93% of GDP and FDI inflows 54% of gross fixed capital formation. The garment industry features prominently in Cambodia's trade and FDI.

Malaysia has long been ahead of its peers in terms of the depth of its global connectedness, consistently ranking among the top 20 countries on this dimension of the index. In 2017, it ranked 15th. Additionally, Malaysia has the distinction of being the most populous country with a depth score in the top 25. Like Cambodia, Malaysia's outperformance on depth is driven primarily by its trade flows,

although the country surpassed expectations across all four pillars of the index. However, Malaysia's trade intensity has been on a long-term declining trend. In 2005, Malaysia exported goods worth 96% of its GDP, but this depth ratio fell all the way to 64% in 2016 before rebounding to 69% in 2017. Gains on the other pillars helped to offset Malaysia's shrinking—though still large—outperformance on the trade pillar.

Mozambique's outperformance is driven primarily by inward FDI and secondarily by trade. Its overall depth rank was 83rd. While Mozambique is still among the world's poorest countries, with a GDP per capita of less than $500 at market exchange rates, it has managed to attract a great deal of investment, ranking fifth worldwide on inward FDI stock depth and seventh on FDI inflows. Most of this investment has supported natural resource-based mega-projects. Mozambique also has unusually large services imports, ranking 13th on the depth of these flows.

Singapore is not only an outperformer on depth, but it also claims the top depth rank for all countries. It is also ranked first on trade depth and second on information depth. Well before pursuit of "global city" status became fashionable, Singapore began enacting policies to leverage global connectedness as a cornerstone of its economic development strategy.[16] Viet Nam's largest outperformance is on trade depth, but it features as a notable outperformer on capital and information depth as well. Viet Nam has become a serious competitor to China not only in textiles manufacturing, but also increasingly in high tech products.[17]

The remaining economies among the top 10 outperformers—the United Arab Emirates, Togo, the Netherlands, Hong Kong SAR (China), and Belgium exemplify a variety of other paths to surpassing expectations based on countries' structural characteristics. The United Arab Emirates has achieved high depth through a combination of exports and imports, as well as high immigration, which in turn, has contributed to large information flows. Togo is a strong outperformer on FDI depth, and has reasonably high trade depth as well. The Netherlands and Belgium are at the core of the world's most interconnected region, Europe, and in addition to being closely connected to larger countries in their neighborhood, they are also closely connected with each other and with Luxembourg.[18] Hong Kong, like Singapore, is a global city, and it has long served as a link between China and other parts of the world.

The 10 economies that most lagged depth estimates based on structural factors vary widely in terms of size, income, and geographic characteristics. They are, in ascending order, Macau SAR (China), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ethiopia, Timor-Leste, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Pakistan, Cameroon and Algeria. Many of these face unique challenges, such as international sanctions regimes applied to Iran and Sudan and political and economic instability in Iraq and Venezuela.

### Actual Breadth Versus Predictions Based on Country Characteristics

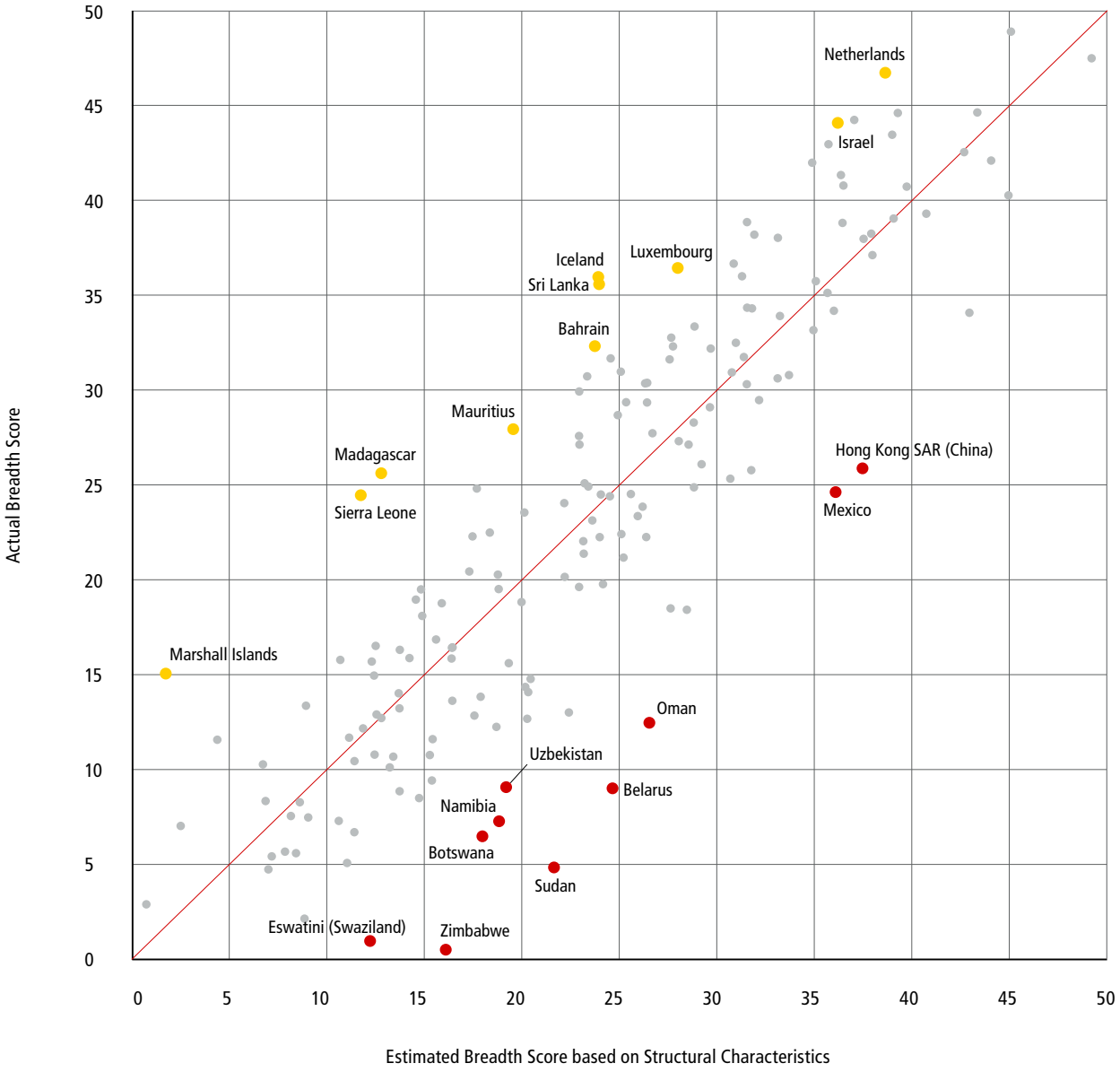
This section provides an analysis of breadth scores that parallels the previous section on depth. While there is no general prescription that higher breadth scores are better than lower, comparisons of countries' breadth relative to expectations based on structural factors are still useful. In cases where breadth is well below expectations, countries may be able to increase depth by broadening their networks of connections. On the other hand, when breadth is well above expectations, countries may be able to increase depth by taking greater advantage of natural bridges to specific other countries.

**Figure 2.6** plots countries' actual breadth scores (on the vertical axis) versus estimated breadth scores based on their structural characteristics (on the horizontal axis). The structural characteristics used to generate these estimates are the same as those used in the depth analysis (GDP per capita, population, remoteness, landlockedness, and linguistic commonality).[19] The countries where breadth exceeded expectations the most are Marshall Islands, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Iceland, Sri Lanka, Bahrain, Luxembourg, Mauritius, the Netherlands, and Israel.

The Marshall Islands, a tiny archipelago in the South Pacific, ranks 119th on breadth, but would be expected to rank even lower given its size and location. This is the country with the second-smallest population among those covered in this report (about 50,000 people), and it ranks 27th on remoteness from international markets. Its breadth exceeds expectations on the trade and people pillars of the index. The Marshall Islands imports extensively from major Asian exporters such as South Korea, China, Singapore, and Japan. Its exports are smaller, but they are spread across Asian, European, and North American destinations. The majority of emigrants from the Marshall Islands live in the United States, with which the country shares a Compact of Free Association.[20]

Madagascar is another island country with broader than expected international flows. Its breadth is much higher than that of Marshall Islands (ranking 72nd), but its expected

## FIGURE 2.6 // ACTUAL BREADTH SCORES VERSUS BREADTH SCORES ESTIMATED BASED ON STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS




Marshall Islands's international flows are broader than predicted by the widest margin, while Sudan's are narrower than predicted by the widest margin.

breadth is also higher due to its much larger population. Madagascar's higher than expected breadth is driven primarily by its trade flows and especially its exports. Despite its location off the east coast of Africa, Madagascar's top export destinations are France, the US, China, Germany, and Japan. Madagascar's closest ties overall are to France, of which Madagascar was a colony from 1894 to 1960 and which retains sovereignty over nearby Réunion and Mayotte.

Sierra Leone's greater than expected breadth is a recent phenomenon, appearing only since 2016. It was ranked 81st in 2017. A large increase in the country's trade breadth (especially imports) after the devastating outbreak of the Ebola virus there contributed to Sierra Leone's standing as the country where global connectedness increased the most from 2015 to 2017. In 2015, Sierra Leone's largest sources for imports were Senegal (23%), the United Kingdom (15%), the United Arab Emirates (12%), and China (12%). By 2017, China (the world's top exporter) ranked first (17%), followed by India (8%), Turkey (7%) and Belgium (6%).

## TABLE 2.1 // LARGEST CHANGES IN SCORES AND RANKS FROM 2015 TO 2017

**Largest Increases**

| Country | Score Change | Country | Rank Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sierra Leone | 13 | Sierra Leone | 53 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 9 | Egypt | 27 |
| Myanmar | 8 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 24 |
| Egypt | 7 | Guinea | 23 |
| Guinea | 6 | Myanmar | 23 |
| Bahrain | 6 | Nigeria | 19 |
| Estonia | 5 | Bahrain | 15 |
| Cyprus | 5 | Suriname | 13 |
| Yemen | 5 | Costa Rica | 11 |
| Nepal | 4 | Cyprus | 11 |

**Largest Decreases**

| Country | Score Change | Country | Rank Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oman | -7 | Uruguay | -25 |
| Uruguay | -7 | Oman | -24 |
| Niger | -6 | Angola | -21 |
| Angola | -5 | Gabon | -16 |
| Gabon | -5 | Malta | -15 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | -5 | Rwanda | -14 |
| Malta | -5 | Trinidad and Tobago | -14 |
| Panama | -5 | Macau SAR (China) | -13 |
| Kiribati | -4 | Namibia | -13 |
| Rwanda | -4 | Niger | -12 |

Iceland, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, and Bahrain, like the Marshall Islands and Madagascar, are island nations with diverse ties to proximate and distant countries. Luxembourg's breadth is elevated by its standing as a European financial center. The Netherlands has strong ties to all parts of Europe and a long history of global engagement, propelling it to third place worldwide on breadth. And Israel has ties mainly to Europe and the US rather than to its neighbors in the Middle East.

Turning to countries with narrower than expected flow patterns, the economies with the largest gaps between actual and predicted breadth are Sudan, Belarus, Zimbabwe, Oman, Hong Kong SAR (China), Namibia, Botswana, Mexico, Eswatini (Swaziland), and Uzbekistan. Several of these have a large neighbor that dominates their international flows: South Africa for Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, and Eswatini; Russia for Belarus and Uzbekistan; Mainland China for Hong Kong; and the United States for Mexico. Some have also been subjected to international sanctions that have affected their international flow patterns (Sudan, Belarus, and Zimbabwe).

### Changes in Country Level Connectedness, 2015–2017

Turning to how specific countries' levels of connectedness and ranks shifted from 2015 to 2017, 90 countries increased their absolute levels of connectedness while 79 saw their levels of connectedness decline. **Table 2.1** lists the countries with the largest increases and decreases in both their scores (which reflect changes in absolute levels of connectedness) and their ranks (reflecting changes in relative levels of connectedness).

The largest gains over the period from 2015 to 2017 in terms of absolute levels of connectedness (scores) were posted, in decreasing order, by Sierra Leone, Iran (Islamic

Republic of), Myanmar, Egypt, Guinea, Bahrain, Estonia, Cyprus, Yemen, and Nepal.

The top country, Sierra Leone, primarily gained on breadth. Between 2015 and 2017, Sierra Leone increased its breadth rank from 131st to 81st, primarily on the trade pillar. As discussed in the previous section, Sierra Leone's trade broadened significantly in the wake of the 2014-2016 Ebola outbreak. Sierra Leone also gained on some measures of the depth dimension, including merchandise and services exports as well as inward FDI stocks. This growth, contrasted with the country's declining GDP over this period, highlights how international connections can help moderate a domestic downturn.

By contrast, Iran's increase shows the dramatic effect of lifting international sanctions (the strongest of which were in place from 2010 through 2015), particularly on breadth. While Iran's overall depth rank remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 162nd and 167th, its breadth rank cratered from 73rd in 2010 to 117th in 2014. This decline was driven by the trade pillar. Since 2015, there have been increases in trade depth and breadth. US President Donald Trump's decision to reimpose sanctions, however, puts these gains at risk moving forward.

Myanmar's gains reflect the continuation of an upward trend that began when the country initiated a political reform process in 2011. Both depth and breadth have increased steadily over this period, lifting Myanmar's overall rank from 166th to 133rd. Since 2015, gains on breadth have been larger than on depth. Egypt's gains, on the other hand, reflect a rebound that has partially reversed a declining trend that prevailed since 2009. They were driven by depth across the trade, capital, and information pillars.

The countries with the largest absolute declines in global connectedness since 2015 were, starting with the largest decline, Oman, Uruguay, Niger, Angola, Gabon, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, Panama, Kiribati, and Rwanda.

Oman's fall was due primarily to declines in trade breadth as well as trade and capital depth, the latter particularly with respect to portfolio equity flows. Oman's trade patterns shifted in 2017 when Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and other neighboring countries cut their links with Qatar, prompting a large increase in exports from Oman to Qatar. Oman is officially neutral in the dispute.[21] Additionally, low oil prices weighed on Oman's economy during much of 2016 and 2017, affecting the country's trade and capital depth.

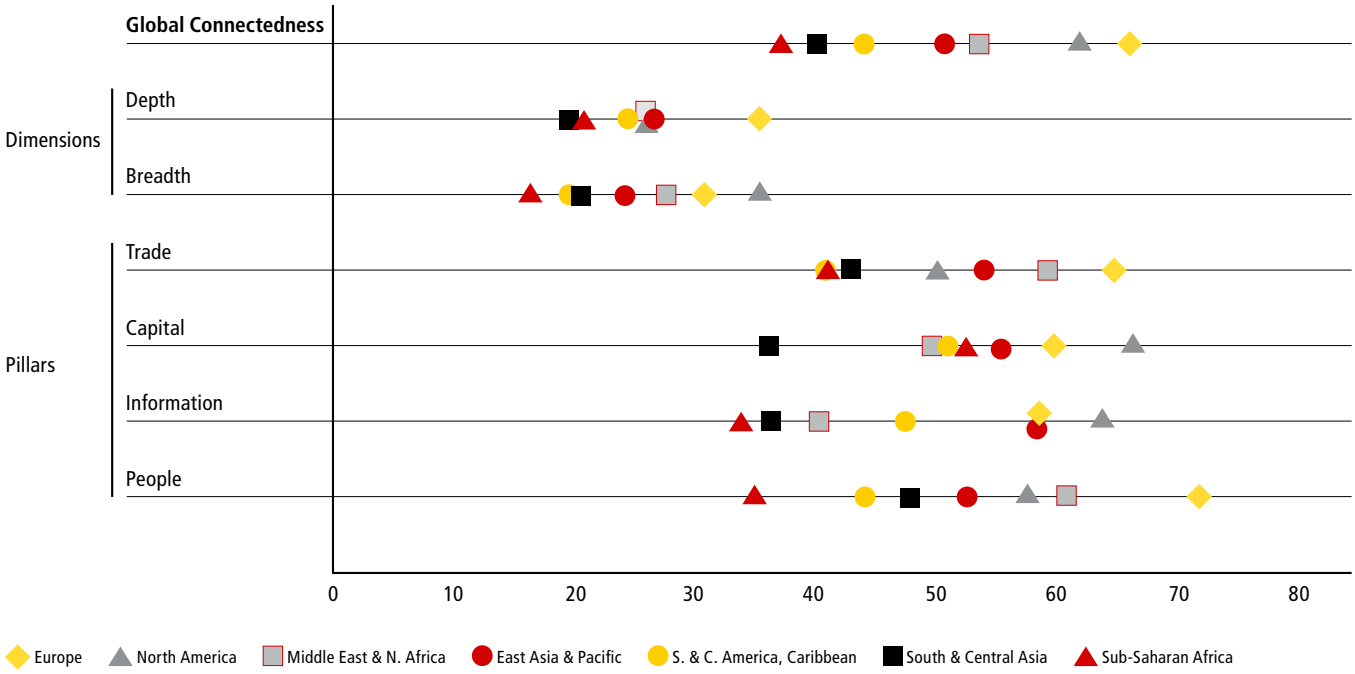
Uruguay's stark drop was mainly a result of a significant decline in the capital pillar. In 2017, its 3-year trailing average FDI inflows as well as portfolio equity inflows and outflows were all negative.[22] Poor macroeconomic conditions in the country's larger neighbors, Argentina and Brazil, depressed Uruguay's capital flows. Trade depth also declined, in part due to the developments on its capital pillar. According to the IMF, weak foreign investment inflows combined with weak government investment to reduce the country's imports.[23]

Niger's decline was also driven primarily by the depth dimension of the index, but it was centered mainly on trade and information flows rather than capital. Trade intensity fell across exports and imports of both goods and services, but the declines were much larger for imports than for exports. Niger's decline on the information pillar reflected a drop in international internet bandwidth per internet user, but this (fortunately) resulted from an increase in the proportion of the population using the internet rather than a decline in international internet bandwidth itself. In other words, the growth of internet users in the country outpaced the growth of the international bandwidth available to them. In addition, Niger's depth scores also declined on FDI inflows and outbound students, the latter due to both increased domestic enrollment and fewer students going abroad.

Turning to the world's largest economies, the United States's rank dropped one place from 29th in 2015 to 30th place in 2017. It is, of course, noteworthy that 2016 saw the election of President Donald Trump, but the rhetoric around a trade war did not reach a fever pitch until 2018, and thus these policy measures are not reflected. The world's largest economy earns its relatively high rank on the index by being second only to the United Kingdom in terms of breadth. It ranks only 120th on depth and fourth from last specifically on the depth of its trade flows. The US's large size only partly explains its low rank on depth. Its international flows are even smaller than one would predict based on its structural characteristics.

China's global connectedness rank also declined one place, from 60th in 2015 to 61st in 2017, reflecting modest declines in depth on the trade pillar and breadth on the capital pillar. The trade pillar trend is a result of China's continued rebalancing away from export-led growth that was discussed in Chapter 1. On the capital pillar, the breadth of China's inward FDI flows and outward portfolio equity stocks declined, but the meaning of this shift is difficult to discern because of the high proportion of China's capital

FIGURE 2.7 //
## REGIONAL AVERAGE SCORES, 2017




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

flows routed through Hong Kong and offshore financial centers. Offsetting China's falling ranks on the trade and capital pillars was a large increase in the country's rank on the information pillar due to rising internet bandwidth per internet user and the growth of international phone calls via internet-based applications.

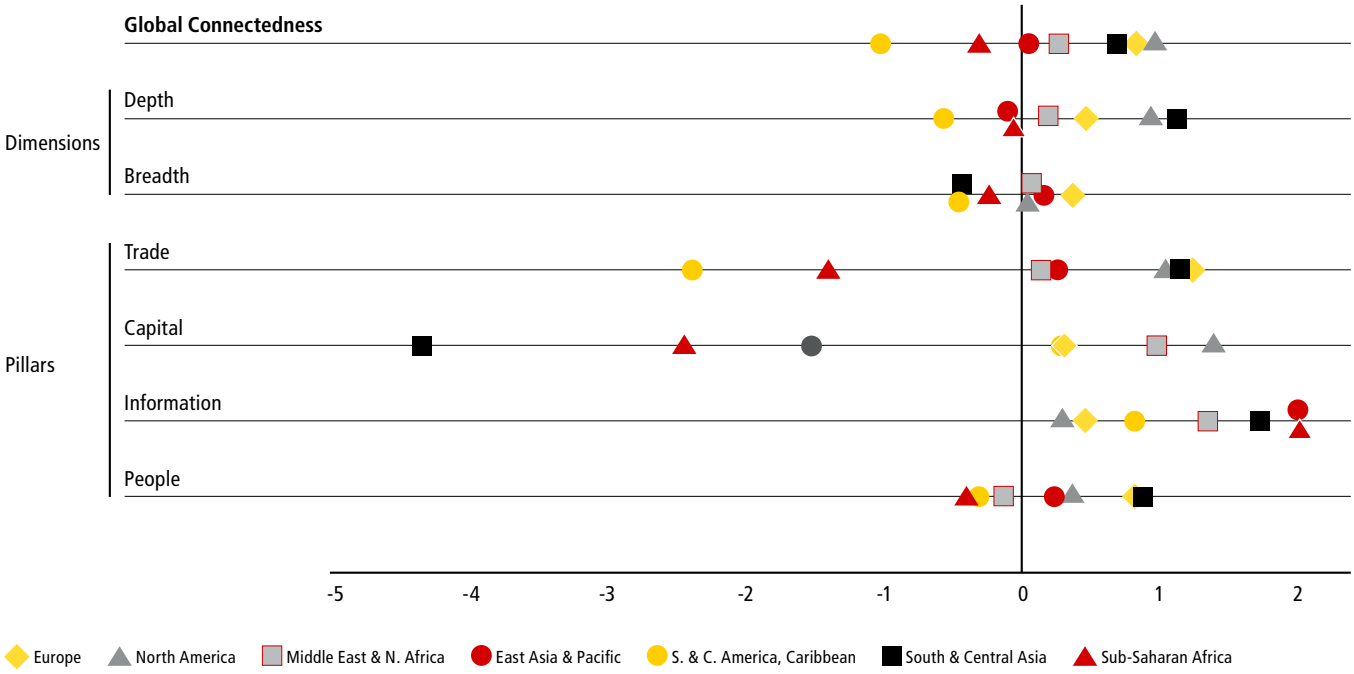
Japan's overall global connectedness rank fell by two places, from 40th in 2015 to 42nd in 2017. Japan's connectedness had risen fairly dramatically from 2009 to 2015 due to rising depth on the trade, capital, and information pillars and rising breadth on the trade pillar. Since 2015, however, information pillar depth has continued to increase while the other pillars have stabilized or declined.

The largest European economies tend to have both high depth and breadth, owing to the high level of market integration within Europe, particularly among European Union (EU) and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members. Germany's rank fell one place from ninth in 2015 to 10th in 2017, although its score (reflecting its absolute level of connectedness) remained stable. Increases in trade, information, and people pillar depth offset a decline in capital pillar depth, while Germany's breadth declined modestly, primarily based on information flows. In spite of ongoing Brexit negotiations, the United Kingdom's overall rank increased from 11th in 2015 to ninth in 2017. This rise reflected gains on depth, where it rose from 86th to 80th place, while the UK's breadth rank remained unchanged in first place. France's rank rose from 17th to 15th due to gains on the depth dimension of the index.

Rounding out the discussion of the largest emerging economies, India, Brazil, and Russia have all maintained fairly stable levels of connectedness from 2015 to 2017. India's score remained flat as its rank declined from 72rd to 74th. Declines on the capital and trade pillars were partially offset by gains on the information pillar. Brazil's overall connectedness score dropped slightly as its rank declined from 55th to 58th. This reflects a slight fall after what had been a steady rising trend for Brazil since 2009. Russia's connectedness has increased modestly since 2015 with gains on both depth and breadth raising the country's rank from 57th to 54th.

This section was able to highlight only a small number of countries because there are too many for each to be covered. The next section attempts to achieve comprehensiveness by aggregating countries into a relatively small number (seven) of regions. For additional details on individual countries, refer to the country profiles in Part II.

FIGURE 2.8 //
## REGIONAL AVERAGE CHANGES IN SCORES FROM 2015 TO 2017




Between 2015 and 2017, North American countries averaged the largest increases in overall connectedness, followed by countries in Europe and South & Central Asia.

### Regional Differences in Global Connectedness

As described in **Chapter 1**, international interactions are dampened by geographic distance as well as other types of cross-country differences. The majority of international activity, therefore, takes place within rather than between roughly continent-sized regions, boosting the value of region-level analysis of global connectedness. This section begins by introducing a set of comparisons among regions, and then delves into discussion of connectedness patterns in each of the world's regions. For a list of countries in each region, refer to **Table B.5** in **Appendix B**.[24]

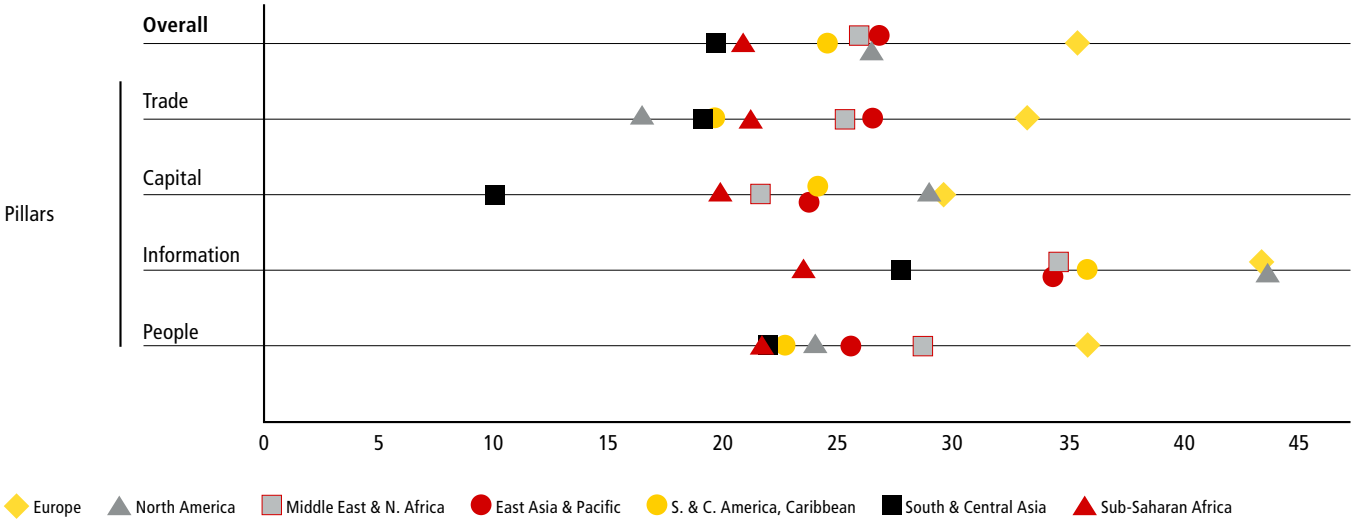
**Figure 2.7** displays average global connectedness, depth, breadth, and pillar scores for countries in each region. Note that this analysis is based on simple averages of scores across the countries in each of the regions, so these comparisons across regions reflect, more precisely, comparisons among average countries within regions.

In terms of overall global connectedness, countries in Europe average the highest levels of connectedness followed by those in North America. Middle East & North Africa and East Asia & Pacific rank third and fourth, at some distance behind the leading regions. All of these regions lie above the world average. South & Central America & the Caribbean, South & Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa lie below the world average. Consistent with patterns described in the first section of this chapter, wealthier regions average higher levels of global connectedness than poorer ones. Countries in the four most connected regions average five times the GDP per capita of countries in the three least connected regions.

This overall ranking of regions' levels of connectedness is robust to several alternative ways of comparing regions. Using weighted averages, so that regions' results reflect more the connectedness of large countries within them, there are no changes to the ranking. And removing the smoothing effects of the normalization we use at the country level to more closely approximate a regional equivalent to the global analysis in Chapter 1, the ranks again remain unchanged except that South & Central Asia falls very slightly behind Sub-Saharan Africa to last place. Thus, there are clearly three clusters of regions: Europe and North America in the lead, Middle East & North Africa and East Asia & Pacific in the middle, and South & Central America & the Caribbean, South & Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa bringing up the rear.

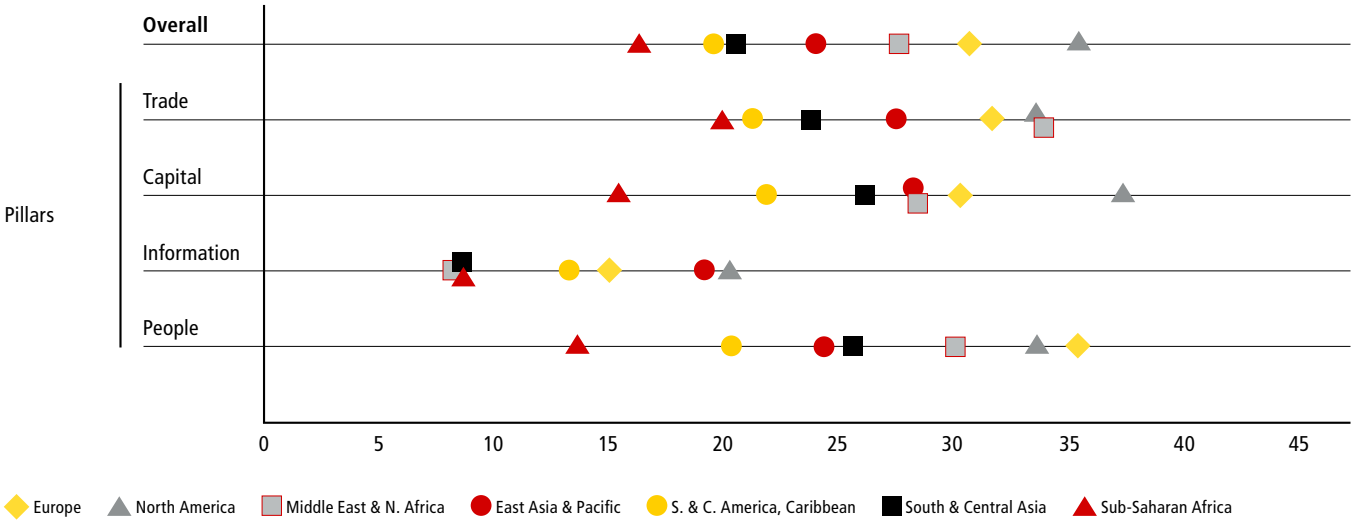
**Figure 2.8** shows the average changes in scores from 2015 to 2017 for each of the regions. Countries in North America, Europe, and South & Central Asia averaged the largest

FIGURE 2.9 //
## REGIONAL AVERAGE DEPTH SCORES BY PILLAR, 2017




European countries lead on depth, both overall and on all of the pillars except information, where North America has a narrow lead.

FIGURE 2.10 //
## REGIONAL AVERAGE BREADTH SCORES BY PILLAR, 2017

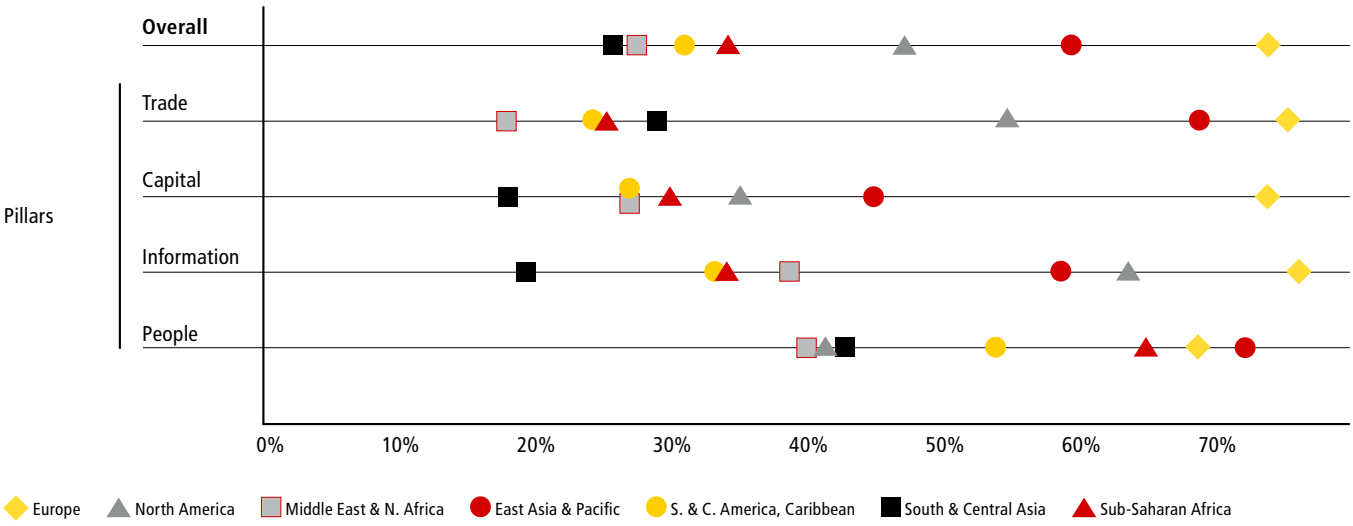



North America leads on breadth overall, as well as on the capital and information pillars. The Middle East & North Africa leads by a narrow margin on trade breadth, whereas Europe leads on people breadth.

increases in connectedness, while countries in the Middle East & North Africa and East Asia & Pacific averaged smaller increases. The two regions where countries, on average, had declining levels of connectedness are Sub-Saharan Africa and South & Central America & the Caribbean. Consistent with the relative volatility of the pillars, the dispersion of changes was greatest for capital and trade flows. All regions averaged increases on the information pillar, while most regions recorded only small changes on the people pillar.

To understand more clearly what global connectedness means to different regions, it is useful to compare regions' average depth and breadth scores, as shown in **Figures 2.9 and 2.10**. While country-level depth and breadth are not closely correlated, the relationship between the two is stronger at the regional level, since regional averages smooth

FIGURE 2.11 //
## REGIONAL AVERAGE INTRA-REGIONAL SHARE OF FLOWS BY PILLAR, 2017




The proportion of international flows taking place within regions varies widely. On average, more than 70% of European countries' flows are with other countries in Europe, but just one-quarter of South & Central Asian countries' flows stay within their region.

over differences between large and small countries.[25] Europe leads in terms of overall depth, and ranks second in terms of breadth. North America leads in overall breadth, but ranks third in terms of depth (very slightly behind East Asia & the Pacific). Similarly, the bottom three regions on depth are also the bottom three regions in terms of breadth, albeit in a different order.

The region-level similarity between depth and breadth ranks, however, does not extend to the individual pillars of the index. While Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa are near the top and bottom, respectively, across the pillars, other regions' ranks vary widely. North America is a prime example: it appears at the very bottom on trade depth, but second only to the Middle East & North Africa on trade breadth. By contrast, it is the leader for both depth and breadth on the information pillar.

**Figure 2.11** compares the average proportions of countries' international flows taking place within their own regions. While the high proportion of intra-regional flows globally has already been noted, this is far from uniform across regions. Consider, for example, the contrast on the trade pillar between Europe and Middle East & North Africa. Across European countries, the average intra-regional share of trade flows is 75% whereas the same metric averages only 18% in the Middle East & North Africa.[26] In Europe, international activity primarily involves interactions with neighbors, whereas in the Middle East & North Africa, distant countries loom much larger.

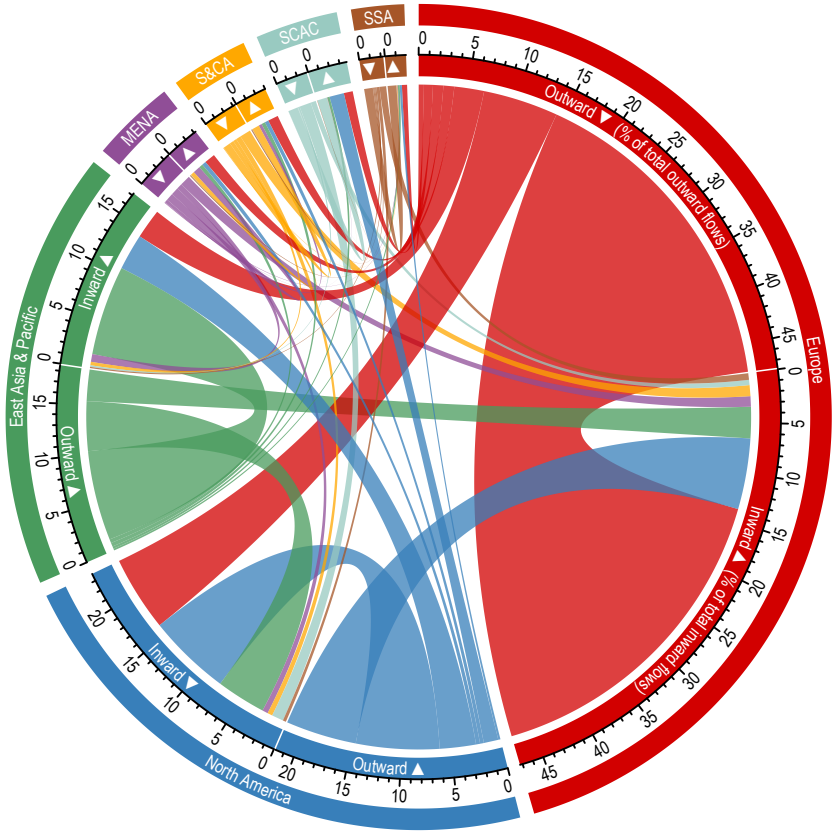
Relating depth and regionalization (Figures 2.9 and 2.11) helps to underscore the point from Chapter 1 that regionalization serves primarily to support rather than to substitute for globalization. The same regions often lead (and lag) across both figures.[27] Intra-regional integration takes advantage of the many types of cultural, administrative/political, geographic, and economic ("CAGE") proximity and similarity among neighboring countries that can ease international interactions.[28]

**Figure 2.12** traces the total intra-regional and inter-regional flows of each region to provide a high-level summary of global flow patterns and how they have shifted over time. It was constructed based on all of the trade, capital, information, and people flows included in the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index, combined using the weights reported in Table 3.6 in Chapter 3. In 2001, about 70% of all of the international flows covered involved European or North American countries as origins or as destinations. By 2017, those proportions were down to about 60%. Nonetheless, they remain well above those regions' shares of world GDP (53%, down from 65%) and population (16%, down from 18%).[29]

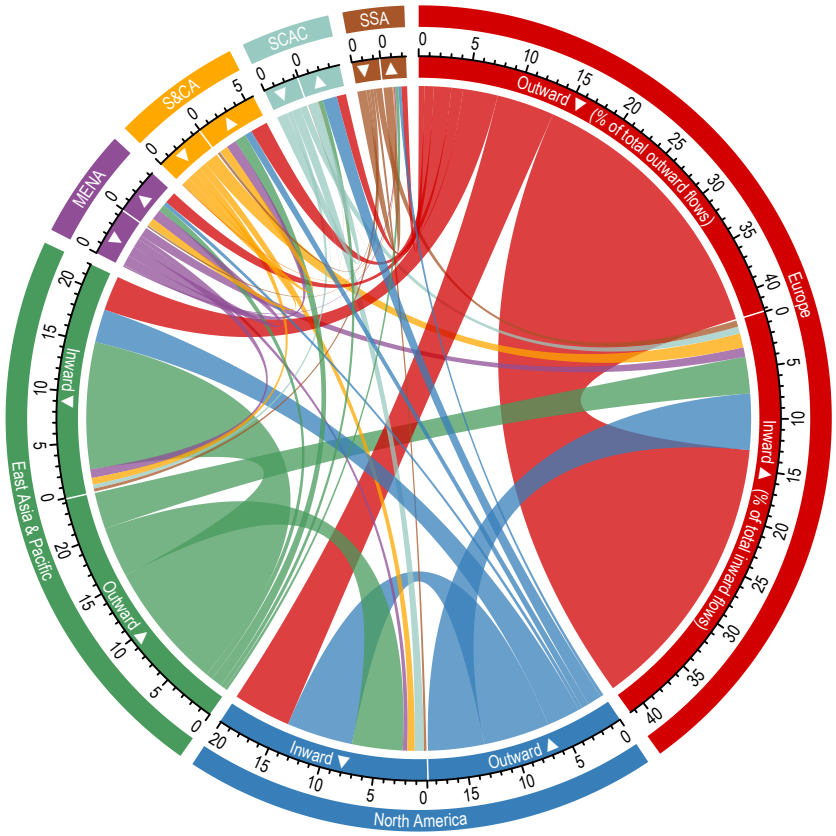
Consistent with the preceding discussion about regionalization, the largest flows shown on Figure 2.12 are intra-regional. Despite Europe's falling share of global flows, a full 28% of all international flows worldwide still took place between European countries in 2017 (as compared to 34% in 2001). The second largest set of flows was also

FIGURE 2.12 //
## AGGREGATE GLOBAL FLOWS BY REGION, 2001 VS 2017

**2001**




**2017**




MENA = Middle East & North Africa S&CA = South & Central Asia SCAC = South & Central America & Caribbean SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa

intra-regional, the 13% of global flows that were internal to East Asia & Pacific in 2017 (up from 9% in 2001).

Europe's flows to and from other regions also stand out prominently in Figure 2.12. Flows with Europe are larger than both intra-regional flows and flows involving any other region for North America, South & Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East & North Africa. For East Asia & Pacific, flows with Europe rank third, after intraregional flows and those to and from North America. For South & Central America & the Caribbean, North America is the top partner region followed by Europe.

**Figure 2.13** disaggregates the data depicted in Figure 2.12 to the country level. The seven maps within this figure incorporate intra-regional and inter-regional flows, both inward and outward, to provide a composite picture of each region's international connections. Countries are resized in proportion to their aggregate flows with other countries in each region.[30] Additionally, Figure 2.13 lists the individual countries that are most connected to each region, which we will discuss in the region-by-region summaries of connectedness patterns that follow next.

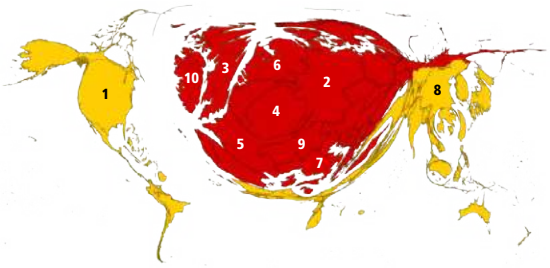
*Europe*

Europe is the world's most globally connected region, reflecting both its structural characteristics (many wealthy countries in close proximity) as well as decades of policy initiatives aimed at promoting integration via the European Union (EU) and its predecessors. Europe leads specifically on the depth dimension and on the trade and people pillars. On depth, Europe ranks first on trade, capital, and people flows and just slightly behind top-ranked North America on information flows. On breadth, Europe leads on people flows, ranks second on capital, and places third on trade and information.

Europe's strength across the four pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index is supported by the pillars' close correspondence to core principles of the EU. Three pillars (trade, capital, and people) are addressed directly by the EU's "four freedoms," specifically free movement of goods, capital, services, and people.[31] The remaining pillar, information, is included in the EU's Copenhagen Criteria for accession to the Union, based on which "the EU makes press freedom one of the main criteria for accession."[32] Pending EU legislation curbing data localization policies should also support Europe's standing on the information pillar.

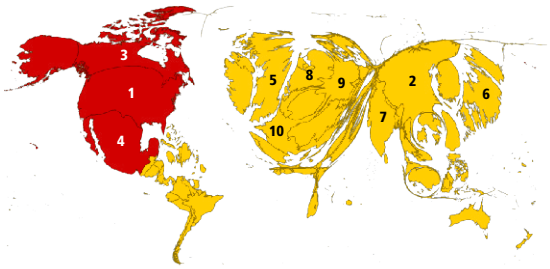
## FIGURE 2.13 //
## AGGREGATE FLOW MAPS BY REGION, 2017

### EUROPE



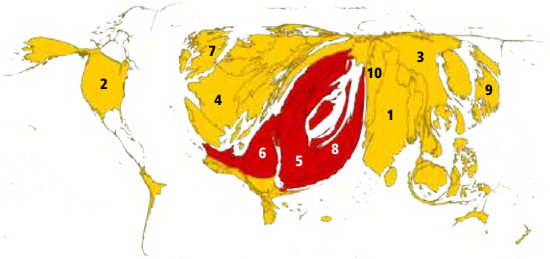

1. United States (11%)
2. *Germany (10%)*
3. *United Kingdom (7%)*
4. *Luxembourg (6%)*
5. *France (6%)*
6. *Netherlands (5%)*
7. *Italy (3%)*
8. China (3%)
9. *Switzerland (3%)*
10. *Ireland (3%)*

### NORTH AMERICA



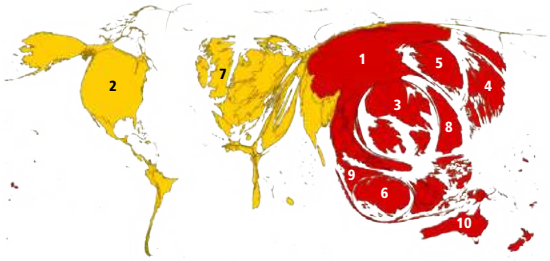

1. *United States (17%)*
2. China (9%)
3. *Canada (9%)*
4. *Mexico (7%)*
5. United Kingdom (7%)
6. Japan (5%)
7. India (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Germany (3%)
10. France (3%)

### MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA



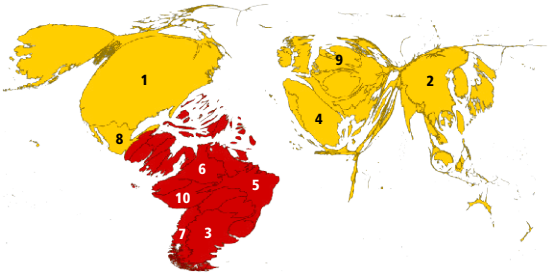

1. India (10%)
2. United States (8%)
3. China (6%)
4. France (6%)
5. *Saudi Arabia (5%)*
6. *Egypt (4%)*
7. United Kingdom (3%)
8. *United Arab Emirates (3%)*
9. Japan (3%)
10. Pakistan (3%)

### EAST ASIA & PACIFIC



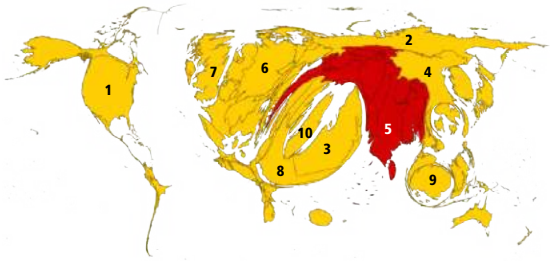

1. *China (17%)*
2. United States (14%)
3. *Hong Kong SAR (China) (8%)*
4. *Japan (6%)*
5. *Korea (Republic of) (4%)*
6. *Singapore (4%)*
7. United Kingdom (3%)
8. *Taiwan (China) (3%)*
9. *Malaysia (3%)*
10. *Australia (3%)*

### SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA, CARIBBEAN



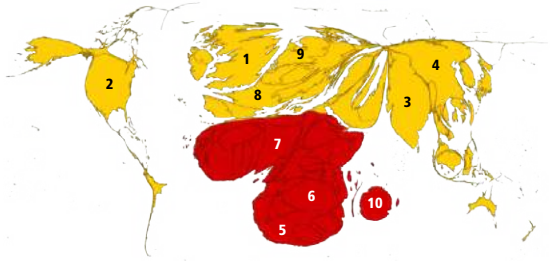

1. United States (32%)
2. China (7%)
3. *Argentina (5%)*
4. Spain (5%)
5. *Brazil (4%)*
6. *Colombia (3%)*
7. *Chile (2%)*
8. Mexico (2%)
9. Netherlands (2%)
10. *Peru (2%)*

### SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA




1. United States (10%)
2. Russian Federation (8%)
3. United Arab Emirates (7%)
4. China (5%)
5. *India (5%)*
6. Germany (5%)
7. United Kingdom (5%)
8. Saudi Arabia (4%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. Qatar (2%)

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA




1. United Kingdom (8%)
2. United States (8%)
3. India (7%)
4. China (7%)
5. *South Africa (5%)*
6. *Zimbabwe (3%)*
7. *Nigeria (3%)*
8. France (3%)
9. Netherlands (2%)
10. *Mauritius (2%)*

These maps were constructed using the same method as the country profile maps in Part II, described on page 84. Regions' component-level flow distributions across partner countries were aggregated using both the component weights reported in Table 3.6 and regions' shares of global flows on each of the components. Thus, each map depicts a region's top origins and destinations for international flows based on the types of flows for which that region is particularly active.

The average level of global connectedness across European countries increased from 2015 to 2017, as did European countries' scores on both the depth and the breadth dimensions. However, the contentious negotiations between the UK and EU member states on a post-Brexit relationship and Euroscepticism more generally raise concern about the future of regional integration as a driver of global connectedness in Europe.[33] In this context, it is worth remembering that since Europe has the highest proportion of intra-regional flows (more than 70% for the average European country), this is the region with the most at risk from a potential unwinding of regional integration.

The regionalization of Europe's international activity is also illustrated in Figure 2.13. Europe appears far larger on its flow map than it does on a normal one because of the region's large intra-regional flows. The United States, however, also stands out as Europe's single largest partner country with 11% of the region's total flows. Among non-European countries, China comes next with 3%, but it still ranks only 8th, between Italy and Switzerland. Among European countries, Luxembourg's fourth place rank with 6% of the region's flows is particularly striking, since Luxembourg's contributes less than 0.5% of the region's GDP. Its share of Europe's flows is elevated by the high proportion of the region's international investments routed through Luxembourg.

*North America*

North America holds the second place ranking in overall global connectedness, leading on breadth and ranking third on depth. This region (defined here as the United States, Canada, and Mexico) achieves its top breadth rank by combining large intra-regional flows with strong ties to Europe and Asia. Outside of North America itself, the region's largest partner countries are China (with 9% of the region's flows), the UK (7%), and Japan (5%). Recall that countries with larger populations tend to have higher breadth scores and lower depth scores. The United States, Mexico, and Canada rank third, 10th, and 38th globally in terms of the sizes of their populations.

At the pillar level, North America leads on capital and information, and ranks third on people and fourth on trade. This region ranks last, however, on trade pillar depth. North America's trade depth has risen steadily since 2009, but it is still well below that of the next-lowest region (South & Central Asia). The deal reached in September 2018 on a revised regional trade agreement, the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), reduces the

uncertainty about future trading arrangements within this region. However, trade disputes between the United States and other major economies, especially China, continue to cloud the future of this region's trade flows.

North America recorded the largest average increase in global connectedness from 2015 to 2017. Its gains were driven by the depth dimension of the index and were strongest on the capital and trade pillars. While North America is the top-ranked region on information flows, countries in this region averaged the smallest increase on the information pillar.

Just under half of North American countries' international flows, on average, take place within the region, placing North America in third place on this metric, behind Europe and East Asia & Pacific. Canada and Mexico have lessened somewhat the regionalization of their international flows in recent years, reducing modestly their focus on the United States. Both have signed trade agreements with the European Union, and both are part of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Mexico's level of regionalization has fallen from a peak of 76% in 2004 to its current level of 62%, while Canada's declined from 67% in 2001 to a low of 59% in 2009 before rising back to 61%.[34] The United States, by contrast, has a much broader distribution of international flows, with just one-quarter being intraregional—and this proportion has remained fairly steady since 2001.

*Middle East & North Africa*

Middle East & North Africa ranks third on overall connectedness, placing fourth on depth and third on breadth. At the pillar level, this region has its strongest ties on the trade and people pillars, ranking second on both. The region's standing on both of those pillars is elevated by the rankings of the wealthy hydrocarbon exporters near the Persian Gulf, countries that employ large contingents of foreign workers. In the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Qatar, the majority of the populations were born abroad.

Unlike the other regions discussed so far, the Middle East & North Africa has low intra-regional flows across all four pillars. While Arabic is an official (and widely spoken) language in most of this region's countries,[35] economic, geographic, and political factors have favored stronger ties to countries outside of the region.

The oil-rich gulf countries naturally trade intensively with the largest markets for their commodity exports, and most of their foreign workers come from South Asia,

strengthening their ties to that region. India is the region's top ranked partner, with 10% of its total flows. The countries near the Mediterranean have plentiful opportunities for exchange with Europe, which is a much larger market. France is the region's largest partner in Europe. Additionally, the diplomatic dispute between Qatar and its neighbors has dealt a setback to integration among members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.[36]

*East Asia & Pacific*

East Asia & Pacific has the fourth highest level of overall global connectedness, ranks second on depth, and fourth on breadth. This region's high depth rank is driven by the trade pillar, on which its depth is second only to Europe's. East Asia & Pacific's relatively high trade intensity reflects the export-oriented development strategies pursued by many of its countries and the associated growth of multi-country supply chains across this region. Exports from East Asia & Pacific contain a higher proportion of foreign value-added than those from any other region.[37]

Countries in East Asia & Pacific average the second highest intra-regional share of their international flows. Nearly 60% of the region's flows are with other countries in the region.[38] Outside of the region itself, the United States is East Asia & Pacific's largest partner country, with 14% of its total flows. Among European countries, the region's top partner is the United Kingdom, with 3% of total flows.

The East Asia & Pacific region is at the center of several integration initiatives. In 2016, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)[39] agreed to a Master Plan on Connectivity 2025 that puts forward a set of goals to strengthen integration between its member states.[40] Among those goals are improving logistics, harmonizing regulations, reducing non-tariff barriers, and improving mobility of people throughout the bloc. Meanwhile, seven of the 11 countries in the CPTPP are in East Asia and Pacific. And the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) would include all of the region's major economies as well as India.[41] If successful, the RCEP would be the world's largest trade bloc.

*South & Central America & the Caribbean*

South & Central America & the Caribbean ranks third from last overall and on depth, and second to last on breadth. Only about one-third of its international flows are within the region, in spite of strong historical and linguistic ties as well as multiple regional integration initiatives.

In terms of pillar scores, South & Central America & the Caribbean is tied for last on trade with Sub-Saharan Africa, second to last on people, third to last on capital, in the middle on information.

This region's combination of low breadth scores and low intra-regional integration reflects a pattern where many countries connect primarily with specific countries outside of the region. Countries in the northern part of this region, especially those in Central America and the Caribbean, tend to have a very large proportion of their international flows taking place with the United States. Nearly one-third of this region's flows are to or from the United States. China is the second largest partner country, with 7% of total flows. Spain, which shares a common language with most of this region due to its colonial history, is the region's largest partner in Europe, with 5% of its flows.

South & Central America & the Caribbean also stands out as the region where countries averaged the largest declines in connectedness scores from 2015 to 2017. The region ranks last on this basis with respect to both depth and breadth, and is the only region where countries averaged significant declines in depth. Most of these declines took place on the trade pillar, although the region also averaged a small decline on the people pillar. These declines were partially offset by modest increases on the capital pillar and larger gains on the information pillar.

*South & Central Asia*

South & Central Asia ranks second from last overall, last on depth and third from last on breadth. At the pillar level, this region ranks third from last on trade and people, second from last on information, and last on capital. South & Central Asia also ranks last on the proportion of its international flows that take place within the region. Intra-regional integration in this part of the world is constrained by the animosity between two of its largest economies, India and Pakistan.

This region's top partner country is the United States (with 10% of South & Central Asia's total flows), but Russia ranks a close second with 8%. Ties across the Persian Gulf also feature prominently, with the United Arab Emirates ranking third (7%). Among European countries, this region is most connected to Germany (5%) and the United Kingdom (5%). Germany's high share reflects its links to Turkey (especially migration and telephone calls), while the UK's results mainly from ties to India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

A bright spot in this region's results is the growth in its connectedness from 2015 to 2017. It ranked third on this basis, just behind the leaders, North America and Europe. Even more encouraging from an economic development standpoint was that South & Central Asia averaged the largest increases on the depth dimension of the index. Given this region's low level of intra-regional integration, its decline on the breadth dimension is not concerning. At the pillar level, strong gains on the trade, information, and people pillars were partially offset by a large decline on the capital pillar.

*Sub-Saharan Africa*

Finally, Sub-Saharan Africa ranks last overall and on breadth, and ahead of only South & Central Asia on depth. Its highest rank is on the capital pillar, where it placed in the middle. Across the other three pillars, this region ranked last. Given this standing, it is particularly concerning that Sub-Saharan Africa is one of only two regions where the average country's level of connectedness declined from 2015 to 2017. Declines in this region took place mainly on the capital and trade pillars. In contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa averaged the largest gains on the information pillar.

With that said, there are reasons for optimism. The African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), signed by 44 countries in March 2018, holds the potential to boost the continent's global connectedness, especially as additional countries continue to join the agreement. According to a study by the UN Economic Commission for Africa, full implementation of the AfCFTA could double intra-African trade.[42]

While Sub-Saharan Africa averages a relatively low level of intra-regional integration, it ranks third on the intra-regional proportion of its people flows. On average, nearly two-thirds of emigrants from countries in this region have moved to other countries within the region. With more than half of all of the world's population growth through 2050 projected to take place in this region, Sub-Saharan Africa will exert a large influence on the long-run future of the people pillar of the index.

Sub-Saharan Africa's largest partner countries are the United Kingdom and the United States (each with 8% of the region's total flows). Asia's largest economies, China and India, follow next. While India outranks China (7.3% versus 6.5%) on Sub-Saharan Africa's map in Figure 2.13, India's share is elevated by investment stocks routed via Mauritius, a significant portion of which originated in India itself.[43] Excluding Mauritius, China's share rises to 6.8% while India's falls to 4.5%.

# HOW TO USE THE COUNTRY-LEVEL RESULTS

This chapter has compared the global connectedness of countries and regions around the world. The world's most connected countries are the Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, Belgium, and the United Arab Emirates. The least connected countries are Sudan, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Kiribati, and Yemen. The countries with the largest increases in their global connectedness scores from 2015 to 2017 are Sierra Leone, Iran, Myanmar, Egypt, and Guinea.

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

Those structural factors, however, influence but do not strictly determine countries' levels and patterns of connectedness. This chapter also compared countries' actual depth and breadth scores to predictions based on their structural characteristics. Depth is of particular interest in this context, since higher depth has been associated with faster economic growth. The countries with the largest "outperformance" on depth are Cambodia, Malaysia, Mozambique, Singapore, and Viet Nam. Interestingly, four of these five countries are located in Southeast Asia.

Europe is the top-ranked region in terms of overall global connectedness and also leads on the trade and people pillars. North America is the second most connected region, ranks first on the capital and information pillars, and is also the region with the largest increase in connectedness scores from 2015 to 2017.

Country rankings such as those presented in this chapter naturally and appropriately draw attention to relative comparisons among countries—celebrating the "winners" and raising questions for the countries toward the bottom of the ranking tables. However, the real power of the DHL Global Connectedness Index lies in its utility for business and public policy analysis. Companies and countries can use it to identify and pursue opportunities while prudently managing risks.

Business executives can use the country-level results of the DHL Global Connectedness Index as inputs to prioritize international markets, investment destinations, and sourcing locations, as follows:

- *Identify What Types of Connectedness Matter Most for Your Company:* Start by thinking through what kinds of connectedness matter most in your industry, and then identify what is most relevant for your company in light of the strategy it is pursuing. If you are planning to source manufactured products for global markets, look at the depth and breadth of merchandise exports. If you are thinking of investing in the media sector, look at inward FDI and information flows. And so on.
- *Compare Depth Scores and Trends:* For doing business across borders, countries with deeper connectedness generally present lower barriers to entry, easing your access to the market. However, such countries also welcome your rivals, implying a greater need to worry about tough competition. And countries that have relatively lower scores but are rising quickly in the rankings can also be particularly attractive.
- *Compare Breadth Scores and Trends:* Countries with high scores on depth but low scores on breadth are connected only to a narrow set of partner countries. Depending on where you are coming from, think carefully about whether to enter these countries directly or via one of their key trading partners. Countries that lead in terms of both depth and breadth are often good candidates to serve as regional hubs.

- *Account for Distance Effects and Company Capabilities:* Keep in mind that the relative ease or difficulty with which you can access foreign countries depends not only on their connectedness, but also on how far or different they are from your home base or other countries where you are comfortable operating, as well as your company's capabilities to bridge such distances.
- *Perform Competitive Analysis:* Review the connectedness profile of your company's home country and compare it to the profiles of your major competitors' home bases. What do such patterns imply about the relative strengths and weaknesses that each company inherits from its national context? Do they suggest strengths to exploit or weaknesses to remedy?

Public policymakers can use the material in this report to identify and prioritize opportunities to capture greater benefits from global connectedness. More specifically:

- *Benchmark Levels of Connectedness:* Compare your country's scores to those for other countries that you feel represent an appropriate reference group. Typically, it is useful to compare levels of connectedness versus neighbors, countries with similar levels of economic development, countries of a similar size in terms of GDP or population, and countries that you otherwise deem to be important partners or rivals.
- *Analyze Your Country's Connectedness Trends:* Track your country's scores over time to see if it is becoming more or less connected. Remember that scores reflect absolute levels of connectedness, while ranks reflect levels of connectedness in comparison to other countries.
- *Compare Scores Across Flows, Dimensions, and Directions:* Across the 12 components of the index, their depth and breadth, and their inward and outward directions, no country ranks even in the top half across every aspect of connectedness covered in this report. Relative comparisons both within and among countries can help identify areas to target for improving connectedness.
- *Benchmark Policy Enablers of Connectedness:* Each country profile in Part II of this report provides data on a set of policy metrics that may help countries deepen their global connectedness. Benchmarking scores on these measures can help identify policy initiatives that merit further study. An even wider range of policy measures are discussed in Chapter 5 of the 2011 edition of this report.
- *Understand Structural Enablers and Barriers to Connectedness:* Some factors that influence connectedness are beyond a country's direct control. A large landlocked country faces very different challenges in terms of fostering connectedness than a small country built around a port on a major shipping lane. Structural drivers and barriers, listed in the country profiles, provide useful perspective to inform cross-country comparisons and can help guide policy customization.

Finally, while global connectedness creates opportunities for companies and countries, risks due to the policy threats discussed in Chapter 1 are high on the agenda of decision-makers. The country-level content in this report can also serve as a helpful input for risk assessment and contingency planning.

Even as higher depth scores are associated with faster growth, more deeply connected countries can suffer greater harm if barriers to international flows are raised. Depth metrics, therefore, can help inform assessments of how countries may be affected by policy

threats. Such assessments should be conducted with respect to specific types of flows rather than overall depth to avoid mistaking, for example, a country with a high level of immigration as one where rising trade barriers would pose a large threat.

Breadth analysis is also an essential input to risk assessment. As we saw in Chapter 1, most countries maintain strong connections to only a small number of partner countries. Threats affecting a country itself or one of its major partners are much more salient than those affecting less closely connected countries. With this in mind, we introduce in Part II of this report new country profile maps that identify each country's top partners considering all of the flows on the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index.[44]

It is also important to recall from Chapter 1 that managers and the public tend to believe that the world is much more globalized than it really is. As a result, fear often flies across borders much faster than real business fundamentals warrant. Associated swings in market sentiment can themselves threaten firms and economies, but they also create opportunities. Amid heightened uncertainty about the future of globalization, a clear understanding of countries' present levels and patterns of international flows becomes even more valuable.

## 2. HOW GLOBALIZED ARE INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES AND REGIONS?

# NOTES

**1** The term "countries" is used throughout this report to refer to all of the countries and territories in the index, regardless of their political status. The Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions (SARs) of the People's Republic of China, as well as Taiwan (China), are treated as separate economic areas from Mainland China. China, throughout this report, refers to Mainland China. This treatment reflects the way data on these areas are covered in our primary data sources, i.e. with data for Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan reported separately from Mainland China in light of their maintenance of distinct economic systems and economic statistics, separate customs areas, separate immigration controls, etc. These territories were deemed important to include in the index due to the sizes of their economies: Taiwan ranks 22nd globally on GDP in US Dollars at market exchange rates (between Argentina and Sweden), Hong Kong ranks 34th (between South Africa and the Malaysia), and Macau ranks 84th (between Croatia and Tanzania).

**2** In this edition, all countries that meet the data availability requirements described in Chapter 3 are included, bringing 32 new countries into the index. Meanwhile, three countries that were included in the 2016 edition (Burundi, Republic of the Congo, and Guyana) are not included in this edition because of insufficient recent data.

**3** The current IMF country classifications are reported at https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2018/01/weodata/weoselagr.aspx.

**4** These estimates are based on the regression reported in Column 1 of Table B.4 in Appendix B. Data sources for countries' structural factors are reported in Table B.3, also in Appendix B.

**5** Three of the bottom ten are small island countries, which also face special connectivity challenges. Note that while landlockedness was not significant in Column 2 of the regression reported in Table B.4, it was significant with a negative sign in an alternate specification in which the dependent variable was in log form.

**6** Based on the World Bank's income classifications, which are reported at http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups.

**7** The region classifications employed here are shown in Table B.5 in Appendix B and discussed in the final section of this chapter.

**8** Among countries on the African continent itself, South Africa holds the highest rank (56th).

**9** If we control statistically for whether countries are "small island developing states," we also find that linguistic commonality is positively and significantly associated with depth.

**10** With respect to merchandise exports, larger countries have greater breadth than smaller countries in terms of both destinations and industries, a regularity that is documented and rationalized theoretically in Pankaj Ghemawat and Morten Olsen, "Country Size and Export Breadth," Unpublished Working Paper, IESE Business School, 2016.

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

**12** The regression model employed here is reported in the fourth column of Table B.4 in Appendix B. In this model, the impact of the size of countries' economies is decomposed into GDP per capita and population rather than simply GDP itself because of the different magnitudes of the effects associated with these factors.

**13** This relationship was analyzed in Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2011.* The sense that higher depth scores are economically beneficial is reinforced by the fact that the design of the index has sought to exclude international interactions that are generally viewed as harmful rather than beneficial on a global net basis. For additional discussion of this topic, refer to Chapter 3. Furthermore, most studies using other measures of globalization have also found a positive relationship between globalization and economic growth. See, for example, Niklas Potrafke, "The Evidence on Globalization," The World Economy, Volume 8 Issue 3, 2015.

**14** Pankaj Ghemawat, *World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It* (Harvard Business Review Press, 2011) reviews how traditional models underestimate the benefits of deeper global connectedness, and then devotes seven chapters to addressing concerns about potential harms associated with globalization.

**15** For more on these countries, see Pankaj Ghemawat and Phillip Bastian, "Southeast Asia's globalization outperformers," *Nikkei Asian Review,* March 29, 2017.

**16** The 2016 DHL Global Connectedness Report featured a ranking of global cities both as "hotspots" and "giants," and Singapore ranked first on both measures. In 1972, less than seven years after Singapore's independence and almost two decades before Saskia Sassen inserted the term "global city" into the academic discourse, Singapore's first foreign minister, S. Rajaratnam, gave a speech titled "Singapore as a Global City." Singapore went on to implement a multi-pronged approach to globalization tying together industry-specific strategies, infrastructure development, promotion of inward foreign direct investment, and so on.

**17** For an extended case study on how Viet Nam leveraged deepening international integration to grow from ranking as the second poorest country in the world in 1989 up to middle-income status, see Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2012.*

**18** For a case study on the Netherlands' global connectedness, see Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2012.*

**19** For details, refer to the sixth column of Table B.4 in Appendix B.

**20** The United States captured the Marshall Islands from Japan during World War II and administered the islands from 1944 to 1986. The two countries are currently linked by a Compact of Free Association that provides for extensive defense cooperation, regular financial flows from the US to the Marshall Islands, and rights for Marshallese citizens to live and work in the US (and for Americans to live and work in the Marshall Islands).

**21** Jonathan Schanzer and Varsha Koduvayu, "Kuwait and Oman Are Stuck in Arab No Man's Land," *Foreign Policy,* June 14, 2018.

**22** Negative capital flows imply that divestments of existing holdings exceeded new investments. Portfolio equity inflows did turn positive on

an annual basis in 2017, but recall that we use 3-year averages on capital flows to smooth out year-to-year volatility.

**23** International Monetary Fund, "Uruguay: 2017 Article IV Consultation," IMF Country Report No. 18/23, January 2018.

**24** We developed these classifications for the DHL Global Connectedness Index based on the World Bank's regions, with the most significant adjustment being our grouping of Central Asia together with South Asia, whereas the World Bank groups Central Asia together with Europe. In an analysis relating regional boundaries to patterns of international interactions, the DHL Global Connectedness Index regions outperformed five other region classification schemes. See Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman, "Geographic Distance and Regionalization," Chapter 10 in Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization,* Cambridge University Press, 2016.

**25** The correlation coefficient between countries' depth and breadth scores in 2017 was only 0.19, whereas for regions, it was 0.67.

**26** Again, recall that these are simple averages across countries, which can differ from levels of regionalization measured on a flow-weighted basis. These results do, however, reflect the weights applied to the trade pillar's components as reported in Chapter 3.

**27** The correlation coefficient between countries' depth scores and intra-regional shares of flows in 2017 was 0.43, and it was 0.85 using regional averages. This very high region-level correlation was driven primarily by the capital and information pillars. The correlation was somewhat weaker on the trade pillar and much weaker on the people pillar.

**28** These categories correspond to those in the CAGE Distance Framework, which was introduced in Pankaj Ghemawat, "Distance Still Matters: The Hard Reality of Global Expansion," *Harvard Business Review,* September 2001. For a detailed discussion of the phenomenon of regionalization and how it relates to CAGE Distance, refer to Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman, "Geographic Distance and Regionalization," Chapter 10 in Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization*, Cambridge University Press, 2016. Note that while the prosperous North American region might initially seem like an exception to this pattern with its moderate level of regionalization, that largely reflects how this region is composed of only three countries among which one (the United States) is disproportionately large (87% of the region's GDP). Those characteristics naturally reduce the intra-regional share of this region's international flows.

**29** While this analysis is based on the breadth dimension of the index, it fits with the results from the discussion of the depth dimension in Chapter 1 that advanced economies are far more deeply globalized than emerging economies.

**30** Regions' component-level flow distributions across partner countries were aggregated using both the component weights reported in Table 3.6 and regions' shares of global flows on each of the components. Thus, each map depicts a region's top origins and destinations for international flows based on the types of flows for which that region is particularly active.

**31** Note that the "four freedoms" also apply beyond the EU to the other member countries of the European Economic Area (EEA): Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway.

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

**33** While parties opposing European integration have made gains in several countries, there are also some indications of countervailing trends in public opinion. An April 2018 Eurobarometer poll recorded the highest level of support for the EU since 1983. See http://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/files/be-heard/eurobarometer/2018/eurobarometer-2018-democracy-on-the-move/report/en-one-year-before-2019-eurobarometer-report.pdf.

**34** The intra-regional percentages reported in this paragraph, like those in Figure 2.11, reflect weighted averages across components using only the weights reported in Table 3.6. They do not incorporate the additional weighting based on countries' shares of global flows used in the maps in the country profiles in Part II and in Figure 2.13. Because of this distinction, the intra-regional shares of countries' international flows reported here do not equal the sums across the countries in the same region on the country profile maps.

**35** Israel is also included in this region, although its economy is much more closely tied to Europe and North America.

**36** Countries in the Middle East & North Africa have also entered into a variety of broader trade agreements. All of the countries of North Africa are involved in the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA). Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon have trade agreements with the European Union; Israel, Jordan, Oman, Morocco and Bahrain have trade agreements with the United States.

**37** On an export-weighted basis, 29% of the value of exports from East Asia & Pacific countries came from a country other than the one that recorded the exports, slightly above Europe's 28% and well above the third-ranked region, South and Central Asia (21%). On a simple average basis, however, Europe ranks first with 32% relative to East Asia & Pacific's 29%, due to the higher proportion of small countries in Europe. These calculations are based on 2014 data from OECD's Trade in Value Added (TiVA) Nowcast Estimates.

**38** In addition to the effects of regional supply chains already discussed, this is also due in part to the fact that the region so large. For example, while only 26% of South & Central Asia's flows were intra-regional in 2017, the average distance traversed by that region's flows was 4,280 km. By contrast, 59% of East Asia & the Pacific's flows were intra-regional, but the average distance traversed was 6,392 km.

**39** Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

**40** See https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Master-Plan-on-ASEAN-Connectivity-20251.pdf.

**41** The RCEP is currently being negotiated between the ASEAN countries, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

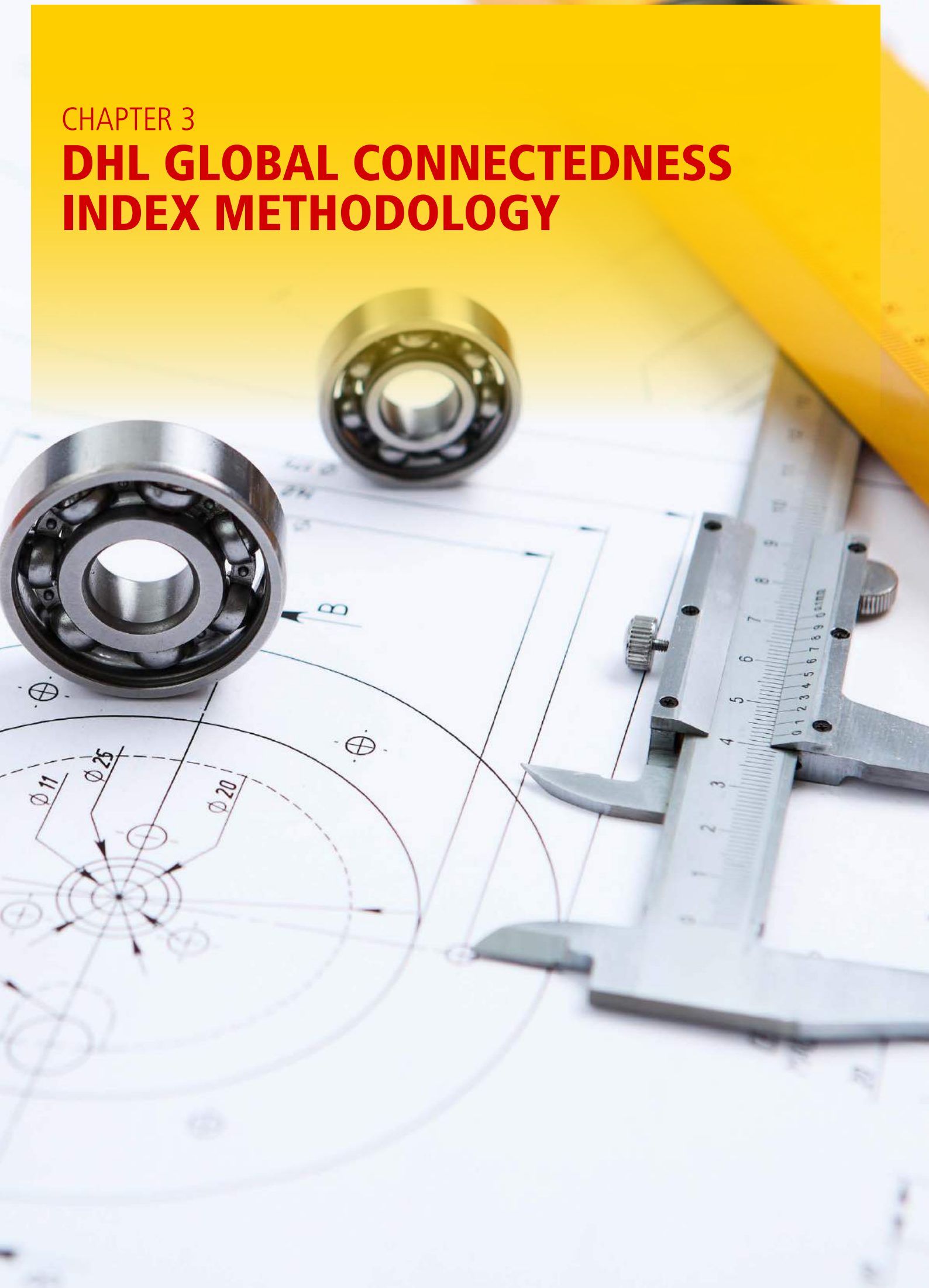
**42** United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, "The whole continent will benefit from African Continental Free Trade Area," July 30, 2018, available online at https://www.uneca.org/stories/whole-continent-will-benefit-african-continental-free-trade-area.

**43** The "Mauritius Route" for Indian investments has been motivated by tax benefits, but these advantages were reduced in 2016. See Amy Kazmin and Simon Mundy, "India closes tax loophole with Mauritius," *Financial Times,* May 11, 2016.

**44** Country profile maps in prior editions of this report showed only merchandise exports.

CHAPTER 3

# DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX METHODOLOGY



**This chapter explains how the DHL Global Connectedness Index was constructed and describes the rationale for key methodological decisions.[1] For a list of data sources employed and additional technical notes, please refer to Appendix B.**

**This explanation proceeds in five parts. First, it describes the selection of a set of specific aspects of the broad phenomenon of global connectedness that are covered in the index. Second, it defines quantitative metrics for the measurement of each of these aspects of connectedness. Third, it identifies gaps in the availability of the data required to calculate those metrics, and discusses how such gaps were addressed. Fourth, it describes how these diverse metrics were made comparable before they were combined into the index ("normalization"). Fifth, it explains the aggregation and weighting mechanisms via which the metrics were finally combined into the index. Throughout this chapter, the example of the Netherlands (the top ranked country on the 2018 DHL Global Connectedness Index) will be used to illustrate the calculations that were performed to generate the index.**

**The methodology used to calculate the 2018 DHL Global Connectedness Index remains largely the same as in previous editions of the index. Where methodological changes have been introduced in this edition, such adjustments and the rationales for them are described in the sections that follow. The data used to compute the index have been completely updated both to extend the results up to 2017 as well as to incorporate revised source data for prior years.**

**1. Selecting Aspects of Connectedness to Measure**

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

For the purpose of constructing the DHL Global Connectedness Index, the starting point is the following definition of global connectedness: Global Connectedness Refers to the *depth* and *breadth* of a country's integration with the rest of the world, as manifested by its participation in international flows of *products and services, capital, information, and people*.

As this definition implies, connectedness is measured here based on actual flows that take place between and among countries. Depending on relevant time frames and data availability, some flows are measured directly in the current year while others are measured based on stocks cumulated from prior year flows. The focus on actual flows is motivated by the sense that, while connectivity or the technical potential for connectedness has improved a great deal thanks to changes in transportation and communications technologies, actual levels of flows significantly lag that potential. This focus also allows the index to be generated based on hard data, which makes it ideal for dispelling myths about globalization ("globaloney").[2]

Furthermore, by focusing the index itself on actual flows, enablers of connectedness (such as the political variables covering tariffs, embassies, and so on, included in other globalization indexes) may be analyzed separately in relation to the index (since they are not mixed into the index along with the actual flows). This is intended to make the index more useful for policymakers seeking insight into how to foster the aspects of connectedness that they deem most constructive for their countries, a topic that was examined at some length in Chapters 4 and 5 of the 2011 edition and Chapter 4 of the 2012 edition of this report.

The definition of global connectedness used here also identifies four specific categories of flows that are covered as the

## TABLE 3.1 // PILLARS AND COMPONENTS

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

*In this edition of the index, we have added to our telephone calls depth ratios rough estimates of call minutes between users of internet-based calling applications (Skype, WeChat, WhatsApp, etc.). In prior editions, calls placed via such applications were only included if they were terminated on fixed or mobile phones. To facilitate this adjustment, we have changed from separately reporting outbound and inbound telephone calls depth to simply reporting overall telephone calls depth (i.e. without directionality). For consistency, we now also report telephone calls breadth without directionality (even though calls between users of internet-based calling applications could not be incorporated into the breadth analysis at this time due to data limitations). We are comfortable removing directionality from the telephone calls component of the index because the actual exchange of information on a telephone call does not depend on which party placed the call. In this sense, phone calls are different from all other variables for which we continue to report directional results. The distinction between inbound and outbound calls is, for example, less relevant than the distinction between exports and imports or between emigrants and immigrants.

four pillars of the index. These are: trade flows (products and services), investment flows (capital), information flows, and people flows. While the selection of these categories of flows was ultimately a subjective choice, they seem to encompass broadly the aspects of international connectedness that have maximum relevance for business people, policymakers, and ordinary citizens concerned with the impact of globalization on their life opportunities.[3]

Within these four pillars, individual types of flows are the component building blocks from which the index is built. These were selected via an extensive search for data on actual flows corresponding to each of the four pillars, followed by the choice of a small set of flows within each based on their importance to the overall phenomenon of connectedness as well as the availability of data on which they could be measured. The 12 components that were ultimately selected across the four pillars are shown in **Table 3.1**.

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

The second departure from the standard focus on flows is the inclusion of international internet bandwidth, which is used as a proxy for international internet traffic because of the lack of sufficient data on the latter.[4]

Additionally, some aspects of connectedness were excluded due to normative considerations. Because the index has been designed to help countries identify and pursue opportunities to capture more of the potential benefits of connectedness, flows that are generally viewed as primarily harmful (especially on a net global basis) are not covered in the index.[5] For example, an index focused on harms might include international transmission of diseases and cross-border environmental pollution, but these are not covered here.[6]

Somewhat more controversially, the coverage of capital flows in this index focuses on equity capital, and excludes all forms of cross-border debt except debt that is part of foreign direct investment. This reflects research indicating the more favorable impact of international equity investment (especially foreign direct investment but also portfolio equity) relative to debt investment. The financial crisis that began in 2007-08 provided an illustration of some of the risks associated with high levels of international indebtedness.

### 2. Defining Metrics

Having identified the set of component flows based on which to measure global connectedness, the next step is to identify appropriate metrics for each of these flows. Building on our definition of global connectedness, these metrics should capture each flow's depth as well as its breadth. Consider each of these aspects in turn.

TABLE 3.2 //
## DEPTH METRICS BY COMPONENT

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

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

For the merchandise trade component, depth is measured by comparing the value of each country's merchandise exports and imports to its GDP, yielding the metrics merchandise exports and merchandise imports as percent of GDP. Thus, in 2017, the Netherlands' merchandise exports were 79% of its GDP and merchandise imports 70%.

A comparison of the Netherlands versus the United States illustrates the importance of scaling depth metrics based on the size of each country's national economy. US exports were more than twice as large as the Netherlands' exports in 2017, but the US economy was roughly 23 times larger. Thus, even though the United States was a much larger exporter, the Netherlands was far more connected than the United States internationally with respect to merchandise exports, as reflected by its exports as percent of GDP ratio of 79% versus only 8% for the United States. As tends to be the case, the vast majority of economic activity in a large country such as the US takes place within the country's borders, whereas smaller countries tend to have a much higher proportion of their business activity involving foreign buyers or sellers.

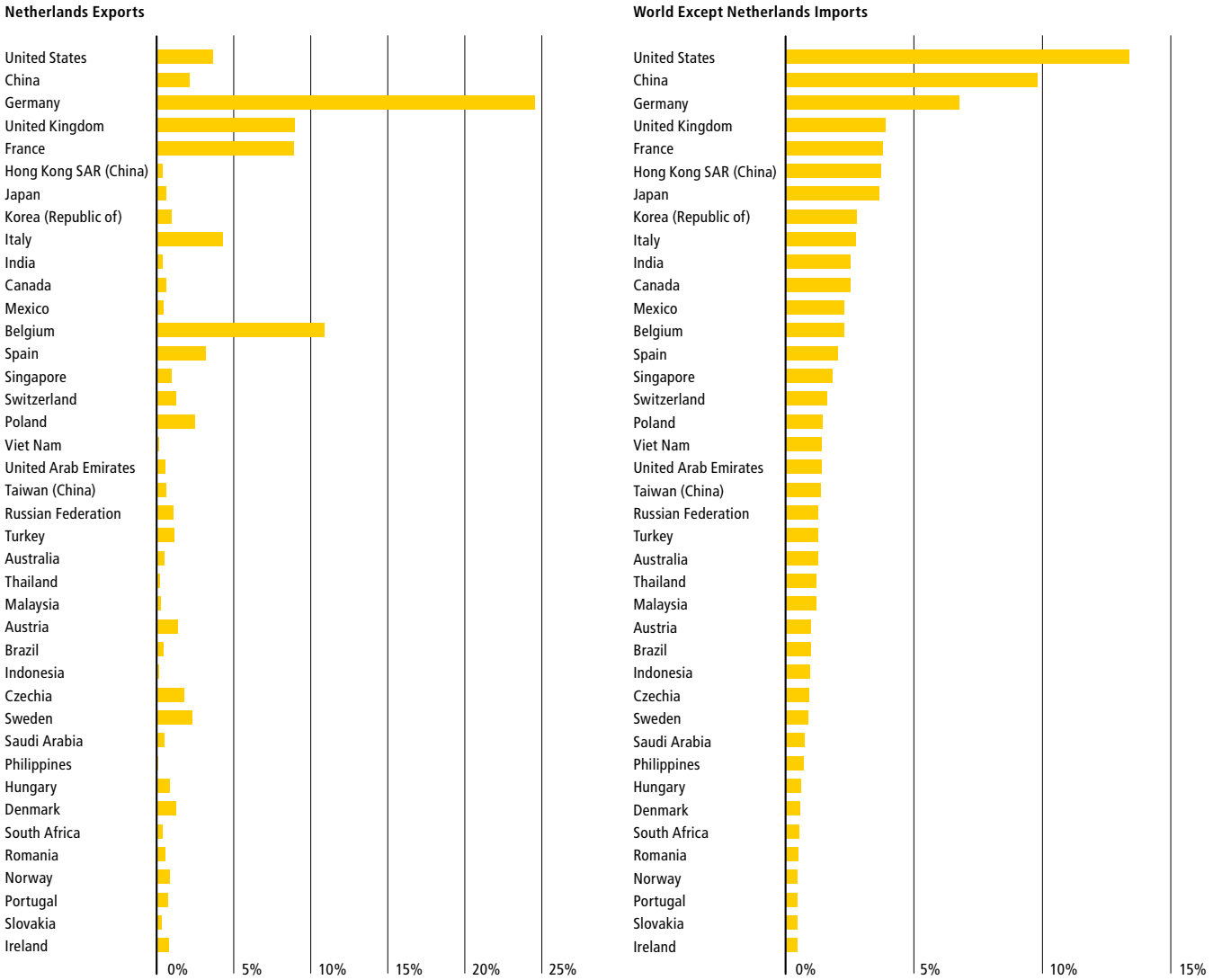
To implement these depth metrics, a relevant measure of a country's domestic economy must be selected as the basis of comparison for each type of international flow. Such measures are identified in **Table 3.2**, which also provides additional details about the flow metrics used for assessing depth.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows are compared with gross fixed capital formation (GFCF). This measure is a more precise match for FDI flows than GDP, allowing the metric to characterize the percentage of a country's fixed capital investment that takes place across versus within international borders.[7] For portfolio equity flows and stocks, stock market capitalization is used as the domestic comparison, as a large proportion of portfolio equity investment takes place on public stock markets.

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

Information and people flows are measured on a per-capita basis. Total population is used across all of these metrics except international internet bandwidth (where internet users is a more precise match) and international university students (where total tertiary education enrollment is the best match).

## FIGURE 3.1 // COUNTRY MERCHANDISE EXPORTS VERSUS REST OF WORLD IMPORTS (%)
TOP 40 IMPORTING COUNTRIES ONLY

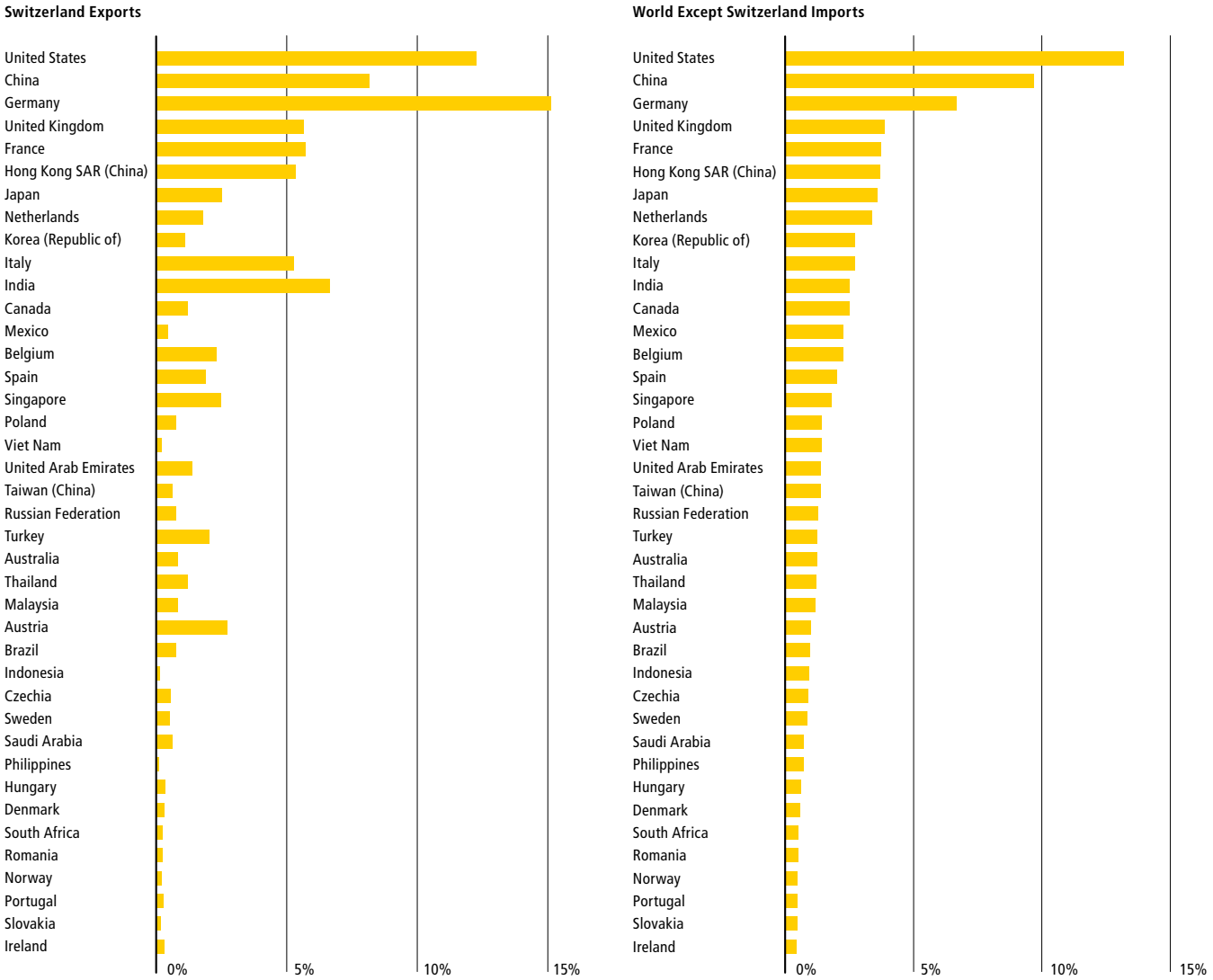



For the measurement of the depth of services trade, only commercial services are included; government services are excluded.

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

To elaborate how this metric works, compare the breadth of the Netherlands' merchandise exports versus those of Switzerland and Eswatini (Swaziland). The Netherlands ranks 39th globally on this metric, and Switzerland and Eswatini are the top and bottom ranked countries on this metric respectively. **Figure 3.1** juxtaposes each of these countries' distributions of merchandise exports by destination against the distribution of the rest of the world's merchandise imports. To make the charts easier to read, only the top 40 importers are shown in each pair. Notice how Switzerland's exports most closely resemble world imports, the Netherlands' bear moderately close resemblance, and Eswatini's bear almost no resemblance at all (85% of Eswatini's exports go to just one country, South Africa). Thus, Switzerland's exports have the highest breadth, the Netherlands' are fairly close behind, and Eswatini's have very low breadth.

## FIGURE 3.1 // COUNTRY MERCHANDISE EXPORTS VERSUS REST OF WORLD IMPORTS (%)
TOP 40 IMPORTING COUNTRIES ONLY (CONTINUED)



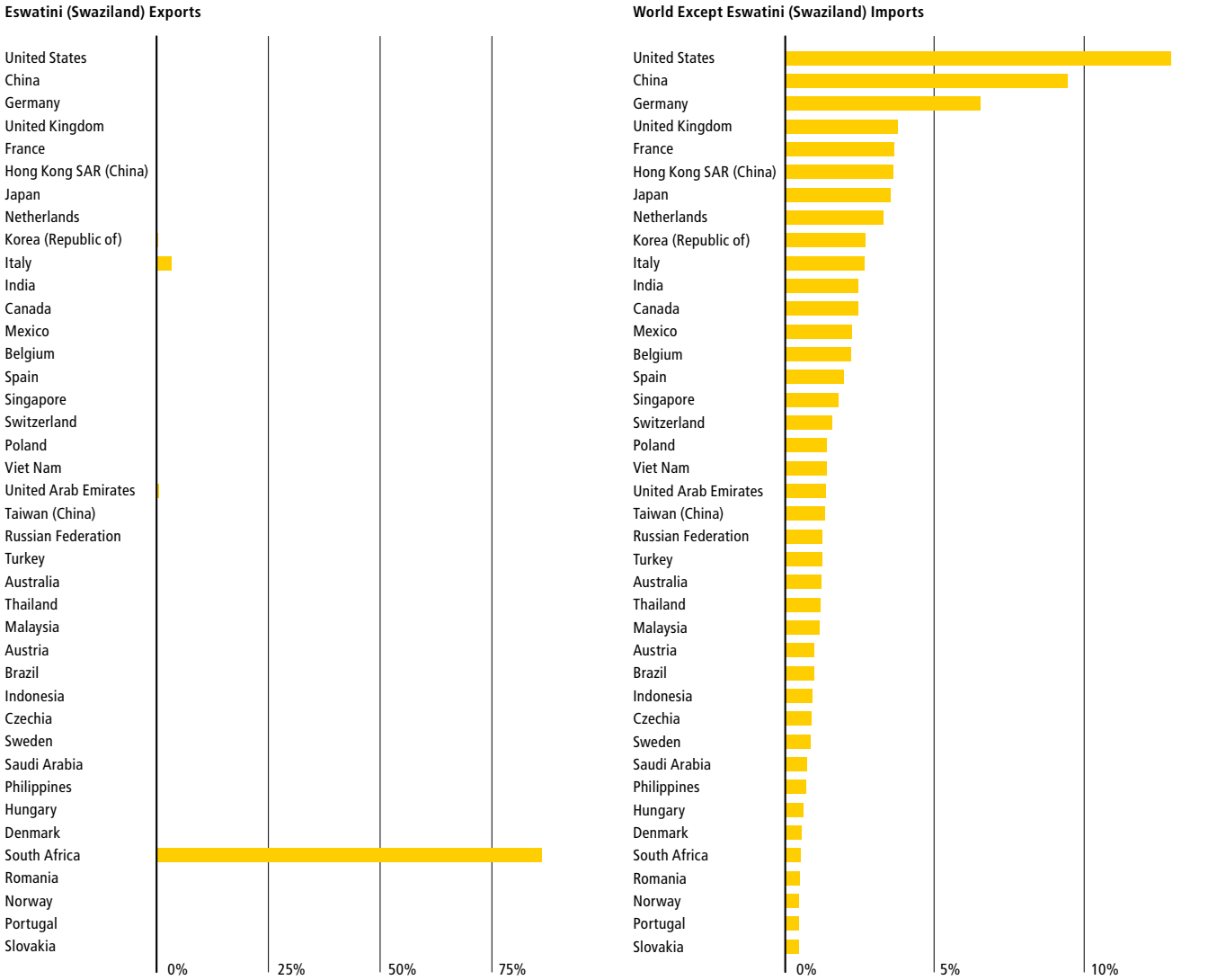

To convert the graphical pattern exhibited on these charts into a numerical metric, the absolute value of the difference between each bar on the right and left charts in each set (exports minus world except focal country imports) is computed, and then these values are summed vertically across all of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

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

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

In this edition of the index, we have refined how we construct the global distributions of opposite direction flows

## FIGURE 3.1 // COUNTRY MERCHANDISE EXPORTS VERSUS REST OF WORLD IMPORTS (%)
TOP 40 IMPORTING COUNTRIES ONLY (CONTINUED)




used in breadth calculations in order to better handle gaps and inconsistencies in the reported data. In prior editions of the index, we have used sums across partner country data for the flow direction being analyzed to calculate the implied global distributions (e.g. sums across export destinations to calculate the implied global distribution of imports). An alternative method is to use the reported totals of flows in the opposite direction (e.g. the values reported by the importing countries). Since both types of data can be incomplete, neither method alone results in an ideal comparison. Therefore, in this edition, we combine both methods. We rely primarily on directly reported world totals for opposite direction flows, but in cases where those are not available, we employ sums across partner countries to add in implied opposite direction flows.[8]

### 3. Addressing Data Gaps

Given the very large data requirements of an analysis such as the DHL Global Connectedness Index (more than 3 million data points were used to produce the index over a 17-year period), there are many cases where the targeted data are unavailable. Data availability constraints are especially severe for breadth and for smaller and less developed countries. Therefore, five methods are employed to generate the index in spite of missing data: exclusion of some components from the breadth analysis, incorporation of data from alternative sources, filling gaps via interpolation and repetition, checking breadth data to ensure adequate coverage across partner countries, and adoption of minimum data availability thresholds to determine whether scores generated based on partial data are reportable.

TABLE 3.3 //
## BREADTH COVERAGE BY COMPONENT

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

First, it is not possible to cover all of the same component flows in breadth as in depth, because for many countries data are only available on the total magnitude of the flows in question, not how they are distributed by origin and destination. Therefore, some components that are included in depth are excluded from breadth, as shown in **Table 3.3**.

Second, we incorporate data from alternative sources to improve the coverage of the index across countries, components, and years. Whereas prior editions of the index relied almost exclusively on a single data source for each component metric, we now incorporate multiple sources, wherever it is useful to do so. The primary motivation for the introduction of this enhancement was the lack of a single data source for FDI flows breadth that would provide adequate coverage across countries and years for this edition of the index.[9]

For the depth dimension of the index, we designate a primary source for each metric, as shown in Appendix B, Table B.1. If that source is not available, a secondary source (also listed in the same appendix table) is used. For the breadth dimension, when multiple data sources are available for a given component, we choose sources to employ on a country-by-country basis. We start by identifying sources with adequate coverage across partner countries (as described later in this section) in the most recent year. If more than one source is available in the most recent year, we select the one with the longest available time series, and that source is used in all available years. Then, if other sources are available for years that are not covered by the selected source, they are prioritized based on how similar their values are to those in the selected source, as measured by median ratios across data points available in both sources.

We have also expanded the breadth data employed in this edition of the index by filling gaps with "mirror data." Where data for a particular flow are not reported by a given country, the flows in the opposite direction, as reported by the partner countries, are used in the breadth calculation, subject to the requirement that they meet our coverage standards. Several of our data sources, such as the IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and the UNCTAD Bilateral FDI Database, already include mirror data, so this methodological enhancement simply extends the use of mirror data across all of the breadth datasets.

Third, for both depth and breadth, there are cases where the required data for one or more countries are available in some but not all of the years for which the index is to be calculated. The 2018 DHL Global Connectedness Index is based primarily on 2017 data, but where 2017 data are unavailable, the most recent available data are used.

When there are gaps in the available data in the middle of a data series (e.g. data are available for 2007 and 2009 but not 2008), constant growth rate interpolation is used to fill the gaps. When data gaps lie before or after all of the available data, they are filled by repeating the values for the closest available year (with a given value repeated a maximum of five times). For example, if the latest data available are from

## TABLE 3.4 // MISSING COMPONENTS IN DEPTH (DATA MISSING FOR FULL OR CLOSE TO FULL COMPONENT IN AT LEAST ONE YEAR)

| Component | Data Gap | Remedy |
|---|---|---|
| 3.2. Telephone Call Minutes | No country-level 2017 data for TDM calls and VoIP calls terminated on fixed and mobile phones; no country-level OTT VoIP data for 2001-2012 | For TDM calls and VoIP calls terminated on fixed and mobile phones in 2017, reported world total is distributed across countries according to the 2016 distribution; For OTT VoIP calls 2005–2012, estimated world totals distributed across countries according to the 2013 distribution; OTT VoIP calls assumed to be negligible before 2005 |
| 4.1. Migrants | Data available only for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2017 | Interpolation employed over 2001–2004, 2006–2009, 2011–2014 and 2016 |
| 4.2. Tourists | No 2017 data | 2016 data repeated in 2017 |
| 4.3. Students | No 2017 data for most countries | 2016 data repeated in 2017 where missing |

## TABLE 3.5 // MISSING COMPONENTS IN BREADTH (DATA MISSING FOR FULL OR CLOSE TO FULL COMPONENT IN AT LEAST ONE YEAR)

| Component | Data Gap | Remedy |
|---|---|---|
| 2.1. FDI Stocks | No 2017 data for most countries | 2016 data repeated in 2017 where missing |
| 2.2. FDI Flows | No 2017 data for most countries | 2016 data (3 year averages) repeated in 2017 where missing |
| 3.2. Telephone Call Minutes | No 2017 data | 2016 data repeated in 2017 |
| 4.1. Migrants | Data available only for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2017 | Interpolation employed over 2001–2004, 2006–2009, 2011–2014, and 2016 |
| 4.2. Tourists | No 2017 data | 2016 data repeated in 2017 |
| 4.3. Students | No 2017 data available for most countries | 2016 data repeated in 2017 where missing |

2013 (no data are available for 2014–2017), the 2013 value will be repeated over the period 2014–2017. If the most recent available data pertain to 2011, the 2011 value would be repeated over the period 2012–2016, and the value would be treated as missing (and not reported) in 2017.[10]

The use of constant growth rate interpolation is an enhancement introduced in this edition of the index. Prior editions employed linear interpolation to fill gaps in the middle of data series. This change has little impact on the index results, but it represents a methodological improvement because economic and demographic data tend to conform better to constant growth models rather than linear growth models. The numerical effect of this adjustment is that more of the change over time in an interpolated data series is now estimated to take place in later years than in earlier years. In cases where constant growth rate interpolation is not possible due to zero values or a change from positive to negative, linear interpolation is used instead.

In most cases, data gaps affect only a subset of the countries on any given component in any given year. However, there are some components where most or all countries have missing data for at least one year. Those cases and the remedies employed are described in **Tables 3.4 and 3.5.** Note that the data gaps are especially severe in 2017 for breadth, owing to much more limited and slower reporting of flows by partner country as compared to aggregate flows.

Fourth, because a country may report breadth data, but those data may only cover a subset of partner (origin and destination) countries, we screen the breadth data to ensure adequate coverage across partners. Breadth scores for a given country in a given year are only deemed reportable if the sum of that country's flows (or stocks) add up to between 80% and 110% of that country's reported world total flows (or stocks) within the same breadth data source.[11] When a country's data fail to meet these coverage criteria in a given year but are available in at least one other year, its breadth score is replaced with one generated based on interpolation or repetition according to the rules described above. If a country's data fail to meet the coverage criteria in any year, no breadth score is reported for that country for that component.

The use of a uniform coverage requirement across all breadth components enables uniform treatment of missing values across breadth datasets. Countries may report interactions with only a subset of their partners for a variety of reasons: unreported flows may reflect negligible values, lack of data availability, confidential data, or other reporting preferences on the part of the data source. Having restricted the analysis to data with coverage ratios between 80% and 110%, all breadth data gaps are filled with zeros.

Fifth, after employing the various techniques to address data gaps described in this section, many countries will still have some component metrics missing in some years. Therefore, we must specify thresholds below which a given country's data are deemed insufficient to calculate and report global connectedness scores. To address such cases the following rules are applied:[12]

- At the pillar level, if more than 30% of the depth components (by weight) or if more than 50% of the breadth components (by weight) are missing, then the pillar score is not reported.

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

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

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

**4. Making Metrics Comparable (Normalization)**

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

The simple method employed in the DHL Global Connectedness Index to make all of the diverse metrics comparable is to convert each distribution into its corresponding percentile ranks, over the period from 2001 to 2017. Thus, rather than comparing the different metrics directly, instead, each country's rank position on each of the metrics' distributions is compared.

For example the Netherlands' merchandise exports as percentage of GDP ratio (the metric employed to measure the depth of its merchandise exports), was 79% in 2017. 97% of the scores across all countries on this metric over the period from 2001 to 2017 were lower than 79%. Thus, the Netherlands' raw score of 79% converts to a normalized score of 0.97. The United States' score of 8% converts to a normalized score of 0.09, because only 9% of all of the scores observed on that metric were less than 8%.

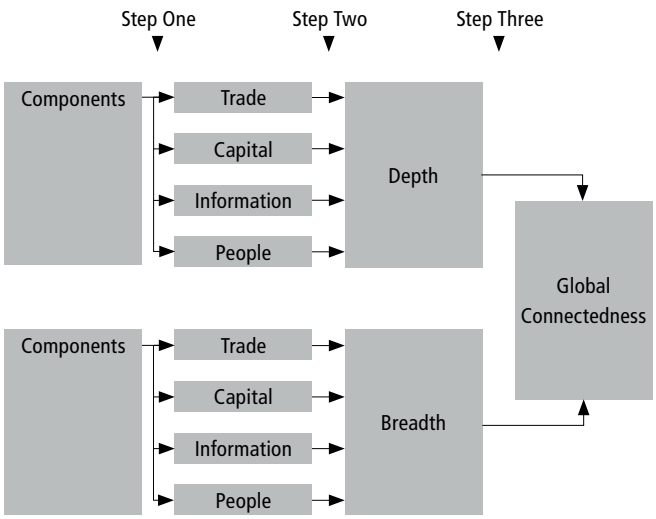
Note that the normalization calculations are performed over the period 2001 to 2017 rather than year-by-year. This method, called "panel normalization," was selected because it permits the comparison of global connectedness scores across this period to spot trends in levels of connectedness. Because this method requires re-normalizing the data each time the index is updated, scores should only be compared across years within a single edition of the index. Readers should, for example, assess changes from 2013 to 2017 by comparing 2013 versus 2017 scores in this edition of the index rather than by comparing 2017 scores from this edition with 2013 scores from the 2014 edition.

**5. Aggregation and Weights**

The overall index is built up from its constituent components via three steps, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2**. First, the individual components are aggregated into pillars, resulting in the computation of distinct pillars of the same type for depth and breadth. Then, overall depth and breadth scores are computed. Finally, these two dimensions of the analysis are combined to produce the DHL Global Connectedness Index.

At each stage of the aggregation process, the constituent components are added together as weighted sums, according to the weights shown in **Table 3.6**. These weights reflect the authors' judgment of the relative importance and value of each pillar and component to the overall evaluation of global connectedness, based on the rationales described below.

FIGURE 3.2 //
## AGGREGATION STRUCTURE




The trade and capital pillars are each assigned higher weights (35% each) than the information and people pillars (15% each). These pillar weights reflect our sense of the relative priorities business and economics audiences place on aspects to consider when measuring globalization.

Within the trade pillar, 75% of the weight is assigned to merchandise trade and 25% is assigned to services trade. Over the past decade, merchandise trade on average has been roughly four times larger than services trade. However, the growth rate of services trade has tended to be higher. Thus, in 2017, merchandise trade was only 3.5 times larger than services trade. Reflecting this long term trend, we assign three times higher weight to merchandise versus services trade.

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

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

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

In cases when a country has sufficient data to report an index score but one or more component metrics are missing, weights must be adjusted to address the data gap(s). When a country is missing component metrics in the most recent year (2017 for this edition of the index), the weights for calculating its pillar and index scores are adjusted so that the weight that would normally be applied to a missing component is redistributed proportionally across the available components.

In this edition of the index, we introduce a new method for handling missing values and their weights prior to the most recent year. The motivation for this change is the longer time series that the index now covers. In the original (2011) edition, the index was calculated for only six years and we did not impose a limit on the use of repetition to fill data gaps, so the available component metrics for a given country did not change over time. Now that the index covers a 17-year span and we impose a five-year limit on repetition to fill data gaps, changes in data availability over time could, under our original methodology, cause countries' connectedness scores to change even when no actual changes in connectedness have occurred. Under our original methodology, we calculated scores year-by-year and adjusted weights proportionally in each year to handle data gaps.

To ensure that such changes in data availability do not result in misleading connectedness trend results, we now calculate scores for years prior to the most recent one based on changes in the available component scores, working backwards from the most recent year. For each year, scores for that year (e.g. 2016) and the next year (e.g. 2017) are calculated using only the component metrics that are

TABLE 3.6 //
## WEIGHTS

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

available in both years. Then, the percent change between the two years is applied to the next year's score (calculated separately using all available components) to determine the score for the year in question. This method ensures that trends across years with differing data availability are consistent with actual changes in measured components' scores, and scores cannot rise or fall because of changes in data availability.[13]

Finally, to return to our example, in Step 1, the Netherlands' trade pillar score for depth is computed as follows. The Netherlands' normalized scores for each of the trade components are: merchandise exports 0.97, merchandise imports 0.94, services exports 0.88, and services imports 0.95. Within each type of flow, the weights are divided equally among the directional flows. Thus, the 75% weight assigned to merchandise trade becomes 37.5% each for merchandise exports and merchandise imports, and the 25% weight assigned to services trade becomes 12.5% each for services exports and services imports. Multiplying the normalized scores times the corresponding weights and then adding up the products, the Netherlands receives a score of 0.94 for the trade pillar for depth.

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

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

Thus, the Netherlands' original depth and breadth scores of 0.87 and 0.92 respectively were rescaled to become 46 and 47. The sum of these scores, 93, is the Netherlands' overall 2017 score on the 2018 DHL Global Connectedness Index.

# 3. DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX METHODOLOGY
# NOTES

1 For a more academically oriented discussion of how to measure globalization, drawing extensively on the research behind the DHL Global Connectedness Index, refer to Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman, "Defining and Measuring Globalization," Chapter 1 in Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization and Business Applications*, Cambridge University Press, 2017.

2 The term "globaloney" was coined by the late American politician Clare Booth Luce. See Albin Krebs, Clare Boothe Luce Dies at 84: Playwright, Politician, Envoy," *The New York Times*, October 10, 1987. "Globaloney" and associated problems are discussed in Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman, "Is America enriching the world at its own expense? That's globaloney," *Washington Post*, February 3, 2017.

3 The selection of these four categories also draws support from definitions of globalization drawn from various research fields. Thus, for example, writings about globalization by economist Michael Mussa cite "trade, factor movements (of capital and people) and communication of economically useful knowledge and technology" while those by anthropologist Arjun Appadurai mention "ideas and ideologies, people and goods, images and messages, technologies and techniques." See Michael Mussa, "Factors driving global economic integration," paper presented at Global economic integration: Opportunities and challenges conference, Jackson Hole, Wyoming, USA, August 25, 2000, and Arjun Appadurai, "Grassroots globalization and the research imagination," Public Culture 12 (1):1–19, 2000.

4 Where available, we employ data on "used international internet bandwidth" to best proxy international internet traffic. Otherwise, "international internet bandwidth" is employed. Among the 103 countries with data available on both variables in 2016 in the International Telecommunication Union's World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database (July 2018 edition), the values reported were the same for 87 countries and the correlation between the two variables was 0.999.

5 For an extended discussion of potential harms associated with globalization, refer to chapters 5–11 of Pankaj Ghemawat, *World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It*, Harvard Business Review Press, 2011.

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

7 No similarly precise match is available for FDI stocks, so GDP is retained as the domestic comparison for FDI stocks.

8 We chose to make the directly reported world totals for the opposite direction flows our primary source because these values, subject to worldwide reporting standards, should be more consistent across countries. There remains, however, some inconsistency due to differences in reporting standards across flow directions. For example, merchandise exports are reported using the free-on-board (FOB) standard, whereas imports include cost, insurance and freight (CIF). The impact of such inconsistencies on the breadth scores, however, appears to be very small, prompting us to conclude that the method employed in this edition of the index makes the best use of the presently available data.

9 The compilation of breadth data pertaining to FDI imposed special challenges for this edition of the index, due to changes in source data availability prompted mainly by revisions to international reporting standards (transition to the IMF's 6th edition of its Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual and the OECD's 4th edition of its Benchmark Definition of FDI). There was no single source that provided sufficient foreign direct investment flows data across countries and years, as there had been for prior editions of the index. As such, in this edition, data were gathered from several sources, including the OECD, Eurostat, and national sources. This data gathering exercise also provided data on FDI stocks for a number of countries, which were used when coverage was better from national sources than from the IMF's CDIS database. The UNCTAD FDI/TNC database was also used for historical data, although it has not been released to the public since 2014.

10 The 5-year limit on repetition was introduced in the 2016 edition of the index and is discussed further in Chapter Four of the 2016 report.

11 For telephone calls breadth, because the source dataset employed covers only a sample of partners for each reporter, we also require that data be available for at least four partner countries.

12 Note that in the Depth Dimension, the data availability rules applied here are stricter than those in the KOF Globalization Index (which focuses depth metrics in its assessment of "de facto" globalization). The 2018 edition of that index allows results to be displayed if up to 40% of the underlying variables are missing.

13 Another way to conceive of this methodological change is in terms of the assumptions implied about how a missing component would affect a country's score, if it were available. In this way of thinking, we are replacing the assumption that when a particular component score is missing, it can be estimated as a weighted average of the other component scores, with the assumption that when a particular component is missing, the growth or decline of that component can be estimated as a weighted average of the other components' growth or decline.

# DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX

The DHL Global Connectedness Index is not the only publication to regularly track levels of globalization and to rank countries on this basis. Three other established globalization indexes have been updated since the beginning of 2016: the *KOF Globalization Index* (developed by the KOF Swiss Economic Institute), the *McKinsey Global Institute Country Connectedness Index*, and the *Bertelsmann Stiftung Globalization Index* (developed in conjunction with Prognos, and based closely on the 2016 KOF methodology).[1] The following points highlight features of the DHL Global Connectedness Index that distinguish it from the others:

**Unique Global Trends Analysis**

In addition to ranking countries based on their levels of globalization, the DHL Global Connectedness Index measures global connectedness at the world level. Among other current globalization indexes, only the KOF Globalization Index reports results aggregated up to the world level. However, that index's world scores are just simple averages of its country-level scores. As such, the KOF index global trends are affected by the normalization of its country-level data and primarily reflect changes in smaller countries' levels of globalization.

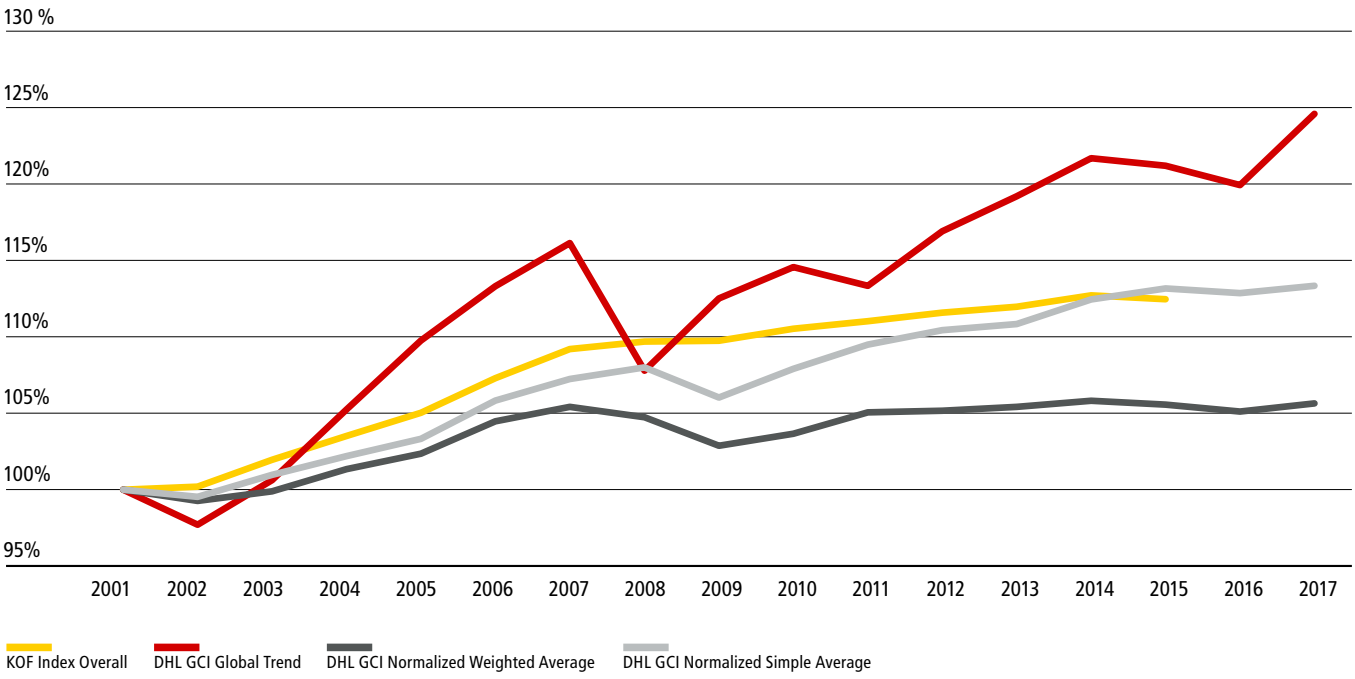
By using normalized country data, the KOF index's global trends capture whether average countries' levels of globalization are rising or falling but *not* the actual magnitude of the changes. This is because the KOF index, like the DHL Global Connectedness Index at the country level, converts countries' component measures to percentile scores (percentiles normalization).[2] The effects of this distinction are greatest when new records are being set on a particular metric. When an underlying metric reaches a new peak, its normalized score becomes a value just one increment higher than the previous peak, but it does not reflect whether the increase was large or small.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index global trends, by contrast, compare actual values on each component metric to their values in the baseline year, preserving the magnitudes of the underlying changes. Thus, we are able to see, for example, that the depth (intensity) of international information flows has nearly tripled since 2001. We do, however, retain percentiles normalization in our country-level trend charts in Part II. This is because percentiles normalization is important at the country level to reduce the sensitivity of countries' scores and ranks to outliers in the underlying data.[3]

Another important distinction is that the DHL Global Connectedness Index global trends are computed based on global measures rather than simple averages across countries.[4] To illustrate how these can differ, consider immigration depth. The simple average of the 2017 data on immigrants as a proportion of countries' populations is 13%. But measured globally, just 3.4% of the world's population live outside the countries where they were born. The reason, of course, is that there are many small countries where the proportion of immigrants is higher than it is globally. Both types of metrics are useful, but for different purposes. Therefore, we focus Chapter 1 on global metrics so that our global results do not disproportionately reflect patterns in small countries. Then, we separately employ country-level metrics and simple averages across them (to analyze regions) in Chapter 2.

**Figure 3.3** contrasts the KOF index global trends versus the DHL Global Connectedness Index (GCI) global trends (as reported in Chapter 1), as well as two alternative versions of the GCI trends computed using normalized country-level data. One normalized alternative, like the KOF index, uses simple averages, and the other uses weighted averages to more closely parallel the global metrics we normally employ. The GCI global trend shows the largest increase in globalization because the alternatives, due to percentiles normalization, all fail to capture

FIGURE 3.3 //
## KOF INDEX VERSUS ALTERNATIVE METHODS TO COMPUTE GCI GLOBAL TRENDS




the magnitudes of the changes in the underlying metrics. And the distinction between global metrics (weighted averages) versus simple averages also matters. The simple average version of the analysis misses how the rising share of activity in less connected emerging economies has depressed the growth of global connectedness, as discussed in Chapter 1.

Another distinction between the KOF index trend and even the normalized simple average version of the DHL Global Connectedness Index trend is that the KOF index indicates a continuous increase in the world level of globalization from 2001 through 2014. By contrast, all three versions of the DHL Global Connectedness Index trends show a significant decline during the global financial crisis, which was widely regarded at the time as globalization's largest reversal in decades.[5] To understand why the indexes report such different trends even when using comparable normalization and aggregation methods, we need to examine differences in the aspects of globalization they measure, as discussed in the next section.

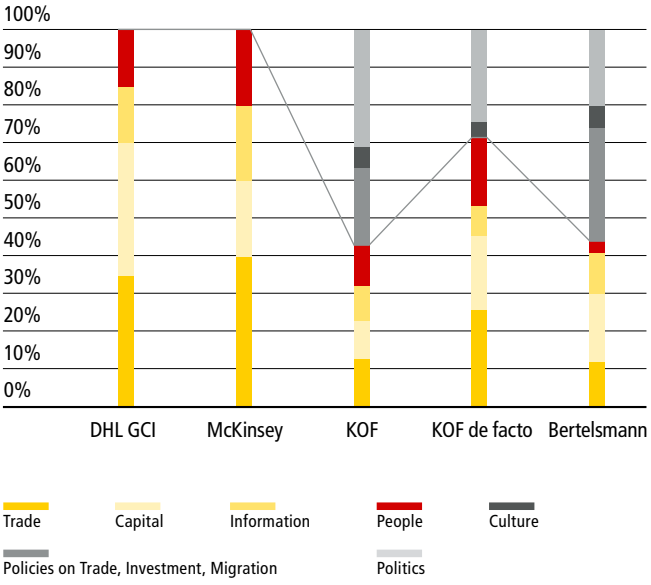
**Focus on Actual International Flows**

The DHL Global Connectedness Index pioneered the computation of a globalization index with a strict focus on measures of actual flows between countries rather than their presumed enablers or impacts. This design choice was subsequently adopted by McKinsey,[6] and the KOF index moved closer to our index in this respect in 2018 by providing separate "de facto" and "de jure" measures of globalization.[7] The new KOF de facto index *does* show a small decline during the global financial crisis.[8]

We chose to focus the DHL Global Connectedness Index on actual international flows both to make it more sensitive to changes in such flows and to boost its value in policy analysis. Separate measures of presumed causes and effects are required to evaluate how the former actually relate to the latter. The 2011 and 2012 editions of this report feature such policy analysis. Among the most interesting findings is that policies designed to improve countries' business environments can sometimes do even more to deepen their levels of connectedness than policies that focus specifically on easing international interactions.

The Bertelsmann index, by contrast, devotes about half of its weight to technological and policy enablers of globalization (along with politics), as the KOF index did before its 2018 edition.[9] Additionally, some of the metrics included in that index—and in KOF's new de jure index—seem to better measure modernization or Westernization than globalization. For example, these indexes include indicators of access to televisions,

## FIGURE 3.4 // COMPARISON ACROSS GLOBALIZATION INDEXES: WEIGHTS ASSIGNED TO ASPECTS OF GLOBALIZATION MEASURED (MATCHING DHL GCI PILLARS WHERE POSSIBLE)




telephones, and the internet. Our research indicates that all of those technologies are used primarily for domestic rather than international communication.[10]

Furthermore, the new KOF de jure index has introduced gender parity, expenditure on education, and civil freedom as indicators of cultural globalization. While these are important measures of societal progress, higher values on them do not necessarily imply more globalization since they are not intrinsically international. Additionally, both the KOF and Bertelsmann indexes continue to include the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores as component measures, even though the authors of the KOF index have acknowledged critiques that the use of these indicators essentially defines cultural globalization as dispersion of Western culture.

**Globalization vs. Internationalization**

Other globalization indexes, to the extent they measure actual interactions rather than their presumed enablers and impacts, concentrate almost entirely on the depth (intensity) of international flows.[11] The fact that breadth (extensity) has such limited emphasis in other indexes is particularly noteworthy since the developer of the original KOF index has co-authored an article recognizing that, "an important criticism of many indices…is that, strictly speaking, they measure internationalization and regionalization rather than globalization."[12] The DHL Global Connectedness Index is the only index that comprehensively addresses this critique by measuring both depth and breadth.

The new methodology for the KOF index inserts a single breadth measure: trade partner diversification as measured by the Herfindahl-Hirschman concentration index for trade in goods.[13] While this does address breadth in a limited way, it does not take into account the global distributions of the flows, just their dispersion.[14]

McKinsey's index also looks beyond depth. However, rather than complementing depth with breadth, it combines "flow intensity [depth] with each country's share of the global total to offer a more accurate perspective on its significance in world flows."[15] Although the "significance" of a country's international activities beyond its own borders is interesting, we view this as quite distinct from a country's actual level of globalization (shares in global flows themselves being a function of depth and country size). Thus, combining these into a single index seems—at least to us—arbitrary, at best.[16]

The inclusion of breadth does greatly expand the amount of data required to calculate the index: between all possible country pairs rather than only between each country and the rest of the world. This drives the total number of data points used to calculate this edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index over the 17-year period covered up to more than 3 million. But once compiled, it enables a range of analyses that go well beyond only the calculation of breadth scores: the average distances traversed by international flows covered in Chapter 1, levels of regionalization discussed in Chapter 2, maps depicting countries international flows in the country profiles in Part II, and so on.

**Importance-Based Weighting Scheme**

The differences in weighting schemes across globalization indexes are striking, as shown in **Figure 3.4**, which reflects our own categorization of what the other indexes measure rather than their own categories. Weights that other indexes assign to topics that are also covered by the DHL Global Connectedness Index are shown below the lines that connect the bars on the chart, and topics that other indexes include but we do not appear above those lines.

Both Bertelsmann and KOF assign weights based on principal-component analysis to ensure maximum variation,

which has theoretical appeal in that it removes human judgment from the process. However, it can generate weights that do not reflect the importance users—particularly those focused on economic and business policies—might attach to different aspects of globalization. For example, the 2018 KOF index assigns a larger weight to services trade than it does to merchandise trade, even though global merchandise trade was 3.5 times larger than services trade in 2017. The McKinsey index, on the other hand, uses a simple average across components, which treats each component as equally important.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index, in contrast, assigns weights based on the authors' judgment about the relative importance of the pillars and components, as described earlier in this chapter. While this method is necessarily subjective, it does overcome some of the concerns raised here about the methods employed by other indexes.

**Directional Flows and Stocks**

The DHL Global Connectedness Index also provides, wherever sufficient data are available, parallel treatment of outbound and inbound flows between countries, enabling meaningful comparisons of the directionality of each country's connectedness. This permits distinction between an economy such as Taiwan (China), where outbound flows and stocks are much deeper than inbound, and Palau, where the opposite pattern prevails. Other indexes typically use aggregated outward and inward measures as their fundamental building blocks, precluding such comparisons. The importance of this distinction is highlighted, for example, by the very different light in which countries' trade policy officials tend to view exports and imports.

**Timeliest Reporting**

Ambiguity about where globalization is headed increases the value of timely reporting of measures of globalization. The DHL Global Connectedness Index is released with a one-year lag since the end of the most recent year measured. The KOF index, which is published more consistently and frequently than the others, was last released with a two-year lag. The most recent McKinsey Index was published with a 15-month lag; its March 2016 edition reported a 2014 connectedness index. The timeliness of the Bertelsmann index varies across components. Its economic data were last published with an 18-month lag, but its other components (drawn from the KOF index) were significantly older.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX

# NOTES

1 In past editions of this report, we have also discussed the *Ernst & Young Globalization Index* (developed in cooperation with the Economist Intelligence Unit) and the *Maastricht Globalization Index,* but these are not covered in this edition because they have not been updated since 2012 and 2014, respectively.

2 More specifically, both indexes employ panel normalization using percentiles such that values on each metric are converted to their percentiles along the distribution of that metric across all countries over all of the years covered on the index.

3 At the global level, outliers are much less of a concern because global metrics are naturally much less volatile than country level metrics.

4 If global measures are available directly from our data sources, we use those in our calculations. Otherwise, we construct global measures by calculating weighted averages across countries. For depth, the weights are the denominators of the depth ratios, and for breadth, they are the flow values themselves.

5 The February 19, 2009 issue of *The Economist* proclaimed that "the integration of the world economy is in retreat on almost every front," and highlighted drop-offs in trade, capital, and people flows. The same article also noted a change in popular rhetoric about globalization, stating that "the economic meltdown has popularized a new term: deglobalization." Former US deputy treasury secretary Roger C. Altman addressed increased roles of national governments in regulation and protectionism in his July/August 2009 *Foreign Affairs* article entitled "Globalization in Retreat." And Jean Pisani-Ferry and Indhira Santos wrote in the March 2009 edition of the IMF's *Finance & Development* magazine of an "end (for now) of a rapid expansion of globalization," pointing to public participation in the private sector, financial fragmentation, and increased tariffs.

6 The focus on actual interactions is one of several respects in which the McKinsey index adopted a design similar to the DHL Global Connectedness Index. See, in particular, p. 124 of McKinsey Global Institute, "Digital Globalization: The New Era of Global Flows," March 2016.

7 Savina Gygli, Florian Haelg, and Jan-Egbert Sturm, "The KOF Globalisation Index – Revisited," KOF Working Papers No. 439, ETH Zurich, February 2018.

8 Additionally, both the overall KOF index as well as its de facto index report declines from 2014 to 2015.

9 Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman, "Defining and Measuring Globalization," in Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization*, Cambridge University Press, 2016.

10 As reported in Chapter 1, approximately 7% of voice traffic and 26% of internet traffic cross national borders. Data on television news points in the same direction, with international news averaging only about one-quarter of total coverage, as reported in Pankaj Ghemawat, *The New Global Road Map*, Harvard Business Review Press, 2018 (Figure 1-4).

11 For a thorough analysis of how the GCI depth and breadth pillars correlate with other globalization indexes, see Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman, "Defining and Measuring Globalization," in Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization*, Cambridge University Press, 2016.

12 Axel Dreher, Noel Gaston, Pim Martens, and Lotte Van Boxem, "Measuring Globalization – Opening the Black Box. A Critical Analysis of Globalization Indices," *Journal of Globalization Studies* 1(1), May 2010, pp. 179, 181.

13 One might also argue that there is a type of breadth measure in the number of embassies and the number of partners in investment treaties; however, these focus on policy enablers rather than actual flows.

14 Recall from earlier in this chapter that our breadth metric compares the distributions of countries' flows to the distributions of the rest of the world's flows of the same type in the opposite direction.

15 McKinsey Global Institute, "Digital Globalization: The New Era of Global Flows," March 2016, p. 56.

16 McKinsey argues in the methodological appendix of its 2016 edition that intensity measures "artificially boost small countries," prompting the inclusion of countries' shares in world flows to "correct" for this (p. 125). Kam Ki Tang and Amy Wagner clarify in the context of trade that "if the purpose is to measure trade intensity or trade dependency, then the [trade intensity index] will be an appropriate measure. However, if the purpose is to measure trade openness, it has a limitation of being biased against large economies." (Kam Ki Tang and Amy Wagner, "Measuring Globalization Using Weighted Network Indexes." 31st General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, St. Gallen, Switzerland, August 22–28, 2010.) Since our aim in the DHL Global Connectedness Index is to measure the actual level of globalization rather than openness to globalization, we stand by our use of intensity (depth).

PART II.

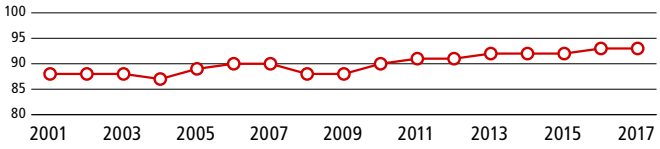
# COUNTRY PROFILES

# NETHERLANDS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 1/169 | 1/169 | 0 | 93/100 | 92/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 4/169 | 4/169 | 0 | 46/50 | 45/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 3/169 | 3/169 | 0 | 47/50 | 47/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 1/169 | 2/169 | 1 | 92/100 | 91/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 3/78 | 3/78 | 0 | 90/100 | 89/100 | 1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 2/88 | 2/88 | 0 | 73/100 | 73/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 8/102 | 7/102 | -1 | 82/100 | 81/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 4/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 8/169 | 13/169 | 79% | 70% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 27/169 | 12/169 | 26% | 26% |
| **Capital** | 5/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 7/153 | 19/169 | 194% | 118% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 5/158 | 15/169 | 86% | 46% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 18/83 | 4/83 | 91% | 99% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 83/86 | 5/87 | -1% | 5% |
| **Information** | 5/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 3/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 19/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 8/159 | 12/159 | $79 | $60 |
| **People** | 34/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 86/168 | 43/169 | 6% | 12% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 16/87 | 41/151 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 112/144 | 22/117 | 2% | 11% |

# HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY PROFILES

## Key Scores and Trends

The upper left corner of each profile summarizes the profiled country's overall global connectedness score, as well as its scores by dimension (depth vs. breadth) and its pillar scores (trade, capital, information, and people). 2015 and 2017 scores and ranks are shown along with changes in each of the scores and ranks from 2015 to 2017. Changes in scores indicate shifts in absolute levels of connectedness. Changes in ranks provide comparisons of a country's relative standing among the countries covered in the index.

## Connectedness Score Trend

Below the scores summary, each profile contains a line chart showing the country's overall trend. These charts should not be compared to the global trend charts in Chapter 1 because of methodological differences summarized on page 16. Instead, these charts may be compared to the DHL GCI Normalized versions of the global trends shown on Figure 3.3 on page 76.

## Depth

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

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

**Ranks:** Each of the ranks is followed by a slash (/) and the number of countries for which data are available for that metric. For example, the Netherlands' rank of 7/153 for Outward FDI Stock (% of GDP) means that the Netherlands has the 7th highest score on that component, out of 153 countries for which data are available. For details on the minimum data requirements for displaying pillar level results, please refer to Chapter 3.

**Levels:** Depth levels are reported using measures that compare international flows and stocks to relevant indicators of the size of a country's domestic economy, as described in Chapter 3. The units depend on the domestic comparison employed, and are described in parentheses after each component's name. Thus, for example, Merchandise Trade is displayed as a percent, because the domestic comparison is "(% of GDP)."

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

## Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

This section provides the country's ranks and levels on indicators that can impact global connectedness depth scores. The data pertain to 2017 or the most recent year available. For a list of data sources and calculation methods, please refer to Appendix B.

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

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

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 13/169 | $48,346 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 121/169 | 1% |
| Remoteness (-) | 167/169 | 2.0 |
| Population (-) | 63/169 | 17m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 11/132 | 5.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 3/132 | 6.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 3/156 | 10 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 73/165 | 62 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 2/132 | 5.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

## Rooted Map

The upper right corner of each profile contains a map where all other countries are sized in proportion to their share of the profiled country's international flows, and are colored based on the profiled country's share of their international flows. Thus, these maps highlight both the countries that are most connected to the profiled country (using sizes) and the countries for which connections to the profiled country are most salient (using colors). The profiled countries themselves are neither sized nor colored based on data, focusing these maps only on the breadth of countries' international flows rather than attempting to combine depth and breadth perspectives on the same maps.

For additional details as well as an example of how to interpret a rooted map, please turn to page 84.

## Breadth

The breadth section parallels the depth section described to the left. However, rather than showing raw breadth scores (which do not have meaningful units), the intra-regional share of each country's flows is shown. For capital flows (which can be negative), the intra-regional proportion is calculated using absolute values to focus on flow sizes rather than whether flows are negative or positive. Intra-regional shares should be treated as approximate, because there are cases in which the available data cover only a sample of each country's flows by partner rather than providing complete coverage.

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

## Directionality

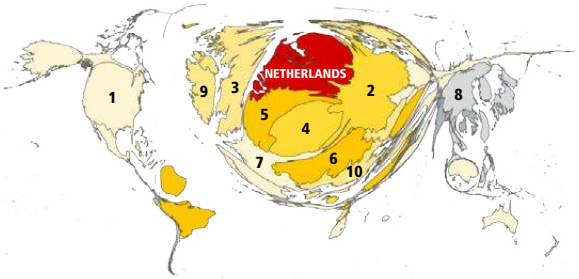
The directionality chart shows the profiled country's outward and inward overall, depth, and breadth scores. A diamond is used to mark the directional balance, calculated as the difference of the outward minus inward scores.

## Legend

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

# ROOTED MAP

### NETHERLANDS' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Netherlands' International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (12%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. United Kingdom (9%)
4. Luxembourg (7%)
5. Belgium (6%)
6. Switzerland (6%)
7. France (4%)
8. China (4%)
9. Ireland (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

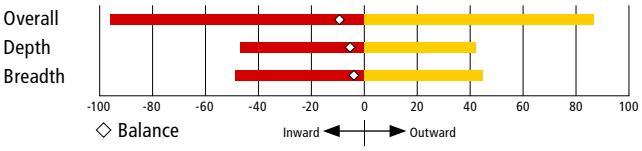
Map Colors: Netherlands' share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

# BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 17/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 39/169 | 3/169 | 79% | 55% |
| **Capital** | 1/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 1/158 | 1/140 | 58% | 57% |
| FDI Flows | 2/74 | 4/105 | 59% | 50% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 2/77 | — | 40% | — |
| **Information** | 6/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 8/88 | | 66% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 9/162 | 6/162 | 90% | 79% |
| **People** | 8/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 21/168 | 6/150 | 56% | 32% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 3/105 | — | 71% |
| International Students | — | 14/88 | — | 71% |

# INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




# STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 13/169 | $48,346 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 121/169 | 1% |
| Remoteness (-) | 167/169 | 2.0 |
| Population (-) | 63/169 | 17m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 11/132 | 5.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 3/132 | 6.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 3/156 | 10 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 73/165 | 62 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
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| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 2/132 | 5.7 |
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| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# HOW TO READ THE ROOTED MAPS

## Overview

Rooted maps depict the sizes of countries' international flows in geographic space. Each map is drawn from the perspective of a specific focal country, as illustrated by the example of Germany below. These maps highlight how international flows typically diminish with physical distance as well as cultural, political, and other types of differences.

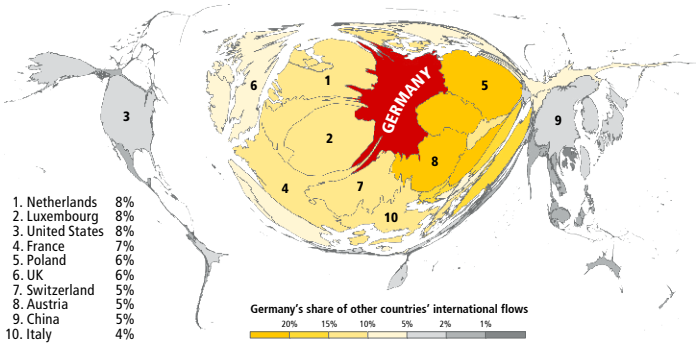
**Country Sizes Are Based on Shares of a Focal Country's International Flows:** All countries, except each map's focal country, are resized according to their international flows to and from the focal country. More specifically, country sizes represent countries' shares (in percentage terms) of the focal country's total international trade, capital, information, and people flows (aggregated as described under the "Flow Calculations" heading at the bottom of this page). Thus, apart from the focal country itself, which is not sized based on data, the largest countries on each map are those with which the focal country has its largest international flows. The top 10 countries are labeled, and their shares of the focal country's total flows are listed. Note that countries' actual sizes in terms of land area are not considered in calculating country sizes on rooted maps; countries may either expand or contract to depict the appropriate data.

**Country Colors Are Based on a Focal Country's Share of Other Countries' International Flows:** All countries, except each map's focal country, are colored based on the focal country's share of their own international flows. This indicates how important flows to and from the focal country are for other countries. It also facilitates comparisons of the focal country's connectedness across other countries of different sizes.

## Rooted Map Example: Germany

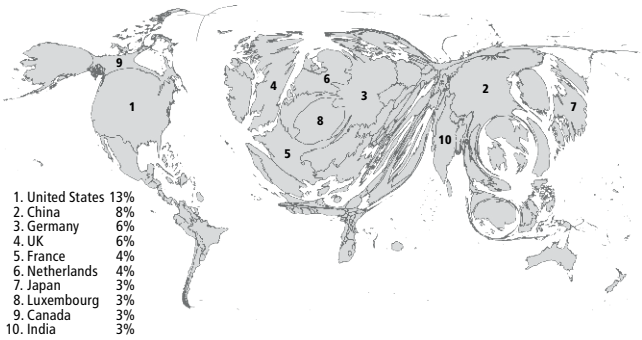
**Country Sizes:** The country with the largest share (8%) of Germany's international flows is the Netherlands, so the Netherlands is expanded to become the largest country on this map (apart from Germany itself which is not sized based on data). More surprisingly, Luxembourg is expanded to almost the same size because its share of Germany's total international flows also rounds to 8% (due to Germany's large capital flows and the high proportion of those flows that pass through Luxembourg). The United States also features in 8% of Germany's international flows, followed by France (7%), Poland (6%), the United Kingdom (6%), and so on. Europe as a whole appears much larger than it does on a normal map because roughly three-quarters of Germany's international flows take place to or from other countries in Europe.

**Country Colors:** Germany's share of other countries' international flows is highest for its eastern neighbors. More than 30% of Poland, Austria, and Czechia's international flows are to or from Germany, as are more than 20% of Hungary's international flows. Therefore, these four countries are colored in the brightest yellow, indicating a share of more than 20%. Germany's share of its other neighbors' international flows is somewhat lower, in the 10-20% range, so countries such as the Netherlands and France are colored in a lighter shade of yellow. In somewhat more distant countries such as the UK and Spain, Germany's share falls to 5-10%, so these countries are colored in the lightest yellow. Outside of Europe, Germany's share of other countries' international flows is almost uniformly below 5%. It is just 3% in both the United States and China, so these countries are shaded light gray. In India, Germany's share is 1%, so it is shaded medium gray. Germany's share in Hong Kong is less than 1%, so it is shaded dark gray.




**Interpretation:** The size-based perspective, depicting shares of Germany's international flows, highlights the importance of European countries for Germany and hints at the power of distance to dampen international flows. Distance effects, then, become even clearer when adding in the share-based perspective depicted in the coloring. As one moves from proximate countries with close links to Germany to more distant ones, Germany's shares of other countries' flows generally diminishes. Additionally, it can be useful to compare across these perspectives. For example, Austria's share of Germany's flows is only 5%, but Germany's share of Austria's flows is 32%, highlighting how much larger Germany looms for Austria than vice versa. Similarly, the US looms larger for Germany (8%) than Germany does for the US (3%).

## Reference Map




Further insight can be gleaned from comparing countries' sizes on rooted maps to their sizes on a reference map (i.e. a similar map that is not drawn from the perspective of a specific focal country). The reference map shown above sizes countries according to their shares of global trade, capital, information, and people flows (aggregated using the method described under the "Flow Calculations" heading to the right).

Comparing Germany's rooted map versus this reference map highlights how the 8% share of Germany's flows to/from the Netherlands is roughly double the Netherlands's share of global flows. By contrast, the 8% share of Germany's flows to/from the US is below the US's 13% share of global flows.

## Flow Calculations

In order to produce maps that depict the most relevant flows for each country, the distributions of countries' international flows of each specific type covered on the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index (merchandise trade, FDI flows, etc.) were combined using two sets of weights. They were aggregated using both the component weights for the breadth dimension of the index (see Table 3.6) and countries' shares of the global total of each type of flow. Thus, for example, we allocate more weight to the distribution of a country's FDI flows across partner countries for a country that participates intensively in FDI than we do for a country that has relatively less FDI. Specifically, we begin by calculating, for each type of flow, the percentage of total global flows that take place between each pair of countries. Then, we aggregate across types of flows using the breadth weights shown in Table 3.6. Finally, we divide these values by the sum across partner countries for each focal country to determine country sizes, and we generate analogous calculations for other countries to determine country colors. (Note that negative flow values, which can occur on the capital pillar, were excluded from these calculations.)

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# AFGHANISTAN

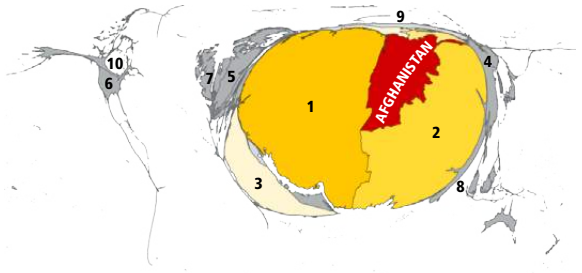
## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 167/169 | 165/169 | -2 | 19/100 | 21/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 161/169 | 155/169 | -6 | 10/50 | 12/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 150/169 | 148/169 | -2 | 8/50 | 9/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 167/169 | 166/169 | -1 | 18/100 | 21/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 81/88 | 84/88 | 3 | 29/100 | 30/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

## ROOTED MAP

### AFGHANISTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Afghanistan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Iran (42%)
2. Pakistan (30%)
3. Saudi Arabia (8%)
4. China (2%)
5. Germany (2%)
6. United States (1.7%)
7. United Kingdom (1.4%)
8. India (1.4%)
9. Kazakhstan (1.2%)
10. Canada (0.9%)

Map Colors: Afghanistan's share of other countries' international flows

15% 5% 1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 141/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 163/169 | 78/169 | 4% | 37% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 161/169 | 115/169 | 2% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 148/153 | 165/169 | 0% | 7% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 135/158 | 145/169 | 0% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 162/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 154/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 164/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 159/159 | · | $0 | · |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 43/168 | 156/169 | 14% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 49/144 | · | 7% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 160/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 164/169 | 148/169 | 83% | 58% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 123/158 | · | 2% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 45/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 30/88 | | 38% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 161/162 | · | 100% | · |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 124/168 | · | 80% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 163/169 | $588 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 119/169 | 1% |
| Remoteness (-) | 108/169 | 4.6 |
| Population (-) | 39/169 | 35.5m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 108/156 | 37 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 99/165 | 57 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 158/163 | 10 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 52/162 | 7.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 168/169 | 30 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 169/169 | 0 |

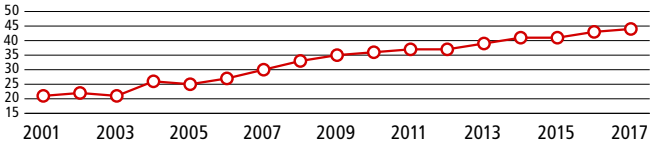
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ALBANIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

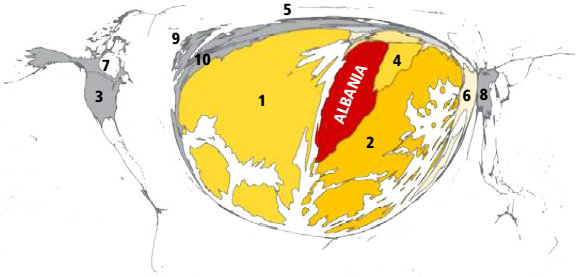
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 100/169 | 110/169 | 10 | 44/100 | 41/100 | 3 |
| **Depth** | 42/169 | 61/169 | 19 | 32/50 | 30/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 135/169 | 141/169 | 6 | 12/50 | 11/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 116/169 | 124/169 | 8 | 43/100 | 40/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 52/88 | 58/88 | 6 | 46/100 | 44/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ALBANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Albania's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Italy (44%)
2. Greece (27%)
3. United States (5%)
4. Macedonia (FYR) (3%)
5. Germany (3%)
6. Turkey (2%)
7. Canada (1.8%)
8. China (1.5%)
9. United Kingdom (1.3%)
10. Switzerland (1.3%)

Map Colors: Albania's share of other countries' international flows

5% 1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

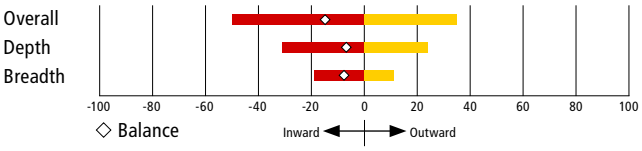
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 64/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 113/169 | 64/169 | 17% | 40% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 31/169 | 44/169 | 24% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 100/153 | 67/169 | 4% | 52% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 80/158 | 22/169 | 1% | 35% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 64/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 54/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 66/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 82/159 | 92/159 | $1 | $5 |
| **People** | 46/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 10/168 | 118/169 | 39% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 27/151 | · | 1.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 31/144 | 82/117 | 12% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 131/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 141/169 | 108/169 | 93% | 74% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 146/158 | 77/140 | 100% | 70% |
| FDI Flows | · | 88/105 | · | 50% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 65/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 75/88 | | 83% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 75/162 | 47/162 | 97% | 75% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 121/168 | 132/150 | 90% | 79% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 97/169 | $4,583 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 141/169 | 3.1 |
| Population (-) | 123/169 | 2.93m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 59/132 | 4.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 93/132 | 3.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 70/156 | 29 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 125/165 | 50 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 60/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 154/162 | 1.1 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 89/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 85/169 | 114 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 102/169 | 92 |

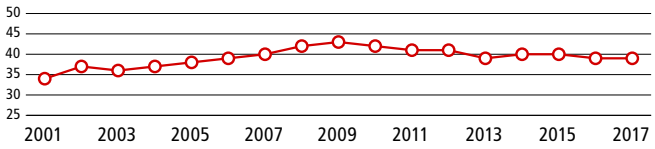
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ALGERIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

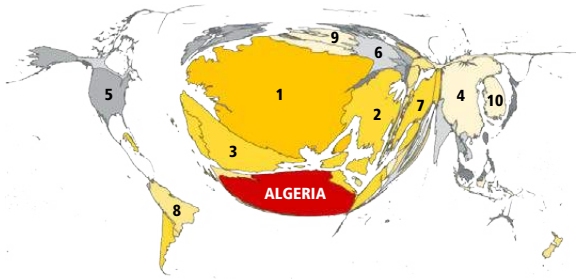
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 121/169 | 119/169 | -2 | 39/100 | 40/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 153/169 | 146/169 | -7 | 13/50 | 14/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 69/169 | 73/169 | 4 | 26/50 | 25/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 76/169 | 69/169 | -7 | 53/100 | 55/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 80/88 | 89/88 | 9 | 30/100 | 27/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ALGERIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Algeria's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. France (36%)
2. Italy (9%)
3. Spain (8%)
4. China (7%)
5. United States (5%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Turkey (3%)
8. Brazil (3%)
9. Netherlands (2%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (1.9%)

Map Colors: Algeria's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

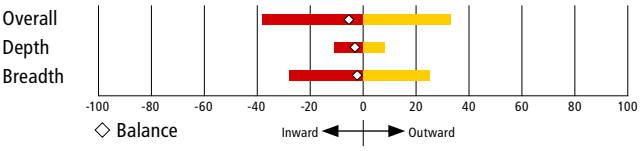
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 133/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 99/169 | 117/169 | 20% | 26% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 158/169 | 128/169 | 2% | 6% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 133/153 | 145/169 | 1% | 16% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 122/158 | 151/169 | 0% | 1% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 130/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 97/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 134/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 147/159 | 122/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 108/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 110/168 | 146/169 | 4% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 62/87 | · | 0.1 | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 122/144 | 97/117 | 1% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 41/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 63/169 | 26/169 | 5% | 5% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 100/158 | 91/140 | 0% | 3% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 76/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 82/88 | | 0% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 61/162 | 119/162 | 68% | 44% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 129/168 | 109/150 | 4% | 89% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 101/169 | $4,292 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 64/169 | 10% |
| Remoteness (-) | 131/169 | 3.7 |
| Population (-) | 33/169 | 41.3m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 111/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 98/132 | 3.3 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 123/156 | 43 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 132/165 | 49 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 120/132 | 3.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 34/162 | 8.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 151/169 | 50 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 162/169 | 7 |

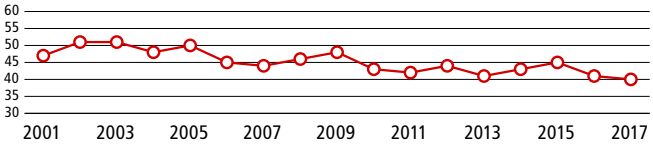
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ANGOLA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

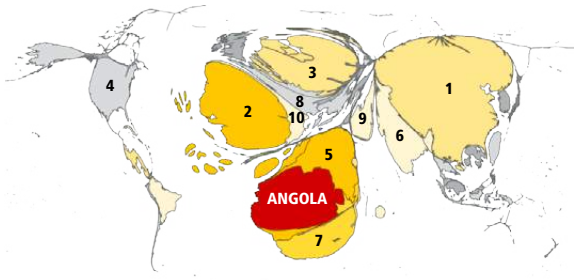
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 119/169 | 98/169 | -21 | 40/100 | 45/100 | -5 |
| **Depth** | 127/169 | 116/169 | -11 | 19/50 | 20/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 95/169 | 79/169 | -16 | 21/50 | 24/50 | -3 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 114/169 | 72/169 | -42 | 43/100 | 54/100 | -11 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ANGOLA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Angola's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (28%)
2. Portugal (14%)
3. Netherlands (10%)
4. United States (7%)
5. Dem. Rep. Congo (6%)
6. India (6%)
7. South Africa (5%)
8. France (2%)
9. United Arab Emirates (1.9%)
10. Spain (1.9%)

Map Colors: Angola's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 131/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 67/169 | 153/169 | 27% | 16% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 168/169 | 69/169 | 1% | 11% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 46/153 | 160/169 | 22% | 10% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 12/158 | 18/169 | 21% | 41% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 157/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 149/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 162/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | 126/159 | · | $1 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 141/168 | 111/169 | 2% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 139/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 73/144 | · | 5% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 80/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 122/169 | 41/169 | 4% | 8% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 90/158 | 106/140 | 41% | 1% |
| FDI Flows | · | 83/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | · | 128/162 | · | 10% |
| **People** | 111/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 141/168 | 143/150 | 61% | 70% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 59/105 | — | 12% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 99/169 | $4,408 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 105/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 30/169 | 7.4 |
| Population (-) | 45/169 | 29.8m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 111/156 | 38 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 123/165 | 51 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 30/162 | 9.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 148/156 | 0.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 153/169 | 49 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 160/169 | 10 |

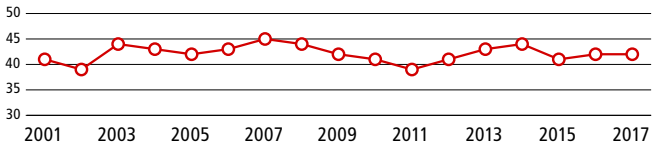
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

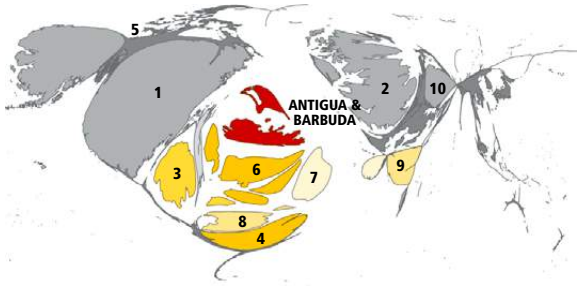
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 108/169 | 116/169 | 8 | 42/100 | 41/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 44/169 | 60/169 | 16 | 32/50 | 30/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 145/169 | 144/169 | -1 | 10/50 | 10/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 146/169 | 153/169 | 7 | 31/100 | 30/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 43/102 | 44/102 | 1 | 63/100 | 63/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Antigua and Barbuda's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (45%)
2. United Kingdom (14%)
3. Jamaica (5%)
4. Guyana (4%)
5. Canada (4%)
6. Dominica (4%)
7. Barbados (3%)
8. Trinidad and Tobago (2%)
9. Cameroon (2%)
10. Poland (2%)

Map Colors: Antigua and Barbuda's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

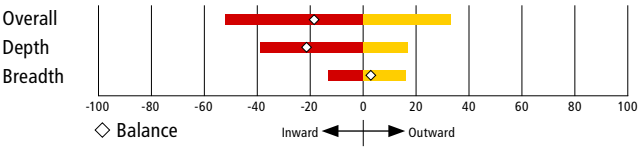
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 88/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 167/169 | 62/169 | 2% | 41% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 6/169 | 8/169 | 65% | 29% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 109/153 | 74/169 | 3% | 47% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 113/158 | 49/169 | 0% | 20% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 46/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 85/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 13/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 89/159 | 35/159 | $0 | $25 |
| **People** | 1/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 6/168 | 15/169 | 49% | 28% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 14/151 | · | 2.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 8/144 | 17/117 | 31% | 12% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 152/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 162/169 | 136/169 | 3% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 77/158 | 135/140 | 6% | 75% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 57/162 | 89/162 | 40% | 29% |
| **People** | 110/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 86/168 | 107/150 | 16% | 81% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 63/105 | — | 13% |
| International Students | — | 85/88 | — | 82% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 48/169 | $16,702 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 20/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 75/169 | 6.0 |
| Population (-) | 164/169 | 102,012 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Financial Freedom (+) | · | · |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 13/162 | 11.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 53/169 | 150 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 55/169 | 105 |

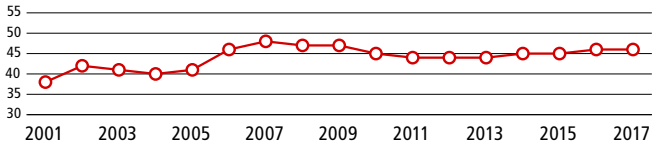
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ARGENTINA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

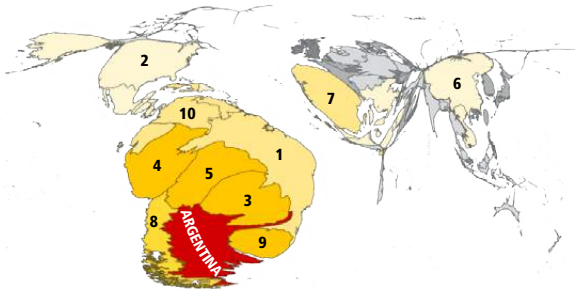
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 91/169 | 97/169 | 6 | 46/100 | 45/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 141/169 | 142/169 | 1 | 16/50 | 15/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 57/169 | 52/169 | -5 | 29/50 | 30/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 109/169 | 108/169 | -1 | 44/100 | 45/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 65/78 | 68/78 | 3 | 41/100 | 38/100 | 3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 34/88 | 39/88 | 5 | 55/100 | 54/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 76/102 | 79/102 | 3 | 40/100 | 39/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ARGENTINA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Argentina's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Brazil (14%)
2. United States (12%)
3. Paraguay (8%)
4. Peru (8%)
5. Bolivia (8%)
6. China (6%)
7. Spain (6%)
8. Chile (6%)
9. Uruguay (4%)
10. Colombia (4%)

Map Colors: Argentina's share of other countries' international flows

10% 5% 1% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

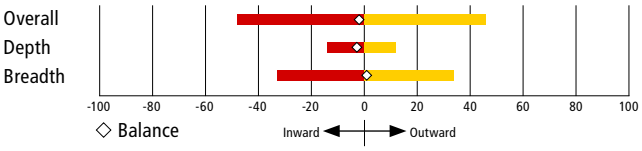
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 167/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 139/169 | 167/169 | 9% | 10% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 153/169 | 155/169 | 2% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 63/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 75/153 | 158/169 | 6% | 12% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 79/158 | 100/169 | 1% | 10% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 35/83 | 39/83 | 36% | 24% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 82/86 | 17/87 | -1% | 2% |
| **Information** | 65/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 53/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 63/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 81/159 | 100/159 | $1 | $4 |
| **People** | 93/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 138/168 | 73/169 | 2% | 5% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 46/87 | 101/151 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 144/144 | 71/117 | 0% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 33/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 34/169 | 45/169 | 31% | 34% |
| **Capital** | 64/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 39/158 | 16/140 | 26% | 19% |
| FDI Flows | 45/74 | 34/105 | 33% | 22% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 68/77 | — | 1% | — |
| **Information** | 30/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 19/88 | | 53% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 106/162 | 86/162 | 85% | 6% |
| **People** | 77/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 34/168 | 110/150 | 29% | 82% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 62/88 | — | 85% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 56/169 | $14,467 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 91/169 | 5% |
| Remoteness (-) | 5/169 | 8.9 |
| Population (-) | 30/169 | 44.3m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 114/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 62/132 | 4.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 49/156 | 26 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 150/165 | 43 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 94/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 48/162 | 7.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 39/169 | 170 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 106/169 | 87 |

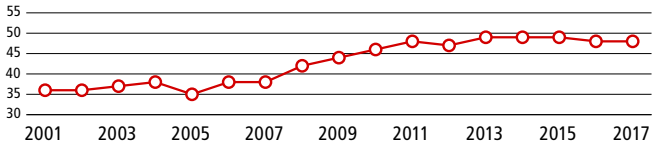
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ARMENIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

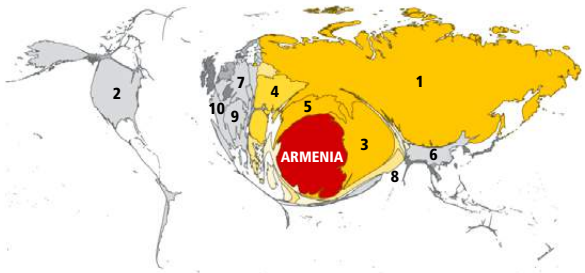
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 82/169 | 85/169 | 3 | 48/100 | 49/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 64/169 | 85/169 | 21 | 30/50 | 27/50 | 3 |
| **Breadth** | 108/169 | 89/169 | -19 | 18/50 | 22/50 | -4 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 90/169 | 91/169 | 1 | 49/100 | 50/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 56/88 | 60/88 | 4 | 43/100 | 43/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ARMENIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Armenia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (56%)
2. United States (9%)
3. Azerbaijan (8%)
4. Ukraine (3%)
5. Georgia (3%)
6. China (2%)
7. Germany (1.6%)
8. Iran (1.5%)
9. Switzerland (1.4%)
10. France (1.3%)

Map Colors: Armenia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

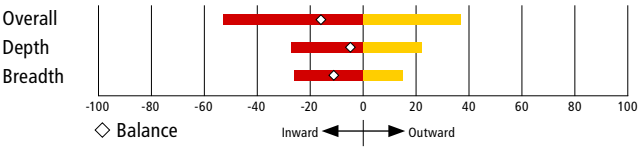
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 66/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 100/169 | 81/169 | 19% | 36% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 46/169 | 33/169 | 16% | 17% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 82/153 | 94/169 | 5% | 41% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 71/158 | 77/169 | 2% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 88/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 48/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 85/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 123/159 | 115/159 | $0 | $2 |
| **People** | 32/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 14/168 | 65/169 | 32% | 7% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 38/87 | 74/151 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 47/144 | 51/117 | 8% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 101/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 129/169 | 74/169 | 12% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 157/158 | 92/140 | 0% | 0% |
| FDI Flows | · | 52/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 58/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 65/88 | | 1% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 58/162 | 58/162 | 40% | 0% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 87/168 | 89/150 | 20% | 74% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 110/169 | $3,861 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 124/169 | 4.0 |
| Population (-) | 122/169 | 2.93m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 50/132 | 4.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 92/132 | 3.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 73/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 41/165 | 70 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 68/132 | 4.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 108/162 | 2.1 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 54/156 | 0.8 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 126/169 | 61 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 41/169 | 133 |

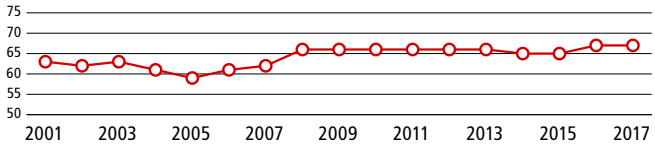
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# AUSTRALIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

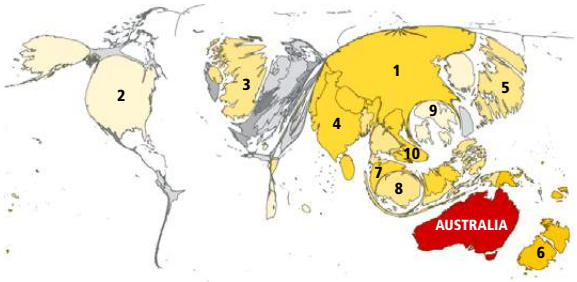
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 33/169 | 35/169 | 2 | 67/100 | 65/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 105/169 | 113/169 | 8 | 24/50 | 22/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 8/169 | 9/169 | 1 | 43/50 | 43/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 83/169 | 90/169 | 7 | 51/100 | 50/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 18/78 | 22/78 | 4 | 69/100 | 65/100 | 4 |
| **Information Pillar** | 4/88 | 7/88 | 3 | 70/100 | 69/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 20/102 | 20/102 | 0 | 77/100 | 77/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### AUSTRALIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Australia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (22%)
2. United States (16%)
3. United Kingdom (7%)
4. India (7%)
5. Japan (6%)
6. New Zealand (3%)
7. Malaysia (3%)
8. Singapore (3%)
9. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3%)
10. Viet Nam (2%)

Map Colors: Australia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

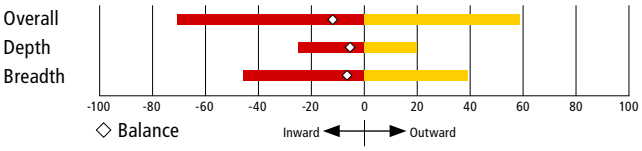
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 149/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 116/169 | 152/169 | 17% | 17% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 119/169 | 138/169 | 5% | 5% |
| **Capital** | 39/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 31/153 | 73/169 | 33% | 48% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 145/158 | 85/169 | -1% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 37/83 | 32/83 | 34% | 30% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 44/86 | 25/87 | 1% | 1% |
| **Information** | 36/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 66/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 37/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 38/159 | 25/159 | $9 | $32 |
| **People** | 65/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 137/168 | 14/169 | 2% | 29% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 39/87 | · | 0.4 | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 139/144 | 11/117 | 1% | 17% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 29/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 48/169 | 12/169 | 76% | 57% |
| **Capital** | 13/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | 13/140 | · | 25% |
| FDI Flows | 11/74 | 15/105 | 27% | 34% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 12/77 | — | 12% | — |
| **Information** | 4/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 2/88 | | 32% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 46/162 | 18/162 | 58% | 43% |
| **People** | 4/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 9/168 | 10/150 | 27% | 36% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 4/88 | — | 57% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 11/169 | $55,707 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 49/169 | 37% |
| Remoteness (-) | 2/169 | 9.3 |
| Population (-) | 51/169 | 24.5m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 21/132 | 5.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 20/132 | 5.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 19/156 | 15 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 14/165 | 80 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 1/163 | 90 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 26/132 | 5.1 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 152/162 | 1.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 22/169 | 183 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 145/169 | 34 |

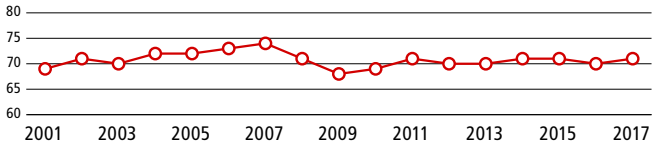
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# AUSTRIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

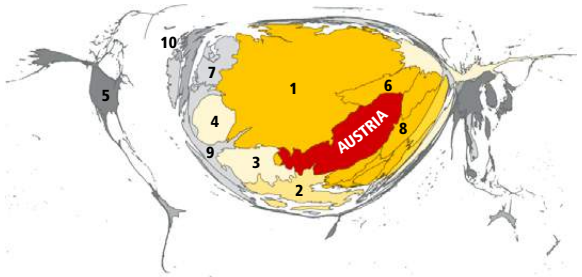
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 19/169 | 21/169 | 2 | 71/100 | 71/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 13/169 | 14/169 | 1 | 40/50 | 40/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 50/169 | 50/169 | 0 | 31/50 | 31/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 31/169 | 33/169 | 2 | 66/100 | 65/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 16/78 | 15/78 | -1 | 70/100 | 70/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | 25/88 | 30/88 | 5 | 58/100 | 57/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 15/102 | 18/102 | 3 | 79/100 | 78/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### AUSTRIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Austria's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (39%)
2. Italy (5%)
3. Switzerland (5%)
4. Luxembourg (4%)
5. United States (4%)
6. Czechia (3%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Hungary (3%)
9. France (3%)
10. United Kingdom (2%)

Map Colors: Austria's share of other countries' international flows

5% 3% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.25%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

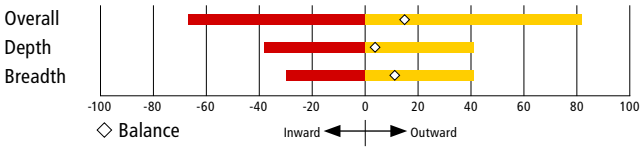
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 27/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 33/169 | 57/169 | 40% | 42% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 48/169 | 48/169 | 16% | 13% |
| **Capital** | 13/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 17/153 | 84/169 | 58% | 45% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 42/158 | 157/169 | 5% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 17/83 | 14/83 | 93% | 57% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 13/86 | 13/87 | 7% | 2% |
| **Information** | 9/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 6/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 33/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 15/159 | 4/159 | $52 | $111 |
| **People** | 16/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 76/168 | 22/169 | 7% | 19% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 12/87 | 8/151 | 1.3 | 3.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 82/144 | 12/117 | 4% | 16% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 76/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 40/169 | 105/169 | 79% | 85% |
| **Capital** | 26/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 21/158 | 57/140 | 78% | 88% |
| FDI Flows | 20/74 | 17/105 | 78% | 58% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 32/77 | — | 85% | — |
| **Information** | 53/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 54/88 | | 82% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 28/162 | 98/162 | 90% | 96% |
| **People** | 26/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 29/168 | 22/150 | 77% | 73% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 34/105 | — | 85% |
| International Students | — | 36/88 | — | 80% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 14/169 | $47,290 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 75/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 163/169 | 2.3 |
| Population (-) | 89/169 | 8.74m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 12/132 | 5.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 19/132 | 5.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 11/156 | 14 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 50/165 | 67 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 7/132 | 5.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

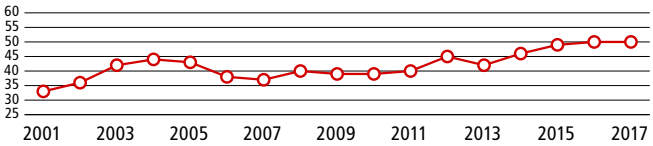
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# AZERBAIJAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

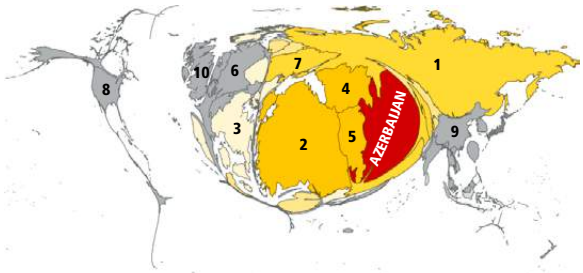
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 75/169 | 84/169 | 9 | 50/100 | 49/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 52/169 | 80/169 | 28 | 32/50 | 28/50 | 4 |
| **Breadth** | 104/169 | 94/169 | -10 | 19/50 | 21/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 73/169 | 77/169 | 4 | 54/100 | 53/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 79/88 | 83/88 | 4 | 30/100 | 30/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 62/102 | 62/102 | 0 | 49/100 | 49/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### AZERBAIJAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Azerbaijan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (31%)
2. Turkey (19%)
3. Italy (5%)
4. Georgia (5%)
5. Armenia (4%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Ukraine (3%)
8. United States (3%)
9. China (3%)
10. United Kingdom (3%)

Map Colors: Azerbaijan's share of other countries' international flows

2% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

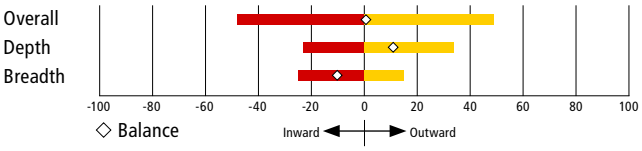
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 68/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 37/169 | 133/169 | 39% | 21% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 69/169 | 23/169 | 11% | 20% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 22/153 | 41/169 | 54% | 73% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 11/158 | 24/169 | 25% | 35% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 118/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 81/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 133/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 115/159 | 107/159 | $0 | $3 |
| **People** | 61/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 53/168 | 97/169 | 12% | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 42/87 | 94/151 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 15/144 | 75/117 | 21% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 83/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 106/169 | 58/169 | 21% | 23% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 56/158 | 86/140 | 69% | 28% |
| FDI Flows | 71/74 | · | 81% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 84/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 85/88 | | 0% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 141/162 | 112/162 | 11% | 13% |
| **People** | 95/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 126/168 | 101/150 | 18% | 87% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 54/88 | — | 63% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 105/169 | $4,141 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 122/169 | 4.1 |
| Population (-) | 81/169 | 9.83m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 44/132 | 4.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 55/132 | 4.3 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 147/156 | 60 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 35/165 | 72 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 71/132 | 4.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 65/162 | 5.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 78/156 | 0.5 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 116/169 | 66 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 147/169 | 24 |

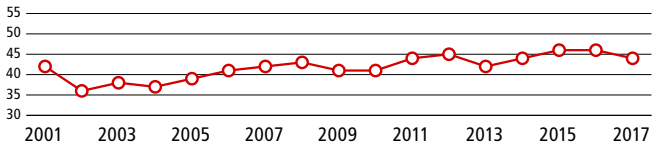
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BAHAMAS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

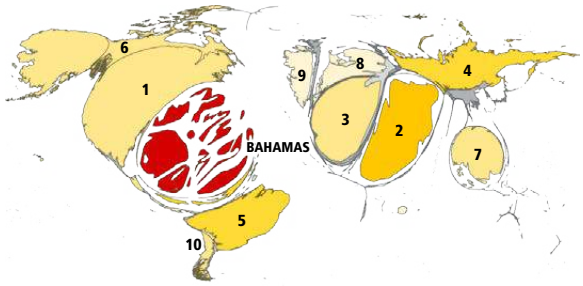
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 101/169 | 93/169 | -8 | 44/100 | 46/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 58/169 | 50/169 | -8 | 31/50 | 32/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 129/169 | 124/169 | -5 | 13/50 | 14/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 166/169 | 162/169 | -4 | 24/100 | 26/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BAHAMAS' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bahamas' International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (33%)
2. Cyprus (12%)
3. Luxembourg (10%)
4. Russian Federation (10%)
5. Brazil (9%)
6. Canada (5%)
7. Singapore (5%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Ireland (3%)
10. Chile (1.1%)

Map Colors: Bahamas' share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

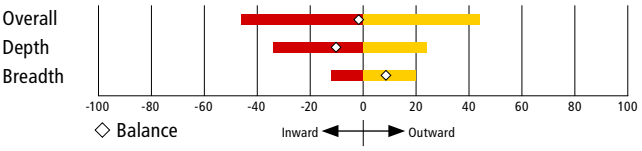
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 125/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 156/169 | 120/169 | 5% | 25% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 30/169 | 34/169 | 24% | 16% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 30/153 | 11/169 | 39% | 177% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 34/158 | 34/169 | 8% | 26% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 27/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 42/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 34/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 48/159 | 18/159 | $5 | $41 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 59/168 | 27/169 | 11% | 16% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 5/151 | · | 3.8 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 153/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 131/169 | 164/169 | 6% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 63/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 54/158 | 83/140 | 5% | 24% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 52/77 | — | 27% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 100/162 | 132/162 | 1% | 2% |
| **People** | 98/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 79/168 | 70/150 | 3% | 69% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 86/105 | — | 3% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 27/169 | $31,255 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 28/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 98/169 | 5.1 |
| Population (-) | 154/169 | 395,361 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 58/165 | 65 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 1/162 | 18.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 148/156 | 0.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 49/169 | 155 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 43/169 | 121 |

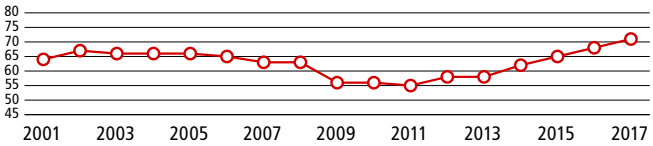
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BAHRAIN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

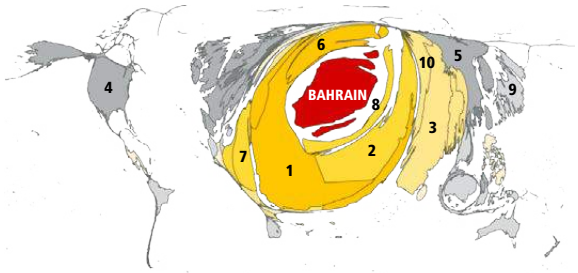
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 22/169 | 37/169 | 15 | 71/100 | 65/100 | 6 |
| **Depth** | 20/169 | 16/169 | -4 | 38/50 | 39/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 42/169 | 72/169 | 30 | 32/50 | 26/50 | 6 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 13/169 | 40/169 | 27 | 74/100 | 63/100 | 11 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 37/78 | 42/78 | 5 | 57/100 | 57/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 29/102 | 29/102 | 0 | 72/100 | 71/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BAHRAIN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bahrain's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Saudi Arabia (17%)
2. United Arab Emirates (11%)
3. India (10%)
4. United States (7%)
5. China (5%)
6. Kuwait (5%)
7. Egypt (3%)
8. Qatar (3%)
9. Japan (3%)
10. Pakistan (3%)

Map Colors: Bahrain's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

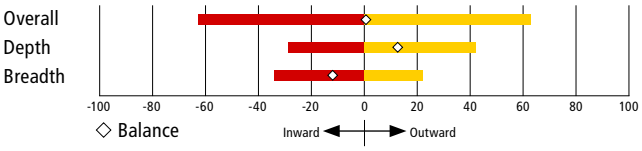
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 29/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 21/169 | 100/169 | 50% | 30% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 17/169 | 19/169 | 32% | 22% |
| **Capital** | 25/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 21/153 | 40/169 | 55% | 76% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 24/158 | 138/169 | 12% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 20/83 | · | 82% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 12/86 | 87/87 | 8% | -35% |
| **Information** | 23/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 39/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 3/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 66/159 | 41/159 | $2 | $20 |
| **People** | 12/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 116/168 | 5/169 | 4% | 48% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 1/87 | 11/151 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 24/144 | 15/117 | 13% | 13% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 37/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 68/169 | 17/169 | 53% | 21% |
| **Capital** | 49/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 89/158 | 119/140 | 34% | 66% |
| FDI Flows | · | 50/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 23/77 | — | 28% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 135/162 | 50/162 | 96% | 34% |
| **People** | 54/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 117/168 | 36/150 | 27% | 19% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 44/88 | — | 64% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 35/169 | $24,029 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 102/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 102/169 | 4.9 |
| Population (-) | 135/169 | 1.49m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 23/132 | 5.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 34/132 | 4.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 150/156 | 61 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 19/165 | 77 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 42/132 | 4.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 92/162 | 3.1 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 99/169 | 81 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 127/169 | 69 |

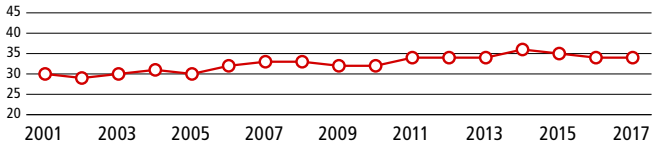
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BANGLADESH

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

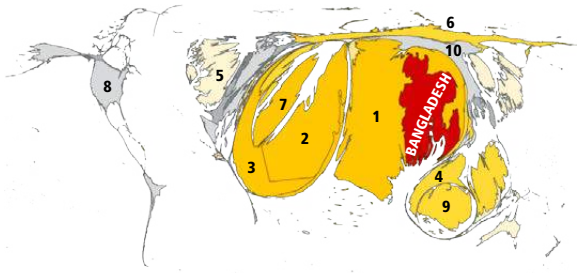
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 140/169 | 134/169 | -6 | 34/100 | 35/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 168/169 | 166/169 | -2 | 7/50 | 8/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 66/169 | 66/169 | 0 | 27/50 | 27/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 91/169 | 93/169 | 2 | 49/100 | 49/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 77/78 | 78/78 | 1 | 15/100 | 18/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 72/88 | 80/88 | 8 | 34/100 | 32/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BANGLADESH'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bangladesh's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (25%)
2. United Arab Emirates (14%)
3. Saudi Arabia (7%)
4. Malaysia (7%)
5. United Kingdom (5%)
6. Russian Federation (5%)
7. Qatar (5%)
8. United States (4%)
9. Singapore (4%)
10. China (4%)

Map Colors: Bangladesh's share of other countries' international flows

3% 1% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

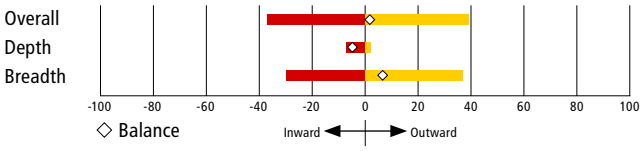
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 158/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 125/169 | 140/169 | 14% | 20% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 164/169 | 158/169 | 1% | 3% |
| **Capital** | 92/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 147/153 | 167/169 | 0% | 6% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 119/158 | 140/169 | 0% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 83/83 | 70/83 | 0% | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 72/86 | 60/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 144/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 150/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 141/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 146/159 | 118/159 | $0 | $2 |
| **People** | 114/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 108/168 | 138/169 | 5% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 86/87 | 151/151 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 111/144 | · | 2% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 28/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 11/169 | 56/169 | 4% | 18% |
| **Capital** | 80/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 70/158 | 37/140 | 34% | 6% |
| FDI Flows | · | 28/105 | · | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 76/77 | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 43/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 35/88 | | 27% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 41/162 | 153/162 | 29% | 2% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 96/168 | · | 42% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 136/169 | $1,602 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 99/169 | 5.0 |
| Population (-) | 8/169 | 165m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 126/132 | 3.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 108/132 | 3.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 133/156 | 49 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 52/165 | 66 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 122/132 | 3.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 21/162 | 10.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 162/169 | 41 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 29/169 | 168 |

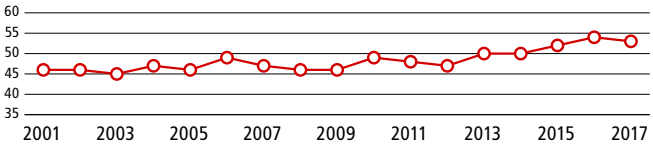
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BARBADOS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

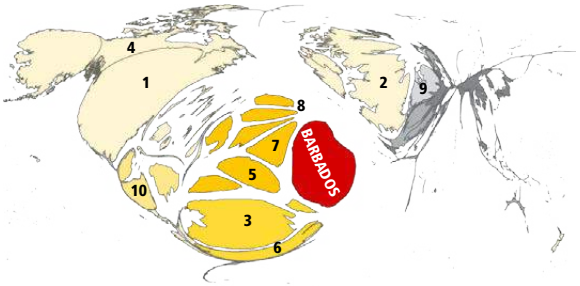
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 66/169 | 67/169 | 1 | 53/100 | 52/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 57/169 | 65/169 | 8 | 31/50 | 30/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 90/169 | 84/169 | -6 | 22/50 | 22/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 127/169 | 123/169 | -4 | 39/100 | 40/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 31/78 | 43/78 | 12 | 60/100 | 56/100 | 4 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BARBADOS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Barbados's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (33%)
2. United Kingdom (14%)
3. Trinidad and Tobago (11%)
4. Canada (8%)
5. St. Vinc./Grenadines (4%)
6. Guyana (3%)
7. St. Lucia (3%)
8. Antigua and Barbuda (2%)
9. Netherlands (2%)
10. Honduras (1.8%)

Map Colors: Barbados's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 0.5% 0.01% 0.005% 0.002%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

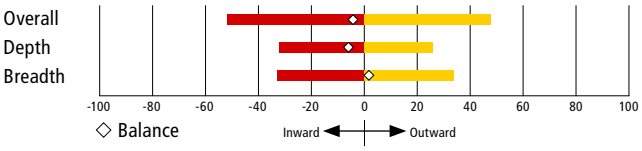
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 99/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 142/169 | 88/169 | 9% | 34% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 21/169 | 42/169 | 30% | 15% |
| **Capital** | 30/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 12/153 | 15/169 | 81% | 141% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 45/158 | 35/169 | 4% | 24% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 56/83 | 57/83 | 11% | 11% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 39/86 | 64/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 37/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 67/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 27/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 49/159 | 30/159 | $5 | $29 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 13/168 | 42/169 | 34% | 12% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 18/151 | · | 2.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 124/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 111/169 | 124/169 | 40% | 26% |
| **Capital** | 37/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 55/158 | 75/140 | 73% | 25% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 26/77 | — | 18% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 104/162 | 88/162 | 89% | 21% |
| **People** | 84/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 83/168 | · | 5% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 62/105 | — | 18% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 43/169 | $17,859 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 26/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 60/169 | 6.3 |
| Population (-) | 157/169 | 285,719 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 66/165 | 63 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 3/162 | 14.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 45/169 | 161 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 48/169 | 116 |

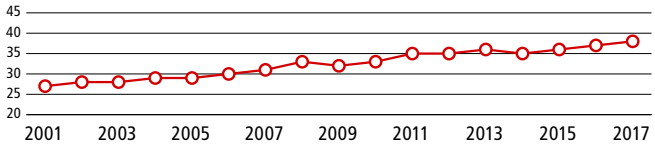
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BELARUS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

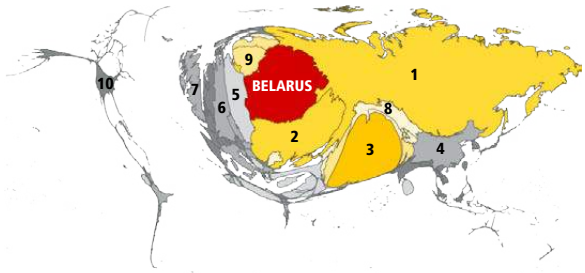
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 124/169 | 129/169 | 5 | 38/100 | 36/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 74/169 | 93/169 | 19 | 29/50 | 26/50 | 3 |
| **Breadth** | 148/169 | 147/169 | -1 | 9/50 | 10/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 78/169 | 87/169 | 9 | 53/100 | 51/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 78/78 | 79/78 | 1 | 13/100 | 10/100 | 3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 69/88 | 71/88 | 2 | 36/100 | 37/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | 48/102 | 53/102 | 5 | 57/100 | 54/100 | 3 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BELARUS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Belarus's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (48%)
2. Ukraine (9%)
3. Turkmenistan (8%)
4. China (4%)
5. Poland (3%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. United Kingdom (2%)
8. Kazakhstan (2%)
9. Lithuania (1.7%)
10. United States (1.3%)

Map Colors: Belarus's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

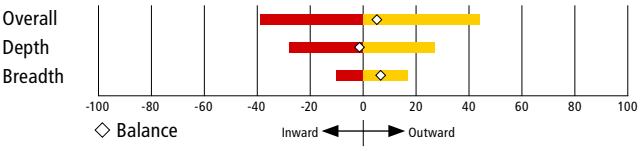
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 17/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 18/169 | 17/169 | 54% | 63% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 57/169 | 88/169 | 14% | 9% |
| **Capital** | 88/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 122/153 | 107/169 | 2% | 36% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 102/158 | 99/169 | 1% | 10% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 76/83 | 75/83 | 0% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 70/86 | 52/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 99/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 57/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 125/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 57/159 | 93/159 | $3 | $5 |
| **People** | 62/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 36/168 | 46/169 | 16% | 11% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 76/87 | 93/151 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 63/144 | 53/117 | 6% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 142/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 127/169 | 145/169 | 84% | 82% |
| **Capital** | 90/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 116/158 | 123/140 | 92% | 90% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 75/77 | — | 98% | — |
| **Information** | 78/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 84/88 | | 82% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 56/162 | 146/162 | 53% | 97% |
| **People** | 61/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 115/168 | 84/150 | 86% | 88% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 29/88 | — | 11% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 86/169 | $5,760 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 145/169 | 2.9 |
| Population (-) | 84/169 | 9.47m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 141/156 | 53 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 32/165 | 73 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 158/163 | 10 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 139/162 | 1.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 103/169 | 77 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 102/169 | 92 |

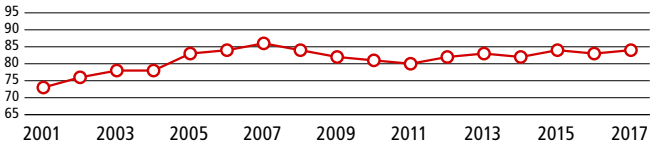
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BELGIUM

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

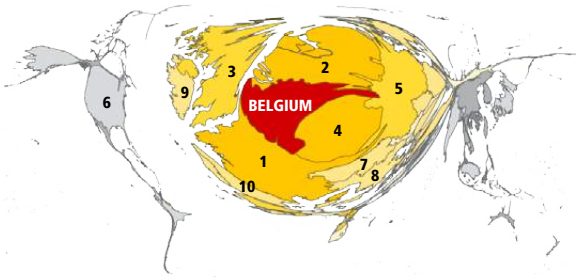
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 4/169 | 5/169 | 1 | 84/100 | 84/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 3/169 | 5/169 | 2 | 46/50 | 45/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 24/169 | 22/169 | -2 | 38/50 | 38/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 3/169 | 3/169 | 0 | 91/100 | 91/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 10/78 | 10/78 | 0 | 74/100 | 72/100 | 2 |
| **Information Pillar** | 12/88 | 13/88 | 1 | 66/100 | 67/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | 18/102 | 16/102 | -2 | 79/100 | 79/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BELGIUM'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Belgium's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. France (15%)
2. Netherlands (14%)
3. United Kingdom (12%)
4. Luxembourg (10%)
5. Germany (10%)
6. United States (7%)
7. Switzerland (3%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Ireland (2%)
10. Spain (2%)

Map Colors: Belgium's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

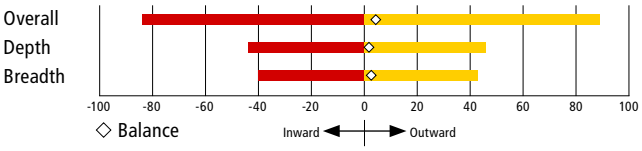
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 3/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 6/169 | 5/169 | 87% | 81% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 34/169 | 14/169 | 24% | 24% |
| **Capital** | 4/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 9/153 | 23/169 | 140% | 115% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 10/158 | 58/169 | 25% | 17% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 14/83 | 10/83 | 99% | 61% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 19/86 | 34/87 | 5% | 1% |
| **Information** | 7/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 24/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 21/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 6/159 | 6/159 | $91 | $72 |
| **People** | 40/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 102/168 | 49/169 | 5% | 11% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 13/87 | 56/151 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 102/144 | 16/117 | 3% | 12% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 21/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 31/169 | 28/169 | 76% | 70% |
| **Capital** | 31/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 16/158 | 56/140 | 88% | 92% |
| FDI Flows | 15/74 | 12/105 | 58% | 67% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 43/77 | — | 89% | — |
| **Information** | 23/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 26/88 | | 80% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 13/162 | 61/162 | 92% | 89% |
| **People** | 12/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 35/168 | 18/150 | 80% | 67% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 12/105 | — | 84% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 19/169 | $43,582 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 57/169 | 13% |
| Remoteness (-) | 168/169 | 1.9 |
| Population (-) | 72/169 | 11.4m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 13/132 | 5.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 15/132 | 5.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 7/156 | 13 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 84/165 | 60 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 10/132 | 5.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

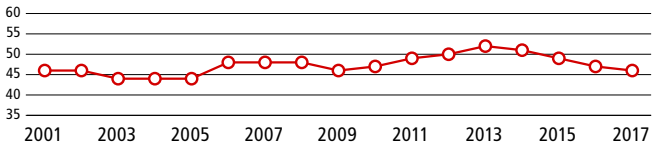
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BELIZE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

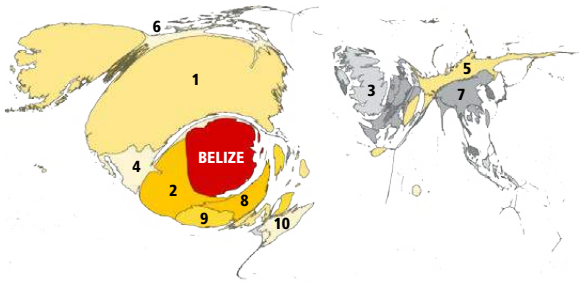
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 88/169 | 82/169 | -6 | 46/100 | 49/100 | -3 |
| **Depth** | 33/169 | 22/169 | -11 | 33/50 | 37/50 | -4 |
| **Breadth** | 130/169 | 132/169 | 2 | 13/50 | 13/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 102/169 | 92/169 | -10 | 46/100 | 50/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BELIZE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Belize's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (55%)
2. Guatemala (7%)
3. United Kingdom (5%)
4. Mexico (4%)
5. Russian Federation (4%)
6. Canada (4%)
7. China (3%)
8. Honduras (3%)
9. El Salvador (2%)
10. Brazil (2%)

Map Colors: Belize's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

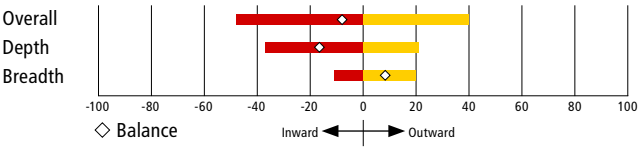
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 43/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 86/169 | 37/169 | 22% | 49% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 23/169 | 62/169 | 29% | 12% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 97/153 | 20/169 | 4% | 117% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 117/158 | 64/169 | 0% | 15% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 92/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 86/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 88/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 139/159 | 61/159 | $0 | $11 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 34/168 | 26/169 | 17% | 16% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 39/151 | · | 1.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 37/144 | · | 9% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 135/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 118/169 | 141/169 | 19% | 28% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 86/158 | 127/140 | 3% | 60% |
| FDI Flows | · | 99/105 | · | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 83/162 | 114/162 | 2% | 10% |
| **People** | 100/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 94/168 | 77/150 | 5% | 76% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 80/105 | — | 4% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 96/169 | $4,806 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 3/169 | 45% |
| Remoteness (-) | 87/169 | 5.7 |
| Population (-) | 155/169 | 374,681 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 44/156 | 25 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 132/165 | 49 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 23/162 | 10.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 89/169 | 101 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 54/169 | 106 |

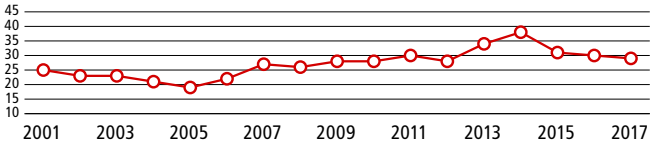
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BENIN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

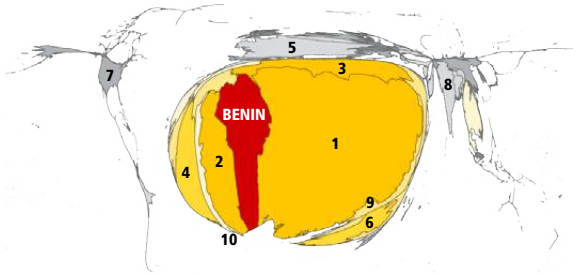
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 155/169 | 147/169 | -8 | 29/100 | 31/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 123/169 | 124/169 | 1 | 20/50 | 19/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 149/169 | 134/169 | -15 | 9/50 | 12/50 | -3 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 136/169 | 127/169 | -9 | 35/100 | 38/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 92/102 | 94/102 | 2 | 31/100 | 32/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BENIN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Benin's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Nigeria (51%)
2. Togo (8%)
3. Niger (5%)
4. Côte d'Ivoire (5%)
5. France (5%)
6. Gabon (3%)
7. United States (2%)
8. India (1.8%)
9. Cameroon (1.7%)
10. Ghana (1.7%)

Map Colors: Benin's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 1% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

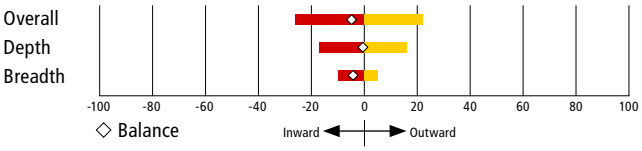
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 102/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 83/169 | 91/169 | 23% | 32% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 130/169 | 106/169 | 4% | 8% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 107/153 | 128/169 | 3% | 23% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 89/158 | 118/169 | 1% | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 141/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 133/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 142/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 121/159 | 152/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | 72/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 92/168 | 106/169 | 6% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 134/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 77/144 | 27/117 | 5% | 8% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 133/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 135/169 | 128/169 | 22% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 144/158 | 131/140 | 41% | 30% |
| FDI Flows | · | 93/105 | · | 42% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 145/162 | 117/162 | 98% | 8% |
| **People** | 122/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 157/168 | 141/150 | 95% | 84% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 71/105 | — | 55% |
| International Students | — | 78/88 | — | 92% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 152/169 | $830 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 67/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 58/169 | 6.3 |
| Population (-) | 73/169 | 11.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 101/132 | 3.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 123/132 | 2.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 76/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 130/165 | 50 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 123/132 | 3.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 14/162 | 11.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 126/169 | 61 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 1/169 | 198 |

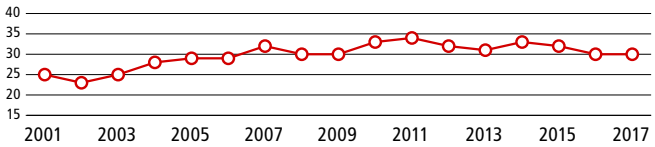
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BHUTAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

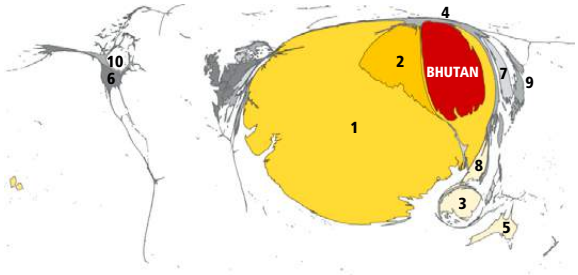
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 150/169 | 143/169 | -7 | 30/100 | 32/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 102/169 | 97/169 | -5 | 24/50 | 26/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 160/169 | 162/169 | 2 | 6/50 | 6/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 157/169 | 146/169 | -11 | 28/100 | 32/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BHUTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bhutan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (74%)
2. Nepal (8%)
3. Singapore (2%)
4. China (1.9%)
5. Australia (1.3%)
6. United States (1.3%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (1.3%)
8. Thailand (1.3%)
9. Japan (1.1%)
10. Canada (0.9%)

Map Colors: Bhutan's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 63/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 72/169 | 52/169 | 25% | 43% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 101/169 | 92/169 | 7% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 163/169 | · | 8% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 156/169 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 123/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 105/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 127/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 130/159 | 67/159 | $0 | $8 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 95/168 | 66/169 | 5% | 6% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 86/151 | · | 0.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 4/144 | · | 42% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 168/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 167/169 | 167/169 | 96% | 90% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 121/158 | 97/140 | 8% | 34% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 140/162 | 162/162 | 88% | 98% |
| **People** | 58/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 147/168 | 95/150 | 80% | 89% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 18/105 | — | 1% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 119/169 | $2,903 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 131/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 105/169 | 4.7 |
| Population (-) | 144/169 | 807,610 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 57/132 | 4.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 114/132 | 3.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 86/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 23/165 | 76 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 92/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 96/162 | 2.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 139/169 | 55 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 166/169 | 3 |

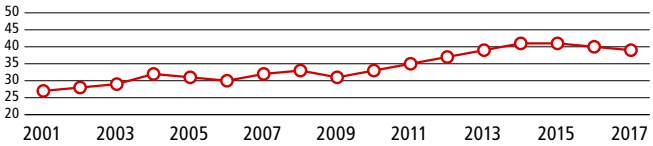
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

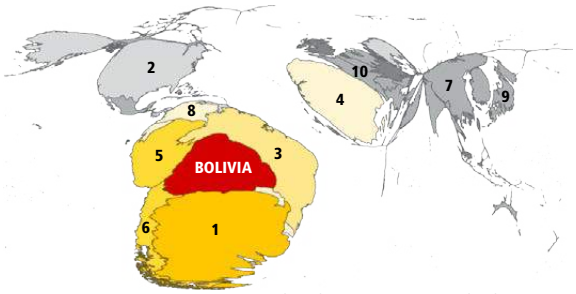
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 122/169 | 115/169 | -7 | 39/100 | 41/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 126/169 | 120/169 | -6 | 19/50 | 20/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 96/169 | 92/169 | -4 | 20/50 | 21/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 110/169 | 86/169 | -24 | 44/100 | 51/100 | -7 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 72/78 | 75/78 | 3 | 31/100 | 27/100 | 4 |
| **Information Pillar** | 68/88 | 72/88 | 4 | 38/100 | 37/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BOLIVIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bolivia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Argentina (25%)
2. United States (15%)
3. Brazil (13%)
4. Spain (11%)
5. Peru (7%)
6. Chile (5%)
7. China (5%)
8. Colombia (1.9%)
9. Japan (1.8%)
10. France (1.7%)

Map Colors: Bolivia's share of other countries' international flows

4% 1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

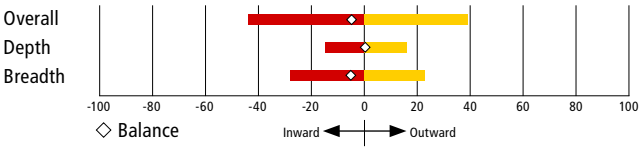
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 122/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 90/169 | 119/169 | 21% | 25% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 134/169 | 100/169 | 4% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 75/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 117/153 | 115/169 | 2% | 33% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 98/158 | 116/169 | 1% | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 55/83 | 76/83 | 12% | 2% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 31/86 | 43/87 | 2% | 0% |
| **Information** | 119/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 98/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 117/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 137/159 | 104/159 | $0 | $3 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 72/168 | 128/169 | 7% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 65/87 | 106/151 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 84/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 87/169 | 83/169 | 45% | 44% |
| **Capital** | 79/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 52/158 | 64/140 | 30% | 22% |
| FDI Flows | · | 54/105 | · | 22% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 70/77 | — | 8% | — |
| **Information** | 55/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 47/88 | | 43% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 122/162 | 93/162 | 79% | 53% |
| **People** | 79/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 116/168 | 41/150 | 65% | 68% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 67/105 | — | 64% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 114/169 | $3,353 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 80/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 17/169 | 8.1 |
| Population (-) | 75/169 | 11.1m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 119/132 | 3.7 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 113/132 | 3.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 102/156 | 32 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 131/165 | 49 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 111/132 | 3.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 68/162 | 4.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 80/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 101/169 | 79 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 1/169 | 198 |

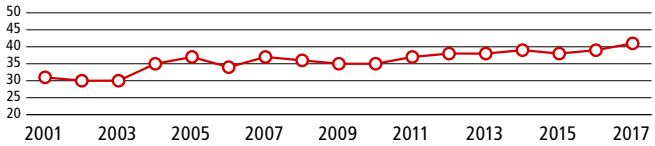
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

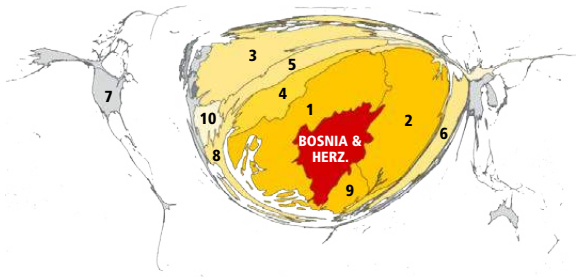
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 113/169 | 123/169 | 10 | 41/100 | 38/100 | 3 |
| **Depth** | 81/169 | 88/169 | 7 | 28/50 | 27/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 133/169 | 137/169 | 4 | 13/50 | 12/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 84/169 | 99/169 | 15 | 51/100 | 47/100 | 4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 75/78 | 77/78 | 2 | 24/100 | 23/100 | 1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 60/88 | 64/88 | 4 | 41/100 | 41/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 64/102 | 64/102 | 0 | 48/100 | 48/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bosnia and Herzegovina's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Croatia (22%)
2. Serbia (19%)
3. Germany (13%)
4. Slovenia (6%)
5. Austria (6%)
6. Turkey (5%)
7. United States (4%)
8. Italy (4%)
9. Montenegro (3%)
10. Switzerland (2%)

Map Colors: Bosnia and Herzegovina's share of other countries' international flows

10% 1% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

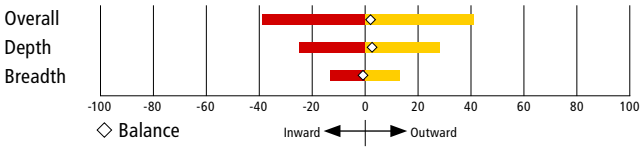
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 40/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 48/169 | 23/169 | 35% | 57% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 81/169 | 164/169 | 10% | 3% |
| **Capital** | 82/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 108/153 | 78/169 | 3% | 46% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 73/158 | 84/169 | 2% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 72/83 | 78/83 | 1% | 1% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 68/86 | 58/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 67/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 62/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 81/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 41/159 | 72/159 | $8 | $7 |
| **People** | 51/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 8/168 | 132/169 | 47% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 92/151 | · | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 33/144 | 34/117 | 12% | 7% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 118/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 115/169 | 111/169 | 91% | 80% |
| **Capital** | 84/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 128/158 | 99/140 | 92% | 90% |
| FDI Flows | 58/74 | 90/105 | 86% | 83% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 81/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 72/88 | | 82% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 143/162 | 134/162 | 100% | 95% |
| **People** | 108/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 101/168 | 127/150 | 87% | 98% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 51/105 | — | 61% |
| International Students | — | 79/88 | — | 76% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 93/169 | $5,149 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 128/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 157/169 | 2.7 |
| Population (-) | 119/169 | 3.51m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 107/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 103/132 | 3.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 58/156 | 27 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 83/165 | 60 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 83/132 | 4.1 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 151/162 | 1.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 84/169 | 118 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 59/169 | 101 |

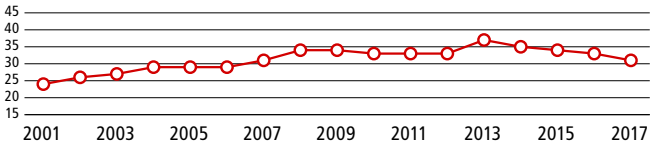
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BOTSWANA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

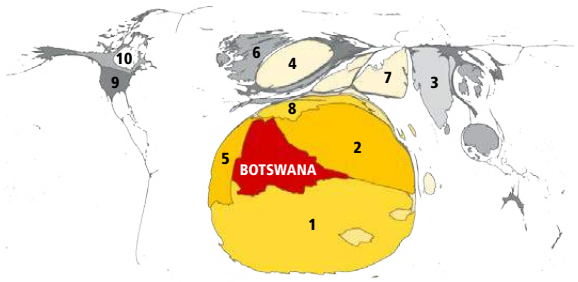
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 147/169 | 137/169 | -10 | 31/100 | 34/100 | -3 |
| **Depth** | 101/169 | 87/169 | -14 | 25/50 | 27/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 159/169 | 158/169 | -1 | 6/50 | 8/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 160/169 | 125/169 | -35 | 28/100 | 39/100 | -11 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 75/102 | 77/102 | 2 | 41/100 | 41/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BOTSWANA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Botswana's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. South Africa (37%)
2. Zimbabwe (17%)
3. India (6%)
4. Belgium (6%)
5. Namibia (4%)
6. United Kingdom (4%)
7. United Arab Emirates (4%)
8. Zambia (3%)
9. United States (2%)
10. Canada (2%)

Map Colors: Botswana's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

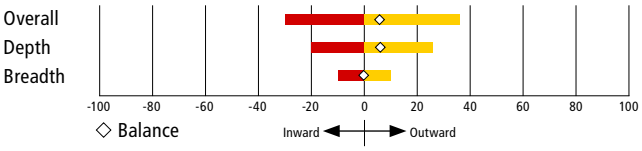
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 86/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 49/169 | 98/169 | 34% | 30% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 95/169 | 151/169 | 8% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 66/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 77/153 | 117/169 | 6% | 32% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 154/158 | 111/169 | -6% | 8% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 16/83 | 77/83 | 96% | 2% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 21/86 | 36/87 | 4% | 1% |
| **Information** | 105/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 88/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 109/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 98/159 | 79/159 | $0 | $6 |
| **People** | 64/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 124/168 | 62/169 | 3% | 7% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 54/151 | · | 0.7 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 64/144 | 70/117 | 6% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 164/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 151/169 | 166/169 | 13% | 73% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 104/158 | 120/140 | 92% | 32% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 94/162 | 142/162 | 53% | 59% |
| **People** | 114/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 153/168 | 45/150 | 93% | 68% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 103/105 | — | 89% |
| International Students | — | 60/88 | — | 77% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 75/169 | $7,877 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 32/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 16/169 | 8.1 |
| Population (-) | 128/169 | 2.29m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 62/132 | 4.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 77/132 | 3.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 45/156 | 25 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 58/165 | 65 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 65/132 | 4.4 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 158/162 | 0.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 98/169 | 82 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 57/169 | 103 |

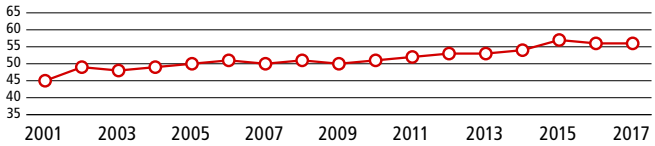
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BRAZIL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

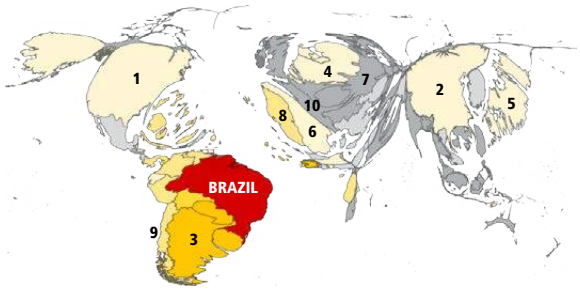
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 58/169 | 55/169 | -3 | 56/100 | 57/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 147/169 | 141/169 | -6 | 15/50 | 15/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 13/169 | 12/169 | -1 | 41/50 | 42/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 80/169 | 73/169 | -7 | 53/100 | 53/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 30/78 | 28/78 | -2 | 60/100 | 61/100 | -1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 23/88 | 33/88 | 10 | 59/100 | 56/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | 79/102 | 80/102 | 1 | 38/100 | 39/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BRAZIL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Brazil's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (20%)
2. China (11%)
3. Argentina (7%)
4. Netherlands (6%)
5. Japan (5%)
6. Spain (4%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. Portugal (2%)
9. Chile (2%)
10. France (2%)

Map Colors: Brazil's share of other countries' international flows

15% 10% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

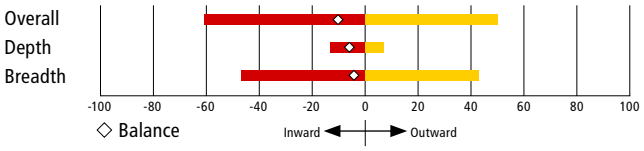
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 168/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 137/169 | 168/169 | 11% | 8% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 159/169 | 160/169 | 2% | 3% |
| **Capital** | 52/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 50/153 | 103/169 | 17% | 38% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 144/158 | 47/169 | -1% | 20% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 66/83 | 28/83 | 3% | 35% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 62/86 | 23/87 | 0% | 1% |
| **Information** | 75/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 72/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 54/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 102/159 | 136/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 117/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 158/168 | 158/169 | 1% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 80/87 | 130/151 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 140/144 | 111/117 | 1% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 2/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 7/169 | 5/169 | 18% | 14% |
| **Capital** | 19/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 34/158 | 4/140 | 57% | 5% |
| FDI Flows | 26/74 | 5/105 | 48% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 33/77 | — | 39% | — |
| **Information** | 15/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 16/88 | | 13% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 43/162 | 4/162 | 57% | 2% |
| **People** | 36/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 8/168 | 31/150 | 14% | 30% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 44/105 | — | 57% |
| International Students | — | 42/88 | — | 46% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 65/169 | $9,895 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 122/169 | 1% |
| Remoteness (-) | 12/169 | 8.4 |
| Population (-) | 5/169 | 209m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 122/132 | 3.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 58/132 | 4.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 94/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 139/165 | 47 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 109/132 | 3.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 42/162 | 8.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 38/169 | 171 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 67/169 | 94 |

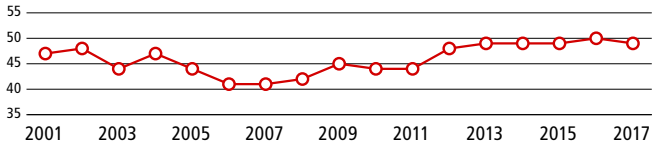
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

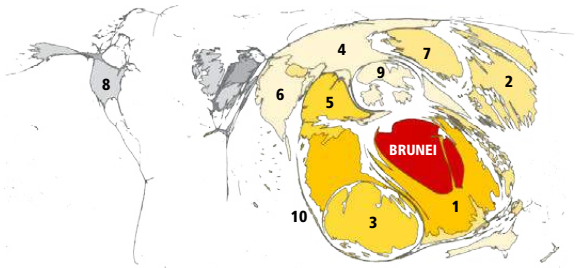
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 79/169 | 81/169 | 2 | 49/100 | 49/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 68/169 | 54/169 | -14 | 30/50 | 31/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 101/169 | 105/169 | 4 | 20/50 | 18/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 103/169 | 104/169 | 1 | 46/100 | 46/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 45/102 | 40/102 | -5 | 63/100 | 65/100 | -2 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BRUNEI DARUSSALAM'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Brunei Darussalam's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Malaysia (22%)
2. Japan (12%)
3. Singapore (11%)
4. China (11%)
5. Thailand (6%)
6. India (6%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (6%)
8. United States (4%)
9. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4%)
10. Indonesia (3%)

Map Colors: Brunei Darussalam's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

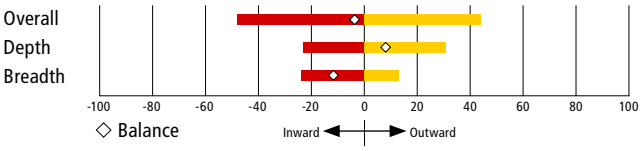
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 90/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 26/169 | 132/169 | 44% | 21% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 122/169 | 72/169 | 4% | 11% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 58/153 | 71/169 | 12% | 48% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 66/158 | 161/169 | 2% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 47/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 68/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 31/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 84/159 | 39/159 | $1 | $20 |
| **People** | 18/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 57/168 | 16/169 | 11% | 25% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 65/151 | · | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 10/144 | 58/117 | 31% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 103/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 138/169 | 68/169 | 87% | 74% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 78/158 | · | 90% | · |
| FDI Flows | 64/74 | 80/105 | 98% | 53% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 102/162 | 116/162 | 63% | 76% |
| **People** | 74/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 143/168 | 61/150 | 22% | 85% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 68/105 | — | 82% |
| International Students | — | 34/88 | — | 61% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 29/169 | $29,712 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 123/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 59/169 | 6.3 |
| Population (-) | 153/169 | 428,697 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 69/132 | 4.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 74/132 | 3.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 140/156 | 51 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 4/165 | 89 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 72/132 | 4.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 159/162 | 0.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 44/169 | 165 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 134/169 | 62 |

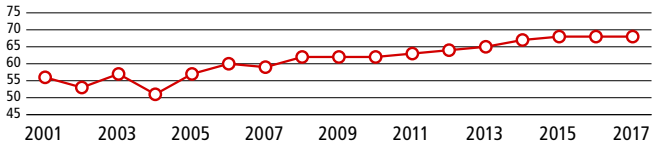
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BULGARIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

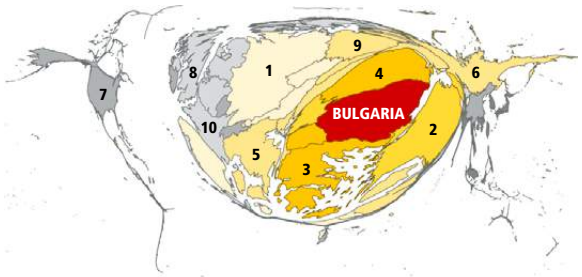
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 29/169 | 28/169 | -1 | 68/100 | 68/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 22/169 | 24/169 | 2 | 37/50 | 36/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 48/169 | 48/169 | 0 | 31/50 | 32/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 30/169 | 25/169 | -5 | 67/100 | 67/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 35/78 | 32/78 | -3 | 58/100 | 60/100 | -2 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 33/102 | 32/102 | -1 | 71/100 | 70/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BULGARIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bulgaria's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (14%)
2. Turkey (10%)
3. Greece (9%)
4. Romania (7%)
5. Italy (6%)
6. Russian Federation (6%)
7. United States (4%)
8. United Kingdom (4%)
9. Poland (4%)
10. France (3%)

Map Colors: Bulgaria's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

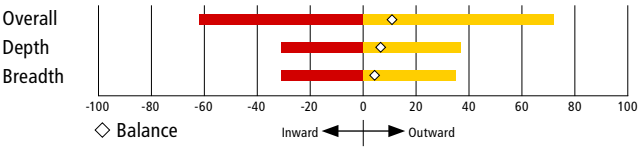
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 18/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 19/169 | 21/169 | 53% | 60% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 52/169 | 83/169 | 15% | 9% |
| **Capital** | 49/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 84/153 | 33/169 | 5% | 84% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 58/158 | 61/169 | 3% | 16% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 49/83 | 74/83 | 17% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 24/86 | 59/87 | 3% | 0% |
| **Information** | 34/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 10/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 35/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 46/159 | 83/159 | $5 | $5 |
| **People** | 24/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 31/168 | 109/169 | 18% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 24/87 | 30/151 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 36/144 | 47/117 | 9% | 5% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 88/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 65/169 | 114/169 | 74% | 80% |
| **Capital** | 27/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 29/158 | 41/140 | 70% | 86% |
| FDI Flows | 27/74 | 39/105 | 70% | 79% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 25/77 | — | 75% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 34/162 | 52/162 | 94% | 77% |
| **People** | 39/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 59/168 | 12/150 | 46% | 74% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 38/105 | — | 81% |
| International Students | — | 45/88 | — | 55% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 72/169 | $8,064 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 138/169 | 3.2 |
| Population (-) | 96/169 | 7.08m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 71/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 63/132 | 4.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 103/156 | 35 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 53/165 | 66 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 53/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 41/169 | 169 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

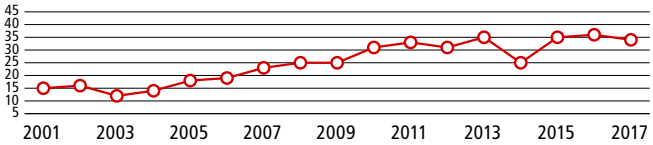
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# BURKINA FASO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

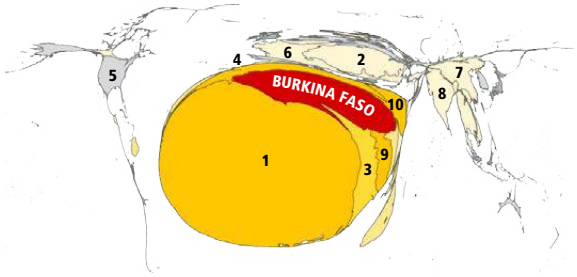
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 136/169 | 132/169 | -4 | 34/100 | 35/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 136/169 | 129/169 | -7 | 18/50 | 18/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 110/169 | 115/169 | 5 | 17/50 | 17/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 123/169 | 111/169 | -12 | 40/100 | 43/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 93/102 | 93/102 | 0 | 29/100 | 33/100 | -4 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### BURKINA FASO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Burkina Faso's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Côte d'Ivoire (62%)
2. Switzerland (5%)
3. Ghana (4%)
4. Mali (3%)
5. United States (3%)
6. France (3%)
7. China (2%)
8. India (2%)
9. Togo (1.7%)
10. Niger (1.6%)

Map Colors: Burkina Faso's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.1% 0.01% 0.005% 0.001%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

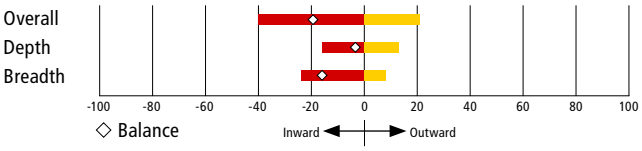
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 117/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 101/169 | 110/169 | 19% | 27% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 127/169 | 71/169 | 4% | 11% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 105/153 | 130/169 | 3% | 23% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 87/158 | 79/169 | 1% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 164/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 165/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 151/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 152/159 | 148/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | 76/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 69/168 | 84/169 | 8% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 146/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 72/144 | 67/117 | 5% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 105/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 156/169 | 48/169 | 27% | 25% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 142/158 | 122/140 | 90% | 16% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 48/162 | 76/162 | 31% | 4% |
| **People** | 125/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 166/168 | 145/150 | 98% | 93% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 78/105 | — | 46% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 161/169 | $664 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 70/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 71/169 | 6.1 |
| Population (-) | 58/169 | 19.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 38/156 | 23 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 138/165 | 47 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 49/162 | 7.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 135/169 | 57 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 127/169 | 69 |

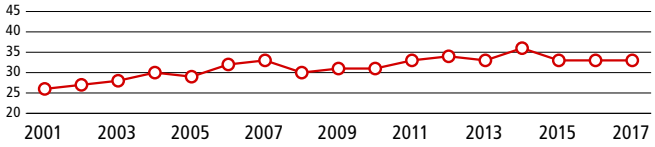
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CABO VERDE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

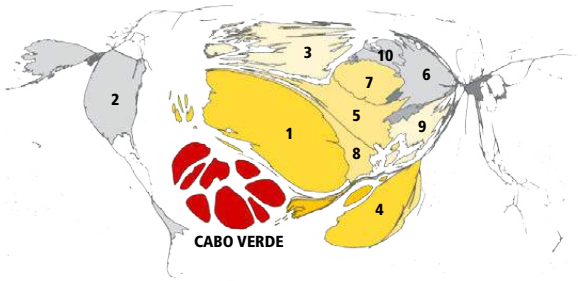
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 141/169 | 140/169 | -1 | 33/100 | 33/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 98/169 | 102/169 | 4 | 25/50 | 24/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 152/169 | 151/169 | -1 | 8/50 | 9/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 154/169 | 159/169 | 5 | 29/100 | 28/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 54/102 | 54/102 | 0 | 53/100 | 54/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CABO VERDE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Cabo Verde's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Portugal (26%)
2. United States (14%)
3. United Kingdom (12%)
4. Angola (9%)
5. France (8%)
6. Germany (6%)
7. Belgium (5%)
8. Spain (4%)
9. Italy (4%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Map Colors: Cabo Verde's share of other countries' international flows

2% 0.5% 0.02% 0.01% 0.005% 0.001%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

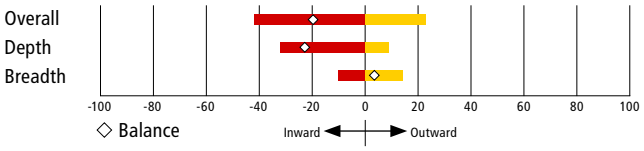
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 81/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 164/169 | 53/169 | 4% | 42% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 15/169 | 21/169 | 36% | 21% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 153/153 | 24/169 | -3% | 112% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 147/158 | 53/169 | -1% | 18% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 110/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 153/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 82/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 128/159 | 96/159 | $0 | $4 |
| **People** | 36/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 9/168 | 95/169 | 42% | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 34/151 | · | 1.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 11/144 | 94/117 | 28% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 162/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 163/169 | 153/169 | 1% | 3% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 101/158 | 124/140 | 0% | 1% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 74/162 | 141/162 | 12% | 1% |
| **People** | 101/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 76/168 | 79/150 | 32% | 65% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 57/105 | — | 0% |
| International Students | — | 82/88 | — | 50% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 115/169 | $3,238 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 97/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 68/169 | 6.1 |
| Population (-) | 150/169 | 546,388 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 28/156 | 20 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 157/165 | 41 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 18/162 | 10.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 120/169 | 65 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 10/169 | 197 |

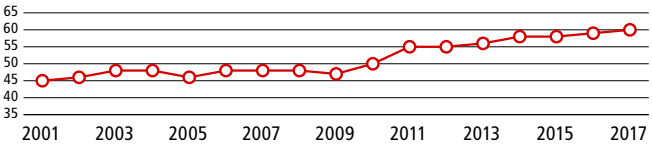
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CAMBODIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

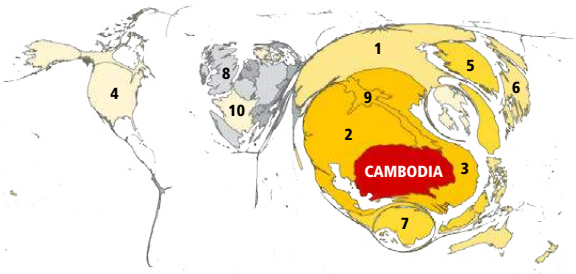
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 49/169 | 53/169 | 4 | 60/100 | 58/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 27/169 | 32/169 | 5 | 35/50 | 34/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 77/169 | 77/169 | 0 | 25/50 | 24/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 16/169 | 15/169 | -1 | 73/100 | 73/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 74/102 | 76/102 | 2 | 42/100 | 41/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CAMBODIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Cambodia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (17%)
2. Thailand (17%)
3. Viet Nam (11%)
4. United States (9%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (4%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. Singapore (4%)
8. United Kingdom (3%)
9. Lao PDR (3%)
10. France (3%)

Map Colors: Cambodia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

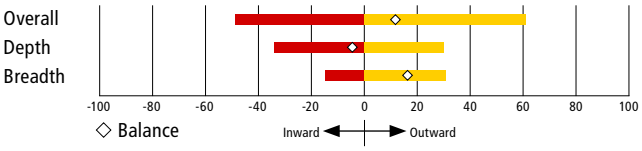
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 14/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 17/169 | 18/169 | 54% | 63% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 37/169 | 78/169 | 20% | 10% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 92/153 | 28/169 | 4% | 93% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 55/158 | 11/169 | 3% | 54% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 134/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 94/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 147/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 117/159 | 119/159 | $0 | $2 |
| **People** | 92/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 78/168 | 151/169 | 7% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 68/87 | 79/151 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 104/144 | · | 3% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 69/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 8/169 | 134/169 | 27% | 87% |
| **Capital** | 77/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 98/158 | 96/140 | 97% | 80% |
| FDI Flows | 61/74 | 68/105 | 50% | 81% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 70/162 | 104/162 | 86% | 93% |
| **People** | 70/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 67/168 | 121/150 | 72% | 95% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 48/105 | — | 76% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 143/169 | $1,390 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 89/169 | 5.6 |
| Population (-) | 67/169 | 16m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 94/132 | 4.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 106/132 | 3.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 130/156 | 46 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 95/165 | 58 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 98/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 28/162 | 9.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 142/169 | 54 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 17/169 | 193 |

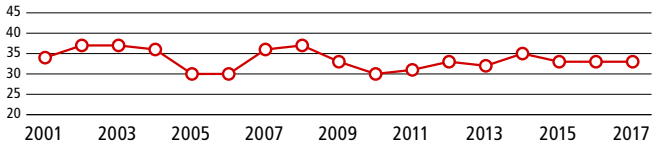
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CAMEROON

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

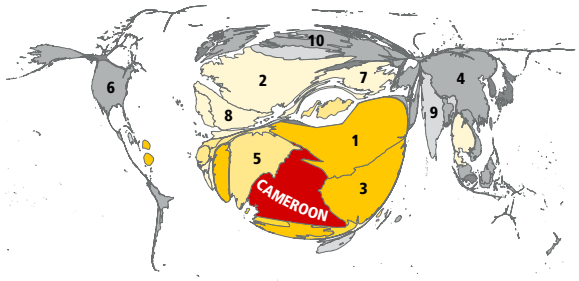
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 142/169 | 141/169 | -1 | 33/100 | 33/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 165/169 | 162/169 | -3 | 9/50 | 10/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 83/169 | 83/169 | 0 | 24/50 | 23/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 119/169 | 116/169 | -3 | 42/100 | 41/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 94/102 | 98/102 | 4 | 28/100 | 28/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CAMEROON'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Cameroon's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Chad (14%)
2. France (13%)
3. Central African Republic (9%)
4. China (8%)
5. Nigeria (7%)
6. United States (5%)
7. Italy (4%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. India (3%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Map Colors: Cameroon's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

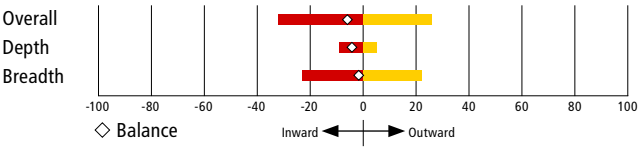
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 155/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 136/169 | 155/169 | 11% | 16% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 118/169 | 119/169 | 5% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 115/153 | 139/169 | 2% | 19% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 141/158 | 106/169 | 0% | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 165/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 160/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 161/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 144/159 | 134/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 99/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 151/168 | 108/169 | 1% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 126/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 66/144 | 87/117 | 6% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 61/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 89/169 | 38/169 | 12% | 15% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 125/158 | 116/140 | 84% | 5% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 128/162 | 107/162 | 94% | 6% |
| **People** | 115/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 36/168 | 136/150 | 36% | 98% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 83/88 | — | 95% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 142/169 | $1,401 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 9/169 | 44% |
| Remoteness (-) | 52/169 | 6.4 |
| Population (-) | 53/169 | 24.1m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 109/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 128/132 | 2.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 118/156 | 41 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 152/165 | 43 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 128/132 | 3.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 5/162 | 12.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 155/169 | 48 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 162/169 | 7 |

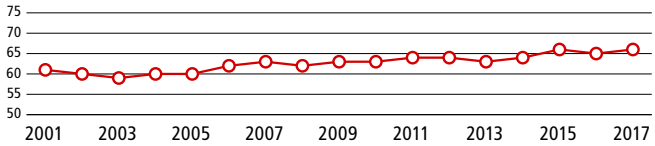
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CANADA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

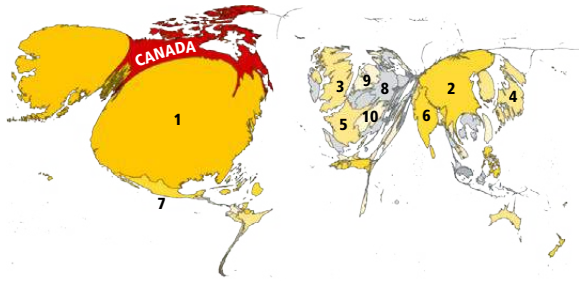
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 37/169 | 33/169 | -4 | 66/100 | 66/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 46/169 | 53/169 | 7 | 32/50 | 31/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 36/169 | 36/169 | 0 | 34/50 | 34/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 96/169 | 101/169 | 5 | 47/100 | 47/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 17/78 | 18/78 | 1 | 70/100 | 69/100 | 1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 6/88 | 5/88 | -1 | 69/100 | 70/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | 23/102 | 22/102 | -1 | 76/100 | 75/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CANADA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Canada's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (60%)
2. China (8%)
3. United Kingdom (4%)
4. Japan (3%)
5. France (3%)
6. India (2%)
7. Mexico (1.7%)
8. Germany (1.6%)
9. Netherlands (1.2%)
10. Switzerland (1.1%)

Map Colors: Canada's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

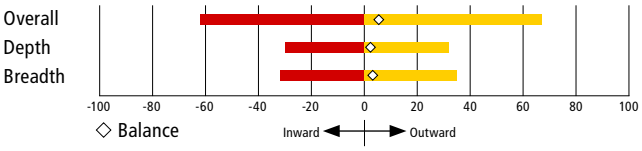
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 108/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 71/169 | 112/169 | 25% | 27% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 112/169 | 126/169 | 5% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 16/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 11/153 | 49/169 | 90% | 66% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 14/158 | 101/169 | 20% | 10% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 31/83 | 41/83 | 55% | 23% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 38/86 | 20/87 | 1% | 1% |
| **Information** | 14/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 46/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 9/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 25/159 | 10/159 | $22 | $62 |
| **People** | 45/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 117/168 | 20/169 | 4% | 21% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 21/87 | 62/151 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 98/144 | 18/117 | 3% | 12% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 81/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 93/169 | 73/169 | 77% | 58% |
| **Capital** | 22/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 15/158 | 10/140 | 50% | 49% |
| FDI Flows | · | 94/105 | · | 82% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 17/77 | — | 61% | — |
| **Information** | 12/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 9/88 | | 70% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 35/162 | 59/162 | 73% | 71% |
| **People** | 17/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 13/168 | 1/150 | 67% | 5% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 50/105 | — | 71% |
| International Students | — | 3/88 | — | 5% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 17/169 | $45,077 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 10/169 | 42% |
| Remoteness (-) | 116/169 | 4.4 |
| Population (-) | 37/169 | 36.6m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 24/132 | 5.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 21/132 | 5.4 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 18/156 | 15 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 37/165 | 71 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 24/132 | 5.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 145/162 | 1.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 19/169 | 185 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 139/169 | 54 |

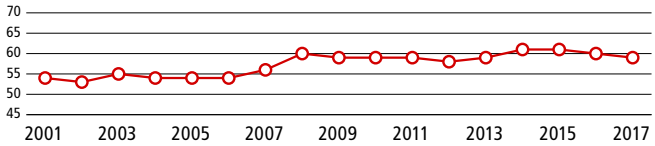
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CHILE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

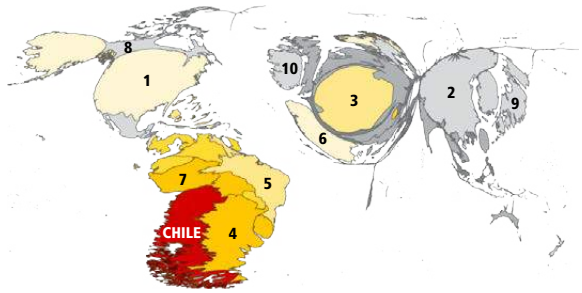
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 51/169 | 46/169 | -5 | 59/100 | 61/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 95/169 | 82/169 | -13 | 26/50 | 27/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 38/169 | 37/169 | -1 | 33/50 | 34/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 61/169 | 50/169 | -11 | 56/100 | 60/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 21/78 | 17/78 | -4 | 67/100 | 70/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 26/88 | 34/88 | 8 | 57/100 | 56/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 84/102 | 86/102 | 2 | 35/100 | 36/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CHILE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Chile's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (20%)
2. China (10%)
3. Luxembourg (10%)
4. Argentina (9%)
5. Brazil (6%)
6. Spain (4%)
7. Peru (4%)
8. Canada (4%)
9. Japan (3%)
10. Ireland (3%)

Map Colors: Chile's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

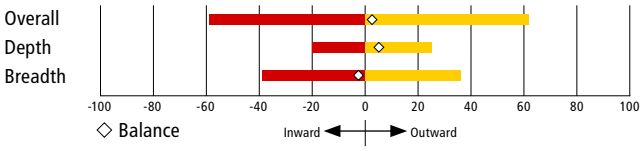
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 127/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 75/169 | 128/169 | 25% | 24% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 132/169 | 140/169 | 4% | 5% |
| **Capital** | 23/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 26/153 | 27/169 | 45% | 99% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 20/158 | 42/169 | 15% | 21% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 32/83 | 53/83 | 48% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 42/86 | 47/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 50/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 34/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 46/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 73/159 | 71/159 | $1 | $7 |
| **People** | 97/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 122/168 | 96/169 | 3% | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 53/87 | 80/151 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 127/144 | 105/117 | 1% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 34/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 36/169 | 42/169 | 15% | 22% |
| **Capital** | 25/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 36/158 | 28/140 | 69% | 25% |
| FDI Flows | 21/74 | 18/105 | 39% | 19% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 35/77 | — | 4% | — |
| **Information** | 32/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 29/88 | | 49% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 120/162 | 32/162 | 81% | 15% |
| **People** | 91/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 31/168 | 57/150 | 46% | 78% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 96/105 | — | 81% |
| International Students | — | 65/88 | — | 84% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 55/169 | $15,070 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 89/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 4/169 | 8.9 |
| Population (-) | 61/169 | 18.1m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 29/132 | 5.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 42/132 | 4.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 35/156 | 23 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 78/165 | 60 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 21/132 | 5.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 59/162 | 5.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 36/169 | 174 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

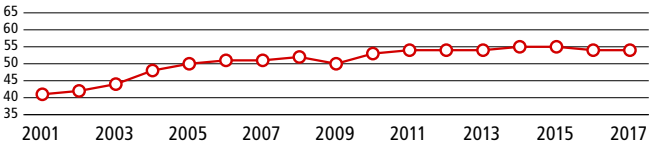
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CHINA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

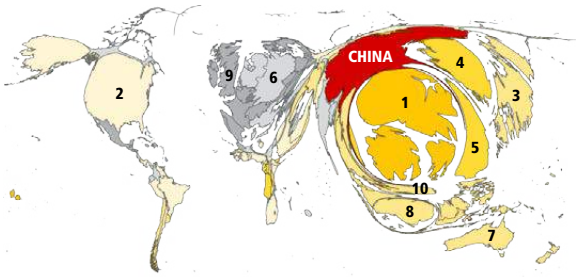
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 61/169 | 60/169 | -1 | 54/100 | 55/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 150/169 | 150/169 | 0 | 14/50 | 13/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 16/169 | 13/169 | -3 | 40/50 | 42/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 60/169 | 61/169 | 1 | 57/100 | 57/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 58/78 | 55/78 | -3 | 46/100 | 49/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 27/88 | 38/88 | 11 | 57/100 | 54/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CHINA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of China's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Hong Kong SAR (China) (20%)
2. United States (15%)
3. Japan (7%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (6%)
5. Taiwan (China) (4%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Australia (3%)
8. Singapore (3%)
9. United Kingdom (2%)
10. Viet Nam (2%)

Map Colors: China's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

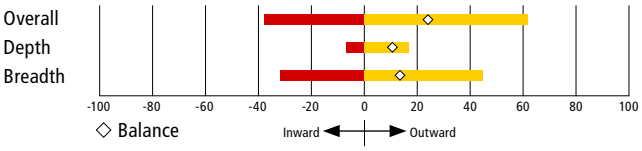
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 154/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 104/169 | 157/169 | 19% | 15% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 157/169 | 150/169 | 2% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 79/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 57/153 | 156/169 | 12% | 12% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 54/158 | 146/169 | 3% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 65/83 | 60/83 | 4% | 8% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 58/86 | 44/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 97/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 121/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 76/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 62/159 | 125/159 | $3 | $1 |
| **People** | 115/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 160/168 | 169/169 | 1% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 64/87 | 124/151 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 113/144 | 106/117 | 2% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 5/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 2/169 | 22/169 | 40% | 47% |
| **Capital** | 40/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 46/158 | 80/140 | 67% | 65% |
| FDI Flows | 19/74 | 78/105 | 66% | 84% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 22/77 | — | 46% | — |
| **Information** | 8/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 6/88 | | 61% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 7/162 | 38/162 | 36% | 41% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 19/168 | 65/150 | 53% | 67% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 71/169 | $8,643 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 115/169 | 2% |
| Remoteness (-) | 79/169 | 5.8 |
| Population (-) | 1/169 | 1.41b |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 42/132 | 4.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 27/132 | 5.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 156/156 | 78 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 75/165 | 61 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 149/163 | 20 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 61/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 85/162 | 3.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 108/169 | 74 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 155/169 | 17 |

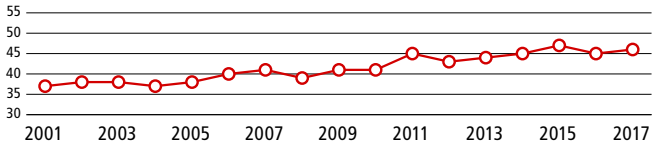
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# COLOMBIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

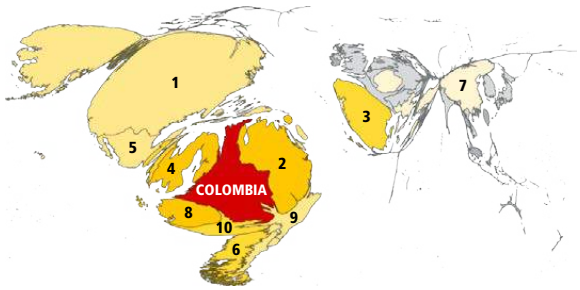
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 87/169 | 91/169 | 4 | 46/100 | 47/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 137/169 | 134/169 | -3 | 17/50 | 18/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 60/169 | 55/169 | -5 | 29/50 | 29/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 113/169 | 106/169 | -7 | 43/100 | 45/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 53/78 | 53/78 | 0 | 49/100 | 49/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | 41/88 | 48/88 | 7 | 52/100 | 50/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | 77/102 | 78/102 | 1 | 39/100 | 40/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### COLOMBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Colombia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (43%)
2. Venezuela (10%)
3. Spain (6%)
4. Panama (5%)
5. Mexico (4%)
6. Chile (4%)
7. China (4%)
8. Ecuador (3%)
9. Brazil (2%)
10. Peru (2%)

Map Colors: Colombia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

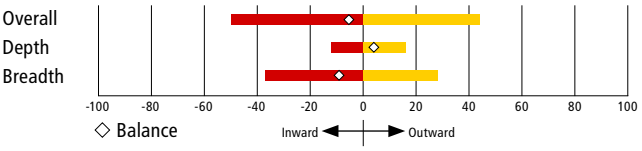
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 162/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 131/169 | 158/169 | 12% | 15% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 141/169 | 154/169 | 3% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 38/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 49/153 | 59/169 | 18% | 58% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 40/158 | 51/169 | 6% | 19% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | 65/83 | · | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | 48/87 | · | 0% |
| **Information** | 74/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 79/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 65/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 75/159 | 114/159 | $1 | $2 |
| **People** | 110/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 93/168 | 161/169 | 6% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 70/87 | 110/151 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 120/144 | 113/117 | 1% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 51/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 56/169 | 43/169 | 32% | 13% |
| **Capital** | 58/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 112/158 | 51/140 | 79% | 26% |
| FDI Flows | 43/74 | 21/105 | 51% | 46% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 54/77 | — | 2% | — |
| **Information** | 34/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 34/88 | | 22% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 78/162 | 51/162 | 72% | 29% |
| **People** | 53/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 51/168 | 38/150 | 49% | 63% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 55/88 | — | 71% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 82/169 | $6,273 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 90/169 | 5% |
| Remoteness (-) | 41/169 | 6.7 |
| Population (-) | 28/169 | 49.1m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 127/132 | 3.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 78/132 | 3.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 119/156 | 41 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 25/165 | 75 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 85/132 | 4.1 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 53/162 | 7.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 89/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 75/169 | 127 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 63/169 | 98 |

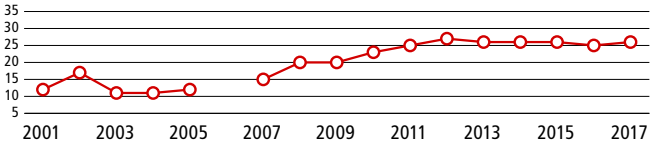
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# COMOROS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

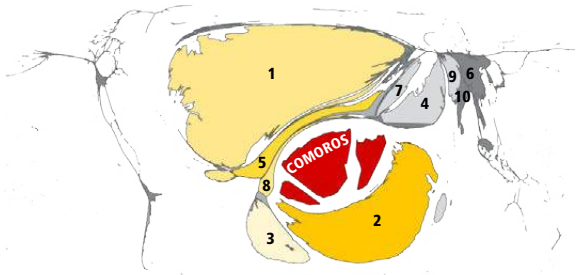
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 161/169 | 160/169 | -1 | 26/100 | 26/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 125/169 | 132/169 | 7 | 19/50 | 18/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 157/169 | 154/169 | -3 | 7/50 | 8/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 140/169 | 144/169 | 4 | 32/100 | 33/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 99/102 | 102/102 | 3 | 22/100 | 22/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### COMOROS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Comoros's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. France (49%)
2. Madagascar (22%)
3. South Africa (5%)
4. United Arab Emirates (5%)
5. Libya (4%)
6. China (2%)
7. Qatar (1.5%)
8. Tanzania (1.3%)
9. Pakistan (1.3%)
10. India (0.9%)

Map Colors: Comoros's share of other countries' international flows

2% 0.08% 0.02% 0.01% 0.005% 0.001%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 106/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 160/169 | 80/169 | 5% | 37% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 59/169 | 45/169 | 14% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 140/169 | · | 19% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 123/169 | · | 6% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 140/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 129/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 129/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 158/159 | 127/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 74/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 40/168 | 123/169 | 14% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 127/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 2/144 | 116/117 | 79% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 138/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 108/169 | 155/169 | 8% | 15% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 152/158 | · | 80% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 129/162 | 161/162 | 0% | 6% |
| **People** | 136/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 165/168 | 149/150 | 63% | 85% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 88/88 | — | 100% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 155/169 | $788 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 59/169 | 10% |
| Remoteness (-) | 28/169 | 7.5 |
| Population (-) | 143/169 | 813,912 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 46/156 | 25 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 92/165 | 59 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 66/162 | 5.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 147/169 | 52 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 10/169 | 197 |

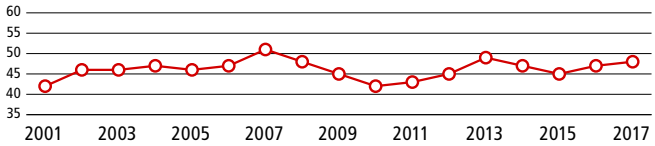
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# COSTA RICA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

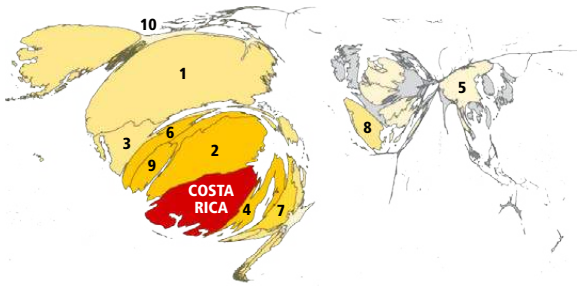
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 83/169 | 94/169 | 11 | 48/100 | 45/100 | 3 |
| **Depth** | 96/169 | 98/169 | 2 | 26/50 | 25/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 92/169 | 97/169 | 5 | 22/50 | 20/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 101/169 | 103/169 | 2 | 46/100 | 46/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 57/78 | 67/78 | 10 | 47/100 | 40/100 | 7 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 71/102 | 74/102 | 3 | 44/100 | 44/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### COSTA RICA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Costa Rica's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (43%)
2. Nicaragua (12%)
3. Mexico (5%)
4. Panama (3%)
5. China (3%)
6. Guatemala (3%)
7. Colombia (3%)
8. Spain (2%)
9. El Salvador (2%)
10. Canada (2%)

Map Colors: Costa Rica's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

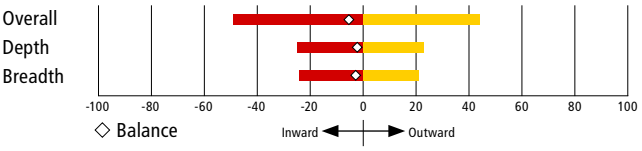
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 116/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 112/169 | 114/169 | 18% | 26% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 51/169 | 125/169 | 15% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 35/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 81/153 | 52/169 | 5% | 64% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 77/158 | 32/169 | 1% | 27% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 58/83 | 71/83 | 11% | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 17/86 | 22/87 | 5% | 1% |
| **Information** | 68/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 74/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 75/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 59/159 | 56/159 | $3 | $12 |
| **People** | 82/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 133/168 | 60/169 | 3% | 8% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 51/87 | 57/151 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 124/144 | 86/117 | 1% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 82/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 88/169 | 80/169 | 28% | 15% |
| **Capital** | 67/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 103/158 | 70/140 | 91% | 13% |
| FDI Flows | 54/74 | 63/105 | 88% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 49/77 | — | 1% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 121/162 | 105/162 | 91% | 18% |
| **People** | 72/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 53/168 | 85/150 | 20% | 88% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 55/105 | — | 31% |
| International Students | — | 61/88 | — | 88% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 60/169 | $11,685 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 81/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 55/169 | 6.4 |
| Population (-) | 108/169 | 4.91m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 66/132 | 4.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 76/132 | 3.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 10/156 | 14 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 126/165 | 50 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 57/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 142/162 | 1.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 54/169 | 149 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 64/169 | 97 |

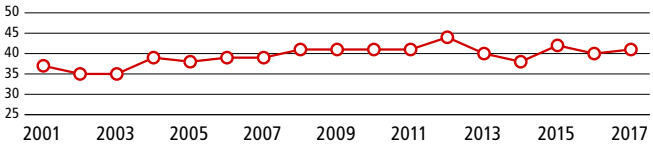
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

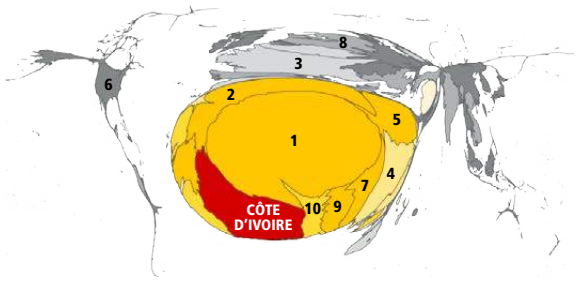
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 114/169 | 109/169 | -5 | 41/100 | 42/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 138/169 | 130/169 | -8 | 17/50 | 18/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 85/169 | 80/169 | -5 | 24/50 | 24/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 66/169 | 52/169 | -14 | 55/100 | 59/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 85/88 | 93/88 | 8 | 25/100 | 23/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CÔTE D'IVOIRE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Côte d'Ivoire's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Burkina Faso (36%)
2. Mali (8%)
3. France (7%)
4. Nigeria (4%)
5. Niger (4%)
6. United States (3%)
7. Benin (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Togo (2%)
10. Ghana (2%)

Map Colors: Côte d'Ivoire's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

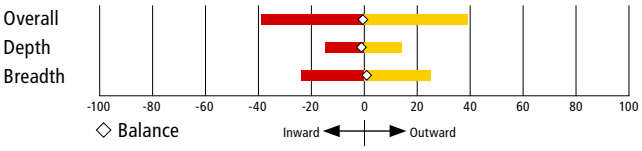
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 109/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 58/169 | 123/169 | 31% | 24% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 154/169 | 109/169 | 2% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 90/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 142/153 | 127/169 | 0% | 23% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 115/158 | 113/169 | 0% | 8% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 69/86 | 61/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 147/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 148/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 148/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 127/159 | 123/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 125/168 | 56/169 | 3% | 9% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 65/144 | 74/117 | 6% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 53/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 53/169 | 50/169 | 27% | 20% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | 68/140 | · | 21% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 79/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 79/88 | | 80% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 95/162 | 133/162 | 82% | 1% |
| **People** | 121/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 144/168 | 142/150 | 79% | 96% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 70/88 | — | 82% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 135/169 | $1,617 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 74/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 45/169 | 6.5 |
| Population (-) | 52/169 | 24.3m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 82/132 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 95/132 | 3.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 75/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 136/165 | 48 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 104/132 | 3.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 41/162 | 8.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 136/169 | 56 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 149/169 | 23 |

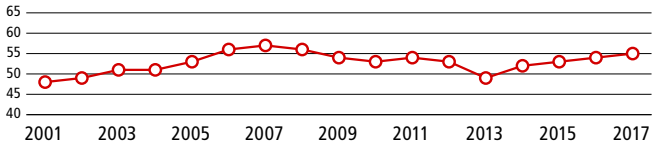
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CROATIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

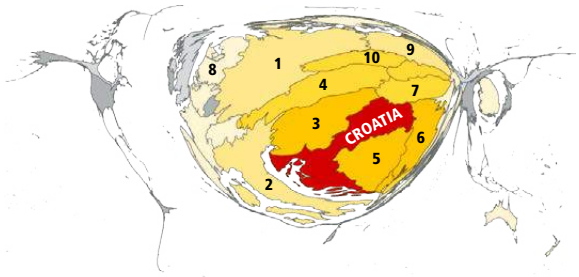
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 60/169 | 65/169 | 5 | 55/100 | 53/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 55/169 | 56/169 | 1 | 31/50 | 31/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 86/169 | 86/169 | 0 | 23/50 | 22/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 71/169 | 89/169 | 18 | 55/100 | 50/100 | 5 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 64/78 | 63/78 | -1 | 41/100 | 42/100 | -1 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 46/102 | 46/102 | 0 | 62/100 | 62/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CROATIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Croatia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (17%)
2. Italy (11%)
3. Slovenia (9%)
4. Austria (8%)
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7%)
6. Serbia (4%)
7. Hungary (4%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Poland (4%)
10. Czechia (3%)

Map Colors: Croatia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

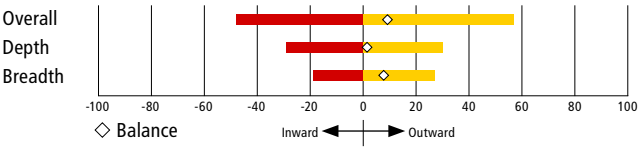
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 41/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 61/169 | 43/169 | 29% | 45% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 24/169 | 95/169 | 28% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 67/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 63/153 | 55/169 | 11% | 61% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 95/158 | 74/169 | 1% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 60/83 | 73/83 | 9% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 63/86 | 55/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 31/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 29/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 43/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 34/159 | 55/159 | $13 | $12 |
| **People** | 44/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 25/168 | 36/169 | 22% | 13% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 41/87 | 7/151 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 69/144 | 102/117 | 6% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 102/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 78/169 | 127/169 | 86% | 87% |
| **Capital** | 60/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 73/158 | 55/140 | 88% | 95% |
| FDI Flows | 49/74 | 87/105 | 78% | 82% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 42/162 | 65/162 | 95% | 91% |
| **People** | 59/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 99/168 | 117/150 | 76% | 95% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 26/105 | — | 87% |
| International Students | — | 48/88 | — | 74% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 58/169 | $13,138 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 132/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 160/169 | 2.5 |
| Population (-) | 114/169 | 4.19m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 72/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 50/132 | 4.4 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 64/156 | 29 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 151/165 | 43 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 44/132 | 4.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 41/169 | 169 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

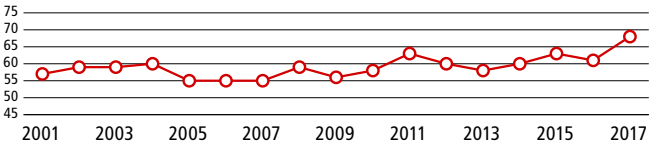
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CYPRUS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

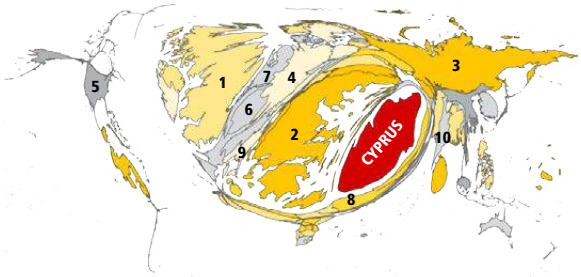
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 32/169 | 43/169 | 11 | 68/100 | 63/100 | 5 |
| **Depth** | 10/169 | 11/169 | 1 | 43/50 | 41/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 75/169 | 90/169 | 15 | 25/50 | 21/50 | 4 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 49/169 | 81/169 | 32 | 61/100 | 52/100 | 9 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 23/78 | 30/78 | 7 | 67/100 | 61/100 | 6 |
| **Information Pillar** | 33/88 | 31/88 | -2 | 56/100 | 57/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | 19/102 | 14/102 | -5 | 78/100 | 79/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CYPRUS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Cyprus's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United Kingdom (18%)
2. Greece (18%)
3. Russian Federation (15%)
4. Germany (5%)
5. United States (3%)
6. Luxembourg (2%)
7. Netherlands (2%)
8. Israel (2%)
9. Italy (1.6%)
10. India (1.5%)

Map Colors: Cyprus's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

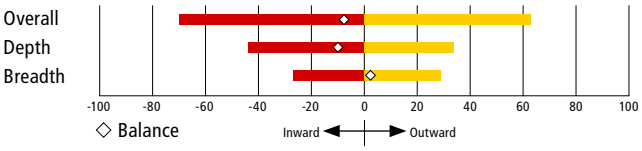
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 55/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 120/169 | 56/169 | 15% | 42% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 11/169 | 7/169 | 49% | 31% |
| **Capital** | 3/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 1/153 | 2/169 | 1015% | 1059% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 2/158 | 3/169 | 234% | 164% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 5/83 | 5/83 | 310% | 95% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 7/86 | 3/87 | 24% | 18% |
| **Information** | 32/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 26/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 14/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 99/159 | 42/159 | $0 | $19 |
| **People** | 5/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 42/168 | 25/169 | 14% | 16% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 12/151 | · | 2.7 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 3/144 | 10/117 | 69% | 18% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 67/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 64/169 | 76/169 | 44% | 64% |
| **Capital** | 73/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | 63/140 | · | 58% |
| FDI Flows | 51/74 | 75/105 | 99% | 63% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 58/77 | — | 87% | — |
| **Information** | 48/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 41/88 | | 67% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 62/162 | 130/162 | 57% | 94% |
| **People** | 49/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 64/168 | 16/150 | 58% | 58% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 58/105 | — | 90% |
| International Students | — | 41/88 | — | 52% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 33/169 | $24,976 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 117/169 | 1% |
| Remoteness (-) | 123/169 | 4.0 |
| Population (-) | 141/169 | 1.18m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 56/132 | 4.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 57/132 | 4.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 25/156 | 20 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 102/165 | 56 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 47/132 | 4.6 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 53/156 | 0.9 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 37/169 | 173 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

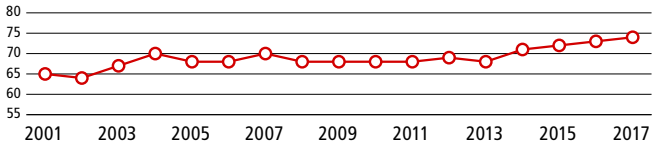
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# CZECHIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

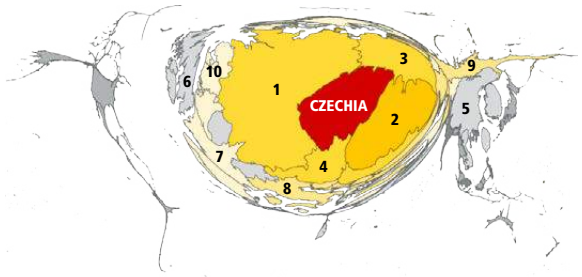
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 14/169 | 18/169 | 4 | 74/100 | 72/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 11/169 | 12/169 | 1 | 42/50 | 40/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 44/169 | 47/169 | 3 | 32/50 | 32/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 8/169 | 9/169 | 1 | 83/100 | 82/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 25/78 | 35/78 | 10 | 65/100 | 59/100 | 6 |
| **Information Pillar** | 32/88 | 36/88 | 4 | 56/100 | 55/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 25/102 | 27/102 | 2 | 73/100 | 72/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### CZECHIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Czechia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (31%)
2. Slovakia (11%)
3. Poland (6%)
4. Austria (4%)
5. China (4%)
6. United Kingdom (4%)
7. France (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Russian Federation (3%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Map Colors: Czechia's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.2% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

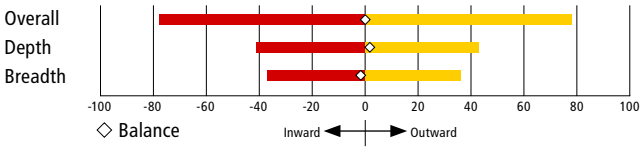
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 10/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 7/169 | 7/169 | 84% | 76% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 64/169 | 77/169 | 13% | 10% |
| **Capital** | 14/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 64/153 | 42/169 | 11% | 72% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 47/158 | 88/169 | 4% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 26/83 | 33/83 | 67% | 28% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 15/86 | 15/87 | 6% | 2% |
| **Information** | 21/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 18/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 56/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 5/159 | 8/159 | $108 | $67 |
| **People** | 41/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 62/168 | 79/169 | 9% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 33/87 | 32/151 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 95/144 | 19/117 | 3% | 12% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 43/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 58/169 | 32/169 | 89% | 71% |
| **Capital** | 43/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 38/158 | 40/140 | 97% | 93% |
| FDI Flows | 25/74 | 45/105 | 90% | 89% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 47/77 | — | 86% | — |
| **Information** | 54/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 61/88 | | 84% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 23/162 | 70/162 | 93% | 94% |
| **People** | 24/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 73/168 | 26/150 | 87% | 76% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 8/105 | — | 72% |
| International Students | — | 38/88 | — | 77% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 39/169 | $20,152 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 165/169 | 2.2 |
| Population (-) | 78/169 | 10.6m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 35/132 | 4.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 35/132 | 4.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 33/156 | 22 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 18/165 | 77 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 25/132 | 5.1 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 25/169 | 182 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

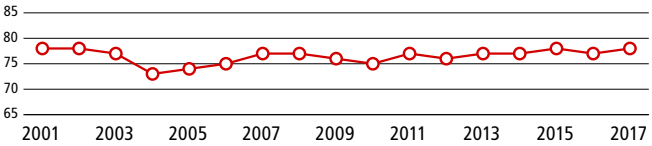
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# DENMARK

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

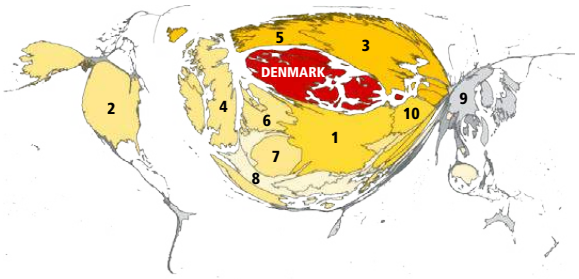
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 8/169 | 8/169 | 0 | 78/100 | 78/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 25/169 | 26/169 | 1 | 36/50 | 36/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 12/169 | 14/169 | 2 | 42/50 | 42/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 20/169 | 20/169 | 0 | 69/100 | 69/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 7/78 | 6/78 | -1 | 77/100 | 78/100 | -1 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 24/102 | 24/102 | 0 | 76/100 | 75/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### DENMARK'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Denmark's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (14%)
2. United States (14%)
3. Sweden (11%)
4. United Kingdom (8%)
5. Norway (7%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. Luxembourg (4%)
8. France (3%)
9. China (3%)
10. Poland (3%)

Map Colors: Denmark's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.6% 0.3% 0.2% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

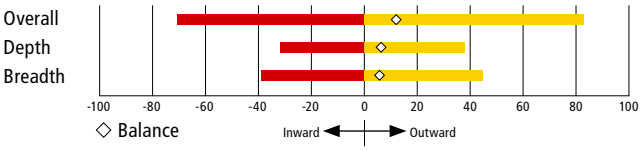
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 54/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 56/169 | 103/169 | 32% | 29% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 39/169 | 28/169 | 20% | 19% |
| **Capital** | 21/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 15/153 | 114/169 | 63% | 33% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 19/158 | 158/169 | 15% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 23/83 | 13/83 | 73% | 57% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 29/86 | 31/87 | 3% | 1% |
| **Information** | 6/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 7/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 17/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 17/159 | 13/159 | $48 | $58 |
| **People** | 31/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 107/168 | 45/169 | 5% | 11% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 3/87 | 22/151 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 116/144 | 21/117 | 2% | 11% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 36/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 21/169 | 62/169 | 71% | 80% |
| **Capital** | 8/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 10/158 | 18/140 | 69% | 79% |
| FDI Flows | 6/74 | 24/105 | 66% | 93% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 6/77 | — | 45% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 39/162 | 36/162 | 95% | 93% |
| **People** | 20/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 16/168 | 5/150 | 68% | 48% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 39/105 | — | 81% |
| International Students | — | 26/88 | — | 80% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 10/169 | $56,444 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 164/169 | 2.3 |
| Population (-) | 103/169 | 5.73m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 20/132 | 5.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 18/132 | 5.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 9/156 | 14 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 10/165 | 83 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 12/132 | 5.4 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 6/169 | 187 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

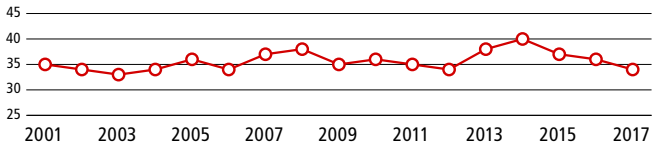
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# DOMINICA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

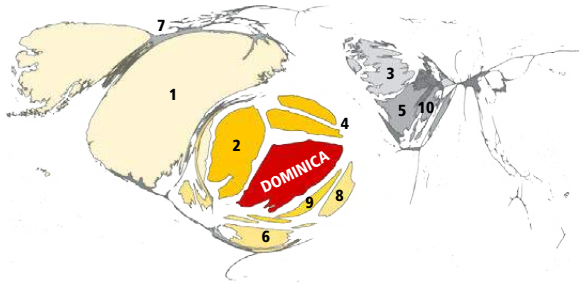
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 138/169 | 127/169 | -11 | 34/100 | 37/100 | -3 |
| **Depth** | 76/169 | 68/169 | -8 | 29/50 | 30/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 161/169 | 159/169 | -2 | 6/50 | 7/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 163/169 | 156/169 | -7 | 25/100 | 29/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### DOMINICA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Dominica's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (60%)
2. St. Kitts and Nevis (10%)
3. United Kingdom (5%)
4. Antigua and Barbuda (5%)
5. France (3%)
6. Trinidad and Tobago (2%)
7. Canada (2%)
8. Barbados (1.9%)
9. St. Lucia (1.3%)
10. Italy (1.1%)

Map Colors: Dominica's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

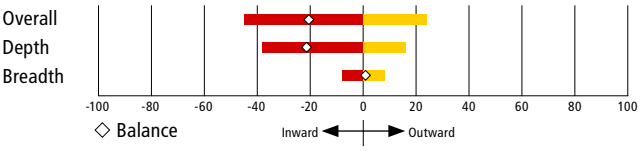
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 93/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 162/169 | 72/169 | 4% | 38% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 13/169 | 20/169 | 44% | 22% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 152/153 | 46/169 | -1% | 66% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 153/158 | 40/169 | -5% | 22% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 19/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 52/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 15/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 12/159 | 17/159 | $63 | $43 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 1/168 | 54/169 | 97% | 9% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 38/151 | · | 1.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 166/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 165/169 | 162/169 | 48% | 19% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 118/158 | 126/140 | 1% | 0% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 152/162 | 129/162 | 99% | 17% |
| **People** | 73/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 56/168 | 103/150 | 31% | 55% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 61/105 | — | 51% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 74/169 | $7,921 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 4/169 | 45% |
| Remoteness (-) | 67/169 | 6.1 |
| Population (-) | 166/169 | 73,925 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 95/165 | 58 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 40/162 | 8.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 89/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 65/169 | 137 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 14/169 | 196 |

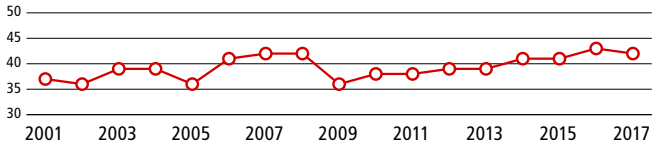
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

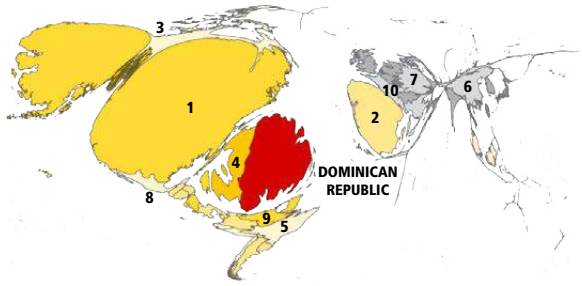
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 105/169 | 112/169 | 7 | 42/100 | 41/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 121/169 | 125/169 | 4 | 20/50 | 19/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 89/169 | 87/169 | -2 | 22/50 | 22/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 133/169 | 135/169 | 2 | 36/100 | 36/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 51/88 | 55/88 | 4 | 47/100 | 46/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 67/102 | 66/102 | -1 | 47/100 | 47/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Dominican Republic's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (64%)
2. Spain (7%)
3. Canada (5%)
4. Haiti (4%)
5. Brazil (2%)
6. China (1.9%)
7. Germany (1.6%)
8. Mexico (1.3%)
9. Venezuela (1.1%)
10. France (1.1%)

Map Colors: Dominican Republic's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

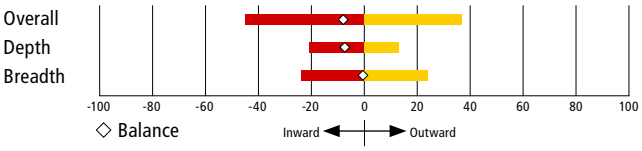
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 140/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 126/169 | 126/169 | 14% | 24% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 72/169 | 142/169 | 11% | 4% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 129/153 | 70/169 | 1% | 49% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 114/158 | 57/169 | 0% | 17% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 84/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 125/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 62/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 97/159 | 74/159 | $0 | $7 |
| **People** | 80/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 46/168 | 81/169 | 13% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 78/87 | 59/151 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 137/144 | 80/117 | 1% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 100/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 104/169 | 93/169 | 15% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 59/158 | 42/140 | 51% | 6% |
| FDI Flows | · | 82/105 | · | 33% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 47/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 46/88 | | 5% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 91/162 | 67/162 | 45% | 9% |
| **People** | 67/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 77/168 | 97/150 | 8% | 86% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 47/105 | — | 16% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 77/169 | $7,375 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 84/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 81/169 | 5.8 |
| Population (-) | 77/169 | 10.8m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 93/132 | 4.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 83/132 | 3.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 55/156 | 27 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 109/165 | 54 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 78/132 | 4.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 69/162 | 4.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 116/169 | 66 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 53/169 | 107 |

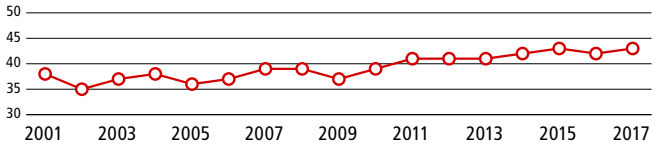
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ECUADOR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

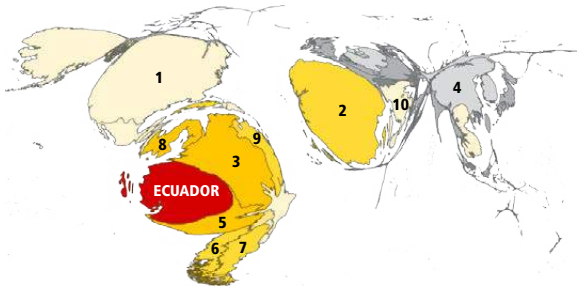
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 104/169 | 105/169 | 1 | 43/100 | 43/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 149/169 | 143/169 | -6 | 14/50 | 14/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 61/169 | 58/169 | -3 | 29/50 | 29/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 105/169 | 102/169 | -3 | 45/100 | 47/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 54/88 | 59/88 | 5 | 45/100 | 44/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 69/102 | 72/102 | 3 | 45/100 | 45/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ECUADOR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Ecuador's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (30%)
2. Spain (17%)
3. Colombia (11%)
4. China (5%)
5. Peru (4%)
6. Chile (3%)
7. Argentina (3%)
8. Panama (2%)
9. Venezuela (2%)
10. Italy (2%)

Map Colors: Ecuador's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

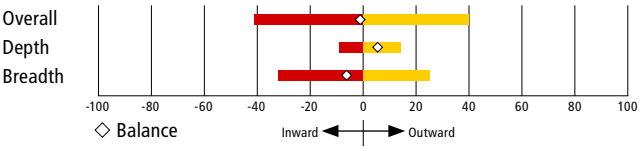
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 151/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 105/169 | 143/169 | 19% | 20% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 156/169 | 163/169 | 2% | 3% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 120/153 | 144/169 | 2% | 17% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 88/158 | 139/169 | 1% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 108/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 87/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 112/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 93/159 | 106/159 | $0 | $3 |
| **People** | 90/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 75/168 | 102/169 | 7% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 66/87 | · | 0.1 | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 105/144 | 95/117 | 3% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 57/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 57/169 | 53/169 | 26% | 28% |
| **Capital** | 62/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 87/158 | 72/140 | 50% | 7% |
| FDI Flows | 53/74 | 51/105 | 66% | 21% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 38/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 38/88 | | 22% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 101/162 | 44/162 | 86% | 21% |
| **People** | 63/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 66/168 | 60/150 | 8% | 64% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 53/88 | — | 76% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 84/169 | $6,098 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 86/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 31/169 | 7.2 |
| Population (-) | 65/169 | 16.6m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 105/132 | 3.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 72/132 | 3.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 83/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 146/165 | 44 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 81/132 | 4.1 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 54/162 | 6.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 91/169 | 93 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 23/169 | 185 |

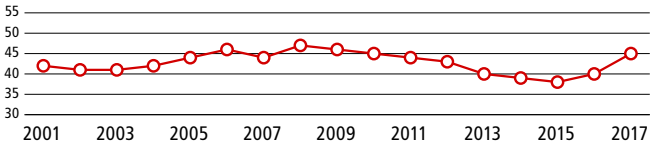
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# EGYPT

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

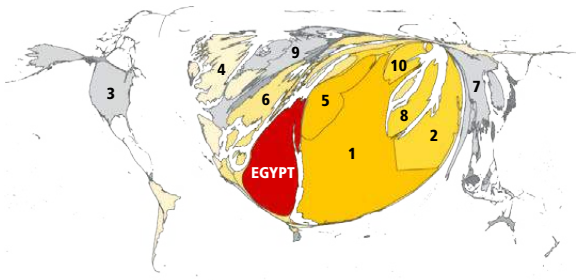
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 97/169 | 124/169 | 27 | 45/100 | 38/100 | 7 |
| **Depth** | 140/169 | 159/169 | 19 | 16/50 | 11/50 | 5 |
| **Breadth** | 62/169 | 65/169 | 3 | 28/50 | 27/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 62/169 | 98/169 | 36 | 56/100 | 48/100 | 8 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 67/78 | 74/78 | 7 | 35/100 | 29/100 | 6 |
| **Information Pillar** | 71/88 | 79/88 | 8 | 35/100 | 32/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### EGYPT'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Egypt's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Saudi Arabia (28%)
2. United Arab Emirates (9%)
3. United States (7%)
4. United Kingdom (6%)
5. Jordan (6%)
6. Italy (5%)
7. China (4%)
8. Qatar (3%)
9. Germany (3%)
10. Kuwait (2%)

Map Colors: Egypt's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

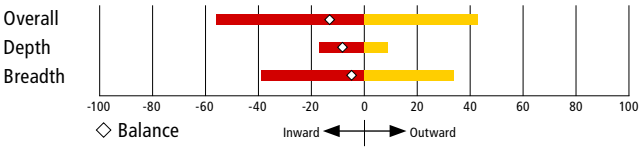
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 139/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 135/169 | 115/169 | 11% | 26% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 89/169 | 122/169 | 8% | 7% |
| **Capital** | 74/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 104/153 | 76/169 | 3% | 46% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 108/158 | 54/169 | 0% | 18% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 67/83 | 67/83 | 2% | 6% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 79/86 | 32/87 | 0% | 1% |
| **Information** | 126/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 135/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 108/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 119/159 | 141/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 107/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 123/168 | 149/169 | 3% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 117/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 128/144 | 78/117 | 1% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 24/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 41/169 | 20/169 | 25% | 15% |
| **Capital** | 70/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 45/158 | 54/140 | 3% | 1% |
| FDI Flows | · | 44/105 | · | 17% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 67/77 | — | 46% | — |
| **Information** | 61/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 71/88 | | 83% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 82/162 | 22/162 | 59% | 9% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 63/168 | 39/150 | 82% | 72% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 124/169 | $2,501 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 110/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 111/169 | 4.5 |
| Population (-) | 14/169 | 97.6m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 117/132 | 3.7 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 67/132 | 4.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 146/156 | 57 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 121/165 | 52 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 115/132 | 3.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 55/162 | 6.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 153/169 | 49 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 50/169 | 112 |

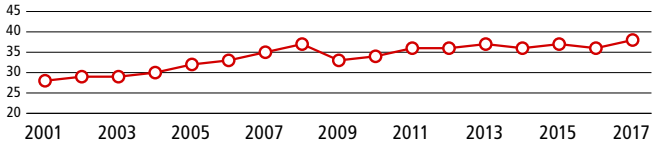
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# EL SALVADOR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

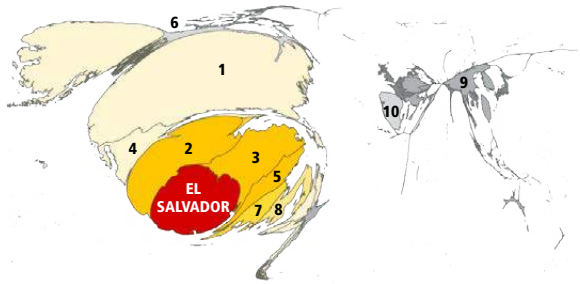
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 125/169 | 126/169 | 1 | 38/100 | 37/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 107/169 | 109/169 | 2 | 23/50 | 23/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 122/169 | 127/169 | 5 | 14/50 | 14/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 135/169 | 138/169 | 3 | 35/100 | 35/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 28/88 | 40/88 | 12 | 57/100 | 54/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | 81/102 | 87/102 | 6 | 36/100 | 36/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### EL SALVADOR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of El Salvador's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (55%)
2. Guatemala (12%)
3. Honduras (8%)
4. Mexico (4%)
5. Nicaragua (3%)
6. Canada (2%)
7. Costa Rica (2%)
8. Panama (2%)
9. China (1.5%)
10. Spain (1.4%)

Map Colors: El Salvador's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

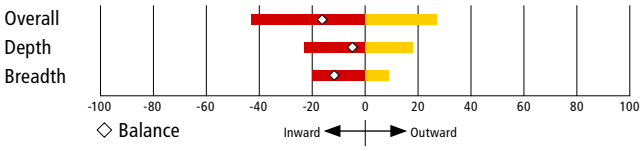
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 91/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 92/169 | 74/169 | 21% | 38% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 86/169 | 123/169 | 9% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 150/153 | 110/169 | 0% | 34% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 134/158 | 69/169 | 0% | 14% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 60/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 90/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 49/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 58/159 | 70/159 | $3 | $7 |
| **People** | 84/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 18/168 | 142/169 | 24% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 49/87 | 91/151 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 107/144 | 104/117 | 2% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 141/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 139/169 | 135/169 | 44% | 31% |
| **Capital** | 85/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 150/158 | 95/140 | 87% | 46% |
| FDI Flows | 74/74 | 53/105 | 100% | 46% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 26/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 18/88 | | 28% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 107/162 | 68/162 | 91% | 21% |
| **People** | 107/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 92/168 | 66/150 | 4% | 77% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 94/105 | — | 61% |
| International Students | — | 66/88 | — | 77% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 100/169 | $4,400 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 78/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 73/169 | 6.0 |
| Population (-) | 99/169 | 6.38m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 120/132 | 3.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 87/132 | 3.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 61/156 | 28 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 114/165 | 53 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 74/132 | 4.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 141/162 | 1.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 65/169 | 137 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 106/169 | 87 |

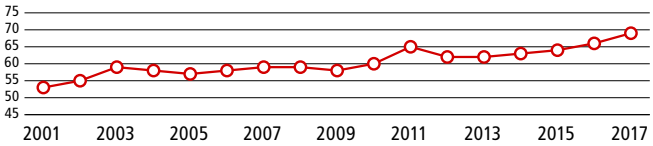
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ESTONIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

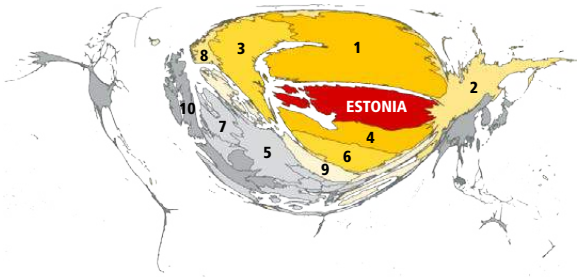
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 27/169 | 38/169 | 11 | 69/100 | 64/100 | 5 |
| **Depth** | 9/169 | 10/169 | 1 | 44/50 | 42/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 74/169 | 85/169 | 11 | 25/50 | 22/50 | 3 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 27/169 | 35/169 | 8 | 67/100 | 65/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 24/78 | 44/78 | 20 | 65/100 | 55/100 | 10 |
| **Information Pillar** | 30/88 | 32/88 | 2 | 56/100 | 56/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 28/102 | 31/102 | 3 | 72/100 | 70/100 | 2 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ESTONIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Estonia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Finland (25%)
2. Russian Federation (10%)
3. Sweden (10%)
4. Latvia (7%)
5. Germany (6%)
6. Lithuania (5%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Norway (3%)
9. Poland (3%)
10. United Kingdom (3%)

Map Colors: Estonia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

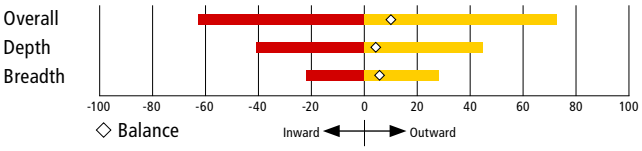
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 7/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 14/169 | 16/169 | 56% | 64% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 28/169 | 30/169 | 26% | 18% |
| **Capital** | 8/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 35/153 | 31/169 | 30% | 89% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 52/158 | 98/169 | 3% | 10% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 10/83 | 18/83 | 147% | 46% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 11/86 | 29/87 | 9% | 1% |
| **Information** | 38/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 8/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 67/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 7/159 | 44/159 | $83 | $16 |
| **People** | 13/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 37/168 | 32/169 | 15% | 15% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 18/87 | 15/151 | 1.0 | 2.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 43/144 | 36/117 | 8% | 7% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 98/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 81/169 | 120/169 | 85% | 90% |
| **Capital** | 46/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 67/158 | 81/140 | 96% | 94% |
| FDI Flows | 41/74 | 66/105 | 89% | 87% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 31/77 | — | 81% | — |
| **Information** | 44/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 45/88 | | 85% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 81/162 | 49/162 | 99% | 78% |
| **People** | 52/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 58/168 | 74/150 | 89% | 94% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 64/105 | — | 91% |
| International Students | — | 19/88 | — | 59% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 40/169 | $19,840 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 146/169 | 2.9 |
| Population (-) | 138/169 | 1.31m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 18/132 | 5.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 32/132 | 5.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 12/156 | 14 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 106/165 | 55 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 14/132 | 5.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 34/169 | 178 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

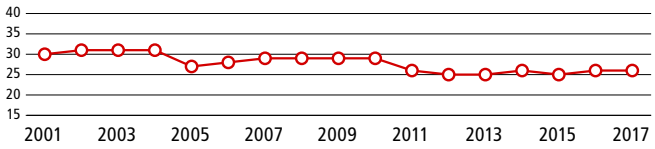
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ESWATINI (SWAZILAND)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

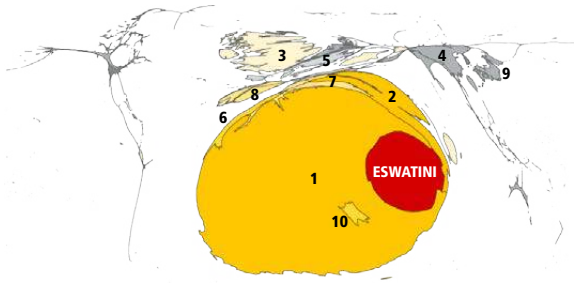
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 162/169 | 163/169 | 1 | 26/100 | 25/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 100/169 | 106/169 | 6 | 25/50 | 24/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 168/169 | 168/169 | 0 | 1/50 | 1/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 152/169 | 155/169 | 3 | 29/100 | 29/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 83/102 | 84/102 | 1 | 36/100 | 36/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ESWATINI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Eswatini's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. South Africa (75%)
2. Mozambique (6%)
3. United Kingdom (6%)
4. China (1.9%)
5. Italy (1%)
6. Namibia (0.9%)
7. Zimbabwe (0.9%)
8. Ghana (0.9%)
9. Japan (0.8%)
10. Lesotho (0.6%)

Map Colors: Eswatini's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

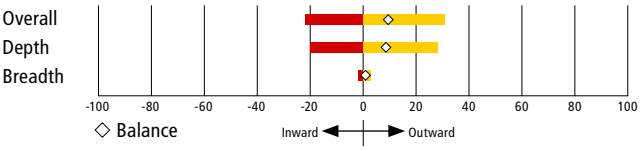
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 59/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 25/169 | 83/169 | 45% | 36% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 143/169 | 96/169 | 3% | 8% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 102/153 | 143/169 | 3% | 17% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 139/158 | 164/169 | 0% | -7% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 109/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 141/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 114/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | 56/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 77/168 | 101/169 | 7% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 11/87 | 52/151 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 7/144 | 98/117 | 35% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 169/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 169/169 | 168/169 | 95% | 76% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 97/158 | 134/140 | 40% | 31% |
| FDI Flows | · | 98/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 157/162 | 154/162 | 100% | 51% |
| **People** | 132/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 164/168 | · | 96% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 80/88 | — | 91% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 108/169 | $3,915 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 25/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 14/169 | 8.2 |
| Population (-) | 137/169 | 1.37m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 139/156 | 51 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 43/165 | 70 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 152/162 | 1.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 111/169 | 71 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

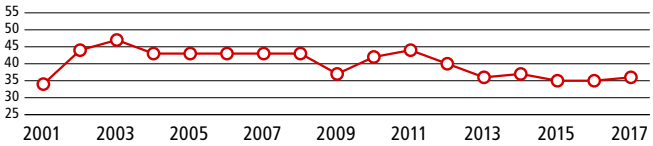
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ETHIOPIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

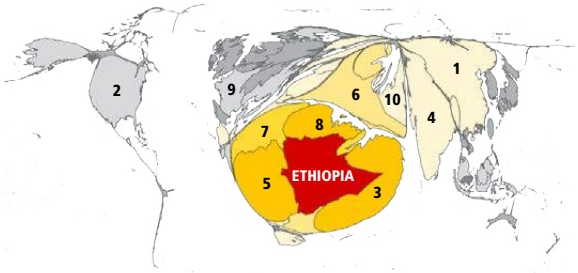
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 132/169 | 136/169 | 4 | 36/100 | 35/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 169/169 | 168/169 | -1 | 6/50 | 7/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 56/169 | 63/169 | 7 | 30/50 | 28/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 130/169 | 126/169 | -4 | 37/100 | 38/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ETHIOPIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Ethiopia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (11%)
2. United States (10%)
3. Somalia (10%)
4. India (9%)
5. South Sudan (8%)
6. Saudi Arabia (7%)
7. Sudan (4%)
8. Eritrea (4%)
9. France (3%)
10. United Arab Emirates (2%)

Map Colors: Ethiopia's share of other countries' international flows

10% 5% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 161/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 161/169 | 141/169 | 4% | 20% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 128/169 | 117/169 | 4% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 129/169 | · | 23% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 86/169 | · | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 168/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 166/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 166/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 148/159 | 139/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 159/168 | 131/169 | 1% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 145/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 134/144 | · | 1% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 71/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 59/169 | 84/169 | 31% | 1% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 76/158 | · | 1% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 5/162 | 138/162 | 22% | 2% |
| **People** | 42/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 12/168 | 144/150 | 18% | 93% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 21/105 | — | 19% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 150/169 | $873 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 41/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 64/169 | 6.2 |
| Population (-) | 12/169 | 105m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 97/132 | 3.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 118/132 | 3.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 137/156 | 50 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 122/165 | 51 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 149/163 | 20 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 116/132 | 3.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 11/162 | 12.1 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 160/169 | 42 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 143/169 | 42 |

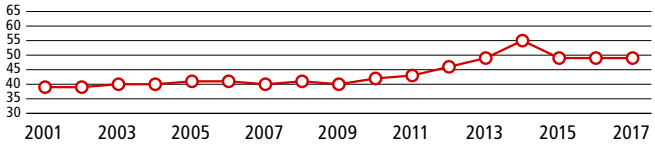
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# FIJI

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

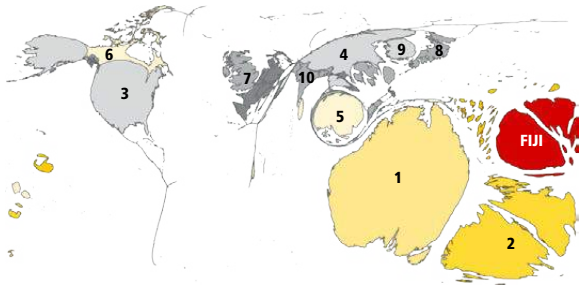
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 78/169 | 78/169 | 0 | 49/100 | 49/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 62/169 | 58/169 | -4 | 30/50 | 31/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 103/169 | 103/169 | 0 | 19/50 | 19/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 77/169 | 79/169 | 2 | 53/100 | 53/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### FIJI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Fiji's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Australia (38%)
2. New Zealand (21%)
3. United States (13%)
4. China (6%)
5. Singapore (4%)
6. Canada (3%)
7. United Kingdom (2%)
8. Japan (1.4%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (1.3%)
10. India (1.1%)

Map Colors: Fiji's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.4% 0.02% 0.01% 0.005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

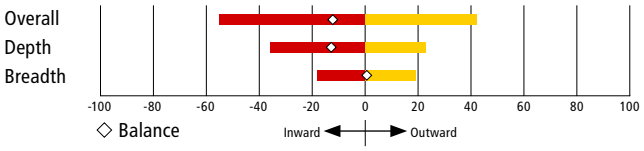
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 48/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 95/169 | 41/169 | 20% | 46% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 25/169 | 65/169 | 28% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 44/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 118/153 | 32/169 | 2% | 88% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 149/158 | 25/169 | -2% | 35% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 48/83 | · | 17% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 26/86 | · | 3% | · |
| **Information** | 94/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 102/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 102/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 65/159 | 49/159 | $2 | $14 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 21/168 | 124/169 | 24% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 56/87 | 45/151 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 99/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 82/169 | 121/169 | 60% | 88% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 129/158 | · | 97% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 142/162 | 137/162 | 99% | 85% |
| **People** | 75/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 78/168 | 56/150 | 63% | 52% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 72/105 | — | 74% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 88/169 | $5,740 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 27/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 6/169 | 8.8 |
| Population (-) | 142/169 | 905,502 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 53/156 | 27 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 39/165 | 71 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 17/162 | 11.1 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 93/169 | 90 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 52/169 | 108 |

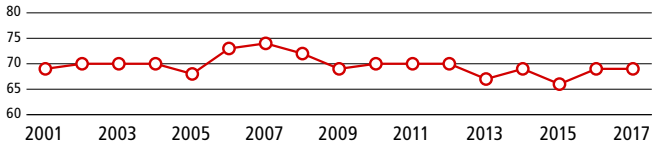
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# FINLAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

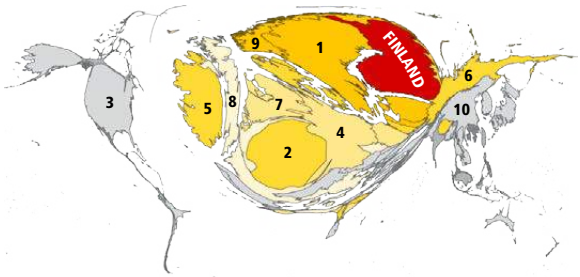
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 28/169 | 32/169 | 4 | 69/100 | 66/100 | 3 |
| **Depth** | 28/169 | 47/169 | 19 | 35/50 | 32/50 | 3 |
| **Breadth** | 37/169 | 35/169 | -2 | 34/50 | 34/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 55/169 | 56/169 | 1 | 59/100 | 59/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 12/78 | 21/78 | 9 | 72/100 | 67/100 | 5 |
| **Information Pillar** | 31/88 | 37/88 | 6 | 56/100 | 55/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 7/102 | 8/102 | 1 | 82/100 | 81/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### FINLAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Finland's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Sweden (13%)
2. Luxembourg (10%)
3. United States (10%)
4. Germany (9%)
5. Ireland (7%)
6. Russian Federation (6%)
7. Netherlands (5%)
8. United Kingdom (4%)
9. Norway (4%)
10. China (3%)

Map Colors: Finland's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.5% 0.3% 0.1% 0.05%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

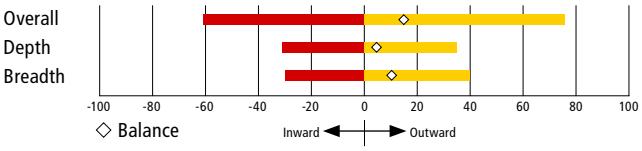
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 77/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 66/169 | 107/169 | 27% | 28% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 70/169 | 56/169 | 11% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 10/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 23/153 | 112/169 | 54% | 34% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 39/158 | 103/169 | 6% | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 19/83 | 15/83 | 88% | 56% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 25/86 | 9/87 | 3% | 3% |
| **Information** | 15/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 13/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 18/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 26/159 | 34/159 | $21 | $25 |
| **People** | 39/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 98/168 | 68/169 | 5% | 6% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 5/87 | 48/151 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 96/144 | 32/117 | 3% | 8% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 59/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 20/169 | 100/169 | 70% | 88% |
| **Capital** | 20/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 23/158 | 66/140 | 78% | 94% |
| FDI Flows | 28/74 | 62/105 | 89% | 99% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 13/77 | — | 68% | — |
| **Information** | 57/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 67/88 | | 69% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 47/162 | 30/162 | 92% | 83% |
| **People** | 7/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 46/168 | 7/150 | 83% | 51% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 2/105 | — | 69% |
| International Students | — | 7/88 | — | 36% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 16/169 | $46,017 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 120/169 | 1% |
| Remoteness (-) | 144/169 | 3.1 |
| Population (-) | 105/169 | 5.52m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 4/132 | 5.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 14/132 | 5.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 4/156 | 10 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 124/165 | 51 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 6/132 | 5.6 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 6/169 | 187 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

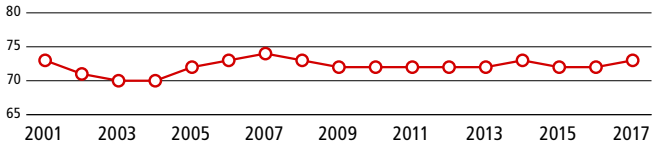
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# FRANCE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

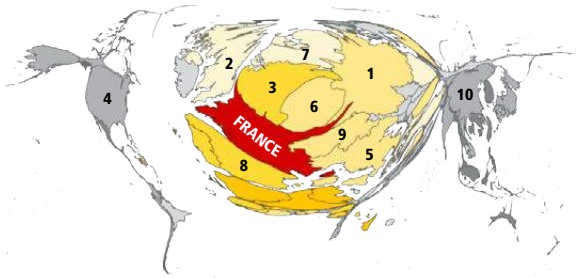
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 15/169 | 17/169 | 2 | 73/100 | 72/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 67/169 | 72/169 | 5 | 30/50 | 29/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 10/169 | 10/169 | 0 | 43/50 | 43/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 48/169 | 48/169 | 0 | 61/100 | 61/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 13/78 | 13/78 | 0 | 72/100 | 71/100 | 1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 5/88 | 8/88 | 3 | 70/100 | 69/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 17/102 | 15/102 | -2 | 79/100 | 79/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### FRANCE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of France's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (12%)
2. United Kingdom (8%)
3. Belgium (8%)
4. United States (7%)
5. Italy (6%)
6. Luxembourg (6%)
7. Netherlands (6%)
8. Spain (6%)
9. Switzerland (4%)
10. China (4%)

Map Colors: France's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

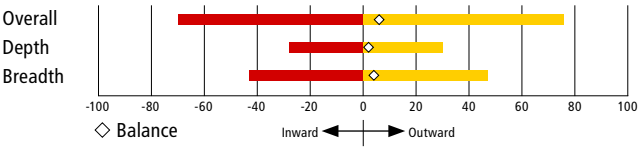
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 110/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 91/169 | 125/169 | 21% | 24% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 83/169 | 82/169 | 10% | 9% |
| **Capital** | 26/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 19/153 | 113/169 | 56% | 34% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 27/158 | 112/169 | 11% | 8% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 36/83 | 23/83 | 35% | 39% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 48/86 | 37/87 | 1% | 1% |
| **Information** | 16/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 15/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 25/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 24/159 | 29/159 | $23 | $30 |
| **People** | 52/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 126/168 | 41/169 | 3% | 12% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 40/87 | 28/151 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 91/144 | 23/117 | 4% | 10% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 25/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 12/169 | 54/169 | 64% | 75% |
| **Capital** | 14/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 7/158 | 11/140 | 62% | 85% |
| FDI Flows | 12/74 | 7/105 | 57% | 74% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 18/77 | — | 78% | — |
| **Information** | 10/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 15/88 | | 54% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 4/162 | 12/162 | 68% | 81% |
| **People** | 9/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 25/168 | 17/150 | 57% | 34% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 10/105 | — | 73% |
| International Students | — | 10/88 | — | 19% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 22/169 | $39,869 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 94/169 | 4% |
| Remoteness (-) | 150/169 | 2.8 |
| Population (-) | 21/169 | 65m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 28/132 | 5.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 9/132 | 5.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 32/156 | 22 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 143/165 | 45 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 13/132 | 5.4 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 3/169 | 188 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

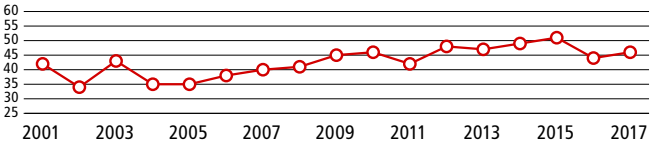
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# GABON

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

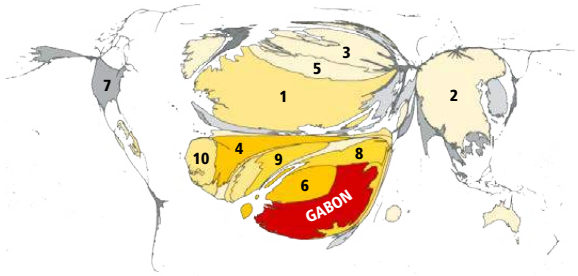
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 89/169 | 73/169 | -16 | 46/100 | 51/100 | -5 |
| **Depth** | 106/169 | 105/169 | -1 | 24/50 | 24/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 88/169 | 67/169 | -21 | 22/50 | 27/50 | -5 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 92/169 | 59/169 | -33 | 49/100 | 58/100 | -9 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### GABON'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Gabon's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. France (23%)
2. China (14%)
3. Netherlands (8%)
4. Mali (5%)
5. Belgium (5%)
6. Equatorial Guinea (5%)
7. United States (4%)
8. Cameroon (3%)
9. Benin (3%)
10. Senegal (3%)

Map Colors: Gabon's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.1% 0.02% 0.01% 0.005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 107/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 44/169 | 159/169 | 37% | 15% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 147/169 | 49/169 | 3% | 13% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 130/153 | 53/169 | 1% | 62% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 148/158 | 28/169 | -1% | 30% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 78/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 107/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 80/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 128/168 | 33/169 | 3% | 14% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 77/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 66/169 | 90/169 | 4% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 107/158 | 93/140 | 10% | 13% |
| FDI Flows | · | 85/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 150/168 | 123/150 | 62% | 92% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 73/169 | $7,972 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 71/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 38/169 | 6.8 |
| Population (-) | 133/169 | 2.03m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 110/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 120/132 | 2.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 100/156 | 32 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 72/165 | 62 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 127/132 | 3.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 2/162 | 16.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 139/169 | 55 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 138/169 | 56 |

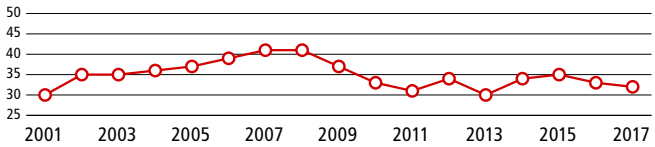
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# GAMBIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

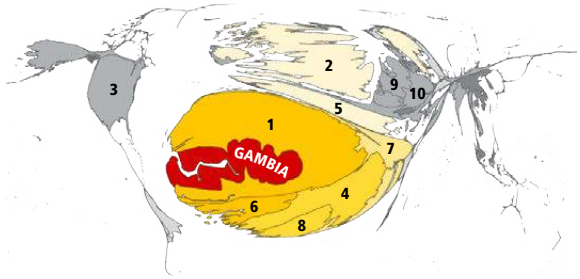
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 144/169 | 133/169 | -11 | 32/100 | 35/100 | -3 |
| **Depth** | 113/169 | 101/169 | -12 | 22/50 | 25/50 | -3 |
| **Breadth** | 144/169 | 145/169 | 1 | 10/50 | 10/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 145/169 | 129/169 | -16 | 32/100 | 38/100 | -6 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### GAMBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Gambia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Senegal (29%)
2. United Kingdom (16%)
3. United States (10%)
4. Guinea (9%)
5. Spain (5%)
6. Guinea-Bissau (4%)
7. Mali (3%)
8. Sierra Leone (3%)
9. Netherlands (2%)
10. Germany (1.9%)

Map Colors: Gambia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

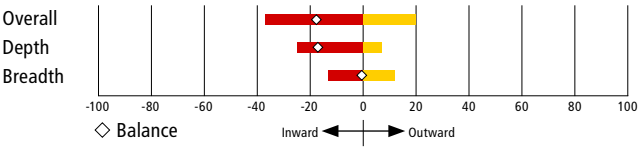
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 100/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 144/169 | 66/169 | 8% | 40% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 76/169 | 70/169 | 11% | 11% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 95/169 | · | 41% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 150/158 | 82/169 | -3% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 114/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 124/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 92/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 134/159 | 132/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 115/168 | 53/169 | 4% | 10% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 108/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 12/144 | · | 26% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 146/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 161/169 | 118/169 | 69% | 16% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 127/158 | 130/140 | 1% | 14% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 118/162 | 91/162 | 1% | 9% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 32/168 | 150/150 | 21% | 97% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 166/169 | $480 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 18/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 66/169 | 6.2 |
| Population (-) | 130/169 | 2.1m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 65/132 | 4.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 101/132 | 3.3 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 112/156 | 38 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 63/165 | 64 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 99/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 6/162 | 12.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 113/169 | 68 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 42/169 | 124 |

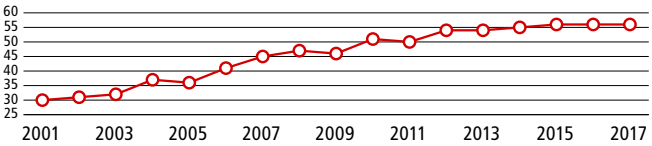
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# GEORGIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

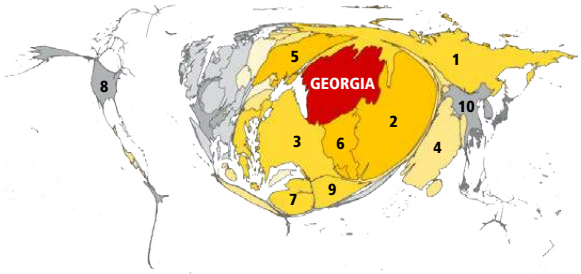
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 59/169 | 58/169 | -1 | 56/100 | 56/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 24/169 | 31/169 | 7 | 36/50 | 34/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 97/169 | 88/169 | -9 | 20/50 | 22/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 67/169 | 65/169 | -2 | 55/100 | 57/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 58/88 | 65/88 | 7 | 41/100 | 40/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 51/102 | 57/102 | 6 | 55/100 | 53/100 | 2 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### GEORGIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Georgia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (17%)
2. Azerbaijan (16%)
3. Turkey (11%)
4. India (7%)
5. Ukraine (5%)
6. Armenia (4%)
7. Israel (3%)
8. United States (3%)
9. Iraq (3%)
10. China (3%)

Map Colors: Georgia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

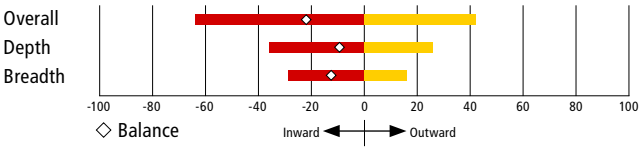
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 46/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 110/169 | 29/169 | 18% | 53% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 29/169 | 51/169 | 26% | 13% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 51/153 | 22/169 | 16% | 115% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 33/158 | 19/169 | 8% | 40% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 87/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 31/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 98/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 111/159 | 98/159 | $0 | $4 |
| **People** | 30/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 27/168 | 114/169 | 21% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 20/87 | 53/151 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 50/144 | 41/117 | 7% | 6% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 94/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 97/169 | 91/169 | 34% | 32% |
| **Capital** | 55/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 110/158 | 32/140 | 68% | 23% |
| FDI Flows | 59/74 | 42/105 | 1% | 41% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 71/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 58/88 | | 40% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 133/162 | 83/162 | 76% | 41% |
| **People** | 87/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 111/168 | 68/150 | 13% | 29% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 81/105 | — | 34% |
| International Students | — | 52/88 | — | 71% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 106/169 | $4,099 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 127/169 | 3.9 |
| Population (-) | 118/169 | 3.91m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 33/132 | 4.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 73/132 | 3.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 57/156 | 27 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 17/165 | 77 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 41/132 | 4.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 157/162 | 0.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 86/169 | 112 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

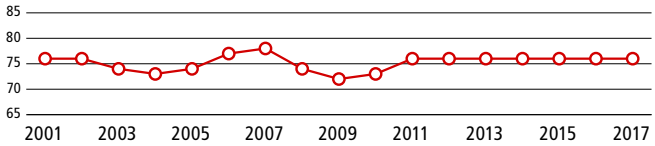
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# GERMANY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

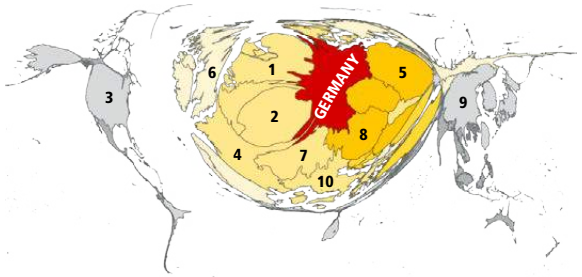
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 10/169 | 9/169 | -1 | 76/100 | 76/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 30/169 | 34/169 | 4 | 34/50 | 34/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 11/169 | 11/169 | 0 | 42/50 | 43/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 17/169 | 17/169 | 0 | 71/100 | 71/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 14/78 | 11/78 | -3 | 72/100 | 72/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | 11/88 | 11/88 | 0 | 66/100 | 68/100 | -2 |
| **People Pillar** | 6/102 | 6/102 | 0 | 84/100 | 83/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### GERMANY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Germany's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Netherlands (8%)
2. Luxembourg (8%)
3. United States (8%)
4. France (7%)
5. Poland (6%)
6. United Kingdom (6%)
7. Switzerland (5%)
8. Austria (5%)
9. China (5%)
10. Italy (4%)

Map Colors: Germany's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

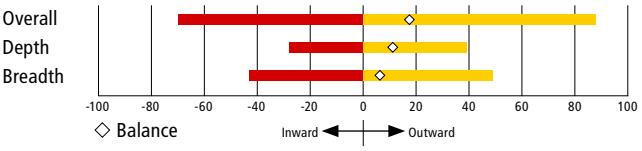
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 58/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 36/169 | 92/169 | 39% | 32% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 88/169 | 91/169 | 8% | 9% |
| **Capital** | 29/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 27/153 | 124/169 | 44% | 25% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 25/158 | 136/169 | 12% | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 30/83 | 22/83 | 57% | 39% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 23/86 | 51/87 | 3% | 0% |
| **Information** | 12/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 11/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 29/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 13/159 | 23/159 | $56 | $35 |
| **People** | 37/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 99/168 | 31/169 | 5% | 15% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 15/87 | 73/151 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 84/144 | 31/117 | 4% | 8% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 22/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 10/169 | 51/169 | 66% | 75% |
| **Capital** | 11/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 2/158 | 6/140 | 61% | 82% |
| FDI Flows | 1/74 | 1/105 | 50% | 74% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 21/77 | — | 81% | — |
| **Information** | 20/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 25/88 | | 69% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 6/162 | 34/162 | 90% | 87% |
| **People** | 3/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 1/168 | 11/150 | 57% | 59% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 4/105 | — | 72% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 18/169 | $44,550 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 114/169 | 2% |
| Remoteness (-) | 153/169 | 2.8 |
| Population (-) | 16/169 | 82.1m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 19/132 | 5.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 7/132 | 6.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 15/156 | 14 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 113/165 | 53 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 9/132 | 5.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 3/169 | 188 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

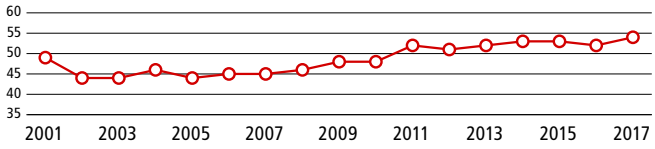
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# GHANA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

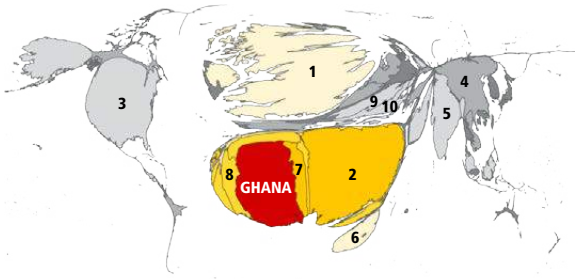
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 63/169 | 62/169 | -1 | 54/100 | 53/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 109/169 | 104/169 | -5 | 23/50 | 24/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 51/169 | 56/169 | 5 | 31/50 | 29/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 32/169 | 36/169 | 4 | 65/100 | 65/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 61/88 | 73/88 | 12 | 41/100 | 37/100 | 4 |
| **People Pillar** | 85/102 | 85/102 | 0 | 35/100 | 36/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### GHANA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Ghana's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United Kingdom (25%)
2. Nigeria (18%)
3. United States (17%)
4. China (5%)
5. India (4%)
6. South Africa (2%)
7. Togo (2%)
8. Côte d'Ivoire (1.9%)
9. Switzerland (1.8%)
10. Italy (1.7%)

Map Colors: Ghana's share of other countries' international flows

6% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

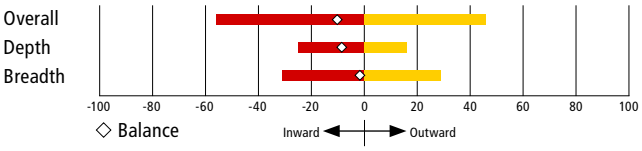
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 67/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 63/169 | 111/169 | 29% | 27% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 58/169 | 26/169 | 14% | 20% |
| **Capital** | 70/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 138/153 | 44/169 | 1% | 70% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 81/158 | 12/169 | 1% | 53% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 79/83 | 79/83 | 0% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 121/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 134/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 115/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 133/159 | 68/159 | $0 | $8 |
| **People** | 100/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 132/168 | 125/169 | 3% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 128/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 101/144 | 66/117 | 3% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 46/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 75/169 | 21/169 | 14% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 72/158 | 73/140 | 40% | 10% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 42/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 27/88 | | 12% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 98/162 | 147/162 | 88% | 1% |
| **People** | 85/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 28/168 | · | 48% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 74/88 | — | 91% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 134/169 | $1,663 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 38/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 48/169 | 6.5 |
| Population (-) | 48/169 | 28.8m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 70/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 94/132 | 3.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 23/156 | 18 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 101/165 | 56 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 100/132 | 3.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 20/162 | 10.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 148/156 | 0.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 123/169 | 63 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 139/169 | 54 |

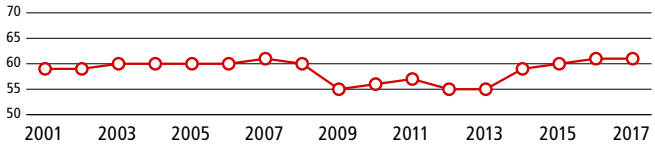
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# GREECE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

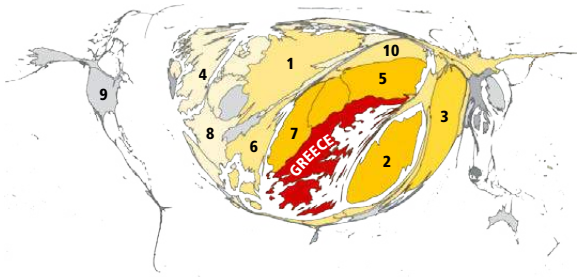
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 46/169 | 48/169 | 2 | 61/100 | 60/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 75/169 | 75/169 | 0 | 29/50 | 29/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 41/169 | 45/169 | 4 | 33/50 | 32/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 72/169 | 82/169 | 10 | 55/100 | 52/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 45/78 | 45/78 | 0 | 53/100 | 54/100 | -1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 14/88 | 21/88 | 7 | 64/100 | 62/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | 27/102 | 25/102 | -2 | 72/100 | 74/100 | -2 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### GREECE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Greece's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (13%)
2. Cyprus (9%)
3. Iran (8%)
4. United Kingdom (7%)
5. Bulgaria (7%)
6. Italy (6%)
7. Albania (5%)
8. France (4%)
9. United States (4%)
10. Romania (3%)

Map Colors: Greece's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

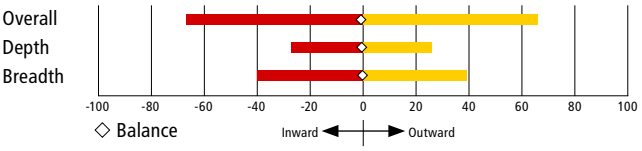
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 114/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 119/169 | 105/169 | 16% | 28% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 47/169 | 129/169 | 16% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 36/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 61/153 | 146/169 | 11% | 16% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 91/158 | 87/169 | 1% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 46/83 | 24/83 | 23% | 39% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 34/86 | 4/87 | 2% | 6% |
| **Information** | 41/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 41/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 42/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 42/159 | 64/159 | $7 | $10 |
| **People** | 28/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 63/168 | 50/169 | 8% | 11% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 29/87 | 19/151 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 76/144 | 62/117 | 5% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 54/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 44/169 | 61/169 | 63% | 60% |
| **Capital** | 54/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 22/158 | 31/140 | 71% | 91% |
| FDI Flows | 32/74 | 14/105 | 40% | 69% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 62/77 | — | 95% | — |
| **Information** | 16/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 17/88 | | 70% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 22/162 | 27/162 | 58% | 69% |
| **People** | 32/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 14/168 | 15/150 | 50% | 70% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 35/105 | — | 77% |
| International Students | — | 47/88 | — | 79% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 41/169 | $18,637 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 133/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 136/169 | 3.6 |
| Population (-) | 74/169 | 11.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 91/132 | 4.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 51/132 | 4.4 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 69/156 | 29 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 108/165 | 54 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 52/132 | 4.6 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 58/156 | 0.8 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 22/169 | 183 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

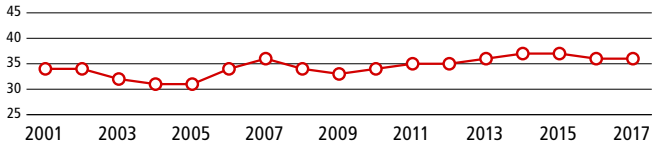
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# GUATEMALA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

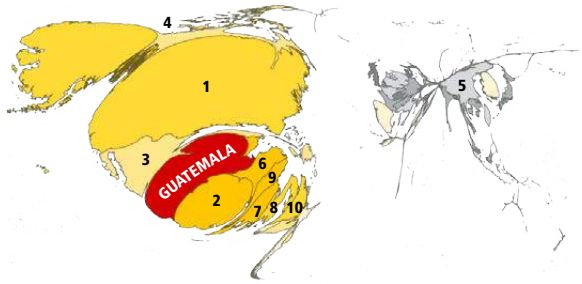
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 131/169 | 128/169 | -3 | 36/100 | 37/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 139/169 | 136/169 | -3 | 16/50 | 17/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 99/169 | 101/169 | 2 | 20/50 | 19/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 141/169 | 137/169 | -4 | 32/100 | 36/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 53/88 | 61/88 | 8 | 45/100 | 43/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### GUATEMALA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Guatemala's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (60%)
2. El Salvador (7%)
3. Mexico (7%)
4. Canada (5%)
5. China (2%)
6. Honduras (2%)
7. Costa Rica (1.8%)
8. Panama (1.4%)
9. Nicaragua (1.4%)
10. Colombia (1.3%)

Map Colors: Guatemala's share of other countries' international flows

2% 0.5% 0.2% 0.05% 0.02% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

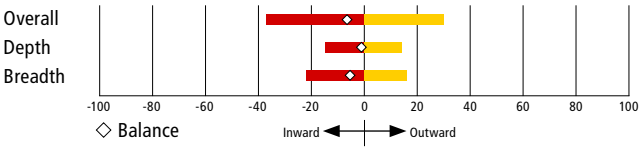
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 146/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 122/169 | 124/169 | 15% | 24% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 133/169 | 144/169 | 4% | 4% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 126/153 | 134/169 | 1% | 21% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 76/158 | 70/169 | 2% | 14% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 89/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 100/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 84/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 70/159 | 87/159 | $2 | $5 |
| **People** | 103/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 80/168 | 150/169 | 7% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 73/87 | 105/151 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 132/144 | · | 1% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 108/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 90/169 | 125/169 | 38% | 21% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 134/158 | 69/140 | 87% | 26% |
| FDI Flows | · | 60/105 | · | 20% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 50/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 39/88 | | 8% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 136/162 | 99/162 | 96% | 26% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 103/168 | 58/150 | 4% | 55% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 98/169 | $4,472 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 85/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 74/169 | 6.0 |
| Population (-) | 64/169 | 16.9m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 89/132 | 4.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 97/132 | 3.4 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 106/156 | 36 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 135/165 | 48 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 69/132 | 4.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 148/162 | 1.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 65/169 | 137 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 110/169 | 86 |

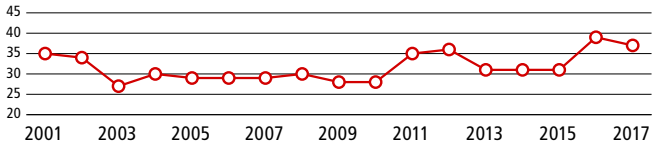
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# GUINEA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

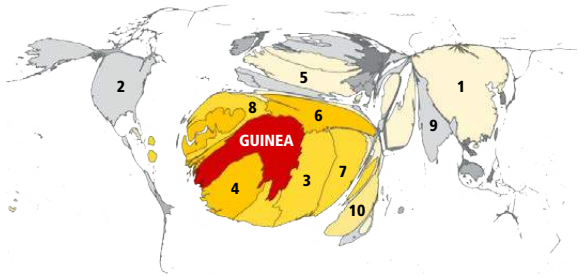
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 128/169 | 151/169 | 23 | 37/100 | 31/100 | 6 |
| **Depth** | 111/169 | 151/169 | 40 | 23/50 | 13/50 | 10 |
| **Breadth** | 124/169 | 106/169 | -18 | 14/50 | 18/50 | -4 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 94/169 | 133/169 | 39 | 48/100 | 37/100 | 11 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 87/102 | 89/102 | 2 | 34/100 | 35/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### GUINEA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Guinea's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (15%)
2. United States (10%)
3. Côte d'Ivoire (8%)
4. Sierra Leone (6%)
5. France (6%)
6. Mali (6%)
7. Ghana (5%)
8. Senegal (4%)
9. India (4%)
10. Angola (4%)

Map Colors: Guinea's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

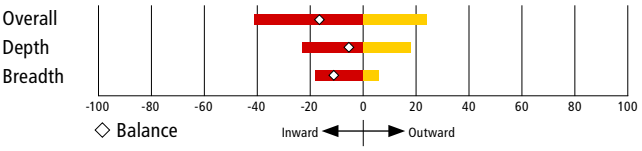
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 51/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 50/169 | 33/169 | 34% | 51% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 167/169 | 94/169 | 1% | 8% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 140/153 | 85/169 | 1% | 44% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 125/158 | 67/169 | 0% | 14% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 142/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 126/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 153/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 87/159 | 150/159 | $1 | $0 |
| **People** | 104/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 127/168 | 133/169 | 3% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 150/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 59/144 | 90/117 | 6% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 119/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 130/169 | 97/169 | 19% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 143/158 | · | 93% | · |
| FDI Flows | 72/74 | · | 0% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 149/162 | 145/162 | 99% | 1% |
| **People** | 80/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 127/168 | 102/150 | 78% | 78% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 46/105 | — | 31% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 158/169 | $749 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 68/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 57/169 | 6.4 |
| Population (-) | 69/169 | 12.7m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 96/156 | 32 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 110/165 | 54 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 12/162 | 11.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 148/156 | 0.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 136/169 | 56 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 150/169 | 22 |

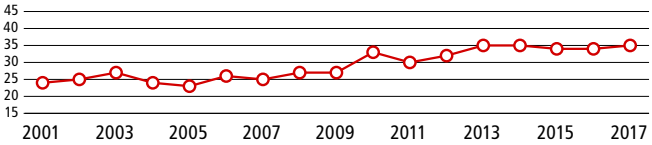
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# HAITI

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

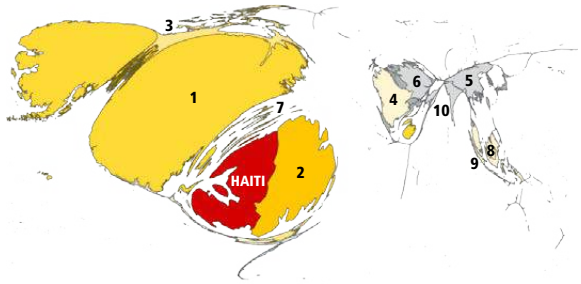
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 135/169 | 138/169 | 3 | 35/100 | 34/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 130/169 | 137/169 | 7 | 18/50 | 17/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 113/169 | 118/169 | 5 | 16/50 | 17/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 120/169 | 114/169 | -6 | 41/100 | 42/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### HAITI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Haiti's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (68%)
2. Dominican Republic (14%)
3. Canada (4%)
4. France (3%)
5. China (1.8%)
6. Germany (1.8%)
7. Bahamas (0.9%)
8. Malaysia (0.9%)
9. Indonesia (0.7%)
10. India (0.6%)

Map Colors: Haiti's share of other countries' international flows

5% 0.2% 0.05% 0.02% 0.005% 0.002%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 96/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 134/169 | 59/169 | 11% | 41% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 102/169 | 54/169 | 7% | 12% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 149/153 | 135/169 | 0% | 20% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 128/158 | 125/169 | 0% | 6% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 122/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 151/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 122/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 54/168 | 157/169 | 12% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 121/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 116/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 133/169 | 92/169 | 5% | 16% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 109/158 | 114/140 | 10% | 25% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 103/162 | 66/162 | 0% | 3% |
| **People** | 112/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 88/168 | 69/150 | 34% | 53% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 102/105 | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 156/169 | $784 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 66/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 85/169 | 5.7 |
| Population (-) | 76/169 | 11m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 56/156 | 27 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 62/165 | 64 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 56/162 | 6.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 147/169 | 52 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 17/169 | 193 |

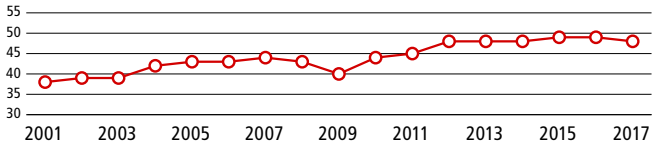
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# HONDURAS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

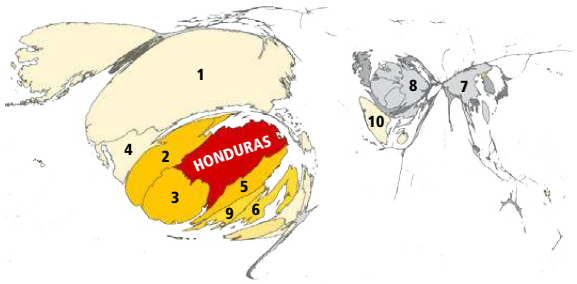
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 84/169 | 80/169 | -4 | 48/100 | 49/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 43/169 | 48/169 | 5 | 32/50 | 32/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 118/169 | 111/169 | -7 | 16/50 | 18/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 68/169 | 42/169 | -26 | 55/100 | 62/100 | -7 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 88/102 | 90/102 | 2 | 34/100 | 34/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### HONDURAS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Honduras's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (52%)
2. Guatemala (7%)
3. El Salvador (7%)
4. Mexico (5%)
5. Nicaragua (4%)
6. Panama (3%)
7. China (2%)
8. Germany (2%)
9. Costa Rica (1.9%)
10. Spain (1.9%)

Map Colors: Honduras's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

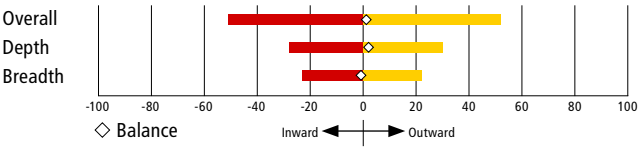
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 30/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 40/169 | 36/169 | 37% | 49% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 65/169 | 99/169 | 12% | 8% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 67/153 | 50/169 | 9% | 65% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 44/158 | 37/169 | 4% | 23% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 91/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 114/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 73/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 68/159 | 97/159 | $2 | $4 |
| **People** | 101/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 67/168 | 152/169 | 8% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 71/87 | 104/151 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 108/144 | 96/117 | 2% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 111/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 72/169 | 144/169 | 24% | 32% |
| **Capital** | 88/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 155/158 | 45/140 | 100% | 23% |
| FDI Flows | · | 41/105 | · | 47% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 74/77 | — | 90% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 69/162 | 101/162 | 63% | 34% |
| **People** | 93/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 98/168 | 55/150 | 7% | 70% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 69/105 | — | 52% |
| International Students | — | 68/88 | — | 86% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 121/169 | $2,766 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 77/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 76/169 | 5.9 |
| Population (-) | 86/169 | 9.27m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 100/132 | 3.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 105/132 | 3.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 129/156 | 45 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 162/165 | 32 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 86/132 | 4.1 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 99/162 | 2.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 63/169 | 138 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 111/169 | 85 |

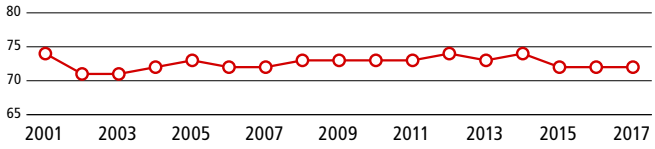
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# HONG KONG SAR (CHINA)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

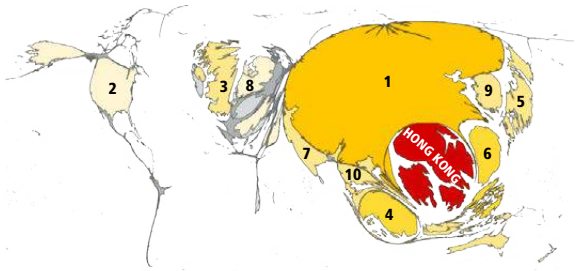
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 18/169 | 15/169 | -3 | 72/100 | 72/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 2/169 | 3/169 | 1 | 46/50 | 46/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 70/169 | 71/169 | 1 | 26/50 | 26/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 7/169 | 7/169 | 0 | 83/100 | 83/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 47/78 | 48/78 | 1 | 52/100 | 52/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | 15/88 | 16/88 | 1 | 64/100 | 65/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | 26/102 | 26/102 | 0 | 73/100 | 72/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### HONG KONG'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Hong Kong's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (53%)
2. United States (7%)
3. United Kingdom (5%)
4. Singapore (4%)
5. Japan (4%)
6. Taiwan (China) (3%)
7. India (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (2%)
10. Thailand (1.5%)

Map Colors: Hong Kong's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

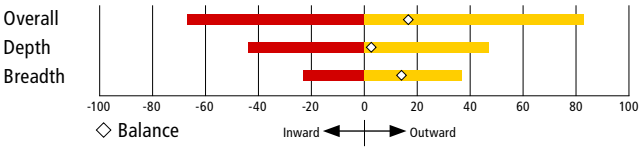
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 2/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 1/169 | 1/169 | 161% | 173% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 20/169 | 17/169 | 30% | 23% |
| **Capital** | 18/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 3/153 | 3/169 | 528% | 576% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 4/158 | 2/169 | 100% | 187% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 42/83 | 56/83 | 28% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 43/86 | 77/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 1/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 1/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 1/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 2/159 | 2/159 | $219 | $160 |
| **People** | 7/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 39/168 | 9/169 | 14% | 39% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 6/151 | · | 3.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 32/144 | 20/117 | 12% | 11% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 60/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 43/169 | 78/169 | 71% | 80% |
| **Capital** | 69/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 47/158 | 89/140 | 42% | 31% |
| FDI Flows | 35/74 | 73/105 | 59% | 24% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 60/77 | — | 22% | — |
| **Information** | 37/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 42/88 | | 66% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 8/162 | 102/162 | 36% | 91% |
| **People** | 62/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 57/168 | 81/150 | 44% | 96% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 76/105 | — | 88% |
| International Students | — | 21/88 | — | 87% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 15/169 | $46,109 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 2/169 | 55% |
| Remoteness (-) | 107/169 | 4.6 |
| Population (-) | 95/169 | 7.36m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 1/132 | 5.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 1/132 | 6.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 65/156 | 29 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 3/165 | 89 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 1/163 | 90 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 3/132 | 5.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 161/162 | 0.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 39/169 | 170 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 36/169 | 144 |

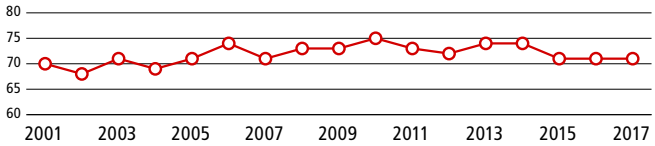
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# HUNGARY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

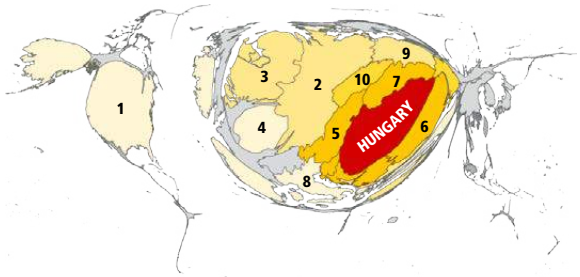
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 20/169 | 20/169 | 0 | 71/100 | 71/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 19/169 | 17/169 | -2 | 39/50 | 39/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 43/169 | 42/169 | -1 | 32/50 | 32/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 12/169 | 12/169 | 0 | 76/100 | 77/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 38/78 | 40/78 | 2 | 57/100 | 58/100 | -1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 24/88 | 28/88 | 4 | 58/100 | 58/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 14/102 | 19/102 | 5 | 80/100 | 77/100 | 3 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### HUNGARY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Hungary's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (17%)
2. Germany (15%)
3. Netherlands (10%)
4. Luxembourg (5%)
5. Austria (4%)
6. Romania (4%)
7. Slovakia (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Poland (3%)
10. Czechia (3%)

Map Colors: Hungary's share of other countries' international flows

3% 2% 1.2% 0.6% 0.1% 0.05%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

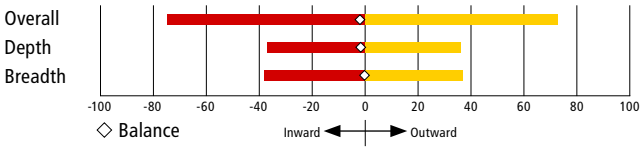
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 6/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 10/169 | 11/169 | 75% | 70% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 43/169 | 60/169 | 17% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 48/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 48/153 | 56/169 | 19% | 61% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 157/158 | 167/169 | -31% | -24% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 41/83 | 12/83 | 28% | 58% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 35/86 | 28/87 | 2% | 1% |
| **Information** | 29/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 16/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 51/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 29/159 | 51/159 | $18 | $14 |
| **People** | 35/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 81/168 | 72/169 | 7% | 5% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 25/87 | 25/151 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 85/144 | 25/117 | 4% | 9% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 70/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 49/169 | 86/169 | 87% | 84% |
| **Capital** | 33/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 28/158 | 19/140 | 47% | 76% |
| FDI Flows | 40/74 | 13/105 | 32% | 73% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 45/77 | — | 80% | — |
| **Information** | 39/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 52/88 | | 76% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 27/162 | 16/162 | 94% | 88% |
| **People** | 13/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 22/168 | 25/150 | 74% | 83% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 16/105 | — | 74% |
| International Students | — | 12/88 | — | 55% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 53/169 | $15,531 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 158/169 | 2.6 |
| Population (-) | 82/169 | 9.72m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 55/132 | 4.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 45/132 | 4.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 68/156 | 29 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 47/165 | 69 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 38/132 | 4.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 28/169 | 180 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

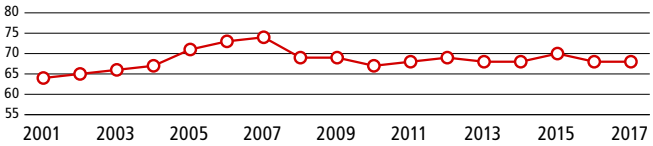
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ICELAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

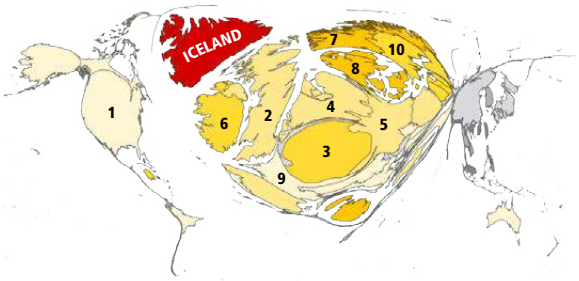
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 31/169 | 23/169 | -8 | 68/100 | 70/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 50/169 | 38/169 | -12 | 32/50 | 33/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 29/169 | 28/169 | -1 | 36/50 | 37/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 44/169 | 27/169 | -17 | 63/100 | 66/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 39/78 | 33/78 | -6 | 57/100 | 60/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 2/102 | 2/102 | 0 | 86/100 | 86/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ICELAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Iceland's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (14%)
2. United Kingdom (11%)
3. Luxembourg (10%)
4. Netherlands (8%)
5. Germany (6%)
6. Ireland (6%)
7. Norway (5%)
8. Denmark (4%)
9. France (4%)
10. Sweden (3%)

Map Colors: Iceland's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

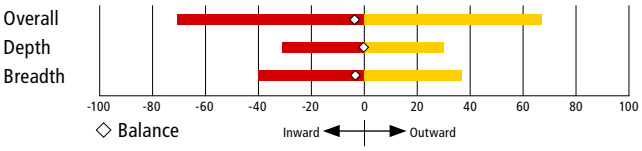
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 74/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 94/169 | 101/169 | 20% | 29% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 26/169 | 37/169 | 26% | 16% |
| **Capital** | 46/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 45/153 | 89/169 | 23% | 42% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 156/158 | 135/169 | -10% | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 12/83 | 52/83 | 108% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 10/86 | 27/87 | 10% | 1% |
| **Information** | 52/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 14/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 77/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 67/159 | 9/159 | $2 | $63 |
| **People** | 10/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 50/168 | 40/169 | 12% | 12% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 8/87 | 3/151 | 1.6 | 5.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 23/144 | 37/117 | 14% | 7% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 50/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 61/169 | 34/169 | 82% | 64% |
| **Capital** | 36/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 14/158 | 39/140 | 69% | 82% |
| FDI Flows | 33/74 | 30/105 | 88% | 91% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 46/77 | — | 82% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 29/162 | 28/162 | 31% | 71% |
| **People** | 18/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 47/168 | 20/150 | 80% | 75% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 17/105 | — | 50% |
| International Students | — | 24/88 | — | 70% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 6/169 | $70,332 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 133/169 | 3.6 |
| Population (-) | 156/169 | 335,025 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 25/132 | 5.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 29/132 | 5.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 13/156 | 14 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 71/165 | 62 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 19/132 | 5.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 146/162 | 1.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 80/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 27/169 | 181 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 102/169 | 92 |

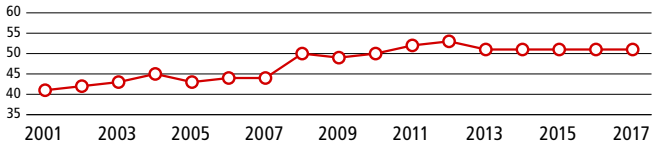
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# INDIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

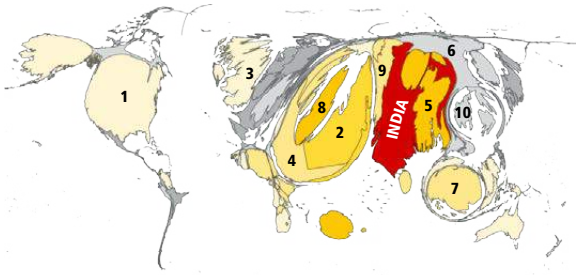
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 74/169 | 72/169 | -2 | 51/100 | 51/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 163/169 | 161/169 | -2 | 10/50 | 10/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 15/169 | 15/169 | 0 | 41/50 | 41/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 65/169 | 64/169 | -1 | 56/100 | 57/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 61/78 | 58/78 | -3 | 44/100 | 47/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 49/88 | 57/88 | 8 | 49/100 | 45/100 | 4 |
| **People Pillar** | 80/102 | 83/102 | 3 | 37/100 | 37/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### INDIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of India's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (18%)
2. United Arab Emirates (8%)
3. United Kingdom (6%)
4. Saudi Arabia (5%)
5. Bangladesh (5%)
6. China (5%)
7. Singapore (5%)
8. Qatar (3%)
9. Pakistan (2%)
10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2%)

Map Colors: India's share of other countries' international flows

20% 15% 5% 2% 1% 0.25%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

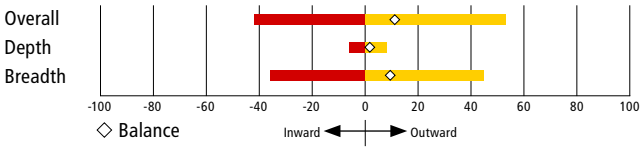
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 152/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 133/169 | 151/169 | 11% | 17% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 100/169 | 131/169 | 7% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 89/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 76/153 | 151/169 | 6% | 14% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 86/158 | 120/169 | 1% | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 80/83 | 64/83 | 0% | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 71/86 | 50/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 138/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 132/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 136/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 112/159 | 157/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | 119/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 153/168 | 155/169 | 1% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 83/87 | 142/151 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 131/144 | 114/117 | 1% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 10/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 6/169 | 27/169 | 10% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 28/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 20/158 | 20/140 | 1% | 0% |
| FDI Flows | 17/74 | 55/105 | 9% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 34/77 | — | 0% | — |
| **Information** | 3/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 4/88 | | 10% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 15/162 | 19/162 | 12% | 0% |
| **People** | 33/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 23/168 | 106/150 | 15% | 95% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 14/105 | — | 18% |
| International Students | — | 35/88 | — | 43% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 131/169 | $1,983 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 50/169 | 36% |
| Remoteness (-) | 88/169 | 5.6 |
| Population (-) | 2/169 | 1.34b |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 76/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 60/132 | 4.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 126/156 | 43 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 153/165 | 42 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 101/132 | 3.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 57/162 | 6.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 130/169 | 60 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 166/169 | 3 |

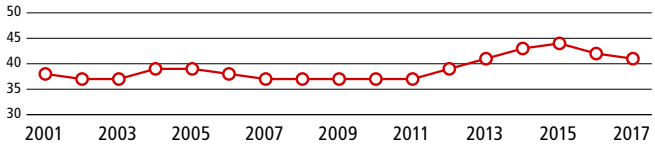
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# INDONESIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

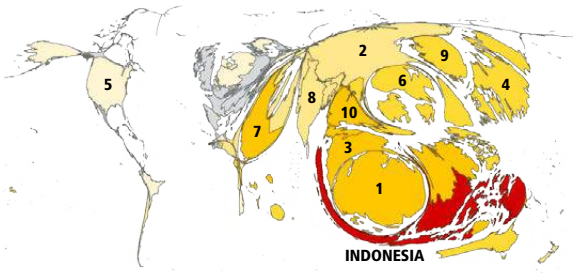
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 111/169 | 102/169 | -9 | 41/100 | 44/100 | -3 |
| **Depth** | 160/169 | 156/169 | -4 | 11/50 | 12/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 52/169 | 44/169 | -8 | 31/50 | 32/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 88/169 | 88/169 | 0 | 50/100 | 50/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 70/78 | 64/78 | -6 | 33/100 | 42/100 | -9 |
| **Information Pillar** | 63/88 | 75/88 | 12 | 41/100 | 37/100 | 4 |
| **People Pillar** | 86/102 | 92/102 | 6 | 34/100 | 33/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### INDONESIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Indonesia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Singapore (13%)
2. China (12%)
3. Malaysia (9%)
4. Japan (9%)
5. United States (7%)
6. Hong Kong SAR (China) (6%)
7. Saudi Arabia (4%)
8. India (4%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (4%)
10. Thailand (3%)

Map Colors: Indonesia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

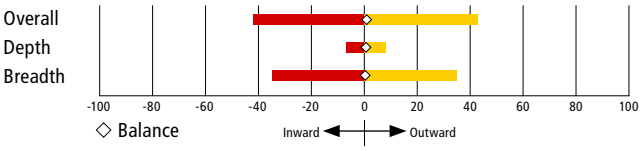
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 157/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 117/169 | 156/169 | 17% | 15% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 150/169 | 161/169 | 2% | 3% |
| **Capital** | 85/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 74/153 | 126/169 | 6% | 24% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 142/158 | 129/169 | 0% | 5% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 70/83 | 44/83 | 1% | 22% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 64/86 | 74/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 117/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 116/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 101/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 116/159 | 143/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 118/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 147/168 | 167/169 | 2% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 82/87 | 123/151 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 141/144 | 115/117 | 1% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 26/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 26/169 | 40/169 | 58% | 69% |
| **Capital** | 59/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 80/158 | 23/140 | 85% | 47% |
| FDI Flows | · | 65/105 | · | 63% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 57/77 | — | 31% | — |
| **Information** | 46/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 53/88 | | 72% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 31/162 | 63/162 | 40% | 70% |
| **People** | 46/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 100/168 | 49/150 | 39% | 61% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 28/88 | — | 77% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 109/169 | $3,876 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 32/169 | 7.2 |
| Population (-) | 4/169 | 264m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 64/132 | 4.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 71/132 | 3.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 113/156 | 40 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 126/165 | 50 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 70/132 | 4.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 101/162 | 2.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 89/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 110/169 | 73 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 28/169 | 169 |

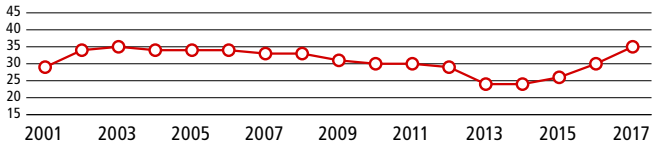
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

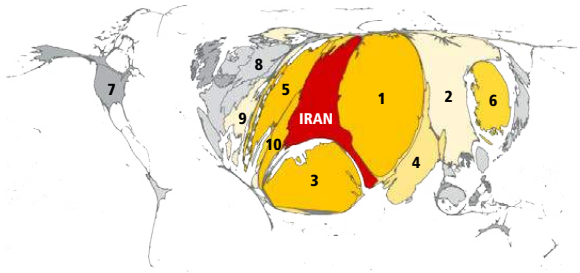
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 134/169 | 158/169 | 24 | 35/100 | 26/100 | 9 |
| **Depth** | 164/169 | 164/169 | 0 | 10/50 | 8/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 71/169 | 108/169 | 37 | 26/50 | 18/50 | 8 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 124/169 | 161/169 | 37 | 39/100 | 27/100 | 12 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### IRAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Iran's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Afghanistan (22%)
2. China (14%)
3. United Arab Emirates (12%)
4. India (6%)
5. Turkey (5%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (5%)
7. United States (4%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. Italy (3%)
10. Iraq (2%)

Map Colors: Iran's share of other countries' international flows

2% 0.75% 0.5% 0.2% 0.1% 0.05%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 153/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 88/169 | 165/169 | 21% | 11% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 152/169 | 156/169 | 2% | 4% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 136/153 | 157/169 | 1% | 12% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 121/158 | 137/169 | 0% | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 132/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 136/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 146/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 150/168 | 91/169 | 1% | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 126/144 | 101/117 | 1% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 72/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 84/169 | 66/169 | 30% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 88/158 | · | 48% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 114/162 | 90/162 | 38% | 10% |
| **People** | 97/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 10/168 | 137/150 | 3% | 88% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 71/88 | — | 77% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 92/169 | $5,305 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 126/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 110/169 | 4.5 |
| Population (-) | 17/169 | 81.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 115/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 90/132 | 3.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 148/156 | 61 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 94/165 | 58 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 158/163 | 10 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 130/132 | 3.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | · | · |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 98/156 | 0.3 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 159/169 | 43 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 24/169 | 184 |

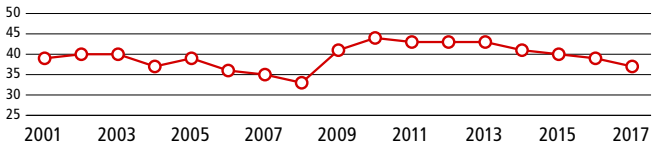
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# IRAQ

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

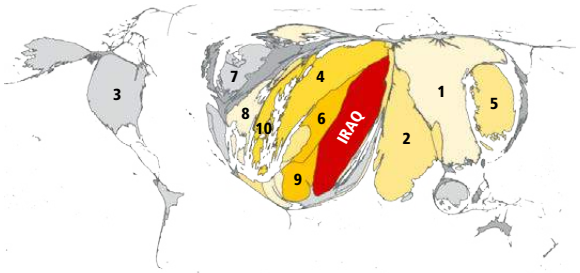
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 130/169 | 120/169 | -10 | 37/100 | 40/100 | -3 |
| **Depth** | 158/169 | 148/169 | -10 | 12/50 | 13/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 76/169 | 69/169 | -7 | 25/50 | 26/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 111/169 | 95/169 | -16 | 44/100 | 49/100 | -5 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### IRAQ'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Iraq's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (18%)
2. India (13%)
3. United States (12%)
4. Turkey (9%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (6%)
6. Syrian Arab Republic (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Jordan (3%)
10. Greece (3%)

Map Colors: Iraq's share of other countries' international flows

3% 2% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.02%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

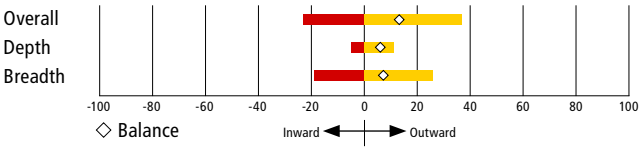
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 137/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 81/169 | 136/169 | 23% | 21% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 142/169 | 133/169 | 3% | 6% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 127/153 | 168/169 | 1% | 5% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 109/158 | 166/169 | 0% | -15% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 152/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 113/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 157/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 150/159 | 147/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 109/168 | 134/169 | 4% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 75/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 46/169 | 96/169 | 3% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 84/158 | 82/140 | 6% | 35% |
| FDI Flows | 50/74 | · | 67% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 160/162 | 150/162 | 0% | 61% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 33/168 | 96/150 | 44% | 82% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 94/169 | $5,088 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 109/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 113/169 | 4.4 |
| Population (-) | 35/169 | 38.3m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 145/156 | 57 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 42/165 | 70 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | · | · |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | · | · |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 168/169 | 30 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 168/169 | 1 |

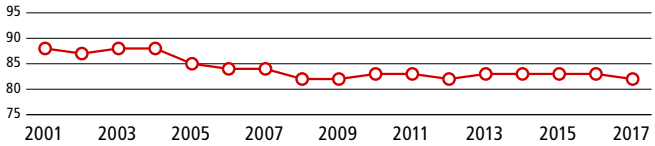
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# IRELAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

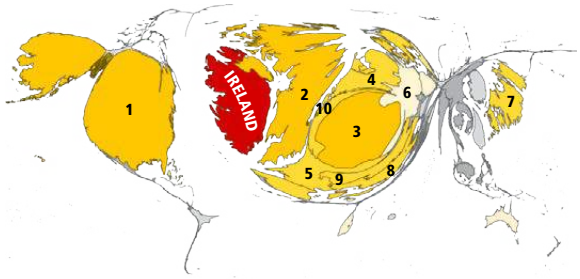
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 6/169 | 6/169 | 0 | 82/100 | 83/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 8/169 | 7/169 | -1 | 44/50 | 44/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 21/169 | 21/169 | 0 | 38/50 | 39/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 25/169 | 18/169 | -7 | 68/100 | 70/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 2/78 | 2/78 | 0 | 96/100 | 95/100 | 1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 18/88 | 20/88 | 2 | 62/100 | 63/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | 10/102 | 10/102 | 0 | 81/100 | 80/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### IRELAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Ireland's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (30%)
2. United Kingdom (18%)
3. Luxembourg (12%)
4. Netherlands (5%)
5. France (4%)
6. Germany (4%)
7. Japan (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Switzerland (2%)
10. Belgium (1.8%)

Map Colors: Ireland's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

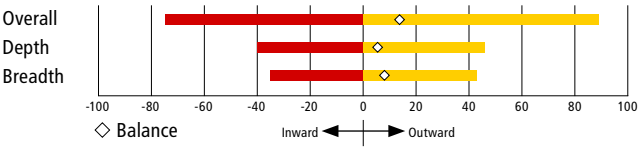
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 42/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 30/169 | 116/169 | 41% | 26% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 7/169 | 3/169 | 56% | 60% |
| **Capital** | 2/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 5/153 | 7/169 | 269% | 264% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 3/158 | 5/169 | 113% | 139% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 4/83 | 2/83 | 878% | 2213% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 4/86 | 2/87 | 40% | 178% |
| **Information** | 8/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 23/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 11/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 23/159 | 11/159 | $25 | $61 |
| **People** | 14/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 35/168 | 24/169 | 17% | 17% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 20/151 | · | 2.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 55/144 | 29/117 | 7% | 8% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 56/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 28/169 | 85/169 | 57% | 68% |
| **Capital** | 5/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 17/158 | 8/140 | 71% | 43% |
| FDI Flows | 13/74 | 10/105 | 41% | 60% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 4/77 | — | 41% | — |
| **Information** | 36/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 40/88 | | 69% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 14/162 | 97/162 | 72% | 85% |
| **People** | 25/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 37/168 | 24/150 | 60% | 76% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 37/105 | — | 75% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 5/169 | $70,638 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 45/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 154/169 | 2.7 |
| Population (-) | 109/169 | 4.76m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 15/132 | 5.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 30/132 | 5.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 16/156 | 15 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 21/165 | 76 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 20/132 | 5.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 19/169 | 185 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 106/169 | 87 |

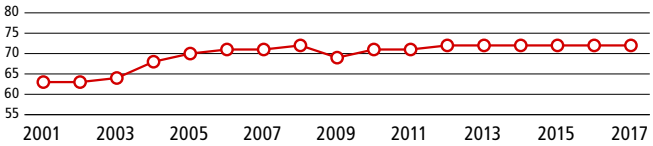
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ISRAEL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

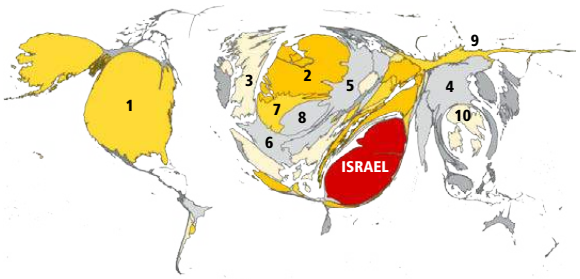
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 17/169 | 14/169 | -3 | 72/100 | 72/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 78/169 | 71/169 | -7 | 28/50 | 29/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 7/169 | 8/169 | 1 | 44/50 | 43/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 34/169 | 34/169 | 0 | 64/100 | 65/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 19/78 | 19/78 | 0 | 68/100 | 68/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 12/102 | 12/102 | 0 | 80/100 | 79/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ISRAEL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Israel's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (27%)
2. Netherlands (10%)
3. United Kingdom (6%)
4. China (6%)
5. Germany (5%)
6. France (3%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. Luxembourg (3%)
9. Russian Federation (3%)
10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3%)

Map Colors: Israel's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

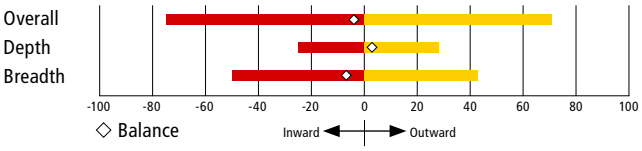
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 128/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 114/169 | 139/169 | 17% | 21% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 62/169 | 98/169 | 13% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 22/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 36/153 | 106/169 | 30% | 37% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 17/158 | 41/169 | 16% | 22% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 39/83 | 27/83 | 34% | 35% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 66/86 | 21/87 | 0% | 1% |
| **Information** | 48/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 70/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 47/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 31/159 | 65/159 | $15 | $8 |
| **People** | 59/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 114/168 | 17/169 | 4% | 24% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 22/87 | 77/151 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 87/144 | 68/117 | 4% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 3/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 17/169 | 1/169 | 0% | 0% |
| **Capital** | 23/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 18/158 | · | 0% | · |
| FDI Flows | 34/74 | · | 0% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 24/77 | — | 0% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 36/162 | 1/162 | 0% | 0% |
| **People** | 1/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 3/168 | · | 19% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 5/105 | — | 1% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 21/169 | $40,258 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 47/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 115/169 | 4.4 |
| Population (-) | 91/169 | 8.32m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 43/132 | 4.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 28/132 | 5.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 79/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 56/165 | 65 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 30/132 | 5.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 98/162 | 2.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 45/169 | 161 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 62/169 | 99 |

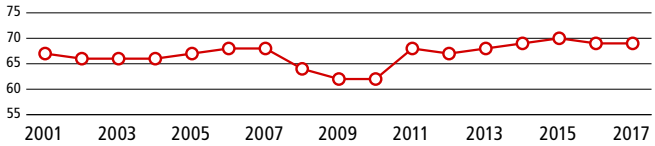
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ITALY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

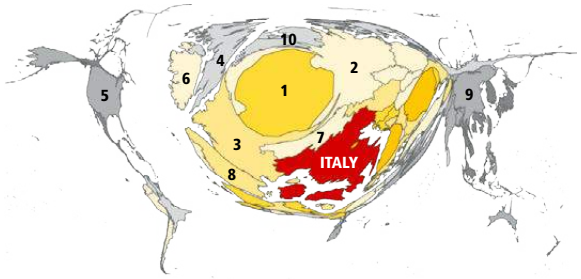
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 26/169 | 26/169 | 0 | 69/100 | 70/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 66/169 | 70/169 | 4 | 30/50 | 29/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 17/169 | 17/169 | 0 | 39/50 | 40/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 38/169 | 43/169 | 5 | 63/100 | 62/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 29/78 | 25/78 | -4 | 60/100 | 64/100 | -4 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 13/102 | 11/102 | -2 | 80/100 | 80/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ITALY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Italy's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Luxembourg (16%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. France (10%)
4. United Kingdom (5%)
5. United States (5%)
6. Ireland (4%)
7. Switzerland (3%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. China (3%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Map Colors: Italy's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

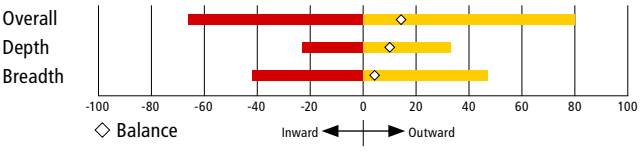
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 118/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 68/169 | 129/169 | 26% | 23% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 105/169 | 132/169 | 6% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 20/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 38/153 | 131/169 | 27% | 21% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 43/158 | 122/169 | 5% | 6% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 9/83 | 20/83 | 147% | 42% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 9/86 | 24/87 | 13% | 1% |
| **Information** | 28/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 27/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 39/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 27/159 | 63/159 | $20 | $11 |
| **People** | 55/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 100/168 | 52/169 | 5% | 10% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 36/87 | 44/151 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 92/144 | 42/117 | 4% | 5% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 12/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 9/169 | 33/169 | 64% | 68% |
| **Capital** | 48/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 9/158 | 24/140 | 69% | 94% |
| FDI Flows | 18/74 | 33/105 | 68% | 88% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 59/77 | — | 95% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 2/162 | 8/162 | 83% | 81% |
| **People** | 6/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 20/168 | 8/150 | 58% | 54% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 9/105 | — | 82% |
| International Students | — | 6/88 | — | 39% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 26/169 | $31,984 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 118/169 | 1% |
| Remoteness (-) | 139/169 | 3.1 |
| Population (-) | 22/169 | 59.4m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 81/132 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 26/132 | 5.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 43/156 | 24 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 126/165 | 50 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 36/132 | 4.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 6/169 | 187 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

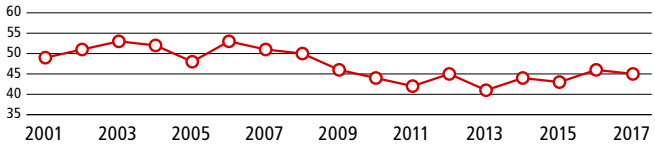
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# JAMAICA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

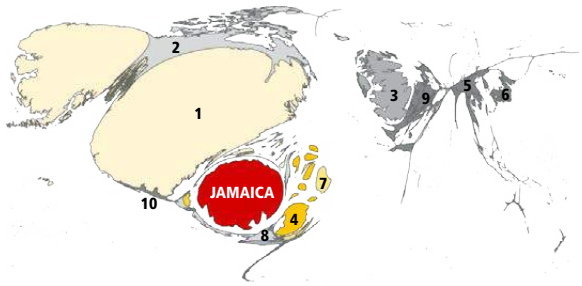
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 96/169 | 104/169 | 8 | 45/100 | 43/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 70/169 | 96/169 | 26 | 30/50 | 26/50 | 4 |
| **Breadth** | 121/169 | 114/169 | -7 | 15/50 | 17/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 122/169 | 117/169 | -5 | 40/100 | 41/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### JAMAICA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Jamaica's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (72%)
2. Canada (10%)
3. United Kingdom (5%)
4. Trinidad and Tobago (1.5%)
5. China (0.9%)
6. Japan (0.8%)
7. Barbados (0.7%)
8. Colombia (0.6%)
9. Germany (0.5%)
10. Mexico (0.5%)

Map Colors: Jamaica's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

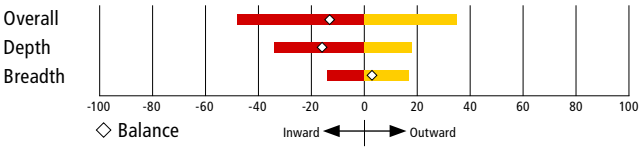
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 82/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 140/169 | 68/169 | 9% | 39% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 33/169 | 36/169 | 24% | 16% |
| **Capital** | 34/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 94/153 | 25/169 | 4% | 111% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 56/158 | 29/169 | 3% | 30% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 64/83 | 45/83 | 5% | 21% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 60/86 | 16/87 | 0% | 2% |
| **Information** | 56/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 69/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 44/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 104/159 | 54/159 | $0 | $13 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 11/168 | 141/169 | 38% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 49/151 | · | 0.8 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 67/144 | · | 6% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 128/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 114/169 | 129/169 | 10% | 21% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 126/158 | 105/140 | 88% | 14% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 90/162 | 135/162 | 67% | 14% |
| **People** | 92/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 85/168 | 87/150 | 3% | 32% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 70/105 | — | 4% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 95/169 | $5,048 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 31/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 83/169 | 5.7 |
| Population (-) | 124/169 | 2.89m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 88/132 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 89/132 | 3.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 6/156 | 11 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 27/165 | 75 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 89/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 19/162 | 10.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 96/169 | 84 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 43/169 | 121 |

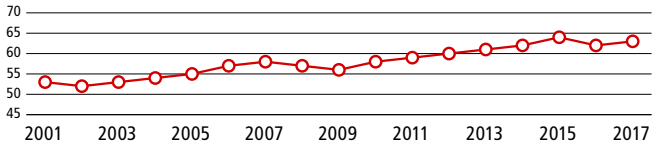
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# JAPAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

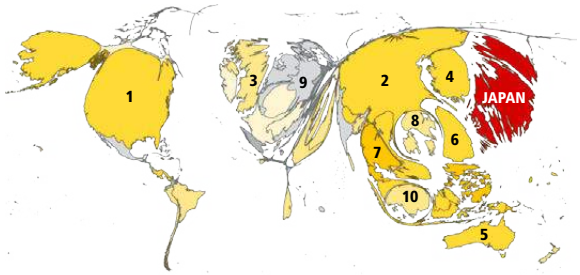
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 42/169 | 40/169 | -2 | 63/100 | 64/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 128/169 | 127/169 | -1 | 18/50 | 19/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 4/169 | 5/169 | 1 | 45/50 | 45/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 74/169 | 71/169 | -3 | 54/100 | 54/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 27/78 | 20/78 | -7 | 64/100 | 67/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 13/88 | 19/88 | 6 | 66/100 | 63/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### JAPAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Japan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (25%)
2. China (18%)
3. United Kingdom (4%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (4%)
5. Australia (3%)
6. Taiwan (China) (3%)
7. Thailand (3%)
8. Viet Nam (3%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Singapore (2%)

Map Colors: Japan's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

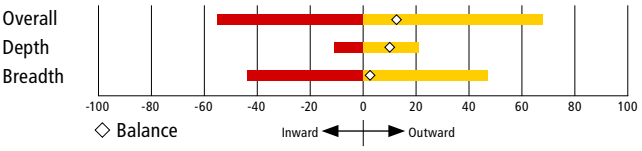
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 160/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 124/169 | 161/169 | 14% | 14% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 131/169 | 149/169 | 4% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 59/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 34/153 | 169/169 | 31% | 4% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 21/158 | 154/169 | 13% | 1% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 44/83 | 31/83 | 27% | 31% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 32/86 | 69/87 | 2% | 0% |
| **Information** | 53/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 76/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 36/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 56/159 | 75/159 | $3 | $6 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 164/168 | 116/169 | 1% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 133/144 | 59/117 | 1% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 8/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 15/169 | 19/169 | 56% | 55% |
| **Capital** | 12/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 11/158 | 12/140 | 31% | 20% |
| FDI Flows | 8/74 | 9/105 | 25% | 31% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 14/77 | — | 6% | — |
| **Information** | 7/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 7/88 | | 55% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 21/162 | 10/162 | 66% | 58% |
| **People** | 14/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 5/168 | 50/150 | 21% | 76% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 13/88 | — | 75% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 24/169 | $38,440 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 93/169 | 5.2 |
| Population (-) | 11/169 | 127m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 14/132 | 5.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 4/132 | 6.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 62/156 | 29 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 15/165 | 79 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 16/132 | 5.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 104/162 | 2.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 1/169 | 190 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 132/169 | 66 |

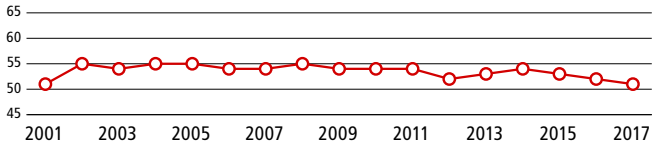
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# JORDAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

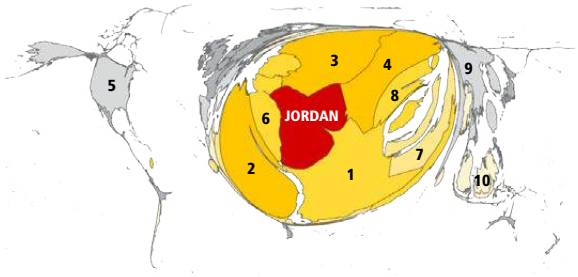
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 70/169 | 64/169 | -6 | 51/100 | 53/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 89/169 | 77/169 | -12 | 27/50 | 29/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 80/169 | 76/169 | -4 | 25/50 | 24/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 43/169 | 28/169 | -15 | 63/100 | 66/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 64/88 | 67/88 | 3 | 40/100 | 40/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 52/102 | 52/102 | 0 | 55/100 | 54/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### JORDAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Jordan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Saudi Arabia (17%)
2. Egypt (13%)
3. Syrian Arab Republic (11%)
4. Iraq (10%)
5. United States (6%)
6. Israel (4%)
7. United Arab Emirates (4%)
8. Kuwait (4%)
9. China (3%)
10. Malaysia (2%)

Map Colors: Jordan's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

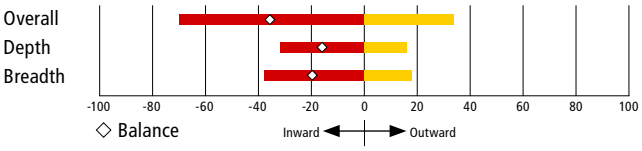
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 53/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 109/169 | 35/169 | 18% | 50% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 49/169 | 67/169 | 16% | 11% |
| **Capital** | 80/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 123/153 | 34/169 | 2% | 84% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 124/158 | 50/169 | 0% | 19% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 73/83 | 48/83 | 1% | 17% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 73/86 | 73/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 95/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 106/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 89/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 80/159 | 89/159 | $1 | $5 |
| **People** | 33/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 68/168 | 11/169 | 8% | 33% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 60/87 | 75/151 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 40/144 | 14/117 | 8% | 14% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 62/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 107/169 | 16/169 | 46% | 24% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 111/158 | · | 80% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 66/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 66/88 | | 75% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 123/162 | 35/162 | 92% | 31% |
| **People** | 86/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 68/168 | 104/150 | 80% | 97% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 64/88 | — | 75% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 89/169 | $5,678 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 103/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 118/169 | 4.3 |
| Population (-) | 83/169 | 9.7m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 36/132 | 4.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 65/132 | 4.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 121/156 | 42 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 89/165 | 59 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 45/132 | 4.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 77/162 | 4.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 151/169 | 50 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 38/169 | 138 |

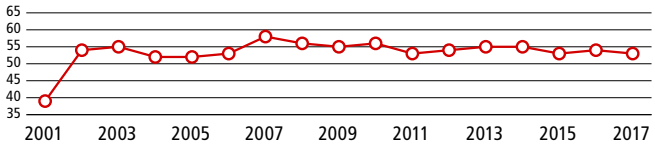
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# KAZAKHSTAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 67/169 | 63/169 | -4 | 53/100 | 53/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 104/169 | 103/169 | -1 | 24/50 | 24/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 59/169 | 57/169 | -2 | 29/50 | 29/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 98/169 | 109/169 | 11 | 47/100 | 44/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 34/78 | 24/78 | -10 | 59/100 | 65/100 | -6 |
| **Information Pillar** | 59/88 | 74/88 | 15 | 41/100 | 37/100 | 4 |
| **People Pillar** | 44/102 | 47/102 | 3 | 63/100 | 59/100 | 4 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### KAZAKHSTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Kazakhstan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (34%)
2. Netherlands (9%)
3. Germany (7%)
4. China (6%)
5. United States (6%)
6. Uzbekistan (5%)
7. Italy (4%)
8. Ukraine (3%)
9. France (3%)
10. India (2%)

Map Colors: Kazakhstan's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.2% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

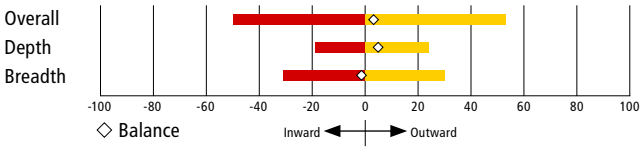
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 123/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 59/169 | 149/169 | 30% | 18% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 125/169 | 121/169 | 4% | 7% |
| **Capital** | 65/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 56/153 | 29/169 | 13% | 91% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 151/158 | 60/169 | -4% | 16% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 43/83 | 68/83 | 27% | 6% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 52/86 | 62/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 82/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 78/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 78/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 101/159 | 86/159 | $0 | $5 |
| **People** | 22/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 23/168 | 21/169 | 22% | 20% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 32/87 | 87/151 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 22/144 | 73/117 | 14% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 73/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 70/169 | 79/169 | 11% | 9% |
| **Capital** | 16/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 30/158 | 33/140 | 3% | 1% |
| FDI Flows | 22/74 | 27/105 | 2% | 1% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 15/77 | — | 0% | — |
| **Information** | 73/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 83/88 | | 7% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 73/162 | 73/162 | 13% | 22% |
| **People** | 65/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 140/168 | 72/150 | 1% | 12% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 31/88 | — | 75% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 70/169 | $8,841 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 116/169 | 2% |
| Remoteness (-) | 120/169 | 4.2 |
| Population (-) | 60/169 | 18.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 53/132 | 4.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 54/132 | 4.3 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 144/156 | 54 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 5/165 | 87 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 88/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 104/162 | 2.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 105/169 | 76 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 135/169 | 61 |

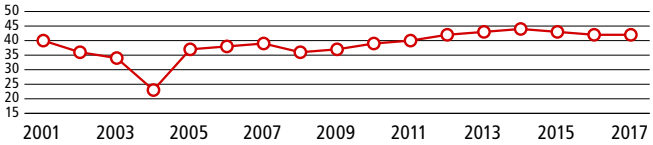
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# KENYA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

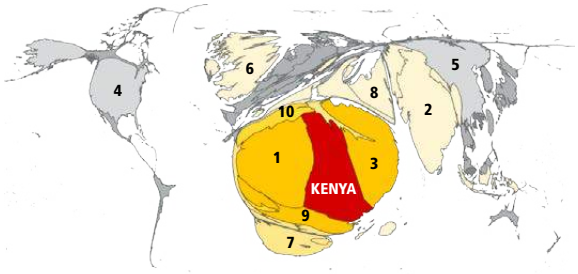
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 110/169 | 107/169 | -3 | 42/100 | 43/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 154/169 | 145/169 | -9 | 12/50 | 14/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 58/169 | 60/169 | 2 | 29/50 | 29/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 128/169 | 118/169 | -10 | 38/100 | 41/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 45/88 | 54/88 | 9 | 51/100 | 46/100 | 5 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### KENYA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Kenya's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Uganda (12%)
2. India (12%)
3. Somalia (10%)
4. United States (9%)
5. China (8%)
6. United Kingdom (7%)
7. South Africa (4%)
8. United Arab Emirates (3%)
9. Tanzania (3%)
10. South Sudan (2%)

Map Colors: Kenya's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

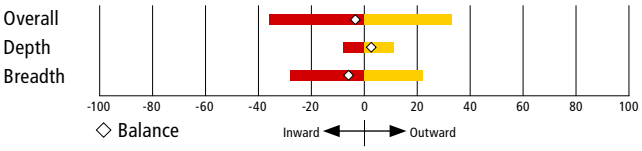
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 159/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 147/169 | 134/169 | 7% | 21% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 113/169 | 153/169 | 5% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 86/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 134/153 | 150/169 | 1% | 15% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 105/158 | 134/169 | 1% | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 37/86 | 68/87 | 2% | 0% |
| **Information** | 104/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 91/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 96/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 85/159 | 133/159 | $1 | $1 |
| **People** | 109/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 154/168 | 110/169 | 1% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 132/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 106/144 | 91/117 | 3% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 68/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 83/169 | 60/169 | 34% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 131/158 | · | 96% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 21/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 11/88 | | 15% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 130/162 | 54/162 | 82% | 8% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 26/168 | 139/150 | 28% | 94% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 133/169 | $1,702 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 40/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 37/169 | 6.9 |
| Population (-) | 27/169 | 49.7m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 96/132 | 4.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 79/132 | 3.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 88/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 67/165 | 63 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 77/132 | 4.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 9/162 | 12.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 111/169 | 71 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 21/169 | 186 |

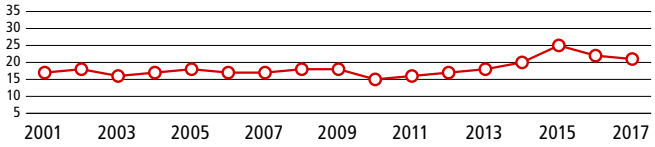
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# KIRIBATI

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

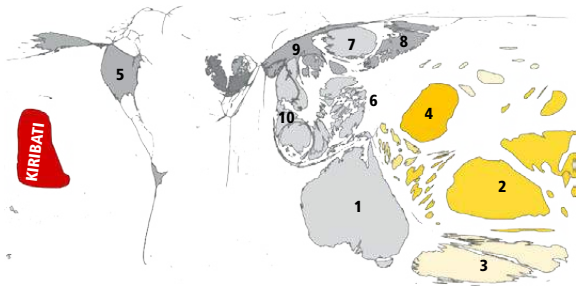
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 166/169 | 161/169 | -5 | 21/100 | 25/100 | -4 |
| **Depth** | 134/169 | 135/169 | 1 | 18/50 | 18/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 166/169 | 155/169 | -11 | 3/50 | 8/50 | -5 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 148/169 | 122/169 | -26 | 31/100 | 40/100 | -9 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### KIRIBATI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Kiribati's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Australia (22%)
2. Fiji (19%)
3. New Zealand (13%)
4. Nauru (10%)
5. United States (6%)
6. Philippines (4%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (4%)
8. Japan (3%)
9. China (3%)
10. Malaysia (1.8%)

Map Colors: Kiribati's share of other countries' international flows

10% 0.5% 0.1% 0.01% 0.0005% 0.0001%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

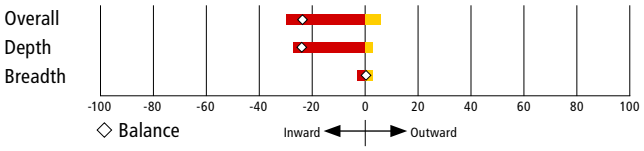
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 75/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 151/169 | 24/169 | 7% | 56% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 110/169 | 9/169 | 5% | 29% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 137/153 | 164/169 | 1% | 7% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 123/158 | 148/169 | 0% | 2% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 151/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 137/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 159/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 143/159 | 90/159 | $0 | $5 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 113/168 | 98/169 | 4% | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 120/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 158/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 153/169 | 156/169 | 82% | 90% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 133/158 | 138/140 | 97% | 100% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 158/162 | 159/162 | 100% | 100% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 160/168 | 146/150 | 94% | 82% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 132/169 | $1,721 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 11/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 21/169 | 8.0 |
| Population (-) | 161/169 | 116,398 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 36/165 | 72 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | · | · |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 79/169 | 123 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 120/169 | 72 |

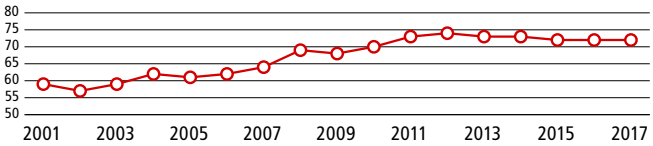
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

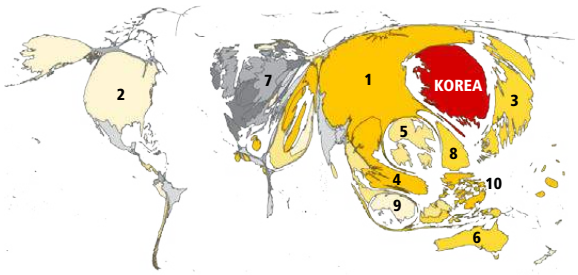
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 16/169 | 16/169 | 0 | 72/100 | 72/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 82/169 | 84/169 | 2 | 28/50 | 27/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 5/169 | 4/169 | -1 | 45/50 | 45/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 14/169 | 13/169 | -1 | 74/100 | 76/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 20/78 | 23/78 | 3 | 67/100 | 65/100 | 2 |
| **Information Pillar** | 17/88 | 23/88 | 6 | 63/100 | 61/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SOUTH KOREA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of South Korea's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (23%)
2. United States (16%)
3. Japan (8%)
4. Viet Nam (5%)
5. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3%)
6. Australia (3%)
7. Germany (2%)
8. Taiwan (China) (2%)
9. Singapore (1.9%)
10. Philippines (1.9%)

Map Colors: South Korea's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

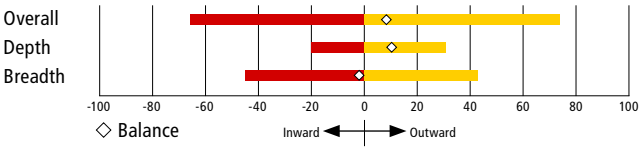
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 69/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 42/169 | 94/169 | 37% | 31% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 107/169 | 104/169 | 6% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 54/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 44/153 | 148/169 | 23% | 15% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 36/158 | 147/169 | 7% | 2% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 51/83 | 30/83 | 14% | 32% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 36/86 | 41/87 | 2% | 0% |
| **Information** | 55/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 92/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 30/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 50/159 | 88/159 | $4 | $5 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 103/168 | 107/169 | 5% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 97/144 | 77/117 | 3% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 6/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 13/169 | 18/169 | 61% | 52% |
| **Capital** | 9/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 19/158 | 9/140 | 51% | 40% |
| FDI Flows | 23/74 | 2/105 | 46% | 30% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 10/77 | — | 19% | — |
| **Information** | 9/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 13/88 | | 67% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 18/162 | 7/162 | 40% | 46% |
| **People** | 19/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 48/168 | 52/150 | 40% | 79% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 9/88 | — | 80% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 28/169 | $29,891 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 129/169 | 3.8 |
| Population (-) | 26/169 | 51m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 47/132 | 4.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 10/132 | 5.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 40/156 | 24 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 92/165 | 59 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 27/132 | 5.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 36/162 | 8.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 3/169 | 188 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 51/169 | 110 |

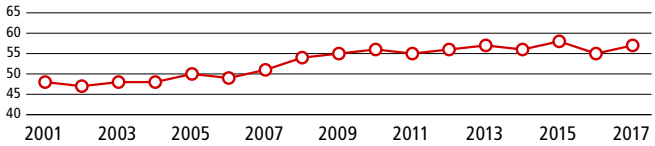
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# KUWAIT

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

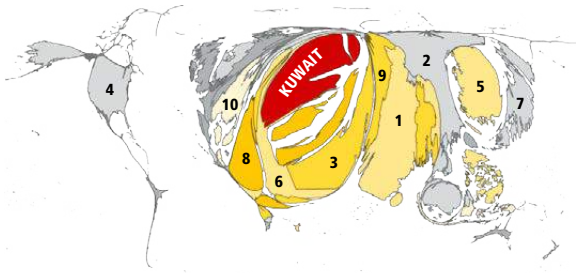
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 57/169 | 54/169 | -3 | 57/100 | 58/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 71/169 | 64/169 | -7 | 30/50 | 30/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 67/169 | 62/169 | -5 | 27/50 | 28/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 21/169 | 16/169 | -5 | 69/100 | 71/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 73/78 | 73/78 | 0 | 31/100 | 31/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### KUWAIT'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Kuwait's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (14%)
2. China (9%)
3. United Arab Emirates (9%)
4. United States (7%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (7%)
6. Saudi Arabia (5%)
7. Japan (5%)
8. Egypt (4%)
9. Pakistan (4%)
10. Italy (4%)

Map Colors: Kuwait's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

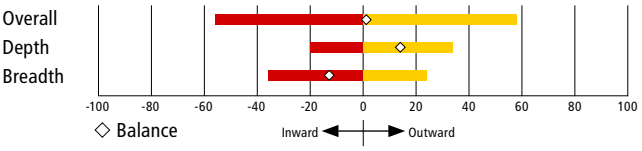
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 56/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 23/169 | 106/169 | 46% | 28% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 126/169 | 15/169 | 4% | 23% |
| **Capital** | 64/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 40/153 | 155/169 | 25% | 13% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 13/158 | 153/169 | 20% | 1% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 52/83 | 80/83 | 14% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 5/86 | 53/87 | 26% | 0% |
| **Information** | 42/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 64/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 6/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 86/159 | 52/159 | $1 | $13 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 101/168 | 2/169 | 5% | 76% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 119/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 17/144 | · | 20% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 35/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 71/169 | 8/169 | 8% | 18% |
| **Capital** | 83/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 83/158 | 136/140 | 60% | 95% |
| FDI Flows | 56/74 | · | 62% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 65/77 | — | 64% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 134/162 | 15/162 | 96% | 15% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 43/168 | 34/150 | 53% | 20% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 31/169 | $27,319 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 107/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 106/169 | 4.7 |
| Population (-) | 115/169 | 4.14m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 68/132 | 4.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 56/132 | 4.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 97/156 | 32 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 73/165 | 62 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 87/132 | 4.1 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 94/162 | 3.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 91/169 | 93 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 137/169 | 59 |

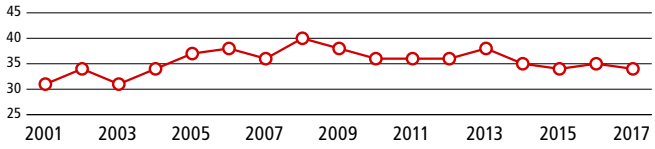
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# KYRGYZSTAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

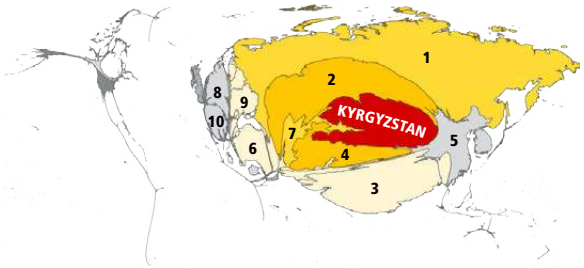
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 139/169 | 139/169 | 0 | 34/100 | 34/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 85/169 | 94/169 | 9 | 27/50 | 26/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 158/169 | 157/169 | -1 | 7/50 | 8/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 118/169 | 119/169 | 1 | 42/100 | 41/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 78/88 | 86/88 | 8 | 30/100 | 29/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### KYRGYZSTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Kyrgyzstan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (42%)
2. Kazakhstan (16%)
3. India (13%)
4. Tajikistan (6%)
5. China (5%)
6. Turkey (3%)
7. Uzbekistan (3%)
8. Germany (1.9%)
9. Ukraine (1.7%)
10. Switzerland (1.3%)

Map Colors: Kyrgyzstan's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.5% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

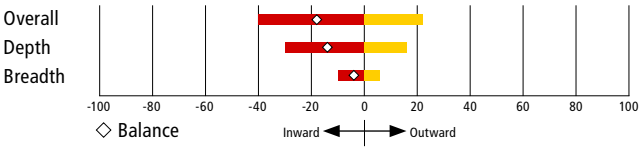
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 34/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 74/169 | 19/169 | 25% | 63% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 66/169 | 58/169 | 12% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 84/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 151/153 | 38/169 | 0% | 77% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 137/158 | 31/169 | 0% | 28% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | 83/83 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | 72/87 | · | 0% |
| **Information** | 115/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 127/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 100/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 120/159 | 111/159 | $0 | $2 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 49/168 | 92/169 | 13% | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 75/144 | 39/117 | 5% | 6% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 155/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 152/169 | 151/169 | 35% | 23% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 148/158 | 107/140 | 99% | 9% |
| FDI Flows | · | 92/105 | · | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 86/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 86/88 | | 0% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 115/162 | 151/162 | 85% | 3% |
| **People** | 76/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 136/168 | 67/150 | 4% | 18% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 49/88 | — | 92% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 147/169 | $1,144 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 113/169 | 2% |
| Remoteness (-) | 117/169 | 4.3 |
| Population (-) | 102/169 | 6.05m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 102/132 | 3.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 115/132 | 3.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 90/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 16/165 | 78 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 112/132 | 3.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 91/162 | 3.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 77/156 | 0.5 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 123/169 | 63 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 115/169 | 81 |

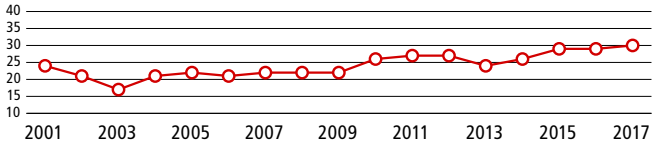
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

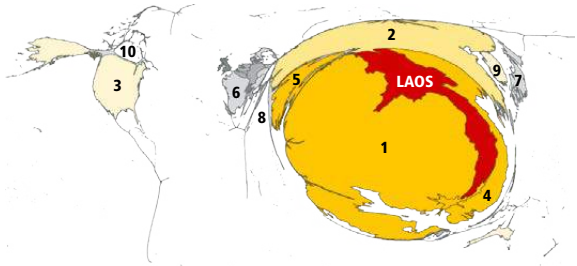
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 149/169 | 153/169 | 4 | 30/100 | 29/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 117/169 | 117/169 | 0 | 21/50 | 20/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 146/169 | 150/169 | 4 | 9/50 | 9/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 156/169 | 157/169 | 1 | 28/100 | 28/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 61/102 | 69/102 | 8 | 49/100 | 46/100 | 3 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### LAO PDR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Lao PDR's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Thailand (55%)
2. China (16%)
3. United States (8%)
4. Viet Nam (8%)
5. Bangladesh (3%)
6. France (1.7%)
7. Japan (1.3%)
8. India (0.9%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (0.9%)
10. Canada (0.7%)

Map Colors: Lao PDR's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

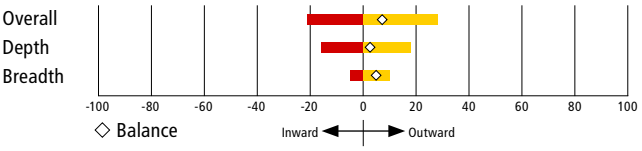
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 113/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 78/169 | 96/169 | 23% | 30% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 111/169 | 148/169 | 5% | 4% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 131/153 | 99/169 | 1% | 39% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 97/158 | 44/169 | 1% | 21% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 131/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 138/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 118/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 107/159 | 159/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | 73/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 30/168 | 143/169 | 19% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 68/151 | · | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 81/144 | 103/117 | 4% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 149/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 125/169 | 159/169 | 86% | 95% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | · | · | · |
| FDI Flows | 68/74 | 95/105 | 44% | 97% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 147/162 | 155/162 | 98% | 91% |
| **People** | 64/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 102/168 | 122/150 | 72% | 90% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 27/88 | — | 88% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 123/169 | $2,542 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 96/169 | 5.1 |
| Population (-) | 97/169 | 6.86m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 79/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 127/132 | 2.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 153/156 | 66 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 104/165 | 55 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 149/163 | 20 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 93/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 144/162 | 1.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 147/169 | 52 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 30/169 | 165 |

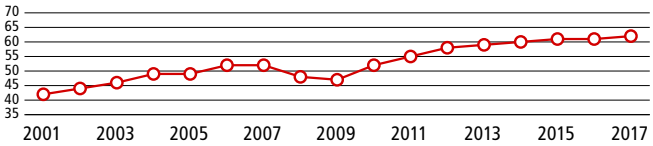
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# LATVIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

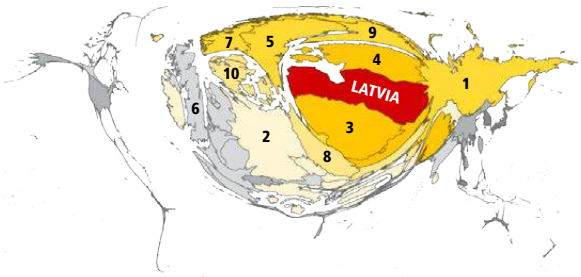
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 44/169 | 47/169 | 3 | 62/100 | 61/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 18/169 | 15/169 | -3 | 39/50 | 40/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 87/169 | 91/169 | 4 | 23/50 | 21/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 41/169 | 53/169 | 12 | 63/100 | 59/100 | 4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 48/78 | 46/78 | -2 | 52/100 | 53/100 | -1 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 22/102 | 23/102 | 1 | 77/100 | 75/100 | 2 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### LATVIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Latvia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (14%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. Lithuania (10%)
4. Estonia (7%)
5. Sweden (7%)
6. United Kingdom (4%)
7. Norway (4%)
8. Poland (4%)
9. Finland (3%)
10. Denmark (3%)

Map Colors: Latvia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

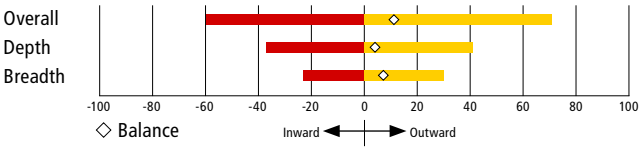
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 19/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 24/169 | 25/169 | 46% | 55% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 41/169 | 81/169 | 18% | 10% |
| **Capital** | 15/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 78/153 | 62/169 | 6% | 57% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 75/158 | 108/169 | 2% | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 7/83 | 17/83 | 216% | 48% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 8/86 | 14/87 | 21% | 2% |
| **Information** | 73/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 22/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 119/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 10/159 | 50/159 | $71 | $14 |
| **People** | 17/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 29/168 | 38/169 | 19% | 13% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 30/87 | 42/151 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 56/144 | 33/117 | 7% | 8% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 97/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 85/169 | 112/169 | 85% | 90% |
| **Capital** | 74/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 51/158 | 74/140 | 89% | 92% |
| FDI Flows | 46/74 | 67/105 | 83% | 81% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 66/77 | — | 96% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 59/162 | 77/162 | 99% | 94% |
| **People** | 31/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 52/168 | 64/150 | 88% | 94% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 32/105 | — | 89% |
| International Students | — | 18/88 | — | 54% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 52/169 | $15,547 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 152/169 | 2.8 |
| Population (-) | 134/169 | 1.95m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 49/132 | 4.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 39/132 | 4.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 24/156 | 20 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 33/165 | 73 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 40/132 | 4.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 31/169 | 179 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

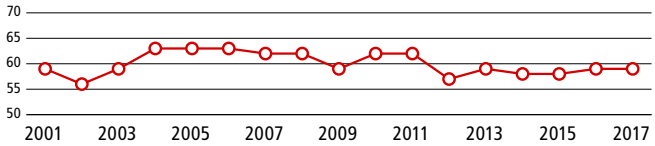
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# LEBANON

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

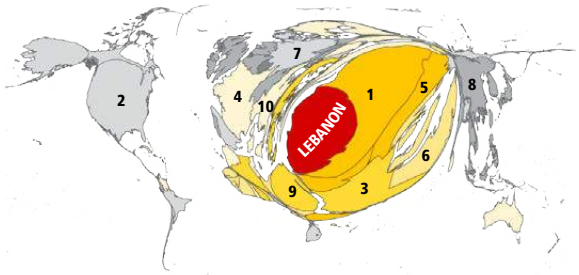
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 50/169 | 52/169 | 2 | 59/100 | 58/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 73/169 | 73/169 | 0 | 29/50 | 29/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 53/169 | 54/169 | 1 | 30/50 | 29/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 59/169 | 60/169 | 1 | 57/100 | 57/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 44/78 | 47/78 | 3 | 54/100 | 52/100 | 2 |
| **Information Pillar** | 48/88 | 51/88 | 3 | 50/100 | 49/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 30/102 | 28/102 | -2 | 72/100 | 71/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### LEBANON'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Lebanon's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Syrian Arab Republic (16%)
2. United States (14%)
3. Saudi Arabia (7%)
4. France (5%)
5. Iraq (5%)
6. United Arab Emirates (4%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. Egypt (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

Map Colors: Lebanon's share of other countries' international flows

1% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

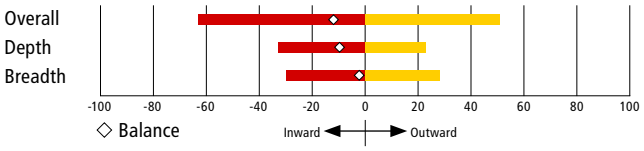
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 79/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 146/169 | 70/169 | 8% | 39% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 18/169 | 11/169 | 31% | 27% |
| **Capital** | 50/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 39/153 | 18/169 | 27% | 124% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 41/158 | 38/169 | 6% | 22% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 85/86 | 85/87 | -3% | -4% |
| **Information** | 79/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 93/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 90/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 35/159 | 62/159 | $12 | $11 |
| **People** | 20/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 44/168 | 12/169 | 14% | 32% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 84/151 | · | 0.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 51/144 | 24/117 | 7% | 9% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 64/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 101/169 | 24/169 | 45% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 41/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 68/158 | 115/140 | 39% | 44% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 20/77 | — | 21% | — |
| **Information** | 41/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 43/88 | | 38% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 86/162 | 39/162 | 74% | 6% |
| **People** | 41/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 2/168 | 118/150 | 29% | 99% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 36/105 | — | 31% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 61/169 | $11,409 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 62/169 | 10% |
| Remoteness (-) | 121/169 | 4.1 |
| Population (-) | 101/169 | 6.08m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 108/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 85/132 | 3.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 92/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 144/165 | 44 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 90/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 93/162 | 3.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 80/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 162/169 | 41 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 58/169 | 102 |

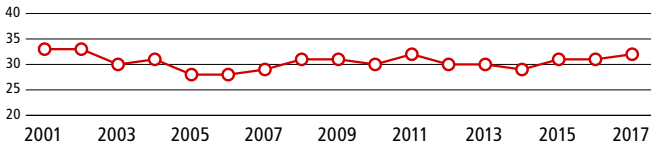
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# LESOTHO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

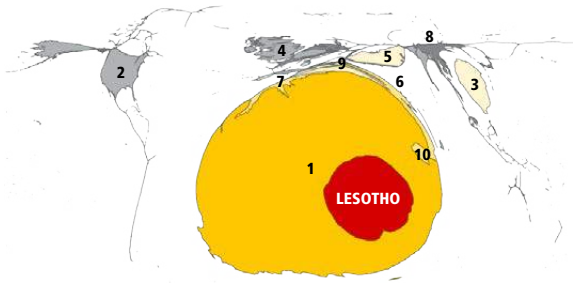
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 145/169 | 149/169 | 4 | 32/100 | 31/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 63/169 | 78/169 | 15 | 30/50 | 28/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 167/169 | 167/169 | 0 | 2/50 | 2/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 125/169 | 121/169 | -4 | 39/100 | 40/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 96/102 | 101/102 | 5 | 24/100 | 25/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### LESOTHO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Lesotho's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. South Africa (85%)
2. United States (4%)
3. Taiwan (China) (1.9%)
4. United Kingdom (1.6%)
5. United Arab Emirates (1.4%)
6. Mozambique (1.3%)
7. Botswana (0.7%)
8. China (0.6%)
9. Zimbabwe (0.6%)
10. Eswatini (Swaziland) (0.4%)

Map Colors: Lesotho's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 26/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 41/169 | 6/169 | 37% | 76% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 165/169 | 59/169 | 1% | 12% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 137/169 | · | 19% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 26/169 | · | 33% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 136/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 110/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 143/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 126/159 | 105/159 | $0 | $3 |
| **People** | 81/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 38/168 | 159/169 | 15% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 98/151 | · | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 28/144 | 107/117 | 13% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 165/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 150/169 | 169/169 | 52% | 87% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 117/158 | · | 90% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 159/162 | 157/162 | 100% | 84% |
| **People** | 133/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 167/168 | · | 100% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 81/88 | — | 99% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 141/169 | $1,425 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 22/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 13/169 | 8.4 |
| Population (-) | 129/169 | 2.23m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 99/132 | 3.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 126/132 | 2.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 63/156 | 29 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 89/165 | 59 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 80/132 | 4.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 109/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 108/169 | 74 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 121/169 | 71 |

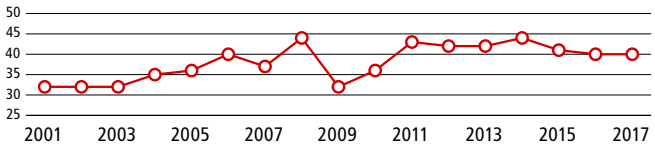
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# LIBERIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

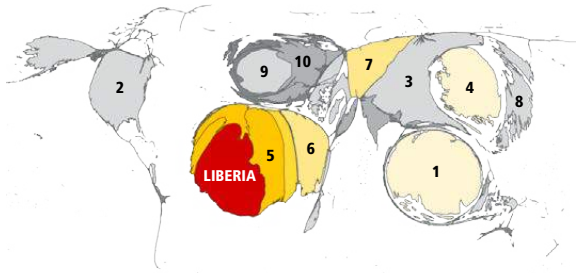
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 118/169 | 113/169 | -5 | 40/100 | 41/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 84/169 | 83/169 | -1 | 28/50 | 27/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 136/169 | 128/169 | -8 | 12/50 | 13/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 129/169 | 115/169 | -14 | 38/100 | 41/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 70/88 | 82/88 | 12 | 35/100 | 31/100 | 4 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### LIBERIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Liberia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Singapore (15%)
2. United States (13%)
3. China (12%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (9%)
5. Côte d'Ivoire (6%)
6. Nigeria (5%)
7. Kazakhstan (5%)
8. Japan (5%)
9. Luxembourg (5%)
10. Germany (4%)

Map Colors: Liberia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 103/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 132/169 | 87/169 | 12% | 34% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 108/169 | 22/169 | 6% | 20% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 10/153 | 8/169 | 139% | 261% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 8/158 | 6/169 | 29% | 123% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 129/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 104/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 152/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 94/168 | 112/169 | 5% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 118/144 | · | 2% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 120/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 92/169 | 140/169 | 4% | 1% |
| **Capital** | 91/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | · | · | · |
| FDI Flows | 52/74 | · | 15% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 77/77 | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 56/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 49/88 | | 23% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 72/168 | 129/150 | 60% | 87% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 159/169 | $729 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 23/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 42/169 | 6.6 |
| Population (-) | 110/169 | 4.73m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 86/132 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 125/132 | 2.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 81/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 84/165 | 60 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 149/163 | 20 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 119/132 | 3.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 10/162 | 12.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 61/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 157/169 | 47 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 157/169 | 15 |

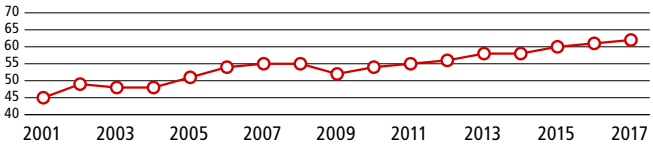
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# LITHUANIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

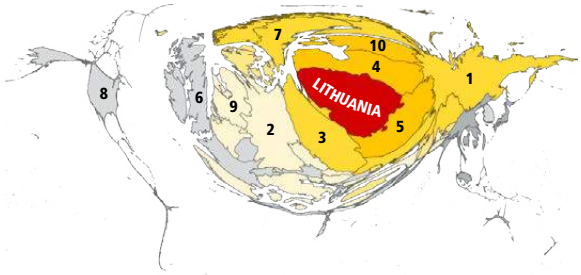
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 43/169 | 49/169 | 6 | 62/100 | 60/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 21/169 | 25/169 | 4 | 38/50 | 36/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 79/169 | 81/169 | 2 | 25/50 | 23/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 19/169 | 23/169 | 4 | 70/100 | 68/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 60/78 | 66/78 | 6 | 46/100 | 40/100 | 6 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 34/102 | 35/102 | 1 | 69/100 | 68/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### LITHUANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Lithuania's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (12%)
2. Germany (9%)
3. Poland (8%)
4. Latvia (7%)
5. Belarus (6%)
6. United Kingdom (5%)
7. Sweden (5%)
8. United States (4%)
9. Netherlands (4%)
10. Estonia (4%)

Map Colors: Lithuania's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

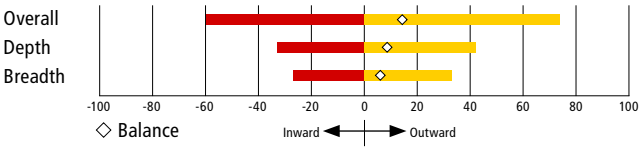
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 9/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 12/169 | 14/169 | 63% | 69% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 38/169 | 52/169 | 20% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 41/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 71/153 | 105/169 | 7% | 37% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 100/158 | 117/169 | 1% | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 13/83 | 55/83 | 100% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 14/86 | 33/87 | 7% | 1% |
| **Information** | 70/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 30/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 107/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 19/159 | 58/159 | $40 | $12 |
| **People** | 23/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 28/168 | 77/169 | 21% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 27/87 | 47/151 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 41/144 | 55/117 | 8% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 90/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 69/169 | 117/169 | 83% | 88% |
| **Capital** | 66/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 58/158 | 71/140 | 80% | 93% |
| FDI Flows | 39/74 | 36/105 | 93% | 78% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 64/77 | — | 96% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 33/162 | 64/162 | 90% | 94% |
| **People** | 45/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 54/168 | 51/150 | 90% | 92% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 41/105 | — | 90% |
| International Students | — | 43/88 | — | 72% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 46/169 | $16,730 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 155/169 | 2.7 |
| Population (-) | 125/169 | 2.89m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 40/132 | 4.7 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 33/132 | 4.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 34/156 | 22 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 60/165 | 65 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 29/132 | 5.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 57/156 | 0.8 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 31/169 | 179 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

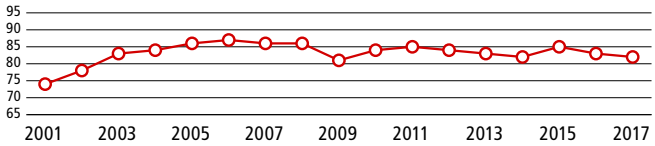
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# LUXEMBOURG

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

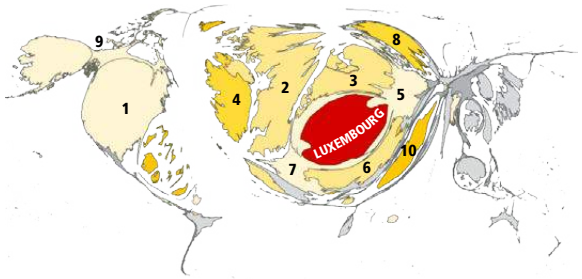
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 7/169 | 3/169 | -4 | 82/100 | 85/100 | -3 |
| **Depth** | 5/169 | 2/169 | -3 | 45/50 | 47/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 27/169 | 25/169 | -2 | 36/50 | 38/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 58/169 | 29/169 | -29 | 57/100 | 66/100 | -9 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 1/78 | 1/78 | 0 | 99/100 | 99/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 3/102 | 3/102 | 0 | 85/100 | 84/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### LUXEMBOURG'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Luxembourg's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (22%)
2. United Kingdom (16%)
3. Netherlands (8%)
4. Ireland (6%)
5. Germany (5%)
6. Switzerland (5%)
7. France (4%)
8. Sweden (3%)
9. Canada (3%)
10. Cyprus (3%)

Map Colors: Luxembourg's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

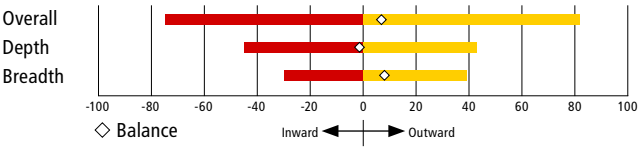
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 44/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 73/169 | 82/169 | 25% | 36% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 1/169 | 1/169 | 163% | 122% |
| **Capital** | 1/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 4/153 | 6/169 | 387% | 285% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 1/158 | 1/169 | 370% | 208% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 1/83 | 1/83 | 3255% | 6716% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 2/86 | 1/87 | 168% | 521% |
| **Information** | 3/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 4/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 8/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 20/159 | 3/159 | $38 | $145 |
| **People** | 2/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 56/168 | 7/169 | 11% | 45% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 2/87 | 23/151 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 1 / 144 | 3 / 117 | 147% | 47% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 89/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 50/169 | 123/169 | 88% | 84% |
| **Capital** | 3/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 6/158 | 5/140 | 68% | 58% |
| FDI Flows | 5/74 | 6/105 | 79% | 48% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 1/77 | — | 52% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 30/162 | 85/162 | 96% | 86% |
| **People** | 34/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 84/168 | 62/150 | 94% | 97% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 22/105 | — | 86% |
| International Students | — | 23/88 | — | 80% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 1/169 | $105,803 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 58/169 | 13% |
| Remoteness (-) | 169/169 | 1.7 |
| Population (-) | 148/169 | 583,455 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 3/132 | 5.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 16/132 | 5.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 17/156 | 15 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 140/165 | 46 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 4/132 | 5.6 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

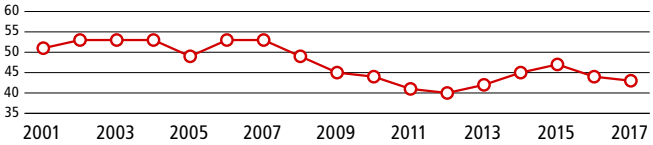
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MACAU SAR (CHINA)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

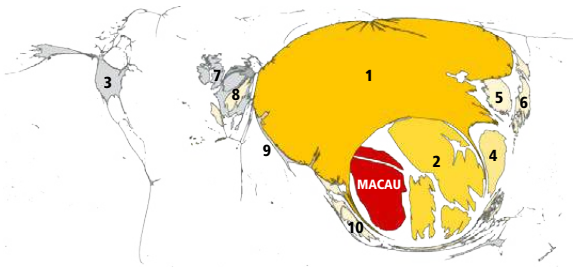
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 103/169 | 90/169 | -13 | 43/100 | 47/100 | -4 |
| **Depth** | 99/169 | 69/169 | -30 | 25/50 | 30/50 | -5 |
| **Breadth** | 106/169 | 112/169 | 6 | 18/50 | 17/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 143/169 | 140/169 | -3 | 32/100 | 35/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 44/88 | 53/88 | 9 | 51/100 | 47/100 | 4 |
| **People Pillar** | 40/102 | 41/102 | 1 | 65/100 | 65/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MACAU'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Macau's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (65%)
2. Hong Kong SAR (China) (16%)
3. United States (3%)
4. Taiwan (China) (3%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (1.8%)
6. Japan (1.7%)
7. United Kingdom (0.9%)
8. Switzerland (0.9%)
9. India (0.7%)
10. Singapore (0.7%)

Map Colors: Macau's share of other countries' international flows

1% 0.5% 0.2% 0.05% 0.01% 0.001%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

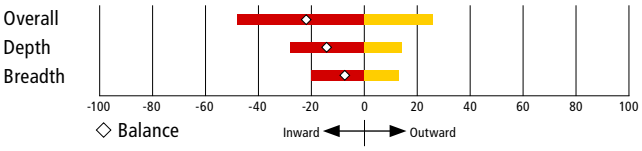
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 147/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 166/169 | 147/169 | 3% | 19% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 3/169 | 90/169 | 77% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 99/153 | 51/169 | 4% | 65% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 155/158 | 63/169 | -7% | 16% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 39/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 40/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 24/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 96/159 | 36/159 | $0 | $25 |
| **People** | 4/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 22/168 | 4/169 | 23% | 57% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 1/151 | · | 25.7 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 42/144 | 4/117 | 8% | 45% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 111/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 143/169 | 71/169 | 81% | 61% |
| **Capital** | 61/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 99/158 | 118/140 | 40% | 44% |
| FDI Flows | 66/74 | 84/105 | 5% | 41% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 28/77 | — | 50% | — |
| **Information** | 63/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 70/88 | | 94% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 66/162 | 78/162 | 87% | 84% |
| **People** | 103/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 134/168 | 116/150 | 85% | 92% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 98/105 | — | 95% |
| International Students | — | 30/88 | — | 98% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 3/169 | $77,451 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 52/169 | 20% |
| Remoteness (-) | 103/169 | 4.8 |
| Population (-) | 146/169 | 622,567 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 129/165 | 50 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 161/162 | 0.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 60/169 | 144 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 19/169 | 190 |

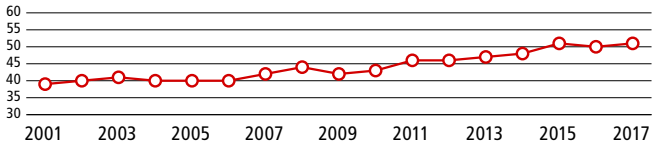
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MACEDONIA (FYR)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

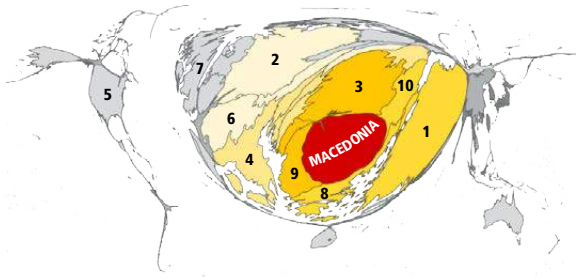
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 71/169 | 75/169 | 4 | 51/100 | 51/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 40/169 | 44/169 | 4 | 32/50 | 32/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 105/169 | 104/169 | -1 | 19/50 | 18/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 50/169 | 51/169 | 1 | 61/100 | 60/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 68/78 | 70/78 | 2 | 34/100 | 34/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 59/102 | 60/102 | 1 | 49/100 | 50/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MACEDONIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Macedonia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Turkey (15%)
2. Germany (13%)
3. Serbia (11%)
4. Italy (7%)
5. United States (5%)
6. Switzerland (5%)
7. United Kingdom (4%)
8. Greece (4%)
9. Albania (4%)
10. Bulgaria (3%)

Map Colors: Macedonia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

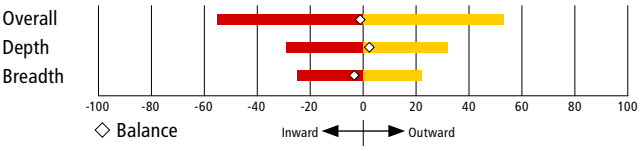
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 16/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 22/169 | 15/169 | 50% | 68% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 55/169 | 76/169 | 15% | 10% |
| **Capital** | 78/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 139/153 | 68/169 | 1% | 52% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 106/158 | 89/169 | 1% | 11% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 53/83 | 72/83 | 13% | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 40/86 | 78/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 72/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 32/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 94/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 52/159 | 78/159 | $4 | $6 |
| **People** | 48/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 17/168 | 67/169 | 26% | 6% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 88/151 | · | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 46/144 | 60/117 | 8% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 115/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 124/169 | 101/169 | 95% | 76% |
| **Capital** | 68/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 71/158 | 60/140 | 71% | 87% |
| FDI Flows | · | 49/105 | · | 66% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 63/77 | — | 23% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 45/162 | 23/162 | 49% | 84% |
| **People** | 106/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 114/168 | 126/150 | 50% | 82% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 56/105 | — | 65% |
| International Students | — | 72/88 | — | 51% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 90/169 | $5,474 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 140/169 | 3.1 |
| Population (-) | 131/169 | 2.08m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 45/132 | 4.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 70/132 | 3.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 101/156 | 32 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 46/165 | 69 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 56/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 81/162 | 4.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 80/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 76/169 | 125 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 112/169 | 83 |

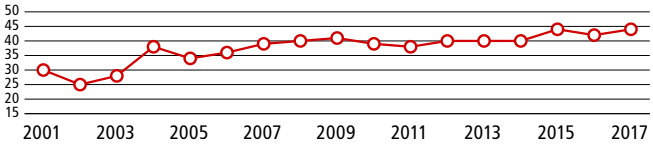
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MADAGASCAR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

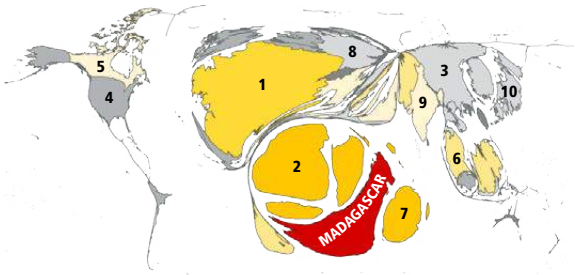
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 102/169 | 103/169 | 1 | 44/100 | 44/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 133/169 | 133/169 | 0 | 18/50 | 18/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 72/169 | 70/169 | -2 | 26/50 | 26/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 47/169 | 44/169 | -3 | 62/100 | 62/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 102/102 | 107/102 | 5 | 11/100 | 11/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MADAGASCAR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Madagascar's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. France (25%)
2. Comoros (17%)
3. China (7%)
4. United States (6%)
5. Canada (4%)
6. Malaysia (4%)
7. Mauritius (4%)
8. Germany (4%)
9. India (3%)
10. Japan (3%)

Map Colors: Madagascar's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

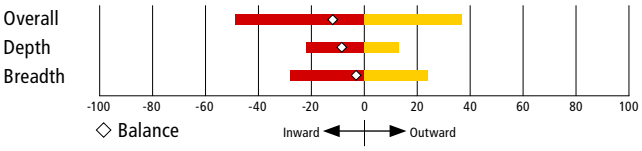
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 83/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 93/169 | 85/169 | 20% | 35% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 68/169 | 89/169 | 12% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 146/153 | 61/169 | 0% | 57% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 126/158 | 30/169 | 0% | 29% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 166/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 161/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 168/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 109/159 | 130/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 112/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 161/168 | 166/169 | 1% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 141/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 90/144 | 81/117 | 4% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 48/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 25/169 | 72/169 | 6% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 108/158 | · | 93% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 127/162 | 100/162 | 0% | 3% |
| **People** | 134/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 146/168 | · | 21% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 99/105 | — | 15% |
| International Students | — | 87/88 | — | 92% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 167/169 | $448 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 69/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 22/169 | 8.0 |
| Population (-) | 50/169 | 25.6m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 112/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 132/132 | 2.4 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 51/156 | 26 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 154/165 | 42 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 108/132 | 3.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 43/162 | 7.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 146/169 | 53 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 10/169 | 197 |

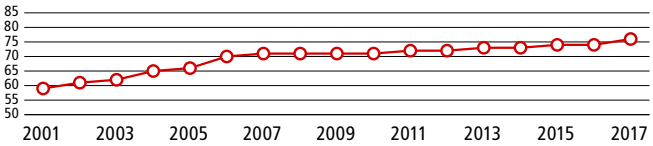
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MALAYSIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

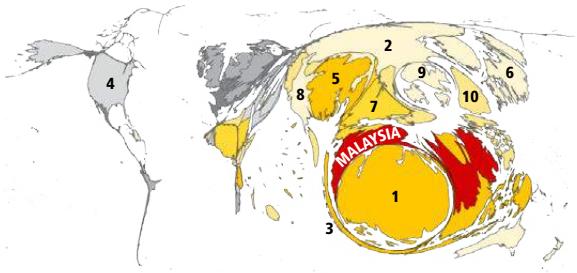
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 12/169 | 13/169 | 1 | 76/100 | 74/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 15/169 | 18/169 | 3 | 40/50 | 39/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 28/169 | 33/169 | 5 | 36/50 | 35/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 4/169 | 5/169 | 1 | 87/100 | 86/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 28/78 | 38/78 | 10 | 61/100 | 58/100 | 3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 19/88 | 24/88 | 5 | 61/100 | 60/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 47/102 | 48/102 | 1 | 59/100 | 59/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MALAYSIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Malaysia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Singapore (20%)
2. China (11%)
3. Indonesia (7%)
4. United States (7%)
5. Bangladesh (7%)
6. Japan (5%)
7. Thailand (5%)
8. India (4%)
9. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3%)
10. Taiwan (China) (2%)

Map Colors: Malaysia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

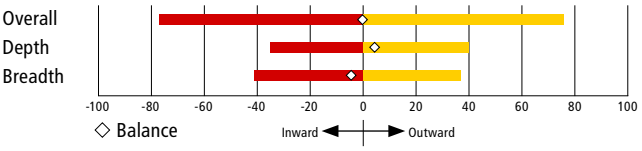
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 13/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 11/169 | 20/169 | 69% | 62% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 67/169 | 47/169 | 12% | 13% |
| **Capital** | 27/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 28/153 | 86/169 | 41% | 44% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 28/158 | 72/169 | 10% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 54/83 | 50/83 | 13% | 16% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 54/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 63/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 58/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 36/159 | 76/159 | $11 | $6 |
| **People** | 47/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 88/168 | 57/169 | 6% | 9% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 46/151 | · | 0.9 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 74/144 | 30/117 | 5% | 8% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 18/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 23/169 | 30/169 | 66% | 68% |
| **Capital** | 35/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | 17/140 | · | 48% |
| FDI Flows | · | 26/105 | · | 66% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 41/77 | — | 47% | — |
| **Information** | 17/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 23/88 | | 58% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 20/162 | 9/162 | 37% | 44% |
| **People** | 68/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 125/168 | 53/150 | 77% | 64% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 87/105 | — | 90% |
| International Students | — | 15/88 | — | 22% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 66/169 | $9,813 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 53/169 | 17% |
| Remoteness (-) | 53/169 | 6.4 |
| Population (-) | 44/169 | 31.6m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 26/132 | 5.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 22/132 | 5.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 132/156 | 47 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 22/165 | 76 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 37/132 | 4.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 80/162 | 4.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 89/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 28/169 | 180 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 32/169 | 162 |

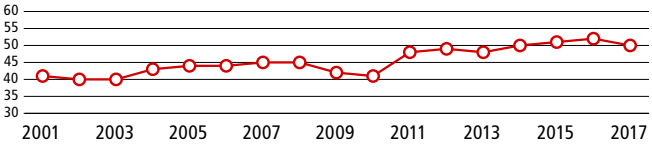
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MALDIVES

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

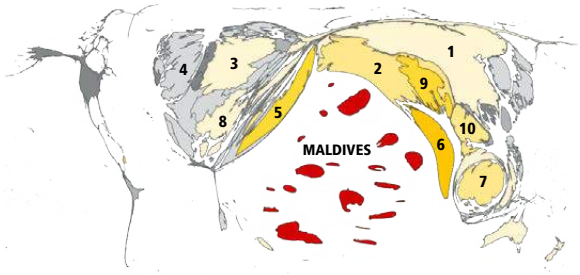
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 76/169 | 74/169 | -2 | 50/100 | 51/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 32/169 | 49/169 | 17 | 34/50 | 32/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 114/169 | 102/169 | -12 | 16/50 | 19/50 | -3 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 106/169 | 96/169 | -10 | 45/100 | 49/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MALDIVES'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Maldives's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (18%)
2. India (11%)
3. Germany (7%)
4. United Kingdom (6%)
5. United Arab Emirates (4%)
6. Sri Lanka (4%)
7. Singapore (4%)
8. Italy (4%)
9. Bangladesh (4%)
10. Thailand (3%)

Map Colors: Maldives's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 60/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 148/169 | 30/169 | 7% | 53% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 4/169 | 10/169 | 70% | 29% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 35/169 | · | 83% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 10/169 | · | 54% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 86/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 144/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 55/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 149/159 | 31/159 | $0 | $28 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 162/168 | 28/169 | 1% | 15% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 10/151 | · | 3.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 6/144 | · | 39% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 126/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 110/169 | 133/169 | 19% | 22% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 139/158 | 137/140 | 13% | 36% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 108/162 | 110/162 | 0% | 55% |
| **People** | 43/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 138/168 | 73/150 | 56% | 89% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 7/105 | — | 9% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 59/169 | $12,527 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 46/169 | 6.5 |
| Population (-) | 151/169 | 436,330 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 110/156 | 38 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 40/165 | 71 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 16/162 | 11.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 54/156 | 0.8 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 94/169 | 87 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 1/169 | 198 |

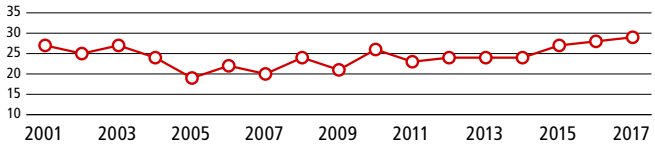
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MALI

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

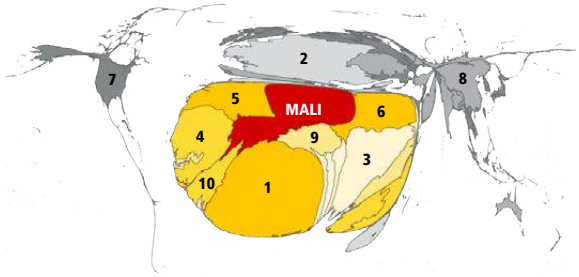
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 153/169 | 155/169 | 2 | 29/100 | 27/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 131/169 | 139/169 | 8 | 18/50 | 17/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 142/169 | 142/169 | 0 | 11/50 | 11/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 139/169 | 149/169 | 10 | 32/100 | 32/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 98/102 | 100/102 | 2 | 23/100 | 26/100 | -3 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MALI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mali's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Côte d'Ivoire (21%)
2. France (12%)
3. Nigeria (8%)
4. Senegal (8%)
5. Mauritania (6%)
6. Niger (5%)
7. United States (4%)
8. China (3%)
9. Burkina Faso (3%)
10. Guinea (3%)

Map Colors: Mali's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

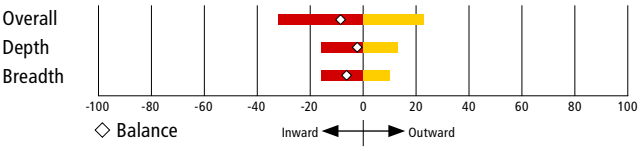
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 115/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 108/169 | 95/169 | 18% | 31% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 139/169 | 86/169 | 3% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 119/153 | 122/169 | 2% | 26% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 53/158 | 83/169 | 3% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 158/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 164/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 128/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 145/159 | 155/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | 91/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 90/168 | 113/169 | 6% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 144/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 35/144 | 92/117 | 10% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 134/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 147/169 | 107/169 | 26% | 44% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 145/158 | 103/140 | 98% | 11% |
| FDI Flows | · | 97/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 37/162 | 82/162 | 10% | 11% |
| **People** | 130/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 154/168 | · | 90% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 89/105 | — | 48% |
| International Students | — | 84/88 | — | 88% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 154/169 | $811 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 72/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 72/169 | 6.1 |
| Population (-) | 59/169 | 18.5m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 121/132 | 3.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 117/132 | 3.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 105/156 | 36 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 134/165 | 48 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 117/132 | 3.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 46/162 | 7.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 139/169 | 55 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 147/169 | 24 |

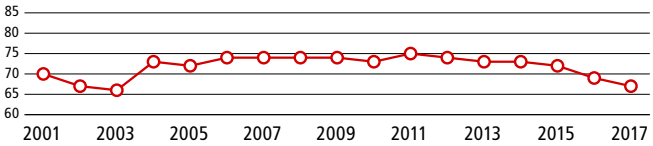
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MALTA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

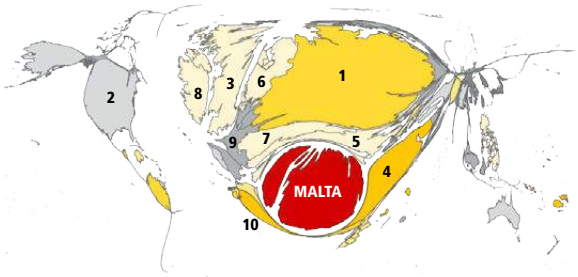
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 34/169 | 19/169 | -15 | 67/100 | 72/100 | -5 |
| **Depth** | 17/169 | 8/169 | -9 | 39/50 | 43/50 | -4 |
| **Breadth** | 65/169 | 61/169 | -4 | 28/50 | 28/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 22/169 | 14/169 | -8 | 69/100 | 73/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 46/78 | 31/78 | -15 | 52/100 | 60/100 | -8 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 16/102 | 17/102 | 1 | 79/100 | 78/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MALTA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Malta's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (34%)
2. United States (12%)
3. United Kingdom (10%)
4. Egypt (6%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. Netherlands (5%)
7. Switzerland (4%)
8. Ireland (4%)
9. France (1.9%)
10. Ghana (1.4%)

Map Colors: Malta's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

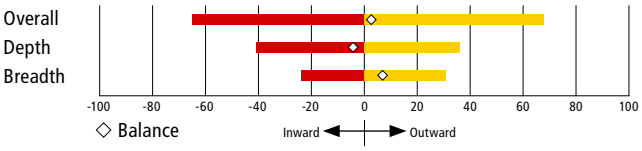
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 37/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 98/169 | 40/169 | 20% | 46% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 2/169 | 2/169 | 109% | 78% |
| **Capital** | 11/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 2/153 | 1/169 | 590% | 1623% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 158/158 | 4/169 | -226% | 149% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 2/83 | 8/83 | 2146% | 72% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 1/86 | 86/87 | 168% | -9% |
| **Information** | 20/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 9/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 53/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 1/159 | 14/159 | $244 | $53 |
| **People** | 11/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 19/168 | 51/169 | 24% | 11% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 14/87 | 4/151 | 1.2 | 4.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 45/144 | 26/117 | 8% | 8% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 52/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 33/169 | 77/169 | 52% | 63% |
| **Capital** | 75/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 81/158 | 110/140 | 87% | 66% |
| FDI Flows | · | 74/105 | · | 53% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 53/77 | — | 86% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 76/162 | 113/162 | 29% | 94% |
| **People** | 35/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 105/168 | 19/150 | 34% | 55% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 31/105 | — | 90% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 32/169 | $27,250 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 29/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 134/169 | 3.6 |
| Population (-) | 152/169 | 430,835 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 31/132 | 4.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 37/132 | 4.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 60/156 | 27 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 77/165 | 61 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 33/132 | 5.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 22/169 | 183 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

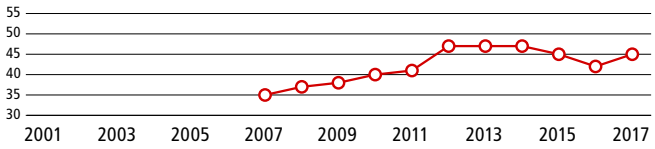
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MARSHALL ISLANDS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

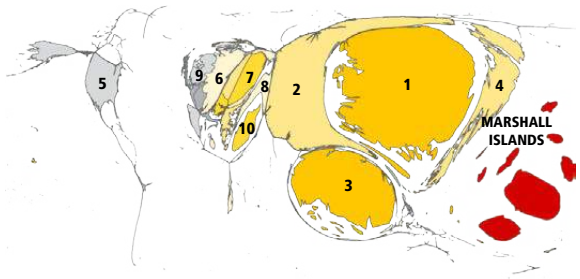
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 94/169 | 99/169 | 5 | 45/100 | 45/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 65/169 | 21/169 | -44 | 30/50 | 37/50 | -7 |
| **Breadth** | 119/169 | 160/169 | 41 | 15/50 | 7/50 | 8 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 97/169 | 136/169 | 39 | 47/100 | 36/100 | 11 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 63/102 | 65/102 | 2 | 48/100 | 47/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MARSHALL ISLANDS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Marshall Islands's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Korea (Republic of) (36%)
2. China (20%)
3. Singapore (14%)
4. Japan (8%)
5. United States (5%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Romania (2%)
8. Turkey (1.3%)
9. Netherlands (1.3%)
10. Cyprus (1.3%)

Map Colors: Marshall Islands's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 38/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 84/169 | 12/169 | 23% | 70% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 144/169 | 6/169 | 3% | 33% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 162/169 | · | 9% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 165/169 | · | -12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 58/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 108/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 60/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | 60/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 41/168 | 69/169 | 14% | 6% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 96/151 | · | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 21/144 | 88/117 | 18% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 132/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 109/169 | 147/169 | 27% | 86% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 48/158 | 109/140 | 42% | 22% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | 99/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 118/168 | 114/150 | 6% | 45% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 95/105 | — | 63% |
| International Students | — | 33/88 | — | 77% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 112/169 | $3,625 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 12/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 27/169 | 7.6 |
| Population (-) | 168/169 | 53,127 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Financial Freedom (+) | · | · |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | · | · |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 78/169 | 124 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 67/169 | 94 |

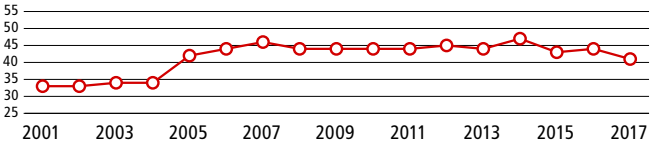
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MAURITANIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

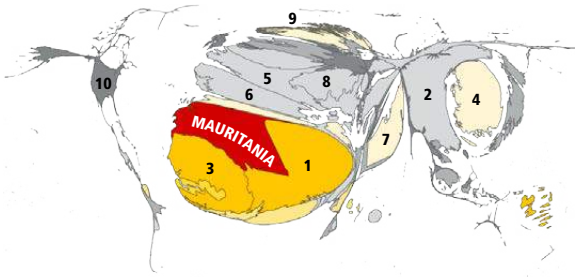
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 112/169 | 106/169 | -6 | 41/100 | 43/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 93/169 | 100/169 | 7 | 26/50 | 25/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 120/169 | 109/169 | -11 | 15/50 | 18/50 | -3 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 89/169 | 78/169 | -11 | 49/100 | 53/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MAURITANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mauritania's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Mali (15%)
2. China (10%)
3. Senegal (10%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (7%)
5. France (6%)
6. Spain (6%)
7. United Arab Emirates (4%)
8. Switzerland (4%)
9. Norway (3%)
10. United States (3%)

Map Colors: Mauritania's share of other countries' international flows

2% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

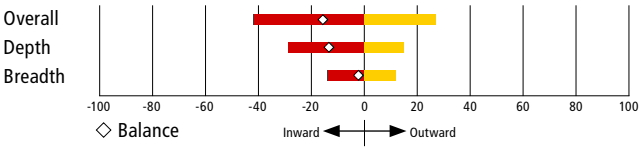
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 49/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 57/169 | 48/169 | 31% | 44% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 145/169 | 46/169 | 3% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 121/153 | 16/169 | 2% | 138% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 118/158 | 71/169 | 0% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 156/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 143/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 150/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 156/159 | 137/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 136/168 | 82/169 | 3% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 13/144 | 83/117 | 24% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 113/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 102/169 | 119/169 | 7% | 2% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 149/158 | · | 98% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 112/162 | 123/162 | 7% | 1% |
| **People** | 116/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 151/168 | 138/150 | 72% | 77% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 58/88 | — | 64% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 144/169 | $1,318 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 100/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 78/169 | 5.8 |
| Population (-) | 113/169 | 4.42m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 130/132 | 3.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 131/132 | 2.4 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 67/156 | 29 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 87/165 | 59 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 129/132 | 3.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 36/162 | 8.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 132/169 | 58 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 1/169 | 198 |

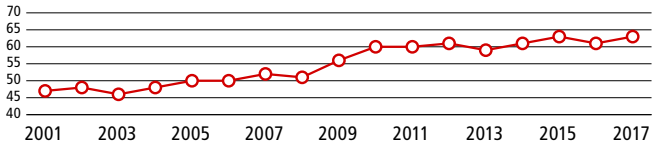
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MAURITIUS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

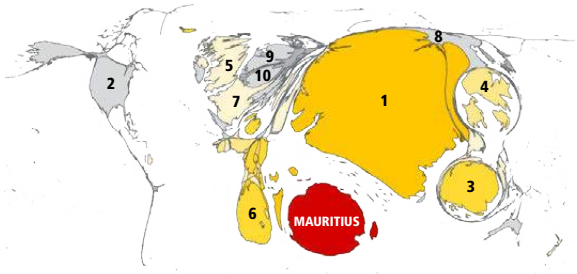
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 40/169 | 42/169 | 2 | 63/100 | 63/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 26/169 | 23/169 | -3 | 36/50 | 36/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 63/169 | 68/169 | 5 | 28/50 | 26/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 28/169 | 30/169 | 2 | 67/100 | 65/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 49/78 | 50/78 | 1 | 50/100 | 52/100 | -2 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 38/102 | 43/102 | 5 | 65/100 | 64/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MAURITIUS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mauritius's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (51%)
2. United States (6%)
3. Singapore (6%)
4. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4%)
5. United Kingdom (4%)
6. South Africa (4%)
7. France (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. Netherlands (1.9%)
10. Luxembourg (1.2%)

Map Colors: Mauritius's share of other countries' international flows

2% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.02% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

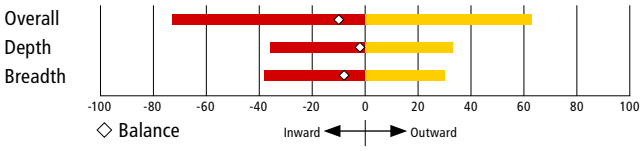
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 52/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 102/169 | 55/169 | 19% | 42% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 32/169 | 29/169 | 24% | 18% |
| **Capital** | 9/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 73/153 | 93/169 | 7% | 41% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 69/158 | 73/169 | 2% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 3/83 | 3/83 | 1339% | 278% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 3/86 | 7/87 | 55% | 3% |
| **Information** | 66/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 77/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 79/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 30/159 | 59/159 | $16 | $12 |
| **People** | 43/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 47/168 | 105/169 | 13% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 52/87 | 40/151 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 20/144 | 48/117 | 19% | 5% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 49/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 47/169 | 46/169 | 21% | 13% |
| **Capital** | 81/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 49/158 | 34/140 | 11% | 9% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 73/77 | — | 2% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 79/162 | 55/162 | 56% | 5% |
| **People** | 47/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 122/168 | 46/150 | 13% | 11% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 24/105 | — | 23% |
| International Students | — | 46/88 | — | 53% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 67/169 | $9,794 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 8/169 | 45% |
| Remoteness (-) | 18/169 | 8.0 |
| Population (-) | 140/169 | 1.27m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 34/132 | 4.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 61/132 | 4.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 52/156 | 26 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 48/165 | 67 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 39/132 | 4.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 156/162 | 0.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 57/169 | 146 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 25/169 | 182 |

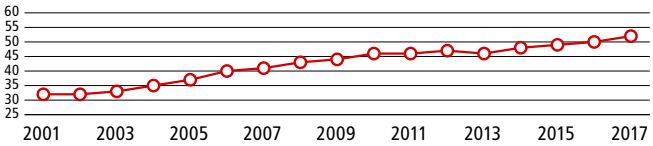
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MEXICO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

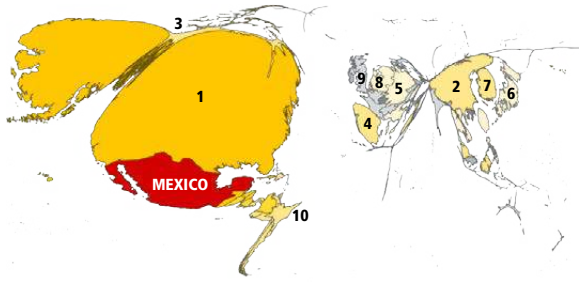
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 68/169 | 79/169 | 11 | 52/100 | 49/100 | 3 |
| **Depth** | 86/169 | 99/169 | 13 | 27/50 | 25/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 78/169 | 78/169 | 0 | 25/50 | 24/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 79/169 | 94/169 | 15 | 53/100 | 49/100 | 4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 42/78 | 49/78 | 7 | 55/100 | 52/100 | 3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 47/88 | 50/88 | 3 | 50/100 | 49/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 91/102 | 95/102 | 4 | 32/100 | 32/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MEXICO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mexico's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (76%)
2. China (4%)
3. Canada (2%)
4. Spain (1.7%)
5. Germany (1.7%)
6. Japan (1.5%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (1.1%)
8. Netherlands (1.1%)
9. United Kingdom (0.9%)
10. Brazil (0.8%)

Map Colors: Mexico's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

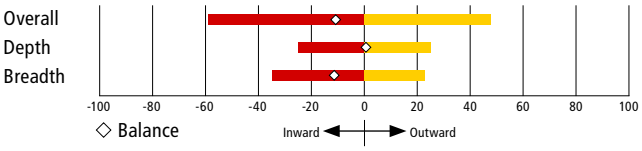
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 80/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 46/169 | 76/169 | 36% | 38% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 151/169 | 162/169 | 2% | 3% |
| **Capital** | 33/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 52/153 | 88/169 | 16% | 43% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 65/158 | 81/169 | 2% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 59/83 | 26/83 | 10% | 36% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 57/86 | 12/87 | 1% | 2% |
| **Information** | 63/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 83/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 64/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 53/159 | 84/159 | $4 | $5 |
| **People** | 98/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 61/168 | 135/169 | 10% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 59/87 | 85/151 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 135/144 | 108/117 | 1% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 78/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 113/169 | 47/169 | 83% | 49% |
| **Capital** | 51/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 26/158 | 27/140 | 39% | 46% |
| FDI Flows | · | 40/105 | · | 48% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 50/77 | — | 38% | — |
| **Information** | 49/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 50/88 | | 88% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 84/162 | 69/162 | 73% | 63% |
| **People** | 105/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 112/168 | 71/150 | 98% | 75% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 84/105 | — | 84% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 69/169 | $9,304 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 93/169 | 4% |
| Remoteness (-) | 86/169 | 5.7 |
| Population (-) | 10/169 | 129m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 87/132 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 53/132 | 4.3 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 134/156 | 49 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 82/165 | 60 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 51/132 | 4.6 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 75/162 | 4.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 48/169 | 158 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 131/169 | 67 |

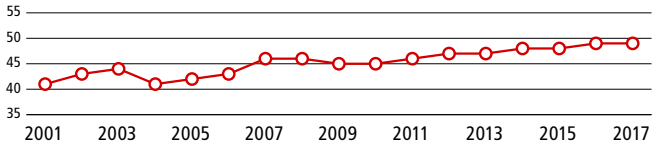
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MOLDOVA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

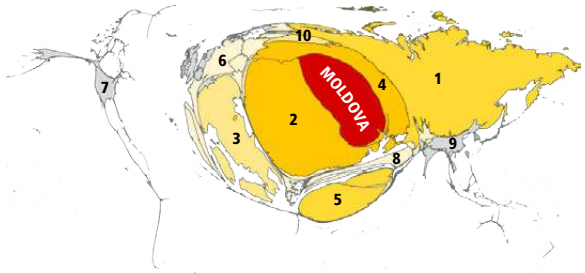
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 80/169 | 86/169 | 6 | 49/100 | 48/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 38/169 | 39/169 | 1 | 33/50 | 33/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 115/169 | 122/169 | 7 | 16/50 | 15/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 57/169 | 67/169 | 10 | 57/100 | 56/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 62/88 | 63/88 | 1 | 41/100 | 41/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 60/102 | 71/102 | 11 | 49/100 | 45/100 | 4 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MOLDOVA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Moldova's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (35%)
2. Romania (21%)
3. Italy (10%)
4. Ukraine (8%)
5. Israel (7%)
6. Germany (2%)
7. United States (1.8%)
8. Turkey (1.7%)
9. China (1.3%)
10. Belarus (0.9%)

Map Colors: Moldova's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

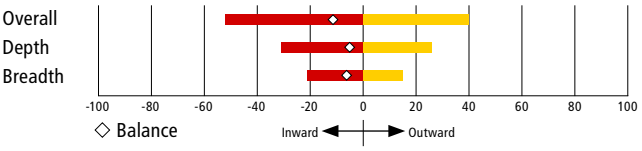
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 23/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 60/169 | 22/169 | 30% | 60% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 53/169 | 68/169 | 15% | 11% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 113/153 | 82/169 | 2% | 45% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 99/158 | 95/169 | 1% | 11% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 77/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 45/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 72/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 100/159 | 103/159 | $0 | $3 |
| **People** | 66/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 20/168 | 89/169 | 24% | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 79/87 | 131/151 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 14/144 | 54/117 | 21% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 107/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 105/169 | 99/169 | 88% | 76% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 132/158 | 78/140 | 89% | 94% |
| FDI Flows | 73/74 | · | 81% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 77/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 81/88 | | 89% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 93/162 | 122/162 | 89% | 91% |
| **People** | 82/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 95/168 | 82/150 | 91% | 91% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 45/105 | — | 80% |
| International Students | — | 67/88 | — | 36% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 126/169 | $2,280 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 125/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 142/169 | 3.1 |
| Population (-) | 117/169 | 4.05m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 103/132 | 3.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 88/132 | 3.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 74/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 158/165 | 40 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 79/132 | 4.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 85/162 | 3.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 81/169 | 122 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 60/169 | 100 |

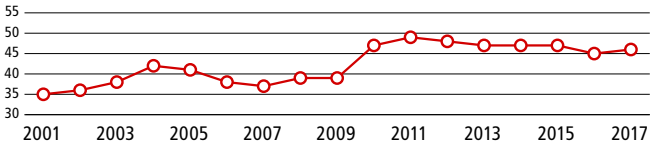
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MONGOLIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

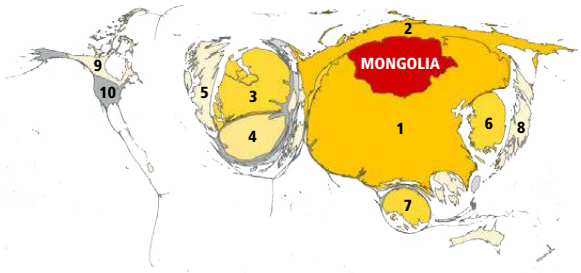
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 85/169 | 89/169 | 4 | 46/100 | 47/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 88/169 | 90/169 | 2 | 27/50 | 27/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 102/169 | 95/169 | -7 | 19/50 | 20/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 82/169 | 110/169 | 28 | 52/100 | 44/100 | 8 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 66/78 | 52/78 | -14 | 38/100 | 49/100 | -11 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 73/102 | 75/102 | 2 | 42/100 | 41/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MONGOLIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mongolia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (43%)
2. Russian Federation (11%)
3. Netherlands (10%)
4. Luxembourg (5%)
5. United Kingdom (4%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (4%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. Japan (3%)
9. Canada (3%)
10. United States (2%)

Map Colors: Mongolia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

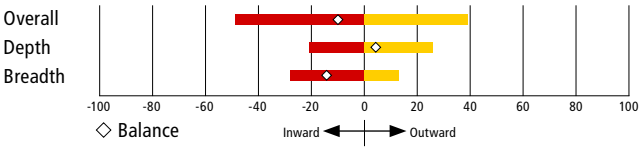
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 22/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 15/169 | 71/169 | 56% | 39% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 85/169 | 25/169 | 9% | 20% |
| **Capital** | 69/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 89/153 | 12/169 | 4% | 162% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 92/158 | 168/169 | 1% | -41% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 45/83 | 62/83 | 26% | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 51/86 | 70/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 124/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 60/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 140/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 142/159 | 121/159 | $0 | $2 |
| **People** | 102/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 140/168 | 147/169 | 2% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 100/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 60/144 | 89/117 | 6% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 129/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 155/169 | 89/169 | 87% | 50% |
| **Capital** | 65/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 102/158 | 65/140 | 90% | 52% |
| FDI Flows | · | 56/105 | · | 22% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 51/77 | — | 68% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 65/162 | 71/162 | 78% | 27% |
| **People** | 57/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 120/168 | 54/150 | 39% | 71% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 65/105 | — | 56% |
| International Students | — | 17/88 | — | 69% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 111/169 | $3,640 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 126/169 | 3.9 |
| Population (-) | 121/169 | 3.08m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 98/132 | 3.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 102/132 | 3.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 66/156 | 29 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 24/165 | 76 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 118/132 | 3.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 70/162 | 4.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 54/156 | 0.8 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 126/169 | 61 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 151/169 | 21 |

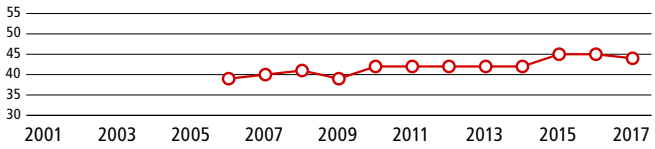
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MONTENEGRO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

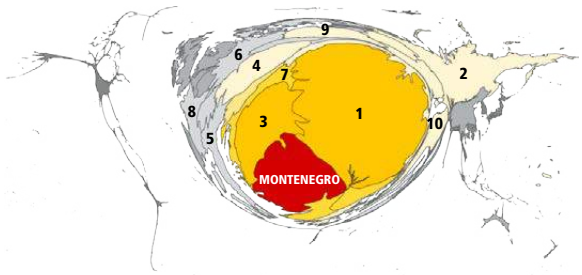
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 98/169 | 95/169 | -3 | 44/100 | 45/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 36/169 | 30/169 | -6 | 33/50 | 34/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 138/169 | 139/169 | 1 | 12/50 | 11/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 112/169 | 120/169 | 8 | 43/100 | 40/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 69/78 | 61/78 | -8 | 34/100 | 43/100 | -9 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MONTENEGRO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Montenegro's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Serbia (35%)
2. Russian Federation (10%)
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina (9%)
4. Austria (5%)
5. Italy (3%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Croatia (3%)
8. France (2%)
9. Poland (2%)
10. Turkey (1.9%)

Map Colors: Montenegro's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

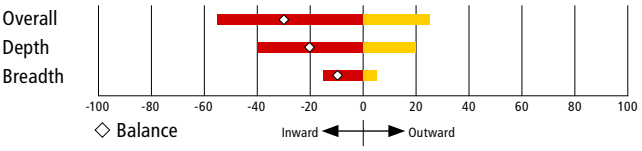
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 61/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 141/169 | 26/169 | 9% | 55% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 16/169 | 55/169 | 33% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 47/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 83/153 | 21/169 | 5% | 116% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 152/158 | 13/169 | -5% | 51% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 56/86 | 42/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 45/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 35/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 59/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 51/159 | 40/159 | $4 | $20 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 26/168 | 47/169 | 22% | 11% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 13/151 | · | 2.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 18/144 | · | 20% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 130/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 137/169 | 113/169 | 78% | 80% |
| **Capital** | 87/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 135/158 | 90/140 | 96% | 85% |
| FDI Flows | 70/74 | 77/105 | 95% | 85% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 146/162 | 149/162 | 100% | 97% |
| **People** | 113/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 148/168 | 113/150 | 97% | 98% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 66/105 | — | 92% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 76/169 | $7,647 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 129/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 149/169 | 2.8 |
| Population (-) | 145/169 | 628,960 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 74/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 82/132 | 3.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 95/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 38/165 | 71 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 62/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 102/162 | 2.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 79/169 | 123 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 66/169 | 95 |

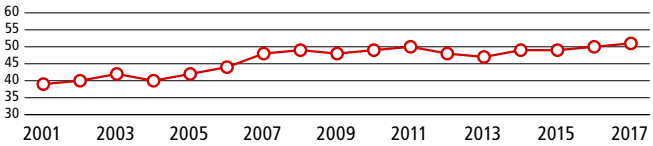
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MOROCCO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

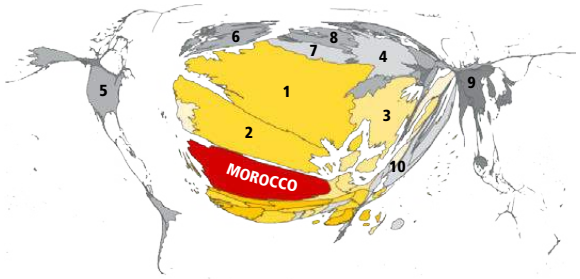
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 73/169 | 83/169 | 10 | 51/100 | 49/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 110/169 | 115/169 | 5 | 23/50 | 21/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 64/169 | 64/169 | 0 | 28/50 | 27/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 40/169 | 49/169 | 9 | 63/100 | 60/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 62/78 | 65/78 | 3 | 43/100 | 41/100 | 2 |
| **Information Pillar** | 73/88 | 77/88 | 4 | 34/100 | 34/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 66/102 | 67/102 | 1 | 47/100 | 46/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MOROCCO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Morocco's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. France (27%)
2. Spain (14%)
3. Italy (8%)
4. Germany (5%)
5. United States (5%)
6. United Kingdom (3%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. China (2%)
10. Saudi Arabia (1.5%)

Map Colors: Morocco's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

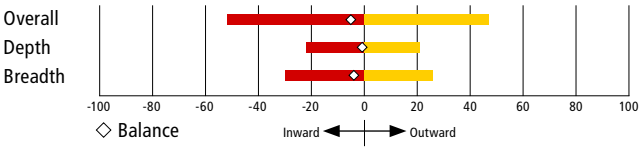
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 62/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 80/169 | 60/169 | 23% | 41% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 54/169 | 102/169 | 15% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 76/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 80/153 | 60/169 | 5% | 57% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 63/158 | 109/169 | 2% | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 69/83 | 69/83 | 2% | 5% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 67/86 | 66/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 120/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 117/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 123/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 90/159 | 101/159 | $0 | $3 |
| **People** | 85/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 65/168 | 162/169 | 8% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 75/87 | 83/151 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 78/144 | 76/117 | 5% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 55/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 76/169 | 36/169 | 4% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 50/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 40/158 | 108/140 | 6% | 40% |
| FDI Flows | 48/74 | 22/105 | 15% | 28% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 70/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 64/88 | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 99/162 | 87/162 | 14% | 20% |
| **People** | 55/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 106/168 | 78/150 | 6% | 26% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 30/105 | — | 7% |
| International Students | — | 51/88 | — | 11% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 116/169 | $3,151 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 63/169 | 10% |
| Remoteness (-) | 119/169 | 4.3 |
| Population (-) | 38/169 | 35.7m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 46/132 | 4.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 52/132 | 4.3 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 123/156 | 43 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 161/165 | 36 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 49/132 | 4.6 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 82/162 | 3.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 126/169 | 61 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 121/169 | 71 |

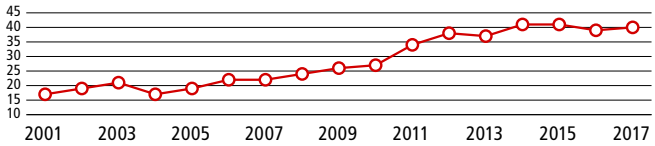
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MOZAMBIQUE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

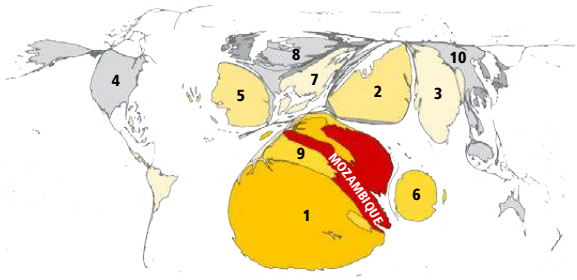
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 116/169 | 111/169 | -5 | 40/100 | 41/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 83/169 | 89/169 | 6 | 28/50 | 27/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 132/169 | 123/169 | -9 | 13/50 | 14/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 81/169 | 80/169 | -1 | 52/100 | 52/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MOZAMBIQUE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mozambique's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. South Africa (30%)
2. United Arab Emirates (11%)
3. India (9%)
4. United States (8%)
5. Portugal (7%)
6. Mauritius (4%)
7. Italy (4%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Zimbabwe (3%)
10. China (3%)

Map Colors: Mozambique's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

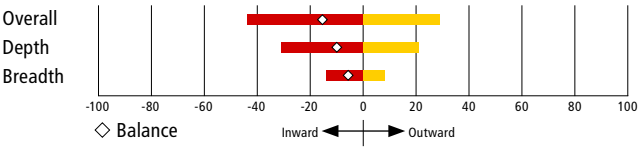
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 31/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 43/169 | 45/169 | 37% | 45% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 114/169 | 13/169 | 5% | 24% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 132/153 | 5/169 | 1% | 300% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 96/158 | 7/169 | 1% | 98% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 149/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 130/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 163/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 94/159 | 124/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 113/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 139/168 | 140/169 | 2% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 115/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 123/144 | 109/117 | 1% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 122/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 100/169 | 132/169 | 22% | 31% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 154/158 | 94/140 | 46% | 27% |
| FDI Flows | · | 72/105 | · | 25% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 156/162 | 140/162 | 100% | 17% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 163/168 | · | 87% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 169/169 | $429 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 99/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 20/169 | 8.0 |
| Population (-) | 46/169 | 29.7m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 123/132 | 3.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 122/132 | 2.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 91/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 160/165 | 38 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 103/132 | 3.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 84/162 | 3.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 132/169 | 58 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 1/169 | 198 |

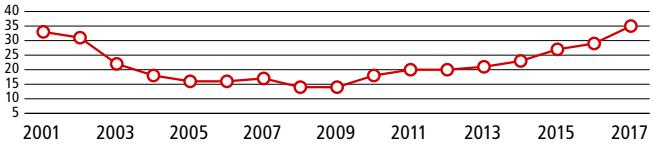
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# MYANMAR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

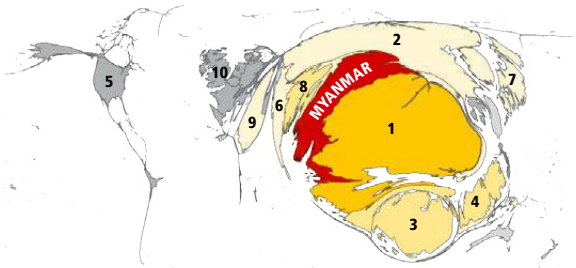
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 133/169 | 156/169 | 23 | 35/100 | 27/100 | 8 |
| **Depth** | 143/169 | 147/169 | 4 | 15/50 | 14/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 98/169 | 130/169 | 32 | 20/50 | 13/50 | 7 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 121/169 | 147/169 | 26 | 40/100 | 32/100 | 8 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 97/102 | 104/102 | 7 | 23/100 | 22/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### MYANMAR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Myanmar's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Thailand (36%)
2. China (18%)
3. Singapore (9%)
4. Malaysia (6%)
5. United States (4%)
6. India (3%)
7. Japan (3%)
8. Bangladesh (3%)
9. Saudi Arabia (3%)
10. United Kingdom (1.8%)

Map Colors: Myanmar's share of other countries' international flows

5% 1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 129/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 97/169 | 121/169 | 20% | 25% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 103/169 | 143/169 | 6% | 4% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 91/169 | · | 42% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 46/169 | · | 20% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 154/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 123/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 154/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 151/159 | 158/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | 116/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 96/168 | 165/169 | 5% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 116/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 129/144 | 117/117 | 1% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 93/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 79/169 | 102/169 | 77% | 81% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 106/158 | 101/140 | 99% | 78% |
| FDI Flows | · | 59/105 | · | 74% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 132/162 | 106/162 | 5% | 73% |
| **People** | 104/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 135/168 | 75/150 | 76% | 46% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 73/105 | — | 84% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 145/169 | $1,264 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 136/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 92/169 | 5.2 |
| Population (-) | 25/169 | 53.4m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 125/156 | 43 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 54/165 | 66 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 149/163 | 20 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 71/162 | 4.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 148/156 | 0.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 155/169 | 48 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 158/169 | 13 |

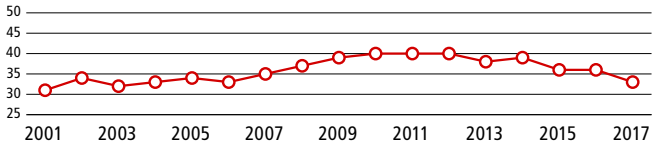
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# NAMIBIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

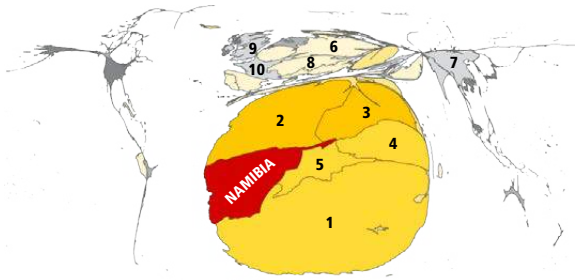
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 143/169 | 130/169 | -13 | 33/100 | 36/100 | -3 |
| **Depth** | 94/169 | 62/169 | -32 | 26/50 | 30/50 | -4 |
| **Breadth** | 156/169 | 163/169 | 7 | 7/50 | 6/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 126/169 | 112/169 | -14 | 39/100 | 43/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 75/88 | 76/88 | 1 | 33/100 | 35/100 | -2 |
| **People Pillar** | 68/102 | 70/102 | 2 | 45/100 | 46/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### NAMIBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Namibia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. South Africa (41%)
2. Angola (15%)
3. Zambia (8%)
4. Zimbabwe (7%)
5. Botswana (5%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. China (2%)
8. Switzerland (1.9%)
9. United Kingdom (1.6%)
10. France (1.5%)

Map Colors: Namibia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

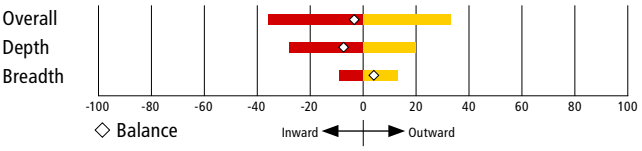
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 57/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 52/169 | 34/169 | 33% | 51% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 123/169 | 145/169 | 4% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 77/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 96/153 | 96/169 | 4% | 40% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 146/158 | 39/169 | -1% | 22% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 15/83 | 81/83 | 96% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 84/86 | 57/87 | -2% | 0% |
| **Information** | 106/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 95/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 111/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 114/159 | 60/159 | $0 | $12 |
| **People** | 50/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 70/168 | 83/169 | 8% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 58/151 | · | 0.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 38/144 | 35/117 | 9% | 7% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 148/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 112/169 | 163/169 | 47% | 67% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 130/158 | 140/140 | 90% | 80% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 82/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 87/88 | | 92% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 88/162 | 148/162 | 83% | 78% |
| **People** | 117/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 162/168 | 44/150 | 97% | 73% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 85/105 | — | 73% |
| International Students | — | 76/88 | — | 90% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 91/169 | $5,413 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 30/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 19/169 | 8.0 |
| Population (-) | 127/169 | 2.53m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 67/132 | 4.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 81/132 | 3.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 26/156 | 20 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 7/165 | 86 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 75/132 | 4.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 155/162 | 1.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 105/169 | 76 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 139/169 | 54 |

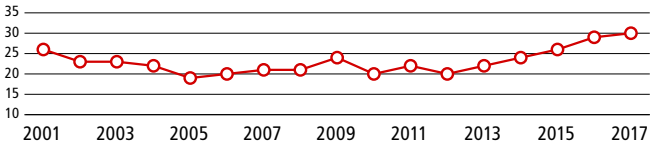
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# NEPAL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

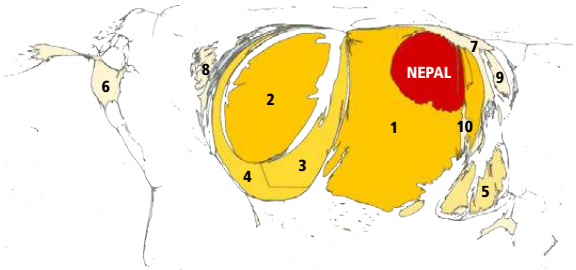
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 151/169 | 159/169 | 8 | 30/100 | 26/100 | 4 |
| **Depth** | 152/169 | 163/169 | 11 | 13/50 | 10/50 | 3 |
| **Breadth** | 109/169 | 120/169 | 11 | 17/50 | 16/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 137/169 | 158/169 | 21 | 34/100 | 28/100 | 6 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 77/88 | 88/88 | 11 | 30/100 | 28/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | 65/102 | 68/102 | 3 | 48/100 | 46/100 | 2 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### NEPAL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Nepal's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (39%)
2. Qatar (22%)
3. United Arab Emirates (9%)
4. Saudi Arabia (7%)
5. Malaysia (5%)
6. United States (4%)
7. China (3%)
8. United Kingdom (1.5%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (1.3%)
10. Bangladesh (0.9%)

Map Colors: Nepal's share of other countries' international flows

1% 0.5% 0.25% 0.01% 0.005% 0.001%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

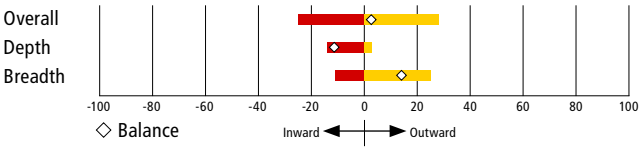
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 121/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 165/169 | 51/169 | 3% | 43% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 106/169 | 124/169 | 6% | 6% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 166/169 | · | 7% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 150/169 | · | 2% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 82/83 | 82/83 | 0% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 133/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 120/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 124/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 138/159 | 140/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 89/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 87/168 | 120/169 | 6% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 81/87 | 133/151 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 25/144 | · | 13% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 121/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 86/169 | 149/169 | 62% | 66% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 93/158 | · | 2% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 72/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 69/88 | | 28% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 64/162 | 127/162 | 47% | 70% |
| **People** | 51/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 82/168 | 92/150 | 33% | 94% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 33/105 | — | 28% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 151/169 | $834 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 104/169 | 4.8 |
| Population (-) | 47/169 | 29.3m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 106/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 124/132 | 2.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 98/156 | 32 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 147/165 | 44 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 107/132 | 3.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 7/162 | 12.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 164/169 | 40 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 21/169 | 186 |

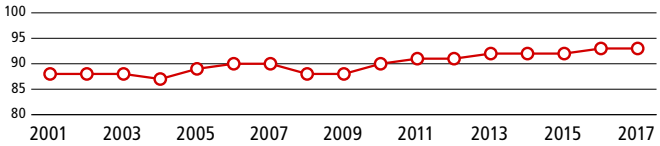
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# NETHERLANDS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

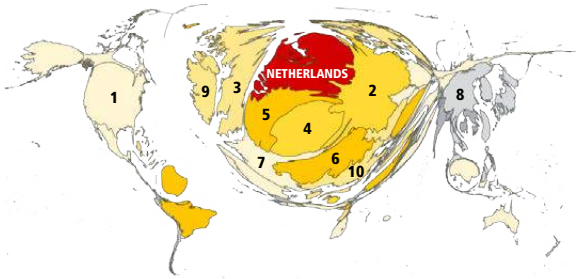
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 1/169 | 1/169 | 0 | 93/100 | 92/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 4/169 | 4/169 | 0 | 46/50 | 45/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 3/169 | 3/169 | 0 | 47/50 | 47/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 1/169 | 2/169 | 1 | 92/100 | 91/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 3/78 | 3/78 | 0 | 90/100 | 89/100 | 1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 2/88 | 2/88 | 0 | 73/100 | 73/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 8/102 | 7/102 | -1 | 82/100 | 81/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### NETHERLANDS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Netherlands's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (12%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. United Kingdom (9%)
4. Luxembourg (7%)
5. Belgium (6%)
6. Switzerland (6%)
7. France (4%)
8. China (4%)
9. Ireland (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

Map Colors: Netherlands's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

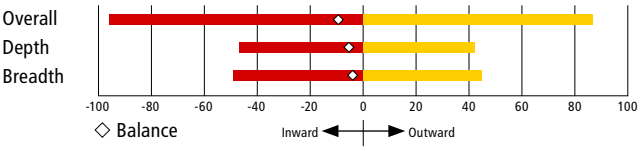
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 4/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 8/169 | 13/169 | 79% | 70% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 27/169 | 12/169 | 26% | 26% |
| **Capital** | 5/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 7/153 | 19/169 | 194% | 118% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 5/158 | 15/169 | 86% | 46% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 18/83 | 4/83 | 91% | 99% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 83/86 | 5/87 | -1% | 5% |
| **Information** | 5/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 3/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 19/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 8/159 | 12/159 | $79 | $60 |
| **People** | 34/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 86/168 | 43/169 | 6% | 12% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 16/87 | 41/151 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 112/144 | 22/117 | 2% | 11% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 17/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 39/169 | 3/169 | 79% | 55% |
| **Capital** | 1/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 1/158 | 1/140 | 58% | 57% |
| FDI Flows | 2/74 | 4/105 | 59% | 50% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 2/77 | — | 40% | — |
| **Information** | 6/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 8/88 | | 66% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 9/162 | 6/162 | 90% | 79% |
| **People** | 8/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 21/168 | 6/150 | 56% | 32% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 3/105 | — | 71% |
| International Students | — | 14/88 | — | 71% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 13/169 | $48,346 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 121/169 | 1% |
| Remoteness (-) | 167/169 | 2.0 |
| Population (-) | 63/169 | 17m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 11/132 | 5.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 3/132 | 6.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 3/156 | 10 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 73/165 | 62 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 2/132 | 5.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

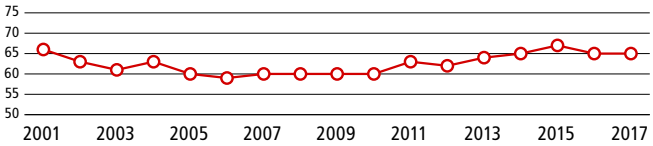
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# NEW ZEALAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

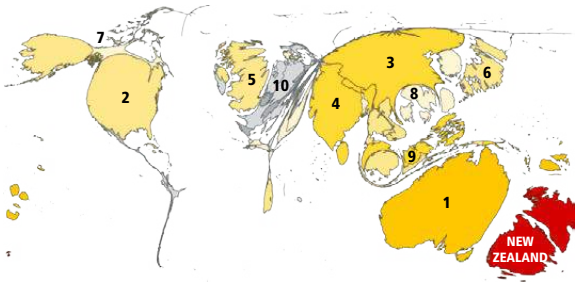
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 38/169 | 30/169 | -8 | 65/100 | 67/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 79/169 | 76/169 | -3 | 28/50 | 29/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 26/169 | 26/169 | 0 | 37/50 | 38/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 53/169 | 46/169 | -7 | 59/100 | 61/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 40/78 | 34/78 | -6 | 56/100 | 59/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 21/102 | 21/102 | 0 | 77/100 | 76/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### NEW ZEALAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of New Zealand's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Australia (23%)
2. United States (18%)
3. China (15%)
4. India (8%)
5. United Kingdom (6%)
6. Japan (3%)
7. Canada (2%)
8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2%)
9. Malaysia (1.7%)
10. Germany (1.6%)

Map Colors: New Zealand's share of other countries' international flows

5% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

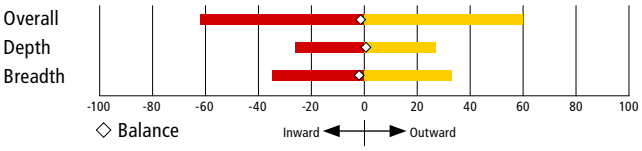
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 134/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 103/169 | 142/169 | 19% | 20% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 92/169 | 127/169 | 8% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 32/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 68/153 | 102/169 | 9% | 38% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 112/158 | 131/169 | 0% | 5% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 25/83 | 29/83 | 69% | 32% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 27/86 | 11/87 | 3% | 2% |
| **Information** | 18/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 47/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 7/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 39/159 | 15/159 | $8 | $48 |
| **People** | 21/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 33/168 | 19/169 | 18% | 23% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 34/87 | 50/151 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 109/144 | 7/117 | 2% | 20% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 14/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 29/169 | 14/169 | 65% | 59% |
| **Capital** | 47/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 41/158 | 67/140 | 64% | 69% |
| FDI Flows | 36/74 | 76/105 | 82% | 63% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 38/77 | — | 35% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 52/162 | 62/162 | 82% | 56% |
| **People** | 23/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 131/168 | 21/150 | 84% | 43% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 5/88 | — | 50% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 20/169 | $41,593 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 42/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 1/169 | 9.6 |
| Population (-) | 111/169 | 4.71m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 8/132 | 5.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 24/132 | 5.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 8/156 | 14 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 8/165 | 84 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 18/132 | 5.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 150/162 | 1.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 25/169 | 182 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 135/169 | 61 |

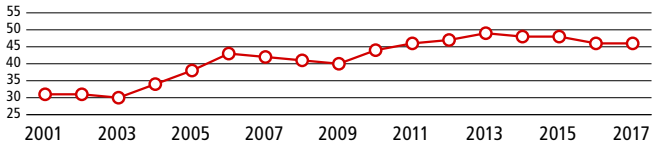
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# NICARAGUA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

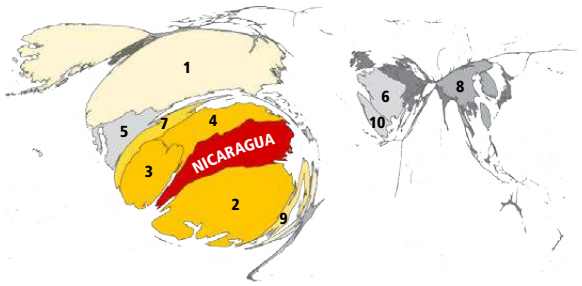
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 86/169 | 87/169 | 1 | 46/100 | 48/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 37/169 | 37/169 | 0 | 33/50 | 33/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 126/169 | 126/169 | 0 | 14/50 | 14/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 75/169 | 70/169 | -5 | 53/100 | 54/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 67/88 | 66/88 | -1 | 39/100 | 40/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### NICARAGUA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Nicaragua's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (40%)
2. Costa Rica (19%)
3. El Salvador (7%)
4. Honduras (7%)
5. Mexico (5%)
6. France (4%)
7. Guatemala (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. Panama (2%)
10. Spain (1.3%)

Map Colors: Nicaragua's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

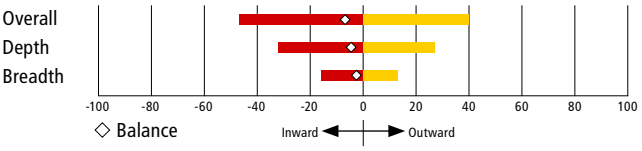
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 32/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 39/169 | 31/169 | 38% | 52% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 77/169 | 114/169 | 11% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 87/153 | 37/169 | 5% | 79% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 74/158 | 36/169 | 2% | 24% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 103/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 80/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 110/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 113/159 | 80/159 | $0 | $6 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 58/168 | 144/169 | 11% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 58/87 | 89/151 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 114/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 117/169 | 104/169 | 19% | 33% |
| **Capital** | 89/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 140/158 | 113/140 | 92% | 40% |
| FDI Flows | 63/74 | 103/105 | 51% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 68/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 55/88 | | 36% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 105/162 | 118/162 | 65% | 44% |
| **People** | 89/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 93/168 | 63/150 | 51% | 76% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 75/105 | — | 52% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 127/169 | $2,207 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 76/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 65/169 | 6.2 |
| Population (-) | 100/169 | 6.22m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 85/132 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 109/132 | 3.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 82/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 99/165 | 57 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 76/132 | 4.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 110/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 73/169 | 128 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 33/169 | 161 |

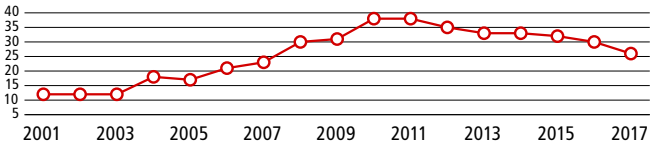
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# NIGER

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

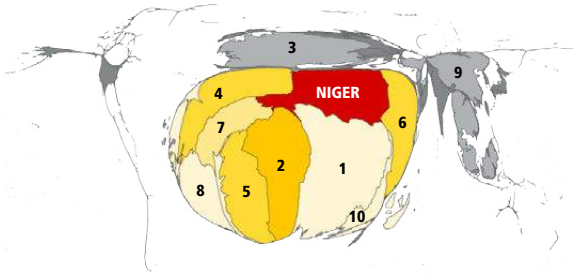
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 158/169 | 146/169 | -12 | 26/100 | 32/100 | -6 |
| **Depth** | 146/169 | 123/169 | -23 | 15/50 | 19/50 | -4 |
| **Breadth** | 137/169 | 133/169 | -4 | 12/50 | 12/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 158/169 | 141/169 | -17 | 28/100 | 35/100 | -7 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 100/102 | 103/102 | 3 | 22/100 | 22/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### NIGER'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Niger's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Nigeria (20%)
2. Benin (12%)
3. France (9%)
4. Mali (9%)
5. Togo (9%)
6. Chad (6%)
7. Burkina Faso (5%)
8. Côte d'Ivoire (5%)
9. China (4%)
10. Cameroon (2%)

Map Colors: Niger's share of other countries' international flows

6% 3% 1.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

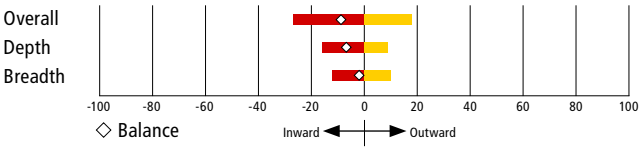
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 144/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 123/169 | 138/169 | 14% | 21% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 149/169 | 73/169 | 2% | 11% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 98/153 | 39/169 | 4% | 77% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 84/158 | 68/169 | 1% | 14% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 167/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 169/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 145/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 155/159 | 156/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | 95/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 145/168 | 126/169 | 2% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 148/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 57/144 | 50/117 | 7% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 127/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 136/169 | 106/169 | 18% | 17% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 113/158 | 133/140 | 56% | 8% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 117/162 | 136/162 | 87% | 2% |
| **People** | 127/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 161/168 | 140/150 | 97% | 85% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 73/88 | — | 92% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 168/169 | $440 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 60/169 | 10% |
| Remoteness (-) | 77/169 | 5.8 |
| Population (-) | 55/169 | 21.5m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 59/156 | 27 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 141/165 | 46 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 29/162 | 9.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 142/169 | 54 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 152/169 | 19 |

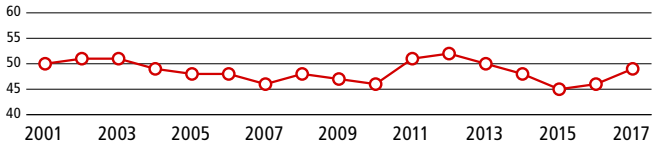
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# NIGERIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

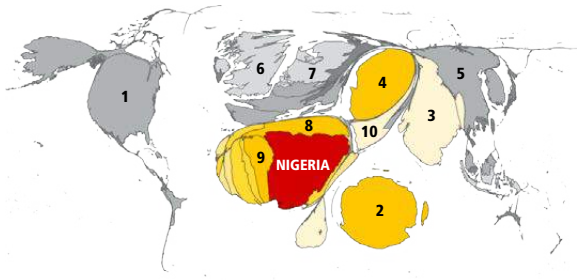
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 77/169 | 96/169 | 19 | 49/100 | 45/100 | 4 |
| **Depth** | 144/169 | 149/169 | 5 | 15/50 | 13/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 34/169 | 43/169 | 9 | 34/50 | 32/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 115/169 | 134/169 | 19 | 43/100 | 37/100 | 6 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 57/88 | 69/88 | 12 | 41/100 | 38/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### NIGERIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Nigeria's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (17%)
2. Mauritius (11%)
3. India (10%)
4. Lebanon (8%)
5. China (7%)
6. United Kingdom (7%)
7. Netherlands (5%)
8. Niger (3%)
9. Benin (3%)
10. Saudi Arabia (3%)

Map Colors: Nigeria's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

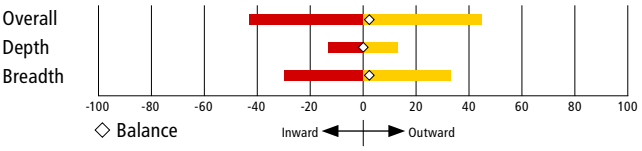
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 164/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 130/169 | 164/169 | 12% | 12% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 163/169 | 139/169 | 1% | 5% |
| **Capital** | 31/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 95/153 | 123/169 | 4% | 26% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 64/158 | 121/169 | 2% | 6% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 28/83 | 7/83 | 58% | 82% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 45/86 | 8/87 | 1% | 3% |
| **Information** | 155/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 163/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 131/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 129/159 | 145/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 163/168 | 145/169 | 1% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 143/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 47/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 54/169 | 39/169 | 11% | 4% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 91/158 | 52/140 | 86% | 4% |
| FDI Flows | · | 61/105 | · | 31% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 14/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 10/88 | | 21% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 67/162 | 29/162 | 10% | 1% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 18/168 | 147/150 | 40% | 90% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 130/169 | $1,994 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 48/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 54/169 | 6.4 |
| Population (-) | 7/169 | 191m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 125/132 | 3.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 110/132 | 3.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 109/156 | 37 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 11/165 | 82 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 125/132 | 3.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 15/162 | 11.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 96/156 | 0.3 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 157/169 | 47 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 153/169 | 18 |

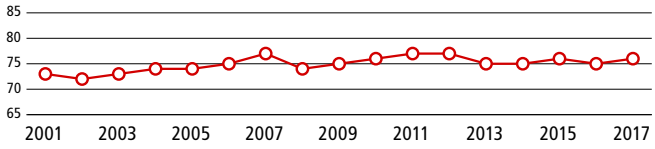
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# NORWAY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

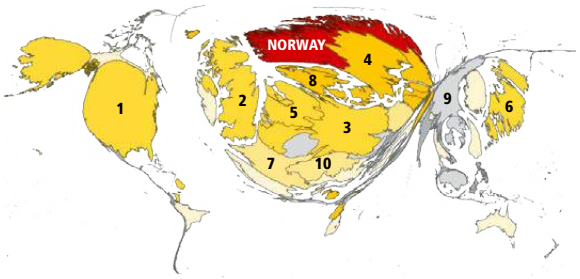
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 11/169 | 10/169 | -1 | 76/100 | 76/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 39/169 | 41/169 | 2 | 33/50 | 33/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 9/169 | 7/169 | -2 | 43/50 | 43/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 46/169 | 45/169 | -1 | 62/100 | 62/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 6/78 | 4/78 | -2 | 80/100 | 81/100 | -1 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 4/102 | 5/102 | 1 | 84/100 | 84/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### NORWAY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Norway's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (20%)
2. United Kingdom (9%)
3. Germany (9%)
4. Sweden (7%)
5. Netherlands (5%)
6. Japan (5%)
7. France (4%)
8. Denmark (4%)
9. China (3%)
10. Switzerland (3%)

Map Colors: Norway's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

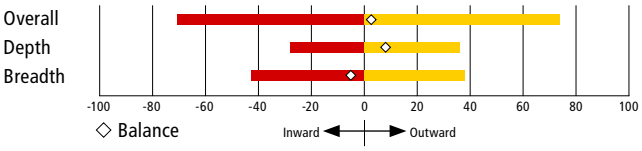
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 104/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 69/169 | 135/169 | 26% | 21% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 84/169 | 53/169 | 9% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 17/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 24/153 | 104/169 | 50% | 38% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 30/158 | 162/169 | 10% | -5% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 6/83 | 25/83 | 278% | 38% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 16/86 | 19/87 | 6% | 2% |
| **Information** | 11/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 20/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 23/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 32/159 | 5/159 | $14 | $90 |
| **People** | 25/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 118/168 | 30/169 | 4% | 15% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 9/87 | 33/151 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 54/144 | 57/117 | 7% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 31/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 51/169 | 13/169 | 82% | 63% |
| **Capital** | 6/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 13/158 | 14/140 | 60% | 80% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 7/77 | — | 39% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 72/162 | 84/162 | 96% | 93% |
| **People** | 5/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 15/168 | 4/150 | 67% | 53% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 6/105 | — | 76% |
| International Students | — | 8/88 | — | 43% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 4/169 | $74,941 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 151/169 | 2.8 |
| Population (-) | 107/169 | 5.31m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 7/132 | 5.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 25/132 | 5.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 1/156 | 8 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 107/165 | 55 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 17/132 | 5.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 88/162 | 3.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

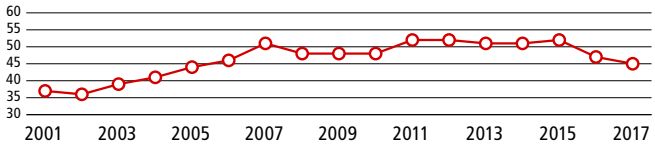
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# OMAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

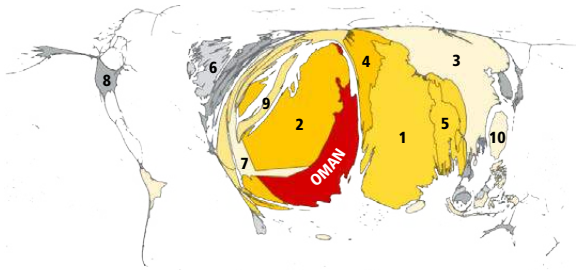
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 95/169 | 71/169 | -24 | 45/100 | 52/100 | -7 |
| **Depth** | 41/169 | 29/169 | -12 | 32/50 | 34/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 134/169 | 113/169 | -21 | 12/50 | 17/50 | -5 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 107/169 | 62/169 | -45 | 45/100 | 57/100 | -12 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 50/88 | 52/88 | 2 | 48/100 | 48/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### OMAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Oman's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (25%)
2. United Arab Emirates (18%)
3. China (16%)
4. Pakistan (5%)
5. Bangladesh (5%)
6. United Kingdom (3%)
7. Saudi Arabia (3%)
8. United States (2%)
9. Qatar (1.9%)
10. Taiwan (China) (1.6%)

Map Colors: Oman's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

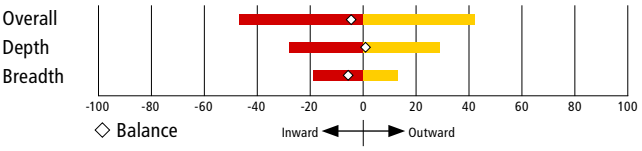
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 45/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 34/169 | 79/169 | 40% | 37% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 109/169 | 41/169 | 5% | 15% |
| **Capital** | 51/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 62/153 | 118/169 | 11% | 30% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 78/158 | 149/169 | 1% | 2% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 28/86 | 18/87 | 3% | 2% |
| **Information** | 51/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 59/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 20/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 91/159 | 85/159 | $0 | $5 |
| **People** | 54/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 167/168 | 8/169 | 0% | 45% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 19/87 | 64/151 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 29/144 | 65/117 | 13% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 137/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 134/169 | 131/169 | 22% | 48% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | · | · | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 69/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 60/88 | | 23% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 87/162 | 115/162 | 45% | 59% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 133/168 | 47/150 | 60% | 6% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 42/169 | $17,973 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 106/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 95/169 | 5.2 |
| Population (-) | 112/169 | 4.64m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 30/132 | 5.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 41/132 | 4.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 116/156 | 41 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 103/165 | 55 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 46/132 | 4.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 147/162 | 1.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 102/169 | 78 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 119/169 | 75 |

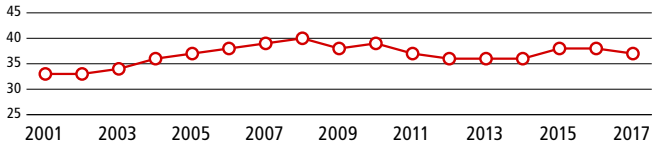
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# PAKISTAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

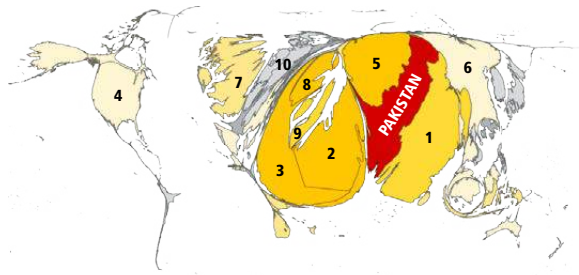
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 127/169 | 125/169 | -2 | 37/100 | 38/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 166/169 | 165/169 | -1 | 7/50 | 8/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 55/169 | 51/169 | -4 | 30/50 | 30/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 99/169 | 107/169 | 8 | 46/100 | 45/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 76/78 | 76/78 | 0 | 21/100 | 25/100 | -4 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### PAKISTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Pakistan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (16%)
2. United Arab Emirates (11%)
3. Saudi Arabia (10%)
4. United States (9%)
5. Afghanistan (9%)
6. China (9%)
7. United Kingdom (8%)
8. Kuwait (3%)
9. Qatar (1.6%)
10. Germany (1.5%)

Map Colors: Pakistan's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

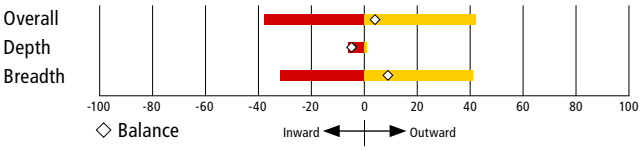
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 165/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 149/169 | 146/169 | 7% | 19% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 162/169 | 165/169 | 1% | 3% |
| **Capital** | 91/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 141/153 | 152/169 | 1% | 14% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 120/158 | 124/169 | 0% | 6% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 78/83 | 63/83 | 0% | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 74/86 | 63/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 139/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 118/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 137/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 135/159 | 151/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 130/168 | 119/169 | 3% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 149/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 103/144 | · | 3% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 23/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 5/169 | 57/169 | 14% | 5% |
| **Capital** | 76/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 60/158 | 50/140 | 15% | 1% |
| FDI Flows | · | 20/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 72/77 | — | 1% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 50/162 | 60/162 | 38% | 8% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 45/168 | 111/150 | 20% | 100% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 137/169 | $1,541 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 43/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 101/169 | 4.9 |
| Population (-) | 6/169 | 197m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 128/132 | 3.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 99/132 | 3.3 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 126/156 | 43 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 156/165 | 41 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 121/132 | 3.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 26/162 | 10.1 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 167/169 | 33 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 164/169 | 5 |

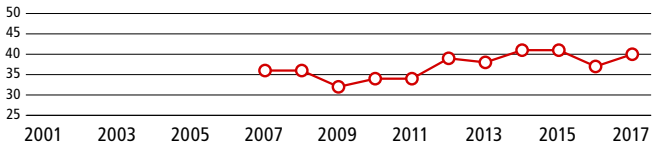
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# PALAU

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

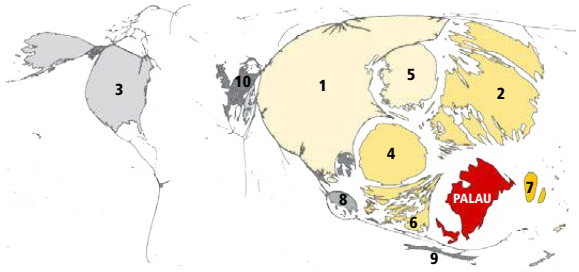
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 117/169 | 114/169 | -3 | 40/100 | 41/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 49/169 | 52/169 | 3 | 32/50 | 32/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 151/169 | 149/169 | -2 | 8/50 | 9/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 134/169 | 128/169 | -6 | 36/100 | 38/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### PALAU'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Palau's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (38%)
2. Japan (21%)
3. United States (15%)
4. Taiwan (China) (8%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (7%)
6. Philippines (4%)
7. Micronesia (FS of) (0.9%)
8. Singapore (0.8%)
9. Australia (0.6%)
10. Germany (0.5%)

Map Colors: Palau's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

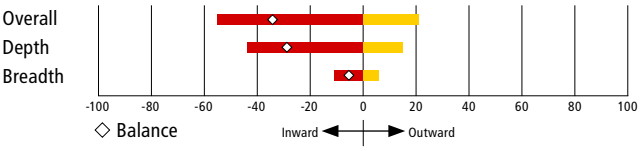
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 73/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 168/169 | 39/169 | 2% | 48% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 8/169 | 32/169 | 54% | 17% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 17/169 | · | 137% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 128/158 | 14/169 | 0% | 49% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 69/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 155/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 32/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 61/159 | 16/159 | $3 | $43 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 52/168 | 18/169 | 12% | 23% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 2/151 | · | 6.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 86/144 | · | 4% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 147/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 140/169 | 143/169 | 77% | 58% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | 111/140 | · | 85% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 124/162 | 125/162 | 83% | 30% |
| **People** | 124/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 168/168 | 112/150 | 91% | 91% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 88/105 | — | 90% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 45/169 | $17,096 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 13/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 43/169 | 6.6 |
| Population (-) | 169/169 | 21,729 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Financial Freedom (+) | · | · |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 45/162 | 7.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 82/169 | 119 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 14/169 | 196 |

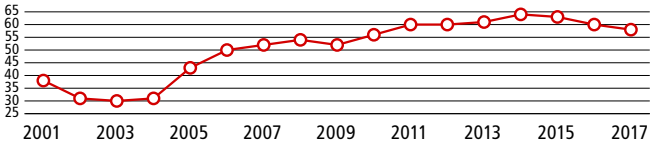
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# PANAMA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

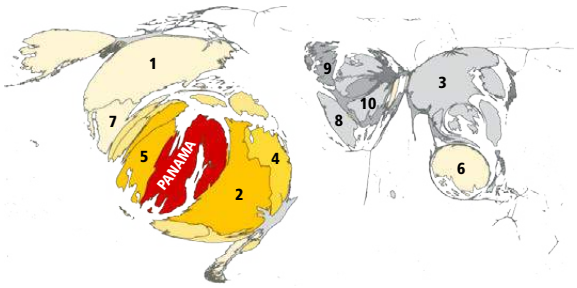
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 53/169 | 41/169 | -12 | 58/100 | 63/100 | -5 |
| **Depth** | 90/169 | 66/169 | -24 | 27/50 | 30/50 | -3 |
| **Breadth** | 46/169 | 39/169 | -7 | 32/50 | 33/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 63/169 | 39/169 | -24 | 56/100 | 64/100 | -8 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 33/78 | 29/78 | -4 | 59/100 | 61/100 | -2 |
| **Information Pillar** | 43/88 | 44/88 | 1 | 51/100 | 52/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### PANAMA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Panama's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (23%)
2. Colombia (13%)
3. China (9%)
4. Venezuela (5%)
5. Costa Rica (5%)
6. Singapore (5%)
7. Mexico (4%)
8. Spain (2%)
9. United Kingdom (2%)
10. Switzerland (1.9%)

Map Colors: Panama's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

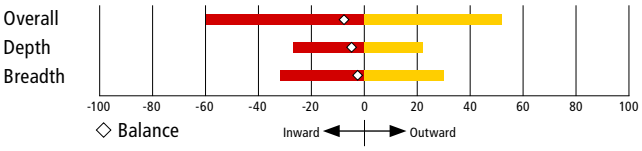
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 92/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 106/169 | 89/169 | 19% | 33% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 35/169 | 110/169 | 21% | 7% |
| **Capital** | 40/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 70/153 | 36/169 | 8% | 81% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 93/158 | 43/169 | 1% | 21% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 62/83 | · | 6% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 55/86 | · | 1% | · |
| **Information** | 76/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 17/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 105/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 45/159 | 82/159 | $6 | $5 |
| **People** | 75/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 119/168 | 74/169 | 4% | 5% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 54/87 | 67/151 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 110/144 | · | 2% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 63/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 60/169 | 69/169 | 20% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 32/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 33/158 | 62/140 | 30% | 32% |
| FDI Flows | · | 43/105 | · | 37% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 27/77 | — | 18% | — |
| **Information** | 35/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 28/88 | | 52% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 125/162 | 72/162 | 74% | 24% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 74/168 | 27/150 | 14% | 65% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 54/169 | $15,089 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 83/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 49/169 | 6.4 |
| Population (-) | 116/169 | 4.1m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 38/132 | 4.7 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 49/132 | 4.4 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 83/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 147/165 | 44 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 58/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 64/162 | 5.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 62/169 | 141 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 45/169 | 119 |

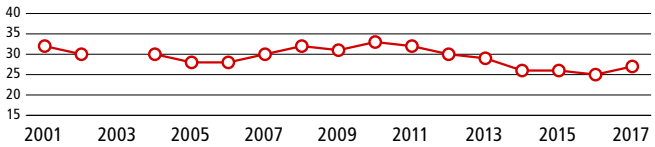
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# PAPUA NEW GUINEA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

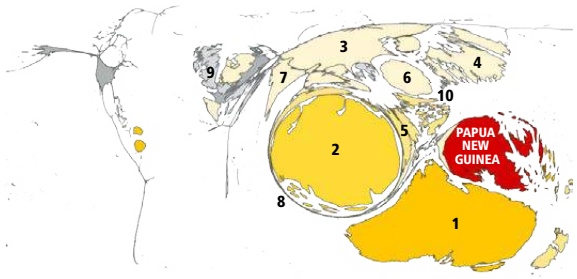
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 157/169 | 157/169 | 0 | 27/100 | 26/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 151/169 | 152/169 | 1 | 13/50 | 12/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 123/169 | 125/169 | 2 | 14/50 | 14/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 132/169 | 139/169 | 7 | 36/100 | 35/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Papua New Guinea's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Australia (31%)
2. Singapore (27%)
3. China (9%)
4. Japan (7%)
5. Malaysia (3%)
6. Taiwan (China) (3%)
7. India (2%)
8. Indonesia (1.8%)
9. United Kingdom (1.7%)
10. Philippines (1.7%)

Map Colors: Papua New Guinea's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

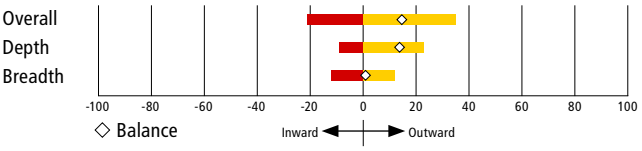
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 124/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 29/169 | 162/169 | 43% | 13% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 166/169 | 137/169 | 1% | 6% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 116/153 | 141/169 | 2% | 19% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 50/158 | 163/169 | 4% | -6% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 161/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 162/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 167/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 88/159 | 57/159 | $1 | $12 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 168/168 | 154/169 | 0% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 135/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 112/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 95/169 | 126/169 | 80% | 90% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 136/158 | 125/140 | 100% | 80% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 144/162 | 158/162 | 100% | 95% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 142/168 | 100/150 | 50% | 87% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 120/169 | $2,861 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 35/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 25/169 | 7.9 |
| Population (-) | 92/169 | 8.25m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 50/156 | 26 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 50/165 | 67 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 103/162 | 2.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 78/156 | 0.5 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 97/169 | 83 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 121/169 | 71 |

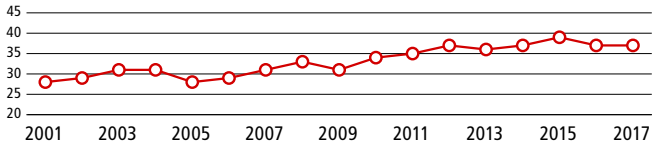
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# PARAGUAY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

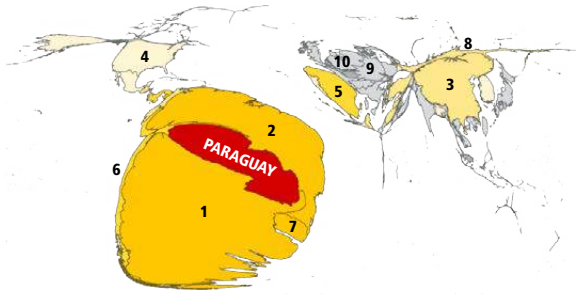
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 126/169 | 121/169 | -5 | 37/100 | 39/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 116/169 | 114/169 | -2 | 21/50 | 22/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 111/169 | 107/169 | -4 | 16/50 | 18/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 108/169 | 100/169 | -8 | 45/100 | 47/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 83/88 | 81/88 | -2 | 29/100 | 32/100 | -3 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### PARAGUAY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Paraguay's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Argentina (44%)
2. Brazil (19%)
3. China (8%)
4. United States (6%)
5. Spain (3%)
6. Chile (2%)
7. Uruguay (1.4%)
8. Russian Federation (1.4%)
9. Germany (1.3%)
10. Netherlands (1.3%)

Map Colors: Paraguay's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

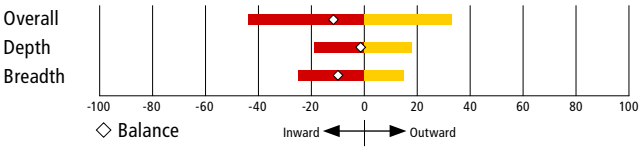
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 84/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 62/169 | 65/169 | 29% | 40% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 138/169 | 147/169 | 3% | 4% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 125/153 | 142/169 | 1% | 18% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 116/158 | 119/169 | 0% | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 137/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 142/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 135/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 122/159 | 110/159 | $0 | $2 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 48/168 | 103/169 | 13% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 48/87 | 95/151 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 109/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 116/169 | 94/169 | 58% | 37% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 65/158 | 48/140 | 82% | 38% |
| FDI Flows | · | 71/105 | · | 24% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 74/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 76/88 | | 84% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 126/162 | 45/162 | 88% | 37% |
| **People** | 128/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 152/168 | 108/150 | 87% | 87% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 104/105 | — | 93% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 102/169 | $4,260 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 79/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 11/169 | 8.4 |
| Population (-) | 98/169 | 6.81m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 75/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 100/132 | 3.3 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 99/156 | 32 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 164/165 | 30 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 106/132 | 3.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 79/162 | 4.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 80/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 61/169 | 143 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 132/169 | 66 |

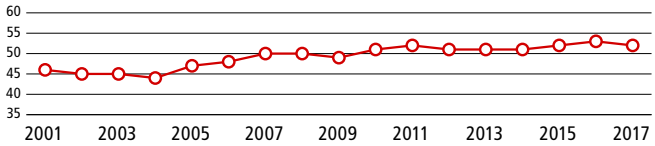
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# PERU

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

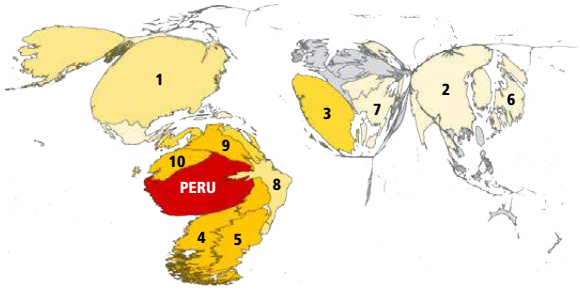
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 69/169 | 70/169 | 1 | 52/100 | 52/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 124/169 | 122/169 | -2 | 19/50 | 19/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 40/169 | 41/169 | 1 | 33/50 | 32/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 86/169 | 84/169 | -2 | 51/100 | 52/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 52/78 | 59/78 | 7 | 49/100 | 47/100 | 2 |
| **Information Pillar** | 42/88 | 46/88 | 4 | 52/100 | 51/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 70/102 | 73/102 | 3 | 45/100 | 45/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### PERU'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Peru's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (31%)
2. China (10%)
3. Spain (7%)
4. Chile (7%)
5. Argentina (5%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. Italy (3%)
8. Brazil (3%)
9. Colombia (3%)
10. Ecuador (3%)

Map Colors: Peru's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

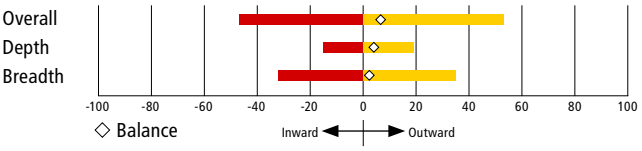
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 145/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 89/169 | 148/169 | 21% | 19% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 137/169 | 146/169 | 3% | 4% |
| **Capital** | 56/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 111/153 | 79/169 | 3% | 46% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 104/158 | 56/169 | 1% | 17% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 38/83 | 37/83 | 34% | 24% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 41/86 | 75/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 83/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 49/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 95/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 69/159 | 102/159 | $2 | $3 |
| **People** | 105/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 106/168 | 160/169 | 5% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 69/87 | 102/151 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 117/144 | · | 2% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 38/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 32/169 | 52/169 | 14% | 23% |
| **Capital** | 52/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | 49/140 | · | 25% |
| FDI Flows | · | 89/105 | · | 15% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 37/77 | — | 8% | — |
| **Information** | 31/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 24/88 | | 20% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 110/162 | 41/162 | 92% | 14% |
| **People** | 44/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 42/168 | 29/150 | 34% | 50% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 53/105 | — | 58% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 79/169 | $6,762 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 88/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 23/169 | 7.9 |
| Population (-) | 41/169 | 32.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 80/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 86/132 | 3.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 80/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 70/165 | 62 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 54/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 140/162 | 1.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 68/169 | 135 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 60/169 | 100 |

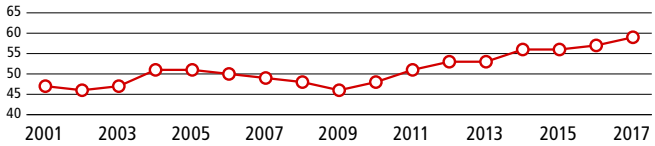
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# PHILIPPINES

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

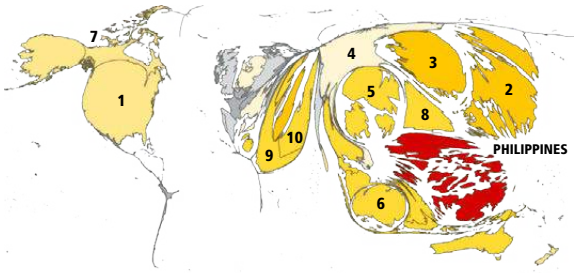
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 52/169 | 56/169 | 4 | 59/100 | 56/100 | 3 |
| **Depth** | 119/169 | 128/169 | 9 | 20/50 | 18/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 22/169 | 24/169 | 2 | 38/50 | 38/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 37/169 | 47/169 | 10 | 63/100 | 61/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 54/78 | 57/78 | 3 | 48/100 | 47/100 | 1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 36/88 | 45/88 | 9 | 54/100 | 52/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### PHILIPPINES'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Philippines's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (18%)
2. Japan (13%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (8%)
4. China (8%)
5. Hong Kong SAR (China) (7%)
6. Singapore (4%)
7. Canada (4%)
8. Taiwan (China) (4%)
9. Saudi Arabia (4%)
10. United Arab Emirates (3%)

Map Colors: Philippines's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

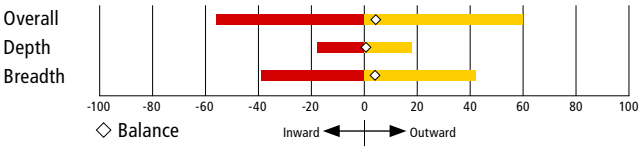
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 97/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 96/169 | 93/169 | 20% | 31% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 71/169 | 97/169 | 11% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 72/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 53/153 | 125/169 | 15% | 25% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 51/158 | 102/169 | 3% | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 75/83 | 47/83 | 1% | 20% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 65/86 | 65/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 111/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 122/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 103/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 103/159 | 116/159 | $0 | $2 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 97/168 | 163/169 | 5% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 113/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 142/144 | · | 0% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 30/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 27/169 | 49/169 | 66% | 75% |
| **Capital** | 39/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 57/158 | 25/140 | 37% | 48% |
| FDI Flows | · | 38/105 | · | 46% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 40/77 | — | 10% | — |
| **Information** | 5/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 5/88 | | 54% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 25/162 | 21/162 | 27% | 44% |
| **People** | 28/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 4/168 | · | 17% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 43/105 | — | 64% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 118/169 | $2,976 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 44/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 84/169 | 5.7 |
| Population (-) | 13/169 | 105m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 104/132 | 3.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 91/132 | 3.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 122/156 | 43 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 97/165 | 58 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 82/132 | 4.1 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 89/162 | 3.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 80/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 116/169 | 66 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 34/169 | 160 |

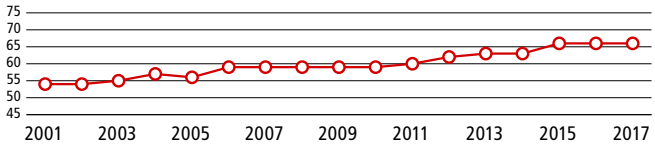
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# POLAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

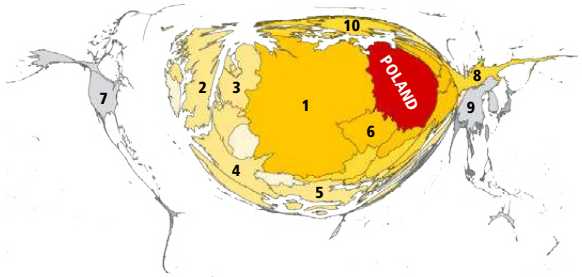
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 36/169 | 34/169 | -2 | 66/100 | 66/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 35/169 | 43/169 | 8 | 33/50 | 32/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 39/169 | 40/169 | 1 | 33/50 | 33/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 24/169 | 32/169 | 8 | 68/100 | 65/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 41/78 | 41/78 | 0 | 55/100 | 57/100 | -2 |
| **Information Pillar** | 16/88 | 17/88 | 1 | 63/100 | 64/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | 36/102 | 38/102 | 2 | 67/100 | 66/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### POLAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Poland's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (34%)
2. United Kingdom (8%)
3. Netherlands (5%)
4. France (5%)
5. Italy (4%)
6. Czechia (4%)
7. United States (4%)
8. Russian Federation (3%)
9. China (2%)
10. Sweden (2%)

Map Colors: Poland's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.2% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

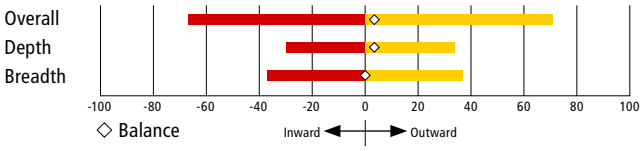
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 36/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 28/169 | 49/169 | 44% | 44% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 73/169 | 116/169 | 11% | 7% |
| **Capital** | 42/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 79/153 | 83/169 | 6% | 45% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 38/158 | 76/169 | 6% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 57/83 | 35/83 | 11% | 26% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 50/86 | 38/87 | 1% | 1% |
| **Information** | 33/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 44/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 52/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 18/159 | 43/159 | $44 | $16 |
| **People** | 69/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 51/168 | 121/169 | 12% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 44/87 | 71/151 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 119/144 | 61/117 | 2% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 58/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 55/169 | 64/169 | 88% | 81% |
| **Capital** | 44/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 25/158 | 29/140 | 89% | 95% |
| FDI Flows | 30/74 | 23/105 | 86% | 96% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 48/77 | — | 75% | — |
| **Information** | 22/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 22/88 | | 88% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 19/162 | 37/162 | 98% | 92% |
| **People** | 16/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 40/168 | 32/150 | 82% | 92% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 13/105 | — | 83% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 57/169 | $13,823 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 159/169 | 2.5 |
| Population (-) | 36/169 | 38.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 52/132 | 4.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 40/132 | 4.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 54/156 | 27 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 64/165 | 64 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 31/132 | 5.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 35/169 | 175 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

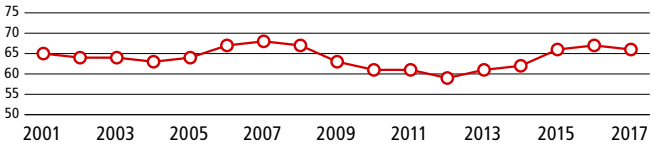
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# PORTUGAL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

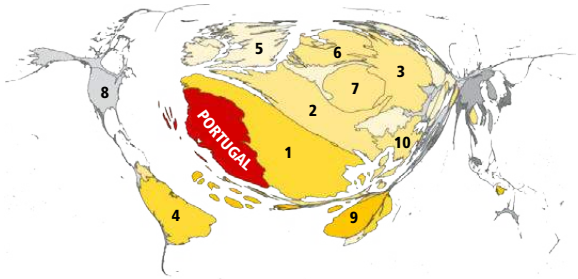
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 35/169 | 31/169 | -4 | 66/100 | 66/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 29/169 | 28/169 | -1 | 35/50 | 35/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 45/169 | 46/169 | 1 | 32/50 | 32/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 52/169 | 68/169 | 16 | 59/100 | 56/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 22/78 | 14/78 | -8 | 67/100 | 70/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 22/88 | 25/88 | 3 | 59/100 | 59/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 32/102 | 30/102 | -2 | 71/100 | 70/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### PORTUGAL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Portugal's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Spain (20%)
2. France (13%)
3. Germany (9%)
4. Brazil (7%)
5. United Kingdom (6%)
6. Netherlands (6%)
7. Luxembourg (5%)
8. United States (4%)
9. Angola (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

Map Colors: Portugal's share of other countries' international flows

10% 2% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

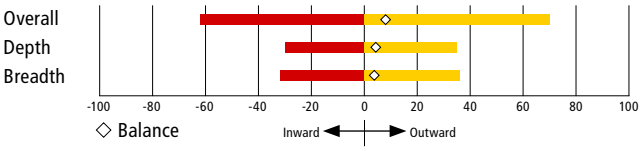
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 65/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 64/169 | 84/169 | 29% | 36% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 50/169 | 111/169 | 16% | 7% |
| **Capital** | 19/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 37/153 | 48/169 | 28% | 66% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 35/158 | 45/169 | 7% | 21% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 29/83 | 16/83 | 57% | 50% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 22/86 | 81/87 | 3% | -1% |
| **Information** | 26/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 33/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 16/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 44/159 | 45/159 | $6 | $15 |
| **People** | 42/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 24/168 | 58/169 | 22% | 9% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 55/87 | 37/151 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 88/144 | 44/117 | 4% | 5% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 66/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 45/169 | 87/169 | 75% | 79% |
| **Capital** | 30/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 35/158 | 47/140 | 77% | 89% |
| FDI Flows | 31/74 | 35/105 | 80% | 74% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 30/77 | — | 78% | — |
| **Information** | 40/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 44/88 | | 60% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 49/162 | 53/162 | 58% | 93% |
| **People** | 30/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 55/168 | 42/150 | 66% | 34% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 15/105 | — | 77% |
| International Students | — | 40/88 | — | 18% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 37/169 | $21,161 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 108/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 130/169 | 3.8 |
| Population (-) | 79/169 | 10.3m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 32/132 | 4.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 31/132 | 5.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 14/156 | 14 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 145/165 | 44 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 28/132 | 5.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

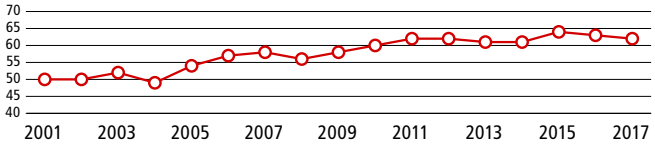
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# QATAR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

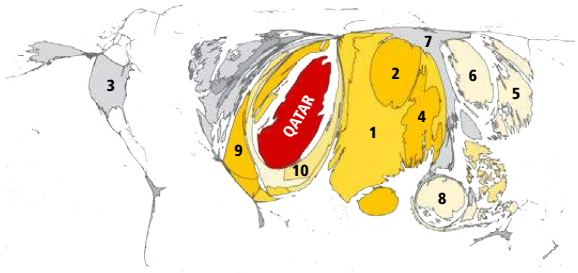
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 45/169 | 39/169 | -6 | 62/100 | 64/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 59/169 | 42/169 | -17 | 31/50 | 33/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 49/169 | 49/169 | 0 | 31/50 | 31/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 33/169 | 26/169 | -7 | 64/100 | 67/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 37/88 | 42/88 | 5 | 54/100 | 53/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### QATAR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Qatar's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (20%)
2. Nepal (7%)
3. United States (6%)
4. Bangladesh (6%)
5. Japan (6%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (5%)
7. China (5%)
8. Singapore (4%)
9. Egypt (3%)
10. United Arab Emirates (3%)

Map Colors: Qatar's share of other countries' international flows

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

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

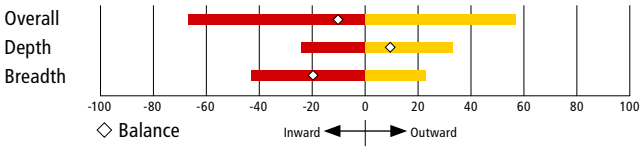
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 72/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 32/169 | 150/169 | 40% | 18% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 79/169 | 31/169 | 11% | 18% |
| **Capital** | 61/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 33/153 | 133/169 | 32% | 21% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 37/158 | 152/169 | 6% | 1% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 49/86 | 40/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 22/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 43/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 2/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 60/159 | 26/159 | $3 | $31 |
| **People** | 19/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 156/168 | 3/169 | 1% | 65% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 31/151 | · | 1.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 16/144 | 5/117 | 20% | 35% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 40/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 74/169 | 11/169 | 8% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | · | · | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 62/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 62/88 | | 13% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 109/162 | 46/162 | 36% | 22% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 110/168 | 37/150 | 67% | 16% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 7/169 | $60,804 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 96/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 100/169 | 5.0 |
| Population (-) | 126/169 | 2.64m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 10/132 | 5.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 23/132 | 5.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 114/156 | 40 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 55/165 | 65 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 43/132 | 4.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 90/162 | 3.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 95/169 | 85 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

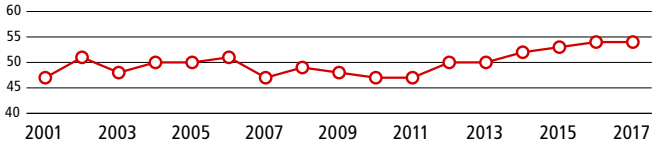
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ROMANIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

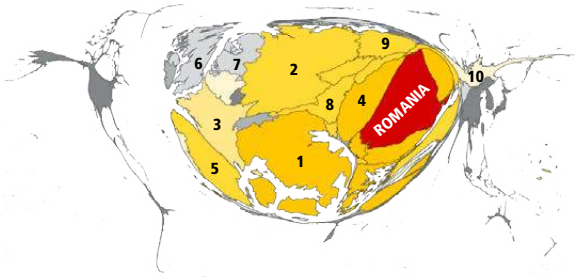
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 64/169 | 66/169 | 2 | 54/100 | 53/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 77/169 | 79/169 | 2 | 28/50 | 28/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 73/169 | 74/169 | 1 | 25/50 | 25/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 56/169 | 66/169 | 10 | 58/100 | 56/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 71/78 | 71/78 | 0 | 32/100 | 34/100 | -2 |
| **Information Pillar** | 21/88 | 27/88 | 6 | 60/100 | 58/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | 31/102 | 33/102 | 2 | 71/100 | 69/100 | 2 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ROMANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Romania's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Italy (17%)
2. Germany (17%)
3. France (7%)
4. Hungary (6%)
5. Spain (6%)
6. United Kingdom (5%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Austria (3%)
9. Poland (3%)
10. Russian Federation (3%)

Map Colors: Romania's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.75% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

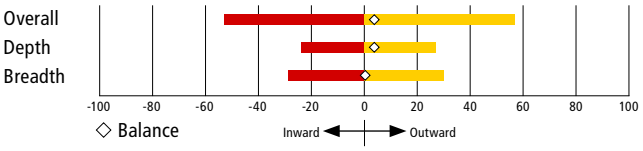
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 50/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 51/169 | 63/169 | 33% | 40% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 74/169 | 118/169 | 11% | 7% |
| **Capital** | 81/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 143/153 | 92/169 | 0% | 42% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 111/158 | 97/169 | 0% | 10% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 61/83 | 51/83 | 8% | 16% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 46/86 | 79/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 43/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 25/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 45/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 47/159 | 81/159 | $5 | $6 |
| **People** | 49/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 32/168 | 115/169 | 18% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 23/87 | · | 0.8 | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 62/144 | 46/117 | 6% | 5% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 79/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 62/169 | 98/169 | 83% | 83% |
| **Capital** | 71/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 62/158 | 53/140 | 66% | 95% |
| FDI Flows | 65/74 | 57/105 | 17% | 93% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 61/77 | — | 95% | — |
| **Information** | 24/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 37/88 | | 80% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 11/162 | 20/162 | 96% | 88% |
| **People** | 27/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 65/168 | 48/150 | 88% | 89% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 20/105 | — | 71% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 62/169 | $10,757 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 135/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 143/169 | 3.1 |
| Population (-) | 57/169 | 19.7m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 58/132 | 4.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 75/132 | 3.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 41/156 | 24 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 48/165 | 67 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 48/132 | 4.6 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 41/169 | 169 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

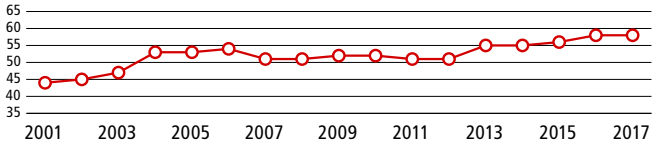
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

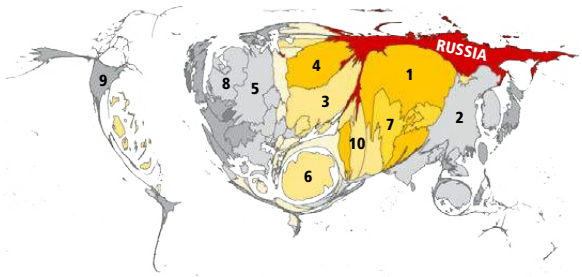
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 54/169 | 57/169 | 3 | 58/100 | 56/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 118/169 | 119/169 | 1 | 20/50 | 20/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 25/169 | 29/169 | 4 | 37/50 | 36/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 54/169 | 57/169 | 3 | 59/100 | 58/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 51/78 | 60/78 | 9 | 49/100 | 47/100 | 2 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 57/102 | 58/102 | 1 | 51/100 | 51/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### RUSSIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Russia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Kazakhstan (12%)
2. China (8%)
3. Ukraine (7%)
4. Belarus (5%)
5. Germany (5%)
6. Cyprus (5%)
7. Uzbekistan (4%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. United States (3%)
10. Azerbaijan (2%)

Map Colors: Russia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

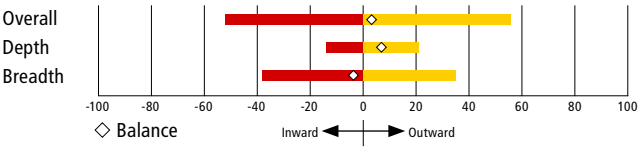
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 142/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 79/169 | 154/169 | 23% | 16% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 129/169 | 136/169 | 4% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 71/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 41/153 | 120/169 | 25% | 29% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 29/158 | 110/169 | 10% | 8% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 71/83 | 34/83 | 1% | 26% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 75/86 | 83/87 | 0% | -1% |
| **Information** | 57/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 75/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 41/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 54/159 | 108/159 | $3 | $2 |
| **People** | 68/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 73/168 | 61/169 | 7% | 8% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 50/87 | · | 0.2 | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 130/144 | 56/117 | 1% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 9/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 24/169 | 7/169 | 54% | 47% |
| **Capital** | 38/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 24/158 | 43/140 | 81% | 75% |
| FDI Flows | 29/74 | 37/105 | 69% | 34% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 42/77 | — | 68% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 89/162 | 26/162 | 10% | 75% |
| **People** | 66/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 108/168 | 88/150 | 58% | 41% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 37/88 | — | 8% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 63/169 | $10,608 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 127/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 125/169 | 3.9 |
| Population (-) | 9/169 | 144m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 113/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 47/132 | 4.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 135/156 | 50 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 119/165 | 52 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 110/132 | 3.8 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 83/162 | 3.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 76/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 82/169 | 119 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 142/169 | 46 |

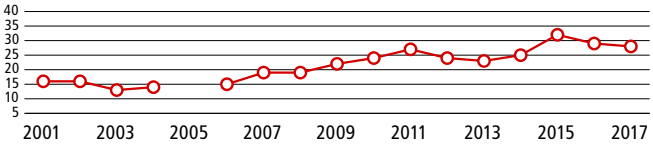
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# RWANDA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

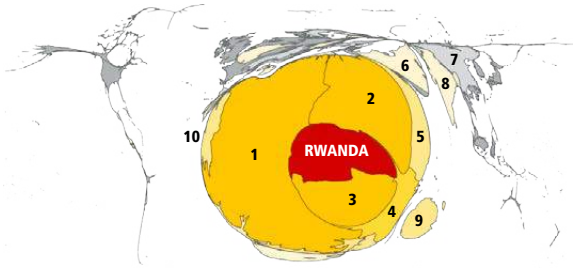
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 156/169 | 142/169 | -14 | 28/100 | 32/100 | -4 |
| **Depth** | 148/169 | 144/169 | -4 | 14/50 | 14/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 128/169 | 110/169 | -18 | 13/50 | 18/50 | -5 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 147/169 | 132/169 | -15 | 31/100 | 37/100 | -6 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### RWANDA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Rwanda's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. DR of the Congo (38%)
2. Uganda (16%)
3. Burundi (9%)
4. Tanzania (4%)
5. Kenya (4%)
6. United Arab Emirates (3%)
7. China (3%)
8. India (2%)
9. Mauritius (2%)
10. Congo (1.8%)

Map Colors: Rwanda's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 0.25% 0.01% 0.005% 0.001%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

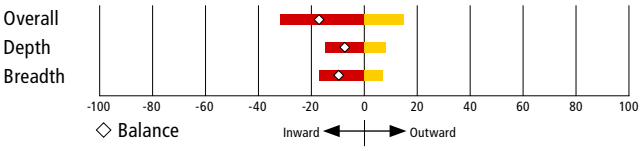
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 136/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 128/169 | 131/169 | 13% | 21% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 91/169 | 80/169 | 8% | 10% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 145/153 | 136/169 | 0% | 20% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 128/158 | 55/169 | 0% | 17% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 159/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 139/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 160/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 141/159 | 129/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 79/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 105/168 | 88/169 | 5% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 109/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 68/144 | 79/117 | 6% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 125/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 145/169 | 88/169 | 30% | 31% |
| **Capital** | 82/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 122/158 | 102/140 | 94% | 59% |
| FDI Flows | 57/74 | 70/105 | 0% | 54% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 139/162 | 108/162 | 52% | 38% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 155/168 | 148/150 | 95% | 98% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 157/169 | $772 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 7/169 | 45% |
| Remoteness (-) | 36/169 | 6.9 |
| Population (-) | 70/169 | 12.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 17/132 | 5.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 96/132 | 3.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 142/156 | 53 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 12/165 | 81 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 50/132 | 4.6 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 50/162 | 7.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 58/156 | 0.8 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 142/169 | 54 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 14/169 | 196 |

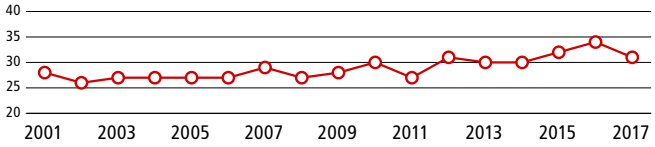
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SAMOA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

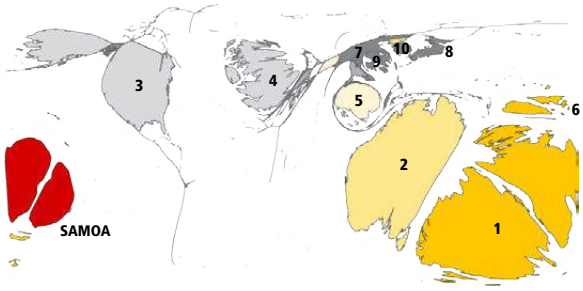
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 148/169 | 144/169 | -4 | 31/100 | 32/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 92/169 | 92/169 | 0 | 26/50 | 26/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 165/169 | 164/169 | -1 | 5/50 | 6/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 151/169 | 145/169 | -6 | 30/100 | 32/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SAMOA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Samoa's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. New Zealand (39%)
2. Australia (26%)
3. United States (16%)
4. United Kingdom (7%)
5. Singapore (3%)
6. Fiji (1.7%)
7. China (1.6%)
8. Japan (0.8%)
9. Hong Kong SAR (China) (0.7%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (0.4%)

Map Colors: Samoa's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

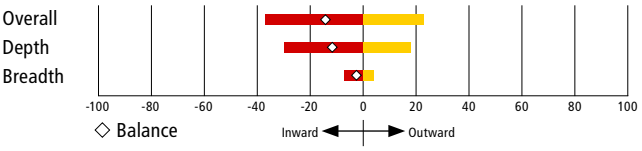
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 94/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 155/169 | 54/169 | 5% | 42% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 22/169 | 74/169 | 30% | 11% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 114/153 | 161/169 | 2% | 9% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 18/158 | 65/169 | 16% | 15% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 96/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 112/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 97/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 105/159 | 27/159 | $0 | $31 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 3/168 | 99/169 | 60% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 45/87 | 55/151 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 154/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 157/169 | 142/169 | 71% | 85% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 156/158 | 139/140 | 100% | 100% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 131/162 | 152/162 | 100% | 61% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 119/168 | 128/150 | 84% | 82% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 103/169 | $4,253 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 16/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 8/169 | 8.8 |
| Population (-) | 159/169 | 196,440 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 22/156 | 17 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 19/165 | 77 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 22/162 | 10.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 71/169 | 129 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 1/169 | 198 |

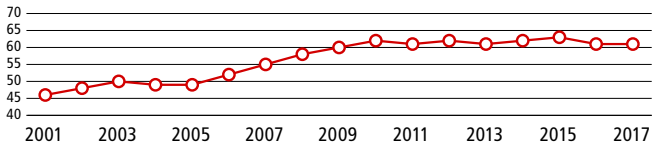
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SAUDI ARABIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

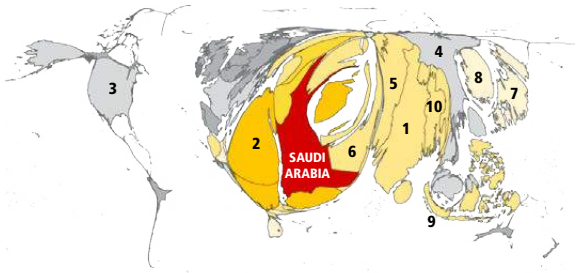
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 47/169 | 44/169 | -3 | 61/100 | 63/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 97/169 | 91/169 | -6 | 25/50 | 27/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 30/169 | 30/169 | 0 | 36/50 | 36/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 45/169 | 31/169 | -14 | 62/100 | 65/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 32/78 | 26/78 | -6 | 60/100 | 63/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 39/88 | 49/88 | 10 | 53/100 | 50/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | 50/102 | 50/102 | 0 | 56/100 | 55/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SAUDI ARABIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Saudi Arabia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (11%)
2. Egypt (9%)
3. United States (8%)
4. China (6%)
5. Pakistan (5%)
6. United Arab Emirates (4%)
7. Japan (4%)
8. Korea (Republic of) (3%)
9. Indonesia (3%)
10. Bangladesh (3%)

Map Colors: Saudi Arabia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

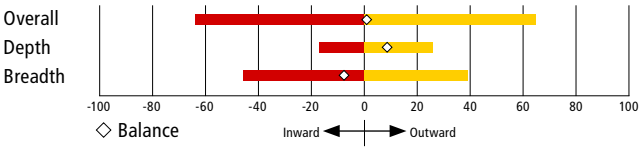
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 120/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 55/169 | 145/169 | 32% | 19% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 148/169 | 103/169 | 3% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 60/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 60/153 | 111/169 | 12% | 34% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 48/158 | 142/169 | 4% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 47/83 | 66/83 | 21% | 6% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 30/86 | · | 2% | · |
| **Information** | 49/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 65/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 12/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 79/159 | 91/159 | $1 | $5 |
| **People** | 57/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 157/168 | 10/169 | 1% | 37% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 28/87 | 60/151 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 71/144 | 45/117 | 6% | 5% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 13/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 38/169 | 2/169 | 17% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 18/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 53/158 | · | 9% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 16/77 | — | 1% | — |
| **Information** | 52/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 57/88 | | 47% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 63/162 | 17/162 | 57% | 10% |
| **People** | 69/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 7/168 | 28/150 | 32% | 22% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 101/105 | — | 50% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 38/169 | $21,120 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 112/169 | 2% |
| Remoteness (-) | 94/169 | 5.2 |
| Population (-) | 40/169 | 32.9m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 39/132 | 4.7 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 36/132 | 4.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 152/156 | 63 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 57/165 | 65 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 67/132 | 4.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 73/162 | 4.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 107/169 | 75 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 165/169 | 4 |

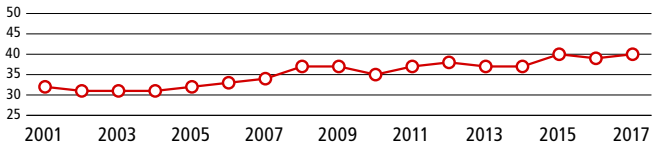
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SENEGAL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

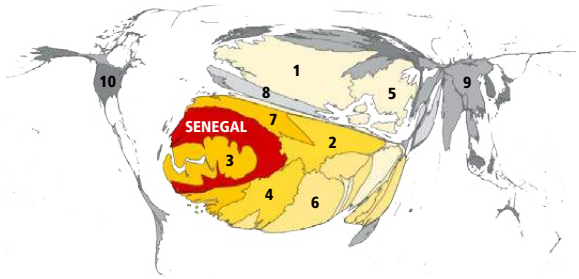
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 115/169 | 118/169 | 3 | 40/100 | 40/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 103/169 | 110/169 | 7 | 24/50 | 23/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 112/169 | 116/169 | 4 | 16/50 | 17/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 87/169 | 83/169 | -4 | 50/100 | 52/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 82/88 | 87/88 | 5 | 29/100 | 28/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SENEGAL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Senegal's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. France (16%)
2. Mali (7%)
3. Gambia (7%)
4. Guinea (7%)
5. Italy (7%)
6. Côte d'Ivoire (7%)
7. Mauritania (5%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. China (3%)
10. United States (3%)

Map Colors: Senegal's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

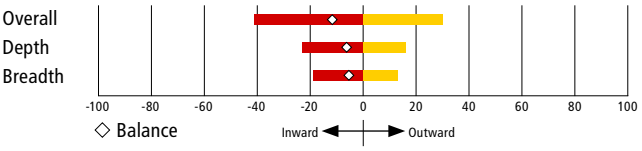
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 87/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 111/169 | 61/169 | 18% | 41% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 97/169 | 93/169 | 7% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 91/153 | 119/169 | 4% | 30% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 61/158 | 80/169 | 3% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 128/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 119/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 116/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 125/159 | 138/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 71/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 120/168 | 122/169 | 4% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 111/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 48/144 | 28/117 | 8% | 8% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 85/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 103/169 | 67/169 | 46% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 158/158 | 121/140 | 100% | 10% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 80/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 77/88 | | 66% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 119/162 | 143/162 | 91% | 1% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 107/168 | 120/150 | 42% | 74% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 148/169 | $1,038 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 73/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 69/169 | 6.1 |
| Population (-) | 68/169 | 15.9m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 78/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 104/132 | 3.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 47/156 | 26 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 155/165 | 41 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 96/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 33/162 | 9.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 136/169 | 56 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 40/169 | 134 |

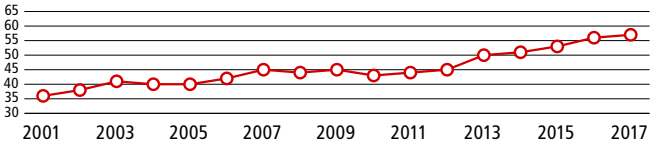
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SERBIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

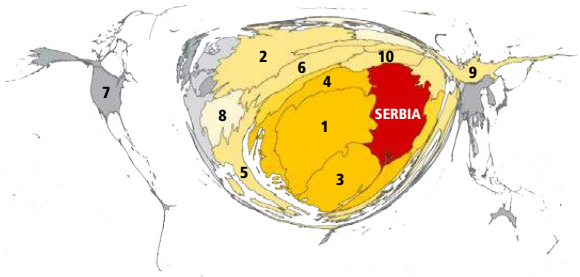
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 55/169 | 61/169 | 6 | 57/100 | 53/100 | 4 |
| **Depth** | 34/169 | 59/169 | 25 | 33/50 | 31/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 82/169 | 82/169 | 0 | 24/50 | 23/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 36/169 | 54/169 | 18 | 64/100 | 59/100 | 5 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 55/78 | 62/78 | 7 | 48/100 | 43/100 | 5 |
| **Information Pillar** | 40/88 | 47/88 | 7 | 52/100 | 51/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 58/102 | 61/102 | 3 | 50/100 | 49/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SERBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Serbia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina (16%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. Montenegro (8%)
4. Croatia (7%)
5. Italy (6%)
6. Austria (5%)
7. United States (4%)
8. Switzerland (4%)
9. Russian Federation (3%)
10. Hungary (3%)

Map Colors: Serbia's share of other countries' international flows

5% 1% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

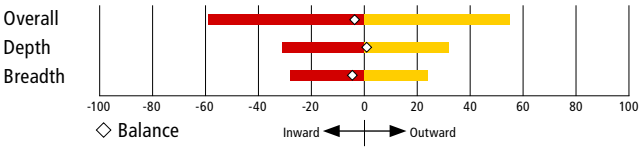
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 21/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 31/169 | 27/169 | 41% | 53% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 56/169 | 61/169 | 14% | 12% |
| **Capital** | 55/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 69/153 | 30/169 | 9% | 91% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 49/158 | 21/169 | 4% | 36% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 68/83 | 59/83 | 2% | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 61/86 | 80/87 | 0% | -1% |
| **Information** | 81/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 50/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 104/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 40/159 | 94/159 | $8 | $4 |
| **People** | 58/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 55/168 | 55/169 | 11% | 9% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 99/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 70/144 | 49/117 | 6% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 92/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 99/169 | 82/169 | 91% | 76% |
| **Capital** | 53/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 75/158 | 59/140 | 95% | 94% |
| FDI Flows | 55/74 | 31/105 | 96% | 83% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 28/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 31/88 | | 75% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 40/162 | 48/162 | 88% | 88% |
| **People** | 94/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 89/168 | 115/150 | 86% | 99% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 52/105 | — | 81% |
| International Students | — | 69/88 | — | 92% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 85/169 | $5,899 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 129/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 147/169 | 2.9 |
| Population (-) | 88/169 | 8.79m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 90/132 | 4.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 66/132 | 4.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 71/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 45/165 | 69 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 64/132 | 4.4 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | · | · |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 69/169 | 130 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 106/169 | 87 |

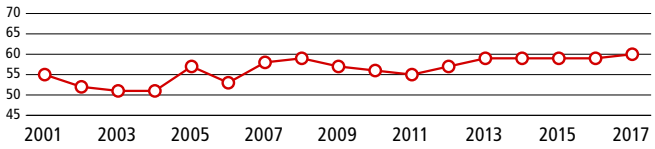
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SEYCHELLES

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

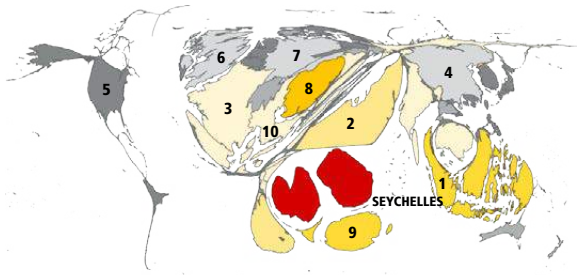
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 48/169 | 50/169 | 2 | 60/100 | 59/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 7/169 | 9/169 | 2 | 44/50 | 43/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 117/169 | 121/169 | 4 | 16/50 | 16/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 64/169 | 76/169 | 12 | 56/100 | 53/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 9/102 | 9/102 | 0 | 82/100 | 81/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SEYCHELLES'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Seychelles's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Indonesia (10%)
2. United Arab Emirates (10%)
3. France (10%)
4. China (8%)
5. United States (6%)
6. United Kingdom (6%)
7. Germany (5%)
8. Slovenia (5%)
9. Mauritius (4%)
10. Italy (4%)

Map Colors: Seychelles's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

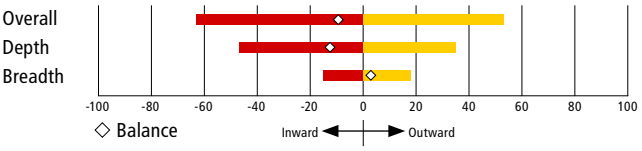
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 11/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 38/169 | 9/169 | 38% | 72% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 5/169 | 5/169 | 66% | 37% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 47/153 | 9/169 | 19% | 196% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 70/158 | 20/169 | 2% | 38% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 59/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 89/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 48/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 108/159 | 19/159 | $0 | $39 |
| **People** | 6/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 12/168 | 35/169 | 38% | 14% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 26/87 | 9/151 | 0.7 | 3.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 5/144 | · | 41% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 139/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 123/169 | 150/169 | 4% | 8% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 92/158 | 98/140 | 6% | 38% |
| FDI Flows | · | 91/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 53/162 | 109/162 | 26% | 35% |
| **People** | 37/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 132/168 | 30/150 | 5% | 18% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 19/105 | — | 11% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 51/169 | $15,686 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 6/169 | 45% |
| Remoteness (-) | 35/169 | 7.1 |
| Population (-) | 165/169 | 94,737 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 77/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 98/165 | 58 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 77/162 | 4.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 51/169 | 152 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 1/169 | 198 |

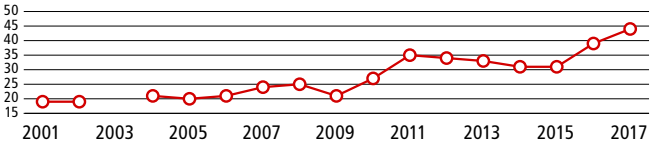
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SIERRA LEONE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

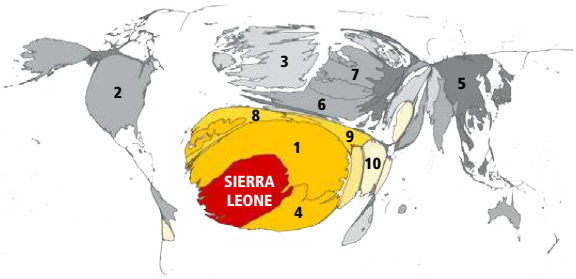
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 99/169 | 152/169 | 53 | 44/100 | 31/100 | 13 |
| **Depth** | 122/169 | 131/169 | 9 | 20/50 | 18/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 81/169 | 131/169 | 50 | 24/50 | 13/50 | 11 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 93/169 | 154/169 | 61 | 49/100 | 30/100 | 19 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SIERRA LEONE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Sierra Leone's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Guinea (17%)
2. United States (14%)
3. United Kingdom (11%)
4. Liberia (6%)
5. China (5%)
6. France (5%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Senegal (3%)
9. Mali (2%)
10. Nigeria (2%)

Map Colors: Sierra Leone's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

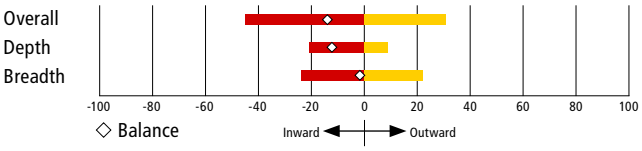
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 95/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 87/169 | 97/169 | 21% | 30% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 99/169 | 63/169 | 7% | 12% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 100/169 | · | 39% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 128/158 | 16/169 | 0% | 46% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 145/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 147/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 138/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 154/159 | 135/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 142/168 | 129/169 | 2% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 85/87 | 147/151 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 87/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 119/169 | 55/169 | 33% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 105/158 | · | 80% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | 96/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 60/162 | 40/162 | 31% | 4% |
| **People** | 48/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 39/168 | 130/150 | 40% | 95% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 29/105 | — | 38% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 165/169 | $491 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 24/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 50/169 | 6.4 |
| Population (-) | 94/169 | 7.56m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 116/132 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 129/132 | 2.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 72/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 163/165 | 31 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 149/163 | 20 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 126/132 | 3.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 25/162 | 10.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 125/169 | 62 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 156/169 | 16 |

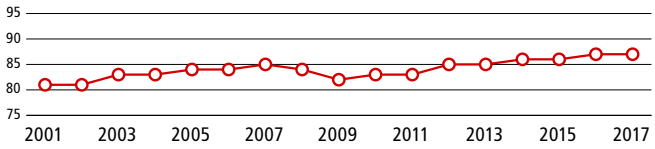
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SINGAPORE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

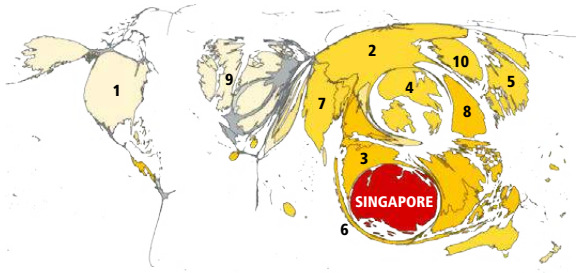
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 2/169 | 2/169 | 0 | 87/100 | 86/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 1/169 | 1/169 | 0 | 48/50 | 48/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 20/169 | 20/169 | 0 | 39/50 | 39/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 2/169 | 1/169 | -1 | 91/100 | 91/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 5/78 | 7/78 | 2 | 80/100 | 77/100 | 3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 10/88 | 12/88 | 2 | 67/100 | 67/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SINGAPORE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Singapore's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (14%)
2. China (14%)
3. Malaysia (9%)
4. Hong Kong SAR (China) (7%)
5. Japan (6%)
6. Indonesia (6%)
7. India (6%)
8. Taiwan (China) (4%)
9. United Kingdom (4%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (3%)

Map Colors: Singapore's share of other countries' international flows

5% 3% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.25%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

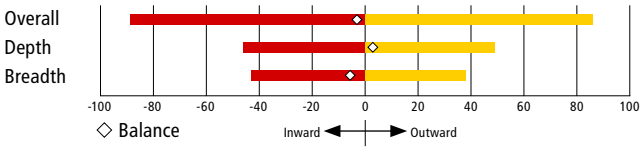
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 1/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 2/169 | 2/169 | 115% | 101% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 9/169 | 4/169 | 51% | 53% |
| **Capital** | 6/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 6/153 | 4/169 | 260% | 397% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 6/158 | 8/169 | 34% | 82% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 21/83 | 38/83 | 81% | 24% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 20/86 | 45/87 | 5% | 0% |
| **Information** | 2/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 2/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 4/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 3/159 | 7/159 | $149 | $70 |
| **People** | 9/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 91/168 | 6/169 | 6% | 46% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 4/87 | 16/151 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 26/144 | 6/117 | 13% | 27% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 28/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 42/169 | 23/169 | 74% | 58% |
| **Capital** | 15/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 37/158 | 7/140 | 63% | 28% |
| FDI Flows | 16/74 | 11/105 | 62% | 26% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 19/77 | — | 35% | — |
| **Information** | 27/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 32/88 | | 49% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 44/162 | 33/162 | 84% | 41% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 61/168 | 40/150 | 61% | 73% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 9/169 | $57,713 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 1/169 | 55% |
| Remoteness (-) | 44/169 | 6.5 |
| Population (-) | 104/169 | 5.71m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 2/132 | 5.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 2/132 | 6.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 138/156 | 51 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 1/165 | 93 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 1/132 | 6.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 160/162 | 0.1 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 2/169 | 189 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 31/169 | 163 |

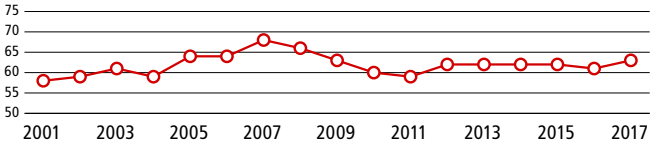
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SLOVAKIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

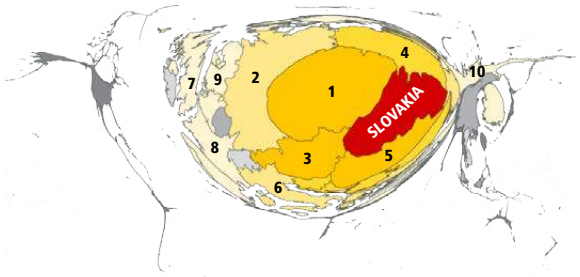
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 41/169 | 45/169 | 4 | 63/100 | 62/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 16/169 | 20/169 | 4 | 39/50 | 37/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 84/169 | 75/169 | -9 | 24/50 | 24/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 23/169 | 24/169 | 1 | 69/100 | 67/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 50/78 | 54/78 | 4 | 50/100 | 49/100 | 1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 29/88 | 35/88 | 6 | 56/100 | 55/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 37/102 | 37/102 | 0 | 66/100 | 66/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SLOVAKIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Slovakia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Czechia (20%)
2. Germany (16%)
3. Austria (7%)
4. Poland (7%)
5. Hungary (6%)
6. Italy (4%)
7. United Kingdom (4%)
8. France (4%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Russian Federation (2%)

Map Colors: Slovakia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

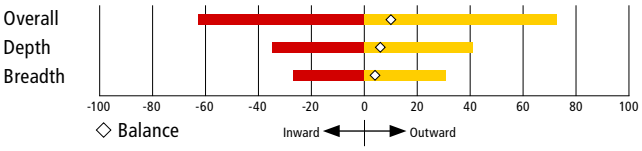
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 12/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 5/169 | 4/169 | 88% | 87% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 82/169 | 85/169 | 10% | 9% |
| **Capital** | 37/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 101/153 | 63/169 | 4% | 54% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 90/158 | 141/169 | 1% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 8/83 | 58/83 | 167% | 10% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 6/86 | 26/87 | 24% | 1% |
| **Information** | 24/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 12/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 50/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 21/159 | 32/159 | $36 | $28 |
| **People** | 27/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 82/168 | 90/169 | 7% | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 35/151 | · | 1.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 19/144 | 40/117 | 19% | 6% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 92/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 73/169 | 109/169 | 91% | 86% |
| **Capital** | 56/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 44/158 | 61/140 | 86% | 91% |
| FDI Flows | 42/74 | 58/105 | 80% | 80% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 55/77 | — | 86% | — |
| **Information** | 51/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 59/88 | | 93% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 24/162 | 56/162 | 98% | 72% |
| **People** | 50/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 97/168 | 33/150 | 93% | 93% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 40/105 | — | 87% |
| International Students | — | 50/88 | — | 82% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 44/169 | $17,664 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 161/169 | 2.4 |
| Population (-) | 106/169 | 5.45m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 48/132 | 4.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 44/132 | 4.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 27/156 | 20 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 110/165 | 54 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 34/132 | 4.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 58/156 | 0.8 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 31/169 | 179 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

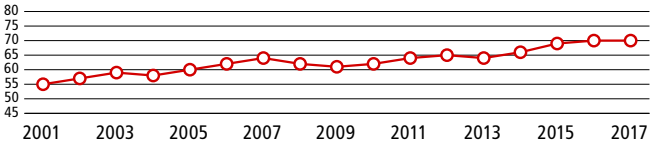
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SLOVENIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

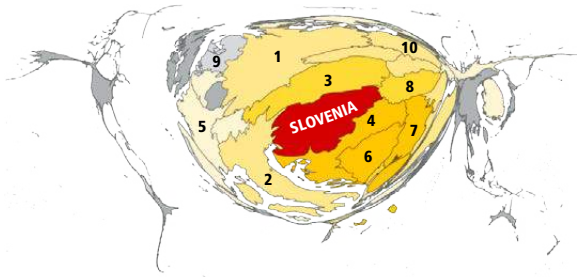
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 23/169 | 27/169 | 4 | 70/100 | 69/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 14/169 | 19/169 | 5 | 40/50 | 39/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 54/169 | 53/169 | -1 | 30/50 | 30/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 18/169 | 19/169 | 1 | 71/100 | 70/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 26/78 | 27/78 | 1 | 64/100 | 61/100 | 3 |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 42/102 | 45/102 | 3 | 64/100 | 63/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SLOVENIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Slovenia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (15%)
2. Italy (11%)
3. Austria (10%)
4. Croatia (8%)
5. France (5%)
6. Bosnia and Herzegovina (5%)
7. Serbia (3%)
8. Hungary (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Poland (2%)

Map Colors: Slovenia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

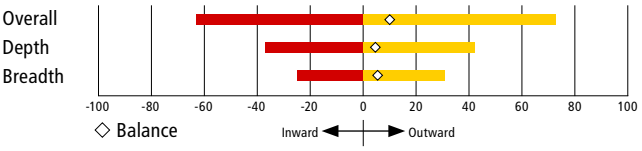
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 8/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 9/169 | 8/169 | 79% | 74% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 44/169 | 75/169 | 17% | 10% |
| **Capital** | 28/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 55/153 | 116/169 | 14% | 33% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 60/158 | 66/169 | 3% | 15% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 22/83 | 46/83 | 78% | 21% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 33/86 | 30/87 | 2% | 1% |
| **Information** | 44/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 28/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 70/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 9/159 | 24/159 | $74 | $33 |
| **People** | 29/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 74/168 | 44/169 | 7% | 12% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 10/87 | 26/151 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 94/144 | 63/117 | 3% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 86/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 77/169 | 95/169 | 89% | 78% |
| **Capital** | 24/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 74/158 | 58/140 | 91% | 97% |
| FDI Flows | 38/74 | 47/105 | 85% | 97% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 11/77 | — | 61% | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 16/162 | 74/162 | 94% | 92% |
| **People** | 56/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 69/168 | 105/150 | 79% | 71% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 25/105 | — | 82% |
| International Students | — | 56/88 | — | 89% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 36/169 | $23,654 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 162/169 | 2.3 |
| Population (-) | 132/169 | 2.08m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 54/132 | 4.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 43/132 | 4.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 31/156 | 22 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 76/165 | 61 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 32/132 | 5.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 62/156 | 0.7 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 28/169 | 180 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

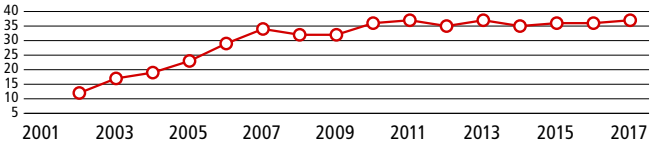
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SOLOMON ISLANDS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

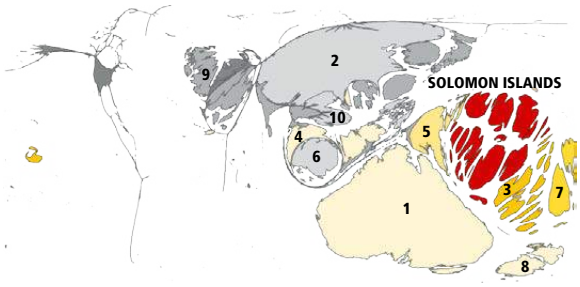
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 129/169 | 131/169 | 2 | 37/100 | 36/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 72/169 | 81/169 | 9 | 29/50 | 28/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 153/169 | 153/169 | 0 | 8/50 | 8/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 95/169 | 105/169 | 10 | 48/100 | 46/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SOLOMON ISLANDS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Solomon Islands's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Australia (36%)
2. China (23%)
3. Vanuatu (4%)
4. Malaysia (4%)
5. Papua New Guinea (4%)
6. Singapore (3%)
7. Fiji (3%)
8. New Zealand (3%)
9. United Kingdom (2%)
10. Viet Nam (2%)

Map Colors: Solomon Islands's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

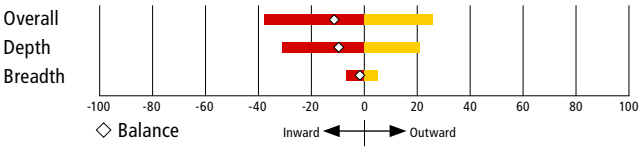
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 35/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 45/169 | 58/169 | 36% | 42% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 80/169 | 35/169 | 11% | 16% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 88/153 | 77/169 | 5% | 46% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 72/158 | 62/169 | 2% | 16% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 112/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 152/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 93/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 157/159 | 46/159 | $0 | $15 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 165/168 | 153/169 | 1% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 125/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 136/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 121/169 | 138/169 | 79% | 96% |
| **Capital** | 92/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 147/158 | 117/140 | 0% | 83% |
| FDI Flows | 69/74 | 105/105 | 6% | 92% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 162/162 | 156/162 | 100% | 94% |
| **People** | 126/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 159/168 | · | 91% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 90/105 | — | 71% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 129/169 | $2,081 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 19/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 15/169 | 8.2 |
| Population (-) | 147/169 | 611,343 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 34/165 | 72 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 4/162 | 14.1 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 69/169 | 130 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 117/169 | 76 |

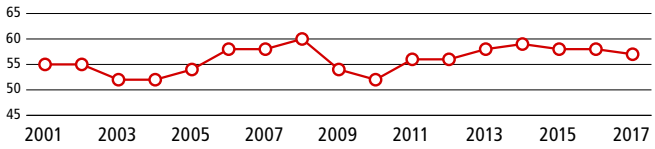
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SOUTH AFRICA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

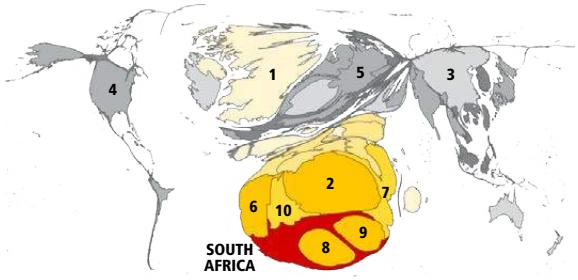
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 56/169 | 51/169 | -5 | 57/100 | 58/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 112/169 | 107/169 | -5 | 23/50 | 23/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 33/169 | 32/169 | -1 | 34/50 | 35/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 26/169 | 21/169 | -5 | 67/100 | 69/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 43/78 | 37/78 | -6 | 55/100 | 58/100 | -3 |
| **Information Pillar** | 66/88 | 70/88 | 4 | 39/100 | 38/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 78/102 | 82/102 | 4 | 39/100 | 38/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SOUTH AFRICA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of South Africa's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United Kingdom (16%)
2. Zimbabwe (11%)
3. China (7%)
4. United States (7%)
5. Germany (4%)
6. Namibia (4%)
7. Mozambique (4%)
8. Lesotho (4%)
9. Eswatini (Swaziland) (3%)
10. Botswana (3%)

Map Colors: South Africa's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

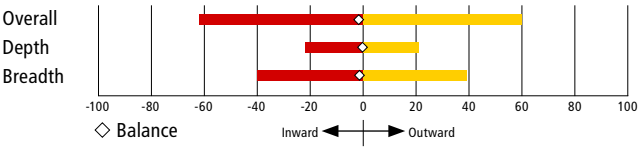
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 112/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 70/169 | 102/169 | 25% | 29% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 120/169 | 141/169 | 4% | 5% |
| **Capital** | 57/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 13/153 | 87/169 | 77% | 43% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 31/158 | 144/169 | 9% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 50/83 | 49/83 | 14% | 17% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 78/86 | 35/87 | 0% | 1% |
| **Information** | 100/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 103/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 106/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 71/159 | 66/159 | $1 | $8 |
| **People** | 86/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 148/168 | 64/169 | 2% | 7% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 97/151 | · | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 136/144 | 52/117 | 1% | 4% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 4/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 14/169 | 6/169 | 26% | 10% |
| **Capital** | 34/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 32/158 | 35/140 | 14% | 3% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 39/77 | — | 2% | — |
| **Information** | 64/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 63/88 | | 55% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 85/162 | 95/162 | 86% | 18% |
| **People** | 90/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 60/168 | · | 17% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 77/105 | — | 75% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 83/169 | $6,180 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 46/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 10/169 | 8.4 |
| Population (-) | 24/169 | 56.7m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 61/132 | 4.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 38/132 | 4.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 28/156 | 20 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 80/165 | 60 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 55/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 72/162 | 4.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 88/169 | 102 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 117/169 | 76 |

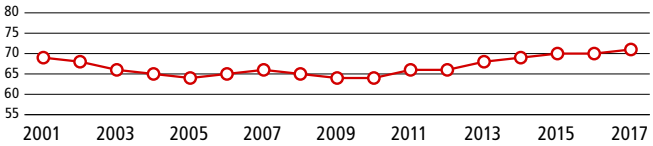
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SPAIN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

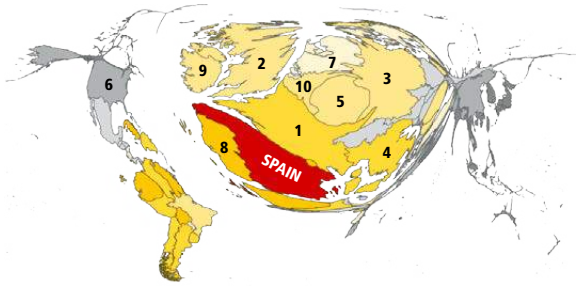
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 21/169 | 24/169 | 3 | 71/100 | 70/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 48/169 | 57/169 | 9 | 32/50 | 31/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 18/169 | 19/169 | 1 | 39/50 | 39/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 39/169 | 41/169 | 2 | 63/100 | 62/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 15/78 | 16/78 | 1 | 71/100 | 70/100 | 1 |
| **Information Pillar** | 9/88 | 14/88 | 5 | 67/100 | 66/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 35/102 | 36/102 | 1 | 68/100 | 67/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SPAIN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Spain's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. France (13%)
2. United Kingdom (11%)
3. Germany (10%)
4. Italy (6%)
5. Luxembourg (6%)
6. United States (5%)
7. Netherlands (5%)
8. Portugal (4%)
9. Ireland (3%)
10. Belgium (2%)

Map Colors: Spain's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

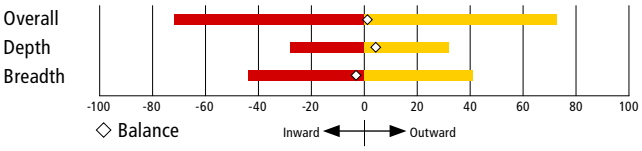
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 105/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 76/169 | 113/169 | 24% | 27% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 78/169 | 134/169 | 11% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 7/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 25/153 | 69/169 | 45% | 49% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 15/158 | 114/169 | 17% | 8% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 34/83 | 19/83 | 40% | 45% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 18/86 | 6/87 | 5% | 4% |
| **Information** | 30/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 37/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 40/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 28/159 | 53/159 | $19 | $13 |
| **People** | 67/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 134/168 | 39/169 | 3% | 13% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 43/87 | 24/151 | 0.3 | 1.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 114/144 | 69/117 | 2% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 19/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 30/169 | 29/169 | 69% | 63% |
| **Capital** | 29/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 12/158 | 15/140 | 45% | 85% |
| FDI Flows | 24/74 | 19/105 | 41% | 67% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 44/77 | — | 91% | — |
| **Information** | 11/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 14/88 | | 45% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 32/162 | 5/162 | 62% | 72% |
| **People** | 21/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 49/168 | 14/150 | 64% | 38% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 27/105 | — | 83% |
| International Students | — | 22/88 | — | 37% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 30/169 | $28,359 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 95/169 | 4% |
| Remoteness (-) | 132/169 | 3.6 |
| Population (-) | 29/169 | 46.4m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 41/132 | 4.7 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 13/132 | 5.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 30/156 | 21 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 88/165 | 59 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 17/163 | 70 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 15/132 | 5.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 6/169 | 187 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

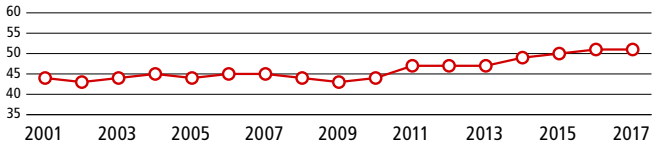
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SRI LANKA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

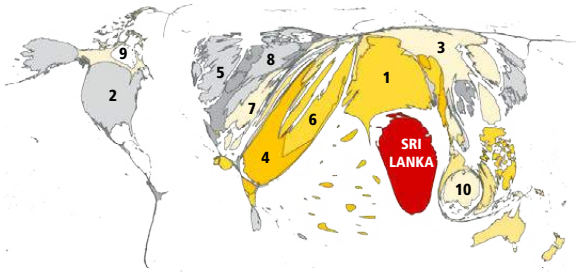
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 72/169 | 77/169 | 5 | 51/100 | 50/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 142/169 | 140/169 | -2 | 15/50 | 15/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 31/169 | 31/169 | 0 | 36/50 | 35/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 70/169 | 74/169 | 4 | 55/100 | 53/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 49/102 | 49/102 | 0 | 56/100 | 56/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SRI LANKA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Sri Lanka's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (14%)
2. United States (12%)
3. China (8%)
4. Saudi Arabia (7%)
5. United Kingdom (5%)
6. United Arab Emirates (5%)
7. Italy (3%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. Canada (3%)
10. Singapore (3%)

Map Colors: Sri Lanka's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

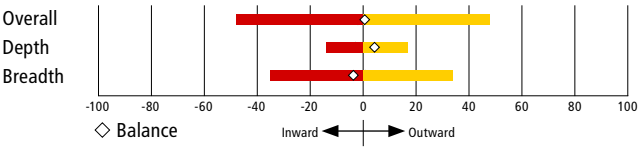
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 135/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 129/169 | 127/169 | 13% | 24% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 87/169 | 112/169 | 8% | 7% |
| **Capital** | 87/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 124/153 | 154/169 | 1% | 13% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 103/158 | 132/169 | 1% | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | 61/83 | · | 8% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | 39/87 | · | 1% |
| **Information** | 113/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 111/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 121/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 64/159 | 113/159 | $2 | $2 |
| **People** | 96/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 64/168 | 164/169 | 8% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 72/87 | 103/151 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 58/144 | 100/117 | 7% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 32/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 16/169 | 63/169 | 13% | 24% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 94/158 | 38/140 | 36% | 13% |
| FDI Flows | 62/74 | · | 0% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 92/162 | 81/162 | 5% | 23% |
| **People** | 22/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 30/168 | 23/150 | 9% | 36% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 11/105 | — | 26% |
| International Students | — | 39/88 | — | 43% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 107/169 | $4,085 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 63/169 | 6.2 |
| Population (-) | 56/169 | 20.9m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 63/132 | 4.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 68/132 | 3.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 120/156 | 41 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 80/165 | 60 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 102/132 | 3.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 74/162 | 4.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 160/169 | 42 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 26/169 | 178 |

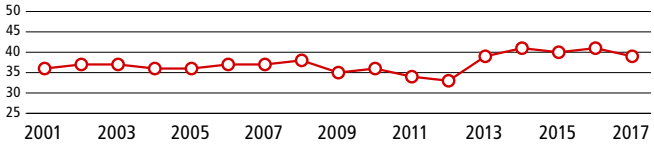
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

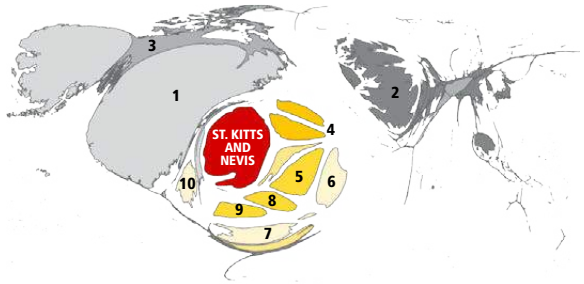
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 123/169 | 117/169 | -6 | 39/100 | 40/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 56/169 | 33/169 | -23 | 31/50 | 34/50 | -3 |
| **Breadth** | 155/169 | 161/169 | 6 | 7/50 | 7/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 162/169 | 160/169 | -2 | 25/100 | 27/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ST. KITTS AND NEVIS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of St. Kitts and Nevis's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (55%)
2. United Kingdom (9%)
3. Canada (8%)
4. Antigua and Barbuda (3%)
5. St. Lucia (3%)
6. Barbados (3%)
7. Trinidad and Tobago (3%)
8. St. Vincent & Gren. (1.6%)
9. Grenada (1.6%)
10. Jamaica (1.4%)

Map Colors: St. Kitts and Nevis's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.25% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

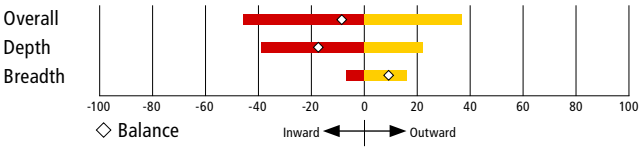
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 101/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 154/169 | 90/169 | 5% | 32% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 12/169 | 16/169 | 44% | 23% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 110/153 | 10/169 | 3% | 181% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 143/158 | 17/169 | -1% | 44% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 35/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 56/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 57/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 11/159 | 20/159 | $70 | $38 |
| **People** | 3/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 2/168 | 34/169 | 69% | 14% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 17/151 | · | 2.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 27/144 | 1/117 | 13% | 73% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 163/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 158/169 | 158/169 | 27% | 14% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 66/158 | 129/140 | 3% | 80% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 80/162 | 120/162 | 54% | 19% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 90/168 | · | 31% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 49/169 | $16,296 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 17/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 70/169 | 6.1 |
| Population (-) | 167/169 | 55,345 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Financial Freedom (+) | · | · |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 8/162 | 12.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 52/169 | 151 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 47/169 | 118 |

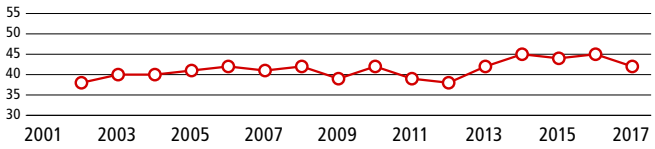
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ST. LUCIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

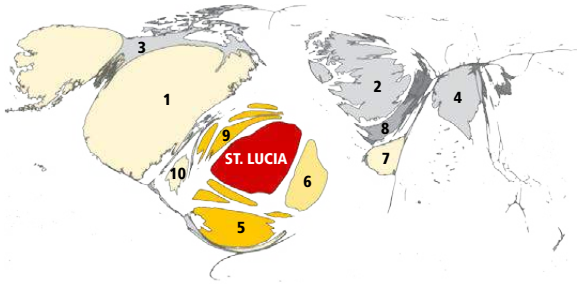
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 106/169 | 100/169 | -6 | 42/100 | 44/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 53/169 | 40/169 | -13 | 32/50 | 33/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 140/169 | 138/169 | -2 | 11/50 | 11/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 149/169 | 148/169 | -1 | 31/100 | 32/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 41/102 | 39/102 | -2 | 64/100 | 65/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ST. LUCIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of St. Lucia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (49%)
2. United Kingdom (13%)
3. Canada (7%)
4. India (6%)
5. Trinidad and Tobago (6%)
6. Barbados (5%)
7. Nigeria (2%)
8. France (1.7%)
9. Dominica (1.6%)
10. Jamaica (1.2%)

Map Colors: St. Lucia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

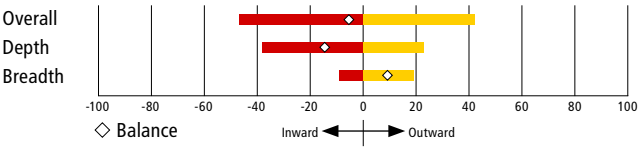
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 85/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 152/169 | 69/169 | 7% | 39% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 10/169 | 27/169 | 49% | 19% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 54/153 | 65/169 | 15% | 53% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 62/158 | 27/169 | 2% | 33% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 101/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 158/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 74/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 74/159 | 37/159 | $1 | $23 |
| **People** | 8/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 15/168 | 63/169 | 31% | 7% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 21/151 | · | 2.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 9/144 | 13/117 | 31% | 15% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 156/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 144/169 | 157/169 | 22% | 24% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 82/158 | 100/140 | 52% | 9% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 68/162 | 121/162 | 43% | 25% |
| **People** | 96/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 70/168 | · | 25% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 79/105 | — | 19% |
| International Students | — | 59/88 | — | 12% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 68/169 | $9,607 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 21/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 62/169 | 6.2 |
| Population (-) | 160/169 | 178,844 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 43/165 | 70 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 59/162 | 5.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 80/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 57/169 | 146 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 35/169 | 145 |

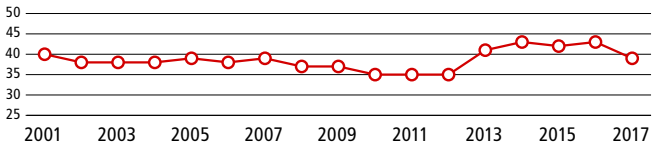
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

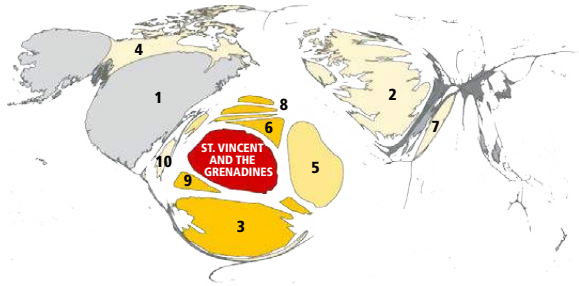
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 120/169 | 108/169 | -12 | 39/100 | 42/100 | -3 |
| **Depth** | 47/169 | 36/169 | -11 | 32/50 | 34/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 154/169 | 152/169 | -2 | 7/50 | 9/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 155/169 | 152/169 | -3 | 28/100 | 30/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of St. Vincent & the Grenadines' International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (37%)
2. United Kingdom (18%)
3. Trinidad & Tobago (12%)
4. Canada (9%)
5. Barbados (9%)
6. St. Lucia (1.7%)
7. Jordan (1.7%)
8. Antigua & Barbuda (1.4%)
9. Grenada (1.2%)
10. Jamaica (0.8%)

Map Colors: St. Vincent and the Grenadines's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

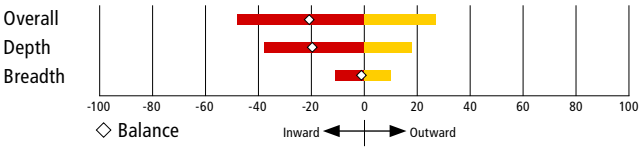
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 98/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 158/169 | 73/169 | 5% | 38% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 19/169 | 39/169 | 31% | 15% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 65/153 | 14/169 | 10% | 148% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 59/158 | 9/169 | 3% | 74% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 62/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 51/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 69/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 106/159 | 33/159 | $0 | $26 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 5/168 | 78/169 | 55% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 51/151 | · | 0.7 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 157/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 168/169 | 137/169 | 45% | 29% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 153/158 | · | · | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 51/162 | 124/162 | 28% | 32% |
| **People** | 109/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 91/168 | 134/150 | 26% | 65% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 74/105 | — | 25% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 78/169 | $7,271 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 15/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 61/169 | 6.2 |
| Population (-) | 162/169 | 109,897 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 26/165 | 75 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 32/162 | 9.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 59/169 | 145 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 20/169 | 189 |

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SUDAN

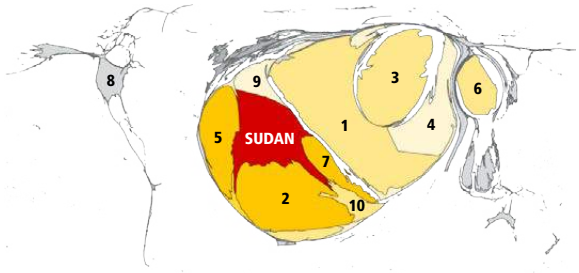
## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 169/169 | 169/169 | 0 | 12/100 | 12/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 167/169 | 167/169 | 0 | 7/50 | 7/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 164/169 | 166/169 | 2 | 5/50 | 5/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 169/169 | 169/169 | 0 | 7/100 | 8/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 88/88 | 96/88 | 8 | 20/100 | 19/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

## ROOTED MAP

### SUDAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Sudan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Saudi Arabia (25%)
2. South Sudan (14%)
3. Qatar (12%)
4. United Arab Emirates (8%)
5. Chad (7%)
6. Macau SAR (China) (4%)
7. Eritrea (3%)
8. United States (3%)
9. Egypt (3%)
10. Ethiopia (2%)

Map Colors: Sudan's share of other countries' international flows

20% 10% 2% 0.25% 0.01% 0.005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 169/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 157/169 | 166/169 | 5% | 11% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 146/169 | 168/169 | 3% | 2% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 80/169 | · | 46% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 115/169 | · | 7% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 160/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 159/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 158/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 63/159 | 153/159 | $3 | $0 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 104/168 | 117/169 | 5% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 137/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 115/144 | · | 2% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 159/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 160/169 | 154/169 | 4% | 3% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 96/158 | · | 55% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 85/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 68/88 | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 155/162 | 160/162 | 0% | 7% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 113/168 | 135/150 | 55% | 94% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 140/169 | $1,428 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 104/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 82/169 | 5.7 |
| Population (-) | 34/169 | 40.5m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 154/156 | 71 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 91/165 | 59 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 149/163 | 20 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | · | · |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 96/156 | 0.3 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 165/169 | 39 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 161/169 | 9 |

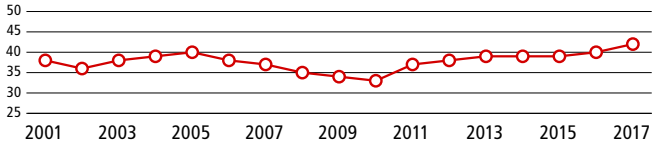
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SURINAME

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

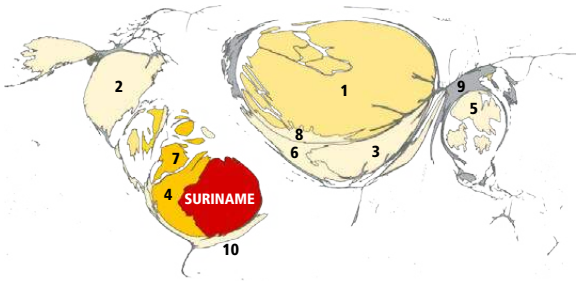
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 109/169 | 122/169 | 13 | 42/100 | 39/100 | 3 |
| **Depth** | 51/169 | 74/169 | 23 | 32/50 | 29/50 | 3 |
| **Breadth** | 143/169 | 146/169 | 3 | 10/50 | 10/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 104/169 | 113/169 | 9 | 46/100 | 42/100 | 4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SURINAME'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Suriname's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Netherlands (42%)
2. United States (14%)
3. Switzerland (7%)
4. Guyana (5%)
5. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4%)
6. France (4%)
7. Trinidad & Tobago (3%)
8. Belgium (2%)
9. China (2%)
10. Brazil (2%)

Map Colors: Suriname's share of other countries' international flows

0.5% 0.25% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005% 0.001%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 33/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 13/169 | 75/169 | 63% | 38% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 121/169 | 38/169 | 4% | 15% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 64/169 | · | 54% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 128/158 | 130/169 | 0% | 5% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 107/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 140/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 86/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 110/159 | 77/159 | $0 | $6 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 7/168 | 59/169 | 49% | 8% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 70/151 | · | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 145/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 149/169 | 130/169 | 12% | 26% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 114/158 | · | 0% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 116/162 | 42/162 | 25% | 2% |
| **People** | 129/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 149/168 | · | 15% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 97/105 | — | 47% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 87/169 | $5,746 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 92/169 | 5% |
| Remoteness (-) | 39/169 | 6.8 |
| Population (-) | 149/169 | 563,402 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 21/156 | 16 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 31/165 | 74 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 47/162 | 7.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 100/169 | 80 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 125/169 | 70 |

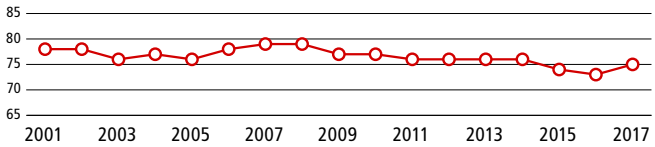
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SWEDEN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

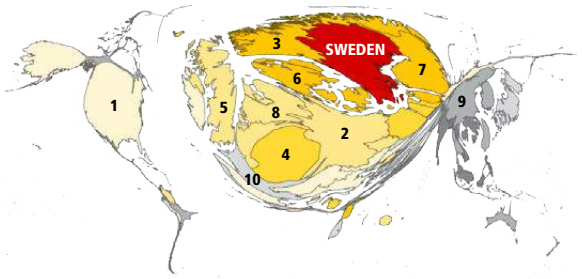
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 13/169 | 12/169 | -1 | 75/100 | 74/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 31/169 | 35/169 | 4 | 34/50 | 34/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 14/169 | 16/169 | 2 | 41/50 | 41/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 35/169 | 38/169 | 3 | 64/100 | 64/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 8/78 | 9/78 | 1 | 75/100 | 73/100 | 2 |
| **Information Pillar** | 7/88 | 10/88 | 3 | 69/100 | 69/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 11/102 | 13/102 | 2 | 80/100 | 79/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SWEDEN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Sweden's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (14%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. Norway (9%)
4. Luxembourg (7%)
5. United Kingdom (7%)
6. Denmark (6%)
7. Finland (6%)
8. Netherlands (5%)
9. China (3%)
10. France (3%)

Map Colors: Sweden's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 1% 0.75% 0.5% 0.25%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

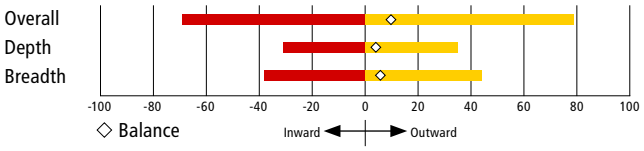
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 70/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 65/169 | 104/169 | 28% | 29% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 60/169 | 50/169 | 13% | 13% |
| **Capital** | 24/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 14/153 | 54/169 | 74% | 62% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 23/158 | 105/169 | 12% | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 27/83 | 21/83 | 62% | 41% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 53/86 | 56/87 | 1% | 0% |
| **Information** | 17/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 5/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 38/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 22/159 | 21/159 | $33 | $38 |
| **People** | 26/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 121/168 | 23/169 | 4% | 18% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 6/87 | 36/151 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 83/144 | 38/117 | 4% | 7% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 45/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 22/169 | 75/169 | 72% | 83% |
| **Capital** | 10/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 8/158 | 26/140 | 71% | 86% |
| FDI Flows | 9/74 | 32/105 | 67% | 89% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 9/77 | — | 52% | — |
| **Information** | 13/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 12/88 | | 73% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 55/162 | 11/162 | 61% | 76% |
| **People** | 11/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 11/168 | 9/150 | 74% | 40% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 23/105 | — | 74% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 12/169 | $53,218 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 124/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 156/169 | 2.7 |
| Population (-) | 80/169 | 9.91m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 6/132 | 5.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 12/132 | 5.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 2/156 | 8 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 112/165 | 54 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 5/132 | 5.6 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 6/169 | 187 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

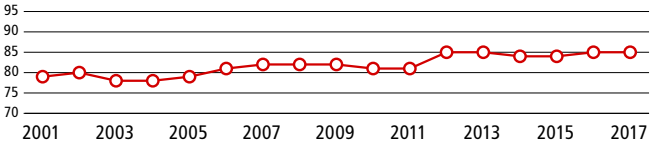
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# SWITZERLAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

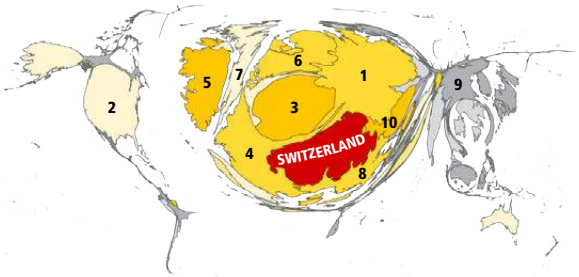
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 3/169 | 4/169 | 1 | 85/100 | 84/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 12/169 | 13/169 | 1 | 41/50 | 40/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 6/169 | 6/169 | 0 | 44/50 | 44/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 9/169 | 10/169 | 1 | 82/100 | 79/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 4/78 | 5/78 | 1 | 81/100 | 81/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | 8/88 | 6/88 | -2 | 68/100 | 69/100 | -1 |
| **People Pillar** | 1/102 | 1/102 | 0 | 88/100 | 87/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### SWITZERLAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Switzerland's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (15%)
2. United States (12%)
3. Luxembourg (10%)
4. France (10%)
5. Ireland (7%)
6. Netherlands (7%)
7. United Kingdom (5%)
8. Italy (4%)
9. China (3%)
10. Austria (2%)

Map Colors: Switzerland's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

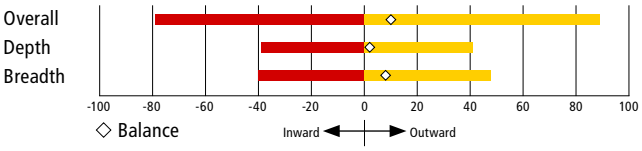
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 24/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 27/169 | 67/169 | 44% | 40% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 42/169 | 40/169 | 18% | 15% |
| **Capital** | 12/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 8/153 | 13/169 | 187% | 156% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 7/158 | 23/169 | 31% | 35% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 33/83 | 9/83 | 44% | 64% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 54/86 | 84/87 | 1% | -1% |
| **Information** | 4/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 21/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 10/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 16/159 | 1/159 | $51 | $176 |
| **People** | 15/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 66/168 | 13/169 | 8% | 30% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 7/87 | 29/151 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 80/144 | 9/117 | 4% | 18% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 11/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 1/169 | 37/169 | 47% | 60% |
| **Capital** | 7/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 5/158 | 21/140 | 52% | 70% |
| FDI Flows | 7/74 | · | 78% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 8/77 | — | 60% | — |
| **Information** | 19/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 20/88 | | 72% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 3/162 | 75/162 | 63% | 94% |
| **People** | 10/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 38/168 | 13/150 | 81% | 70% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 1/105 | — | 56% |
| International Students | — | 16/88 | — | 71% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 2/169 | $80,591 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 56/169 | 14% |
| Remoteness (-) | 166/169 | 2.2 |
| Population (-) | 90/169 | 8.48m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 5/132 | 5.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 11/132 | 5.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 5/156 | 11 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 30/165 | 74 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 1/163 | 90 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 11/132 | 5.4 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 149/162 | 1.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 19/169 | 185 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 67/169 | 94 |

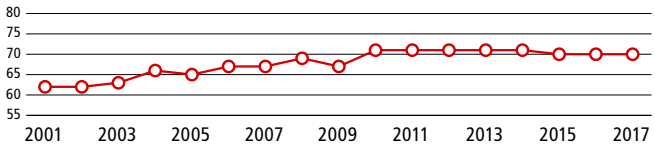
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# TAIWAN (CHINA)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

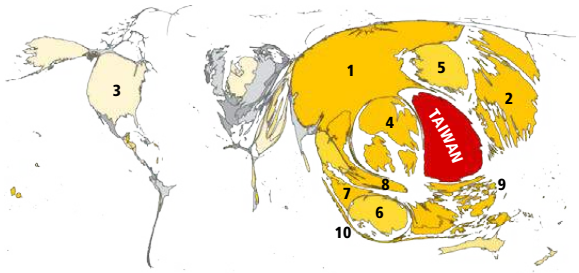
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 24/169 | 22/169 | -2 | 70/100 | 70/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 23/169 | 27/169 | 4 | 36/50 | 35/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 35/169 | 34/169 | -1 | 34/50 | 35/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 11/169 | 11/169 | 0 | 79/100 | 79/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 20/88 | 26/88 | 6 | 60/100 | 58/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### TAIWAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Taiwan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (26%)
2. Japan (12%)
3. United States (11%)
4. Hong Kong SAR (China) (8%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (5%)
6. Singapore (4%)
7. Malaysia (4%)
8. Viet Nam (3%)
9. Philippines (3%)
10. Indonesia (2%)

Map Colors: Taiwan's share of other countries' international flows

3% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

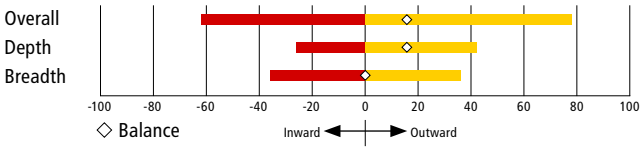
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 25/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 16/169 | 47/169 | 55% | 45% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 93/169 | 84/169 | 8% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 20/153 | 149/169 | 55% | 15% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 22/158 | 133/169 | 13% | 4% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 40/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 58/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 26/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 37/159 | 69/159 | $9 | $8 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | · | 94/169 | · | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 31/87 | 72/151 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 20/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 35/169 | 25/169 | 71% | 59% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | · | · | · | · |
| FDI Flows | 44/74 | 46/105 | 71% | 23% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 29/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 36/88 | | 74% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 38/162 | 14/162 | 79% | 42% |
| **People** | 81/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | · | 93/150 | · | 96% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 83/105 | — | 90% |
| International Students | — | 32/88 | — | 70% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 34/169 | $24,577 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 54/169 | 16% |
| Remoteness (-) | 109/169 | 4.5 |
| Population (-) | 54/169 | 23.6m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 27/132 | 5.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 17/132 | 5.6 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 39/156 | 23 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 105/165 | 55 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 35/132 | 4.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | · | · |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 55/169 | 148 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 121/169 | 71 |

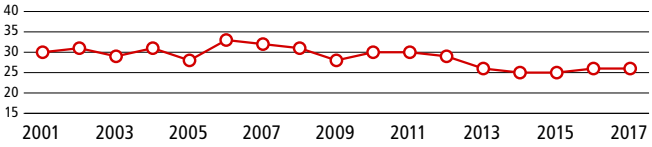
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# TAJIKISTAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 159/169 | 162/169 | 3 | 26/100 | 25/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 115/169 | 121/169 | 6 | 21/50 | 19/50 | 2 |
| **Breadth** | 163/169 | 165/169 | 2 | 5/50 | 5/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 165/169 | 164/169 | -1 | 24/100 | 25/100 | -1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 76/88 | 90/88 | 14 | 31/100 | 27/100 | 4 |
| **People Pillar** | 82/102 | 88/102 | 6 | 36/100 | 36/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### TAJIKISTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Tajikistan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (79%)
2. Turkmenistan (3%)
3. China (3%)
4. Kazakhstan (3%)
5. India (2%)
6. Afghanistan (1.3%)
7. Ukraine (1.2%)
8. Uzbekistan (1%)
9. Turkey (1%)
10. Germany (0.9%)

Map Colors: Tajikistan's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 111/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 118/169 | 77/169 | 16% | 37% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 135/169 | 113/169 | 3% | 7% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 108/169 | · | 35% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 75/169 | · | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 102/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 146/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 99/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | 87/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 83/168 | 93/169 | 6% | 3% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 87/87 | · | 0.0 | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 44/144 | 93/117 | 8% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 161/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 154/169 | 160/169 | 43% | 33% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 141/158 | 104/140 | 12% | 11% |
| FDI Flows | · | 86/105 | · | 5% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 88/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 88/88 | | 0% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | 102/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 139/168 | 98/150 | 6% | 12% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 57/88 | — | 92% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 153/169 | $824 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 112/169 | 4.4 |
| Population (-) | 87/169 | 8.92m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 51/132 | 4.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 119/132 | 2.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 136/156 | 50 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 117/165 | 52 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 113/132 | 3.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 62/162 | 5.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 148/156 | 0.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 132/169 | 58 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 114/169 | 82 |

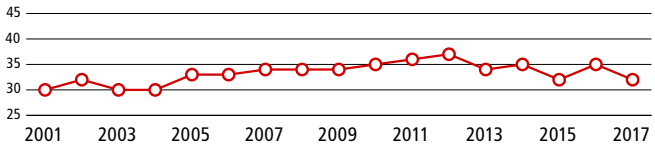
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# TANZANIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

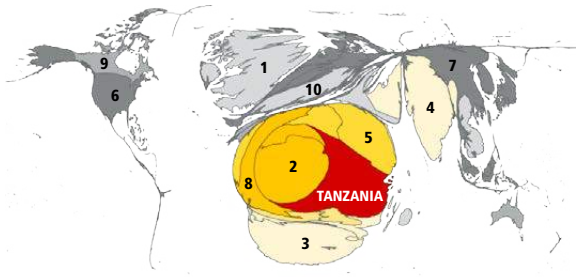
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 146/169 | 145/169 | -1 | 32/100 | 32/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 162/169 | 154/169 | -8 | 10/50 | 12/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 93/169 | 99/169 | 6 | 22/50 | 20/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 144/169 | 150/169 | 6 | 32/100 | 31/100 | 1 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### TANZANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Tanzania's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United Kingdom (12%)
2. Burundi (10%)
3. South Africa (9%)
4. India (9%)
5. Kenya (6%)
6. United States (6%)
7. China (5%)
8. DR of the Congo (5%)
9. Canada (4%)
10. Switzerland (3%)

Map Colors: Tanzania's share of other countries' international flows

3% 2% 1% 0.1% 0.05% 0.025%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

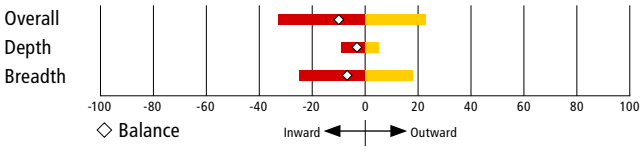
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 156/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 143/169 | 144/169 | 9% | 19% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 96/169 | 159/169 | 7% | 3% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 98/169 | · | 39% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 128/158 | 107/169 | 0% | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 150/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 128/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 155/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 124/159 | 146/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 166/168 | 139/169 | 1% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 136/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 89/144 | · | 4% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 95/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 126/169 | 65/169 | 37% | 10% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 95/158 | 79/140 | 65% | 33% |
| FDI Flows | · | 48/105 | · | 19% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 111/162 | 103/162 | 11% | 40% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 71/168 | 119/150 | 59% | 87% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 149/169 | $1,034 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 39/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 33/169 | 7.2 |
| Population (-) | 23/169 | 57.3m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 92/132 | 4.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 107/132 | 3.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 85/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 64/165 | 64 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 114/132 | 3.7 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 39/162 | 8.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 113/169 | 68 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 27/169 | 175 |

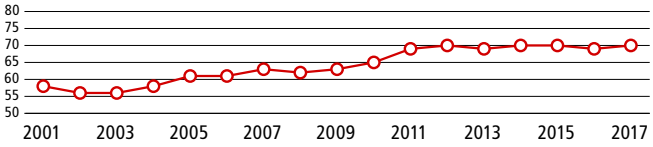
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# THAILAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

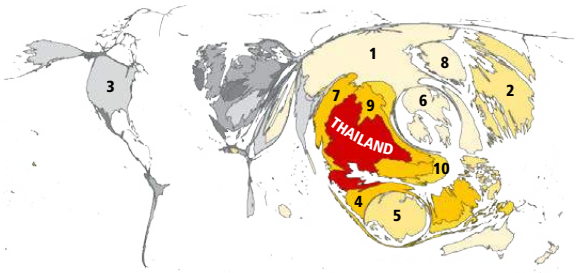
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 25/169 | 25/169 | 0 | 70/100 | 70/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 61/169 | 63/169 | 2 | 31/50 | 30/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 19/169 | 18/169 | -1 | 39/50 | 40/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 6/169 | 6/169 | 0 | 84/100 | 84/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 36/78 | 36/78 | 0 | 58/100 | 58/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | 35/88 | 41/88 | 6 | 55/100 | 53/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | 56/102 | 59/102 | 3 | 52/100 | 51/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### THAILAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Thailand's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (17%)
2. Japan (11%)
3. United States (8%)
4. Malaysia (6%)
5. Singapore (5%)
6. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4%)
7. Myanmar (4%)
8. Korea (Republic of) (3%)
9. Lao PDR (3%)
10. Viet Nam (3%)

Map Colors: Thailand's share of other countries' international flows

5% 3% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.25%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

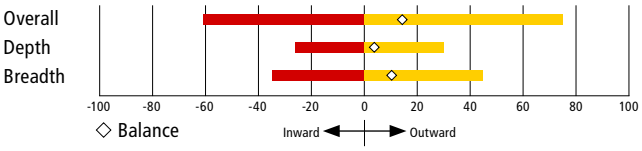
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 20/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 20/169 | 38/169 | 52% | 49% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 45/169 | 79/169 | 17% | 10% |
| **Capital** | 58/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 43/153 | 72/169 | 24% | 48% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 26/158 | 128/169 | 11% | 5% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 63/83 | 43/83 | 5% | 23% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 47/86 | 82/87 | 1% | -1% |
| **Information** | 85/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 71/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 91/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 78/159 | 95/159 | $1 | $4 |
| **People** | 94/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 152/168 | 71/169 | 1% | 5% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 61/87 | 69/151 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 125/144 | 85/117 | 1% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 15/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 18/169 | 31/169 | 61% | 64% |
| **Capital** | 21/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 31/158 | 46/140 | 52% | 65% |
| FDI Flows | 10/74 | 25/105 | 53% | 65% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 29/77 | — | 18% | — |
| **Information** | 18/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 21/88 | | 71% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 17/162 | 31/162 | 68% | 69% |
| **People** | 38/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 6/168 | 124/150 | 33% | 99% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 49/105 | — | 69% |
| International Students | — | 11/88 | — | 72% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 81/169 | $6,591 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 90/169 | 5.6 |
| Population (-) | 19/169 | 69m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 83/132 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 48/132 | 4.4 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 128/156 | 44 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 69/165 | 63 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 63/132 | 4.4 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 87/162 | 3.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 103/169 | 77 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 116/169 | 78 |

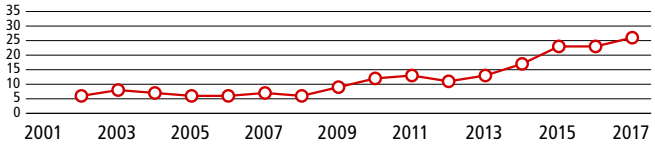
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# TIMOR-LESTE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

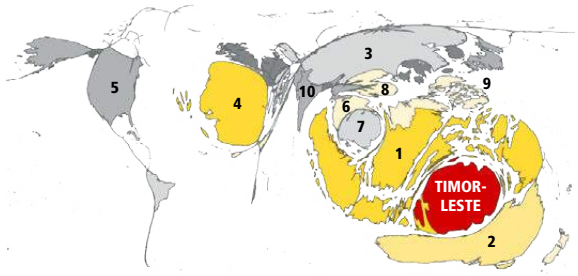
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 163/169 | 164/169 | 1 | 26/100 | 23/100 | 3 |
| **Depth** | 155/169 | 153/169 | -2 | 12/50 | 12/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 127/169 | 140/169 | 13 | 13/50 | 11/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 150/169 | 163/169 | 13 | 30/100 | 25/100 | 5 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### TIMOR-LESTE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Timor-Leste's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Indonesia (27%)
2. Australia (14%)
3. China (14%)
4. Portugal (11%)
5. United States (10%)
6. Malaysia (4%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. Viet Nam (2%)
9. Philippines (1.9%)
10. India (1.7%)

Map Colors: Timor-Leste's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

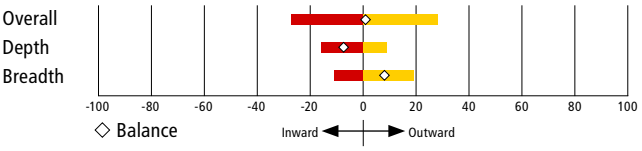
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 143/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 169/169 | 99/169 | 1% | 30% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 140/169 | 57/169 | 3% | 12% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 90/153 | 153/169 | 4% | 13% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 67/158 | 143/169 | 2% | 3% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 168/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | · | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 76/159 | 109/159 | $1 | $2 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 131/168 | 136/169 | 3% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 118/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 123/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 96/169 | 139/169 | 24% | 79% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 85/158 | 128/140 | 0% | 17% |
| FDI Flows | · | 104/105 | · | 80% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 96/162 | 139/162 | 2% | 10% |
| **People** | 119/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 158/168 | 59/150 | 90% | 79% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 93/105 | — | 68% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 128/169 | $2,104 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 98/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 29/169 | 7.5 |
| Population (-) | 139/169 | 1.3m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 87/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 68/165 | 63 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 149/163 | 20 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 106/162 | 2.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 90/169 | 98 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 1/169 | 198 |

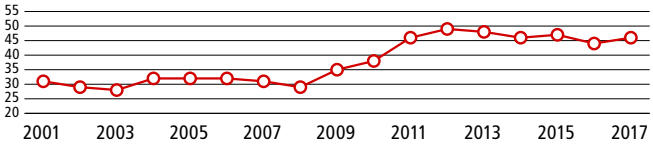
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# TOGO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

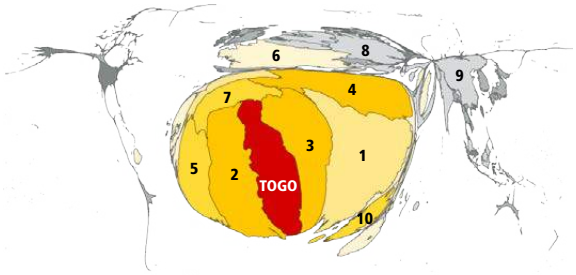
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 92/169 | 92/169 | 0 | 46/100 | 47/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 69/169 | 67/169 | -2 | 30/50 | 30/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 116/169 | 117/169 | 1 | 16/50 | 17/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 69/169 | 58/169 | -11 | 55/100 | 58/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### TOGO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Togo's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Nigeria (18%)
2. Ghana (13%)
3. Benin (12%)
4. Niger (10%)
5. Côte d'Ivoire (6%)
6. France (6%)
7. Burkina Faso (4%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. China (3%)
10. Gabon (1.9%)

Map Colors: Togo's share of other countries' international flows

2% 1% 0.5% 0.02% 0.005% 0.002%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

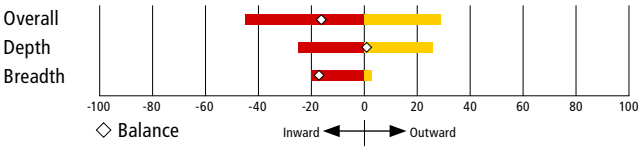
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 47/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 77/169 | 28/169 | 24% | 53% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 75/169 | 87/169 | 11% | 9% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 18/153 | 101/169 | 57% | 38% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 9/158 | 96/169 | 28% | 10% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 135/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 84/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 144/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 131/159 | 154/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 89/168 | 86/169 | 6% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 122/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 61/144 | · | 6% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 96/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 146/169 | 44/169 | 69% | 16% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 151/158 | 112/140 | 100% | 50% |
| FDI Flows | · | 100/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 151/162 | 96/162 | 98% | 6% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 145/168 | 131/150 | 88% | 92% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 162/169 | $611 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 65/169 | 8% |
| Remoteness (-) | 56/169 | 6.4 |
| Population (-) | 93/169 | 7.8m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 78/156 | 30 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 142/165 | 45 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 24/162 | 10.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 142/169 | 54 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 1/169 | 198 |

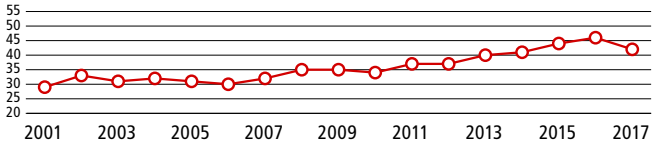
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# TONGA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

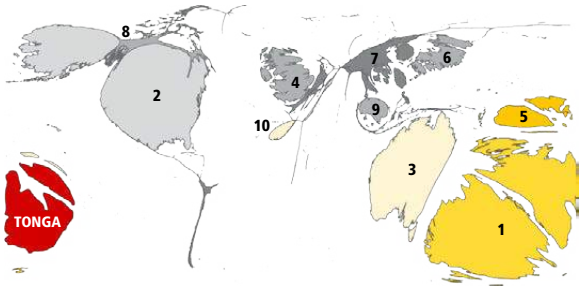
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 107/169 | 101/169 | -6 | 42/100 | 44/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 60/169 | 45/169 | -15 | 31/50 | 32/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 139/169 | 136/169 | -3 | 12/50 | 12/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 131/169 | 130/169 | -1 | 37/100 | 37/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### TONGA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Tonga's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. New Zealand (34%)
2. United States (30%)
3. Australia (15%)
4. United Kingdom (4%)
5. Fiji (4%)
6. Japan (3%)
7. China (2%)
8. Canada (2%)
9. Singapore (1.1%)
10. Guinea (0.6%)

Map Colors: Tonga's share of other countries' international flows

0.5% 0.25% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005% 0.001%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

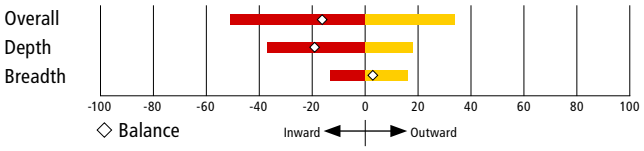
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 71/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 150/169 | 42/169 | 7% | 46% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 36/169 | 24/169 | 21% | 20% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 42/153 | 26/169 | 25% | 100% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 57/158 | 92/169 | 3% | 11% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 90/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 109/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 83/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 118/159 | 28/159 | $0 | $30 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 4/168 | 75/169 | 56% | 5% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 61/151 | · | 0.6 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 143/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 128/169 | 146/169 | 83% | 85% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 119/158 | · | 98% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 71/162 | 94/162 | 75% | 49% |
| **People** | 120/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 104/168 | · | 65% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 92/105 | — | 77% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 104/169 | $4,177 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 14/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 3/169 | 9.0 |
| Population (-) | 163/169 | 108,020 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 48/156 | 26 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 6/165 | 86 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 149/163 | 20 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 61/162 | 5.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 80/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 76/169 | 125 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 127/169 | 69 |

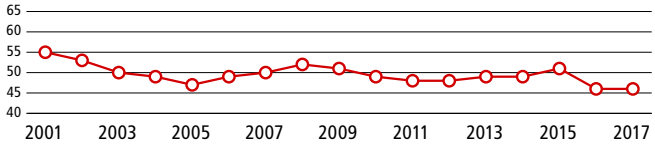
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

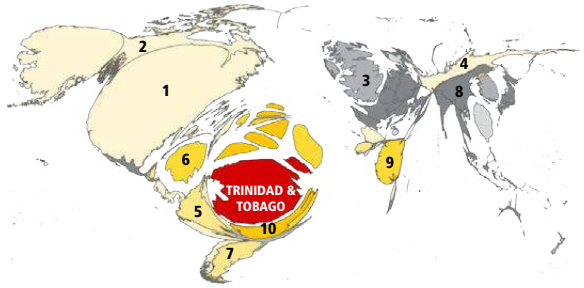
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 90/169 | 76/169 | -14 | 46/100 | 51/100 | -5 |
| **Depth** | 91/169 | 55/169 | -36 | 26/50 | 31/50 | -5 |
| **Breadth** | 100/169 | 100/169 | 0 | 20/50 | 20/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 100/169 | 75/169 | -25 | 46/100 | 53/100 | -7 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Trinidad and Tobago's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (45%)
2. Canada (7%)
3. United Kingdom (5%)
4. Russian Federation (3%)
5. Colombia (3%)
6. Jamaica (3%)
7. Argentina (2%)
8. China (2%)
9. Gabon (2%)
10. Guyana (2%)

Map Colors: Trinidad and Tobago's share of other countries' international flows

5% 1% 0.3% 0.1% 0.05% 0.02%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

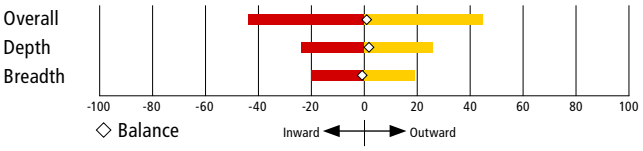
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 78/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 53/169 | 109/169 | 32% | 27% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 117/169 | 64/169 | 5% | 12% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 112/153 | 90/169 | 3% | 42% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 140/158 | 127/169 | 0% | 5% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 61/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 96/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 61/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 43/159 | 47/159 | $7 | $14 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 16/168 | 85/169 | 27% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 81/151 | · | 0.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 104/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 94/169 | 115/169 | 36% | 18% |
| **Capital** | 72/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 64/158 | 87/140 | 47% | 0% |
| FDI Flows | 60/74 | 79/105 | 0% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 153/162 | 57/162 | 99% | 3% |
| **People** | 78/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 80/168 | 91/150 | 4% | 59% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 60/105 | — | 27% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 50/169 | $15,769 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 34/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 51/169 | 6.4 |
| Population (-) | 136/169 | 1.37m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 118/132 | 3.7 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 80/132 | 3.8 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 36/156 | 23 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 27/165 | 75 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 105/132 | 3.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 38/162 | 8.6 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 56/169 | 147 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 56/169 | 104 |

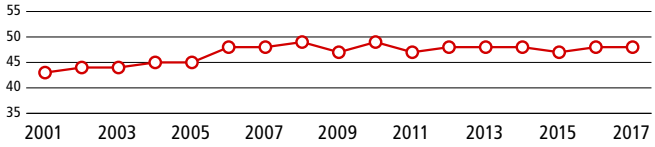
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# TUNISIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

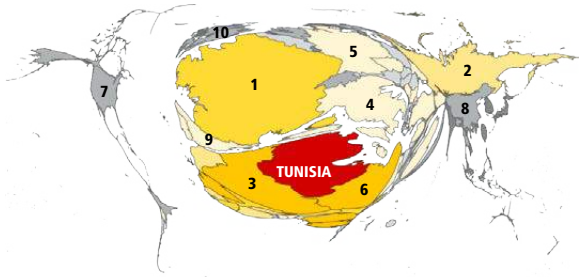
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 81/169 | 88/169 | 7 | 48/100 | 47/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 87/169 | 95/169 | 8 | 27/50 | 26/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 94/169 | 93/169 | -1 | 21/50 | 21/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 42/169 | 55/169 | 13 | 63/100 | 59/100 | 4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 74/88 | 78/88 | 4 | 34/100 | 33/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 72/102 | 63/102 | -9 | 43/100 | 48/100 | -5 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### TUNISIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Tunisia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. France (31%)
2. Russian Federation (10%)
3. Algeria (9%)
4. Italy (8%)
5. Germany (6%)
6. Libya (5%)
7. United States (3%)
8. China (2%)
9. Spain (1.9%)
10. United Kingdom (1.5%)

Map Colors: Tunisia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

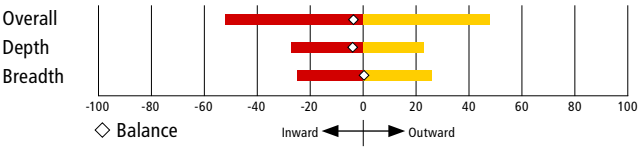
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 39/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 47/169 | 32/169 | 35% | 51% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 94/169 | 120/169 | 8% | 7% |
| **Capital** | 68/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 128/153 | 43/169 | 1% | 71% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 83/158 | 90/169 | 1% | 11% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 74/83 | 40/83 | 1% | 23% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | 54/87 | · | 0% |
| **Information** | 116/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 99/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 120/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 95/159 | 112/159 | $0 | $2 |
| **People** | 70/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 79/168 | 148/169 | 7% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 57/87 | 66/151 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 53/144 | 72/117 | 7% | 2% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 74/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 91/169 | 59/169 | 9% | 8% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 79/158 | 84/140 | 0% | 23% |
| FDI Flows | · | 81/105 | · | 34% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 75/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 78/88 | | 1% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 97/162 | 79/162 | 34% | 20% |
| **People** | 88/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 44/168 | 76/150 | 5% | 51% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 82/105 | — | 34% |
| International Students | — | 63/88 | — | 22% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 113/169 | $3,496 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 61/169 | 10% |
| Remoteness (-) | 135/169 | 3.6 |
| Population (-) | 71/169 | 11.5m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 95/132 | 4.0 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 84/132 | 3.7 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 89/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 114/165 | 53 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 91/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 31/162 | 9.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 99/156 | 0.2 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 116/169 | 66 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 65/169 | 96 |

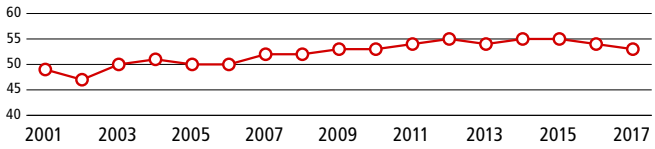
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# TURKEY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

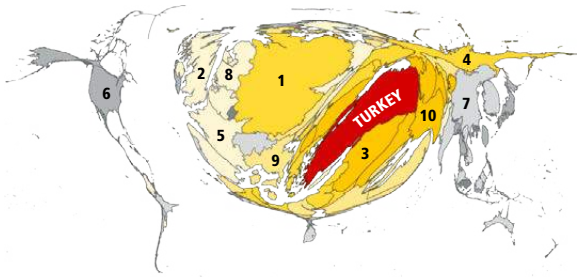
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 65/169 | 59/169 | -6 | 53/100 | 55/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 129/169 | 138/169 | 9 | 18/50 | 17/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 32/169 | 27/169 | -5 | 35/50 | 38/50 | -3 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 51/169 | 63/169 | 12 | 60/100 | 57/100 | 3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 63/78 | 56/78 | -7 | 42/100 | 48/100 | -6 |
| **Information Pillar** | 38/88 | 43/88 | 5 | 53/100 | 53/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 55/102 | 56/102 | 1 | 52/100 | 53/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### TURKEY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Turkey's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Germany (20%)
2. United Kingdom (5%)
3. Syrian Arab Republic (5%)
4. Russian Federation (4%)
5. France (4%)
6. United States (4%)
7. China (4%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Italy (3%)
10. Iran (3%)

Map Colors: Turkey's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 1% 0.6% 0.3% 0.1%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

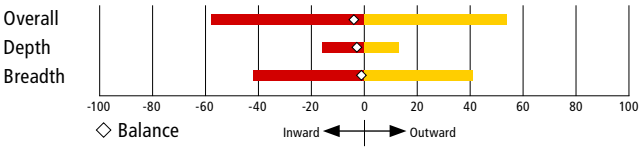
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 132/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 107/169 | 108/169 | 18% | 28% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 116/169 | 166/169 | 5% | 3% |
| **Capital** | 83/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 85/153 | 132/169 | 5% | 21% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 82/158 | 126/169 | 1% | 5% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 77/83 | 42/83 | 0% | 23% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 76/86 | 49/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 71/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 55/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 68/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 77/159 | 120/159 | $1 | $2 |
| **People** | 88/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 111/168 | 70/169 | 4% | 6% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 63/87 | 76/151 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 138/144 | 84/117 | 1% | 1% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 16/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 37/169 | 4/169 | 7% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 45/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 27/158 | 30/140 | 8% | 5% |
| FDI Flows | 14/74 | 16/105 | 11% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 56/77 | — | 0% | — |
| **Information** | 33/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 48/88 | | 3% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 12/162 | 3/162 | 20% | 2% |
| **People** | 40/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 50/168 | 83/150 | 2% | 2% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 28/105 | — | 10% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 64/169 | $10,512 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 133/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 128/169 | 3.9 |
| Population (-) | 18/169 | 80.7m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 73/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 46/132 | 4.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 143/156 | 54 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 136/165 | 48 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 59/132 | 4.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 100/162 | 2.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 80/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 87/169 | 111 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 49/169 | 114 |

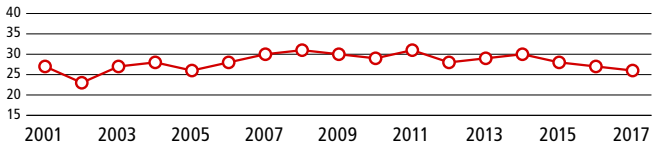
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# UGANDA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

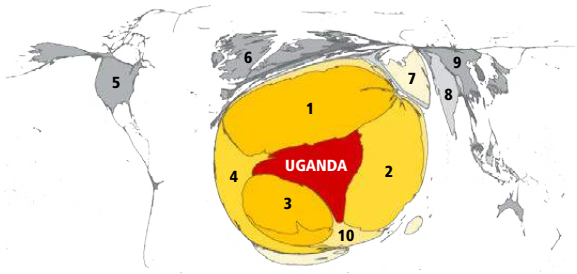
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 160/169 | 154/169 | -6 | 26/100 | 28/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 156/169 | 157/169 | 1 | 12/50 | 12/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 125/169 | 119/169 | -6 | 14/50 | 16/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 153/169 | 143/169 | -10 | 29/100 | 35/100 | -6 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | 101/102 | 105/102 | 4 | 19/100 | 17/100 | 2 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### UGANDA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Uganda's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. South Sudan (24%)
2. Kenya (17%)
3. Rwanda (9%)
4. DR of the Congo (8%)
5. United States (6%)
6. United Kingdom (4%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3%)
8. India (3%)
9. China (3%)
10. Tanzania (2%)

Map Colors: Uganda's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

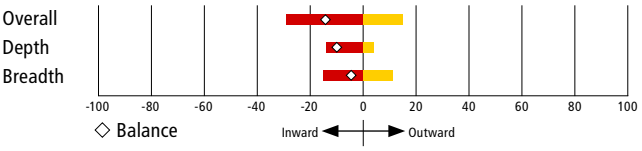
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 148/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 138/169 | 137/169 | 11% | 21% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 115/169 | 105/169 | 5% | 8% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 144/153 | 81/169 | 0% | 45% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 127/158 | 91/169 | 0% | 11% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 146/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 156/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 132/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 132/159 | 131/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 106/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 144/168 | 80/169 | 2% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 84/87 | 129/151 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 100/144 | · | 3% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 117/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 120/169 | 103/169 | 50% | 16% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 120/158 | 88/140 | 67% | 16% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 150/162 | 144/162 | 98% | 45% |
| **People** | 123/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 130/168 | 133/150 | 81% | 95% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 91/105 | — | 79% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 160/169 | $699 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 37/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 40/169 | 6.7 |
| Population (-) | 32/169 | 42.9m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 84/132 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 112/132 | 3.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 107/156 | 37 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 9/165 | 84 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 84/132 | 4.1 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 50/162 | 7.3 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 121/169 | 64 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 10/169 | 197 |

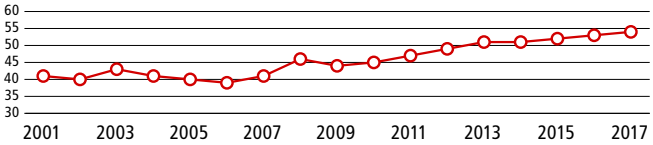
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# UKRAINE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

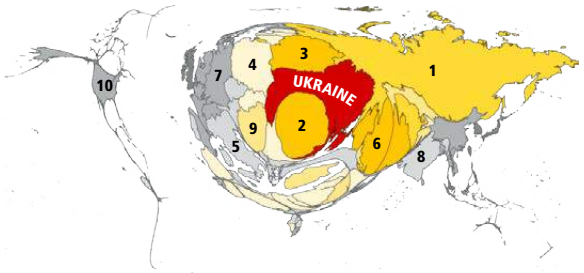
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 62/169 | 69/169 | 7 | 54/100 | 52/100 | 2 |
| **Depth** | 54/169 | 46/169 | -8 | 32/50 | 32/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 91/169 | 96/169 | 5 | 22/50 | 20/50 | 2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 15/169 | 22/169 | 7 | 74/100 | 68/100 | 6 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 74/78 | 72/78 | -2 | 30/100 | 34/100 | -4 |
| **Information Pillar** | 55/88 | 62/88 | 7 | 44/100 | 41/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | 53/102 | 55/102 | 2 | 54/100 | 53/100 | 1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### UKRAINE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Ukraine's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (32%)
2. Moldova (7%)
3. Belarus (5%)
4. Poland (4%)
5. Italy (4%)
6. Azerbaijan (3%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. India (3%)
9. Hungary (3%)
10. United States (2%)

Map Colors: Ukraine's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

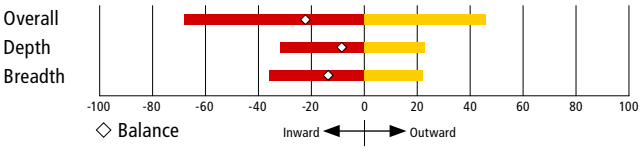
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 28/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 35/169 | 44/169 | 40% | 45% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 63/169 | 66/169 | 13% | 11% |
| **Capital** | 62/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 72/153 | 75/169 | 7% | 47% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 138/158 | 48/169 | 0% | 20% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 81/83 | 6/83 | 0% | 94% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 81/86 | 10/87 | -1% | 2% |
| **Information** | 80/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 61/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 71/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 72/159 | 142/159 | $1 | $1 |
| **People** | 53/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 45/168 | 48/169 | 13% | 11% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 35/87 | 82/151 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 79/144 | 64/117 | 5% | 3% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 44/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 52/169 | 35/169 | 55% | 68% |
| **Capital** | 86/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 137/158 | 44/140 | 97% | 85% |
| FDI Flows | 67/74 | · | 100% | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 69/77 | — | 2% | — |
| **Information** | 60/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 74/88 | | 86% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 54/162 | 24/162 | 80% | 83% |
| **People** | 83/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 81/168 | 90/150 | 81% | 76% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 100/105 | — | 90% |
| International Students | — | 25/88 | — | 6% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 122/169 | $2,583 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 137/169 | 3.3 |
| Population (-) | 31/169 | 44.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 124/132 | 3.5 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 69/132 | 3.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 93/156 | 31 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 116/165 | 53 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 95/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 107/162 | 2.5 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 148/156 | 0.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 73/169 | 128 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 70/169 | 93 |

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

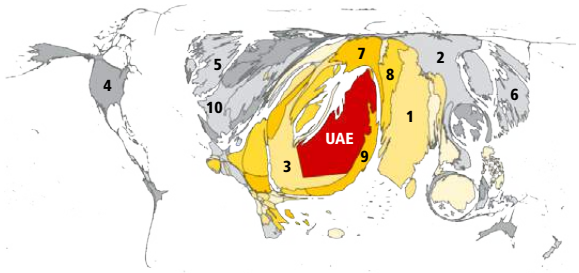
## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 5/169 | 7/169 | 2 | 83/100 | 83/100 | 0 |
| **Depth** | 6/169 | 6/169 | 0 | 45/50 | 44/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 23/169 | 23/169 | 0 | 38/50 | 38/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 5/169 | 4/169 | -1 | 85/100 | 87/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

## ROOTED MAP

### UNITED ARAB EMIRATES'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of United Arab Emirates's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. India (13%)
2. China (7%)
3. Saudi Arabia (6%)
4. United States (5%)
5. United Kingdom (5%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. Iran (3%)
8. Pakistan (3%)
9. Oman (3%)
10. France (3%)

Map Colors: United Arab Emirates's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

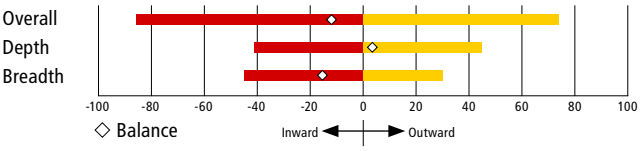
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 5/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 4/169 | 10/169 | 95% | 71% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 40/169 | 18/169 | 18% | 22% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 32/153 | 109/169 | 33% | 34% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 16/158 | 93/169 | 17% | 11% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 10/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 36/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 5/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 4/159 | 38/159 | $128 | $20 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 149/168 | 1/169 | 2% | 88% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 52/144 | 2/117 | 7% | 49% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 42/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 80/169 | 9/169 | 14% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 17/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 43/158 | 22/140 | 16% | 2% |
| FDI Flows | 37/74 | 8/105 | 4% | 16% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 77/162 | 13/162 | 59% | 7% |
| **People** | 29/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 75/168 | 35/150 | 51% | 17% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 20/88 | — | 40% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 25/169 | $37,226 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 111/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 97/169 | 5.1 |
| Population (-) | 85/169 | 9.4m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 9/132 | 5.6 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 6/132 | 6.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 117/156 | 41 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 13/165 | 81 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 39/163 | 60 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 23/132 | 5.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 96/162 | 2.8 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 45/169 | 161 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 127/169 | 69 |

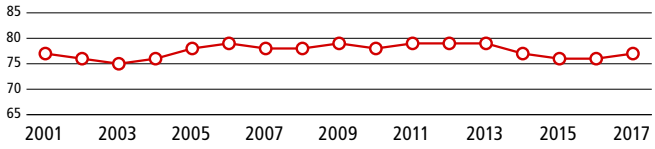
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# UNITED KINGDOM

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

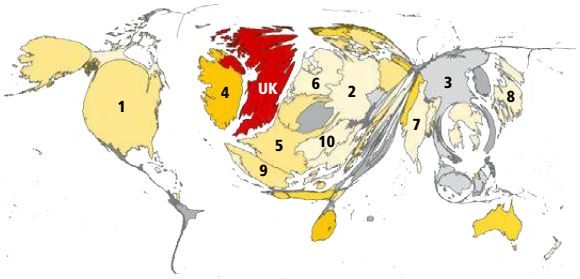
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 9/169 | 11/169 | 2 | 77/100 | 76/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 80/169 | 86/169 | 6 | 28/50 | 27/50 | 1 |
| **Breadth** | 1/169 | 1/169 | 0 | 49/50 | 49/50 | 0 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 29/169 | 37/169 | 8 | 67/100 | 65/100 | 2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 11/78 | 12/78 | 1 | 72/100 | 72/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | 1/88 | 1/88 | 0 | 75/100 | 75/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 5/102 | 4/102 | -1 | 84/100 | 84/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### UNITED KINGDOM'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of United Kingdom's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (21%)
2. Germany (7%)
3. China (6%)
4. Ireland (6%)
5. France (6%)
6. Netherlands (5%)
7. India (3%)
8. Japan (3%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Switzerland (3%)

Map Colors: United Kingdom's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

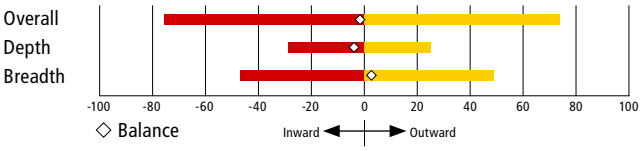
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 119/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 115/169 | 122/169 | 17% | 25% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 61/169 | 101/169 | 13% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 43/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 16/153 | 57/169 | 58% | 60% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 136/158 | 52/169 | 0% | 18% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 24/83 | 11/83 | 69% | 58% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 80/86 | 67/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 13/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 19/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 28/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 14/159 | 22/159 | $56 | $36 |
| **People** | 38/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 71/168 | 37/169 | 7% | 13% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 17/87 | 63/151 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 121/144 | 8/117 | 1% | 18% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 1/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 3/169 | 10/169 | 55% | 59% |
| **Capital** | 4/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 4/158 | 2/140 | 49% | 52% |
| FDI Flows | 3/74 | 29/105 | 39% | 41% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 5/77 | — | 35% | — |
| **Information** | 1/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 1/88 | | 35% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 1/162 | 2/162 | 49% | 40% |
| **People** | 2/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 17/168 | 3/150 | 28% | 40% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 1/88 | — | 30% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 23/169 | $39,735 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 51/169 | 36% |
| Remoteness (-) | 148/169 | 2.8 |
| Population (-) | 20/169 | 66.2m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 16/132 | 5.3 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 5/132 | 6.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 37/156 | 23 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 29/165 | 74 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 8/132 | 5.5 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 111/162 | 2.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 105/169 | 89 |

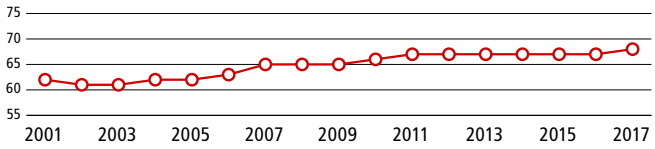
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# UNITED STATES

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

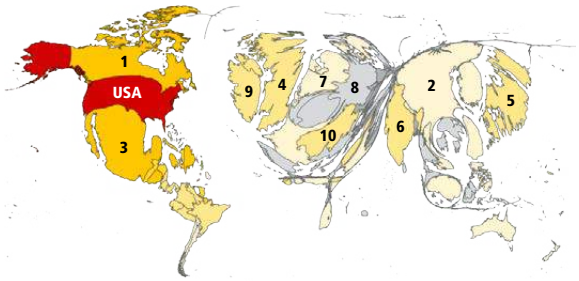
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 30/169 | 29/169 | -1 | 68/100 | 67/100 | 1 |
| **Depth** | 120/169 | 118/169 | -2 | 20/50 | 20/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 2/169 | 2/169 | 0 | 48/50 | 47/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 85/169 | 85/169 | 0 | 51/100 | 51/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 9/78 | 8/78 | -1 | 74/100 | 74/100 | 0 |
| **Information Pillar** | 3/88 | 3/88 | 0 | 72/100 | 71/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | 39/102 | 42/102 | 3 | 65/100 | 65/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### UNITED STATES'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of United States's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Canada (12%)
2. China (10%)
3. Mexico (9%)
4. United Kingdom (8%)
5. Japan (6%)
6. India (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Germany (4%)
9. Ireland (3%)
10. Switzerland (3%)

Map Colors: United States's share of other countries' international flows

60% 40% 20% 12% 6% 2%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

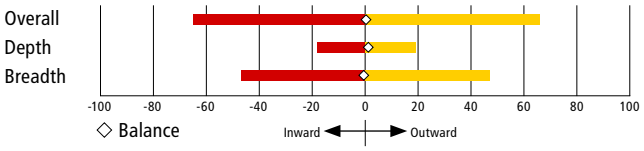
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 166/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 145/169 | 163/169 | 8% | 12% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 124/169 | 167/169 | 4% | 3% |
| **Capital** | 45/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 29/153 | 97/169 | 40% | 40% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 32/158 | 94/169 | 8% | 11% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 40/83 | 36/83 | 28% | 25% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 59/86 | 76/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 25/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 38/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 22/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 33/159 | 48/159 | $14 | $14 |
| **People** | 77/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 155/168 | 29/169 | 1% | 15% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 47/87 | 90/151 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 143/144 | 43/117 | 0% | 5% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 7/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 19/169 | 15/169 | 34% | 26% |
| **Capital** | 2/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 3/158 | 3/140 | 14% | 12% |
| FDI Flows | 4/74 | 3/105 | 16% | 17% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 3/77 | — | 9% | — |
| **Information** | 2/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 3/88 | | 39% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 10/162 | 25/162 | 53% | 18% |
| **People** | 15/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 27/168 | 2/150 | 40% | 27% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 42/105 | — | 50% |
| International Students | — | 2/88 | — | 5% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 8/169 | $59,501 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 55/169 | 15% |
| Remoteness (-) | 34/169 | 7.1 |
| Population (-) | 3/169 | 324m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 22/132 | 5.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 8/132 | 5.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 42/156 | 24 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 2/165 | 91 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 4/163 | 80 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 22/132 | 5.2 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 143/162 | 1.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 11/169 | 186 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 143/169 | 42 |

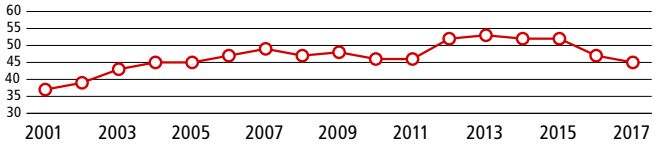
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# URUGUAY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

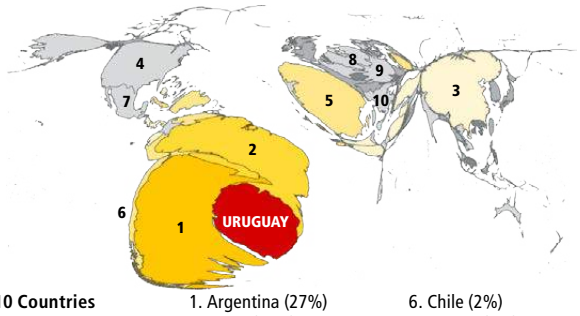
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 93/169 | 68/169 | -25 | 45/100 | 52/100 | -7 |
| **Depth** | 132/169 | 108/169 | -24 | 18/50 | 23/50 | -5 |
| **Breadth** | 68/169 | 59/169 | -9 | 27/50 | 29/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 117/169 | 97/169 | -20 | 42/100 | 49/100 | -7 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 56/78 | 39/78 | -17 | 47/100 | 58/100 | -11 |
| **Information Pillar** | 65/88 | 68/88 | 3 | 40/100 | 39/100 | 1 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### URUGUAY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Uruguay's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Argentina (27%)
2. Brazil (16%)
3. China (10%)
4. United States (10%)
5. Spain (9%)
6. Chile (2%)
7. Mexico (2%)
8. Netherlands (1.8%)
9. Germany (1.6%)
10. Italy (1.4%)

Map Colors: Uruguay's share of other countries' international flows

1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

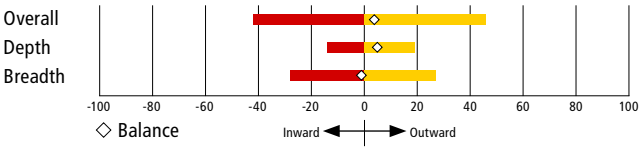
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 150/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 127/169 | 160/169 | 14% | 14% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 90/169 | 130/169 | 8% | 6% |
| **Capital** | 73/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 66/153 | 66/169 | 10% | 52% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 94/158 | 160/169 | 1% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | 11/83 | 54/83 | 128% | 12% |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 86/86 | 71/87 | -28% | 0% |
| **Information** | 98/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 73/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 113/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 83/159 | 73/159 | $1 | $7 |
| **People** | 63/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 60/168 | 104/169 | 10% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 37/87 | 43/151 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 99/144 | · | 3% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 65/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 67/169 | 70/169 | 29% | 36% |
| **Capital** | 42/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 61/158 | · | 42% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 36/77 | — | 20% | — |
| **Information** | 67/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 56/88 | | 70% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 137/162 | 80/162 | 78% | 43% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 62/168 | 86/150 | 51% | 55% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 47/169 | $16,722 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 82/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 7/169 | 8.8 |
| Population (-) | 120/169 | 3.46m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 37/132 | 4.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 59/132 | 4.2 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 20/156 | 16 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 61/165 | 64 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 129/163 | 30 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 66/132 | 4.4 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 62/162 | 5.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 50/169 | 154 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 112/169 | 83 |

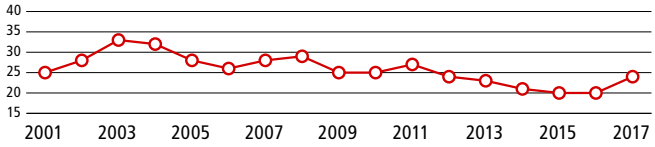
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# UZBEKISTAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

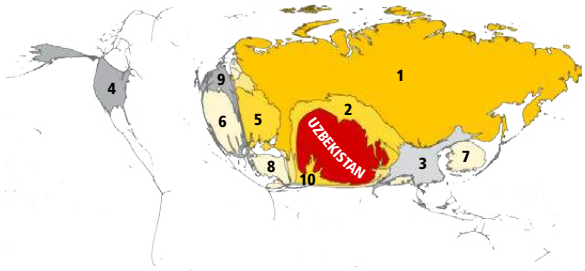
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 164/169 | 166/169 | 2 | 24/100 | 20/100 | 4 |
| **Depth** | 145/169 | 160/169 | 15 | 15/50 | 10/50 | 5 |
| **Breadth** | 147/169 | 143/169 | -4 | 9/50 | 10/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 159/169 | 165/169 | 6 | 28/100 | 23/100 | 5 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 87/88 | 95/88 | 8 | 22/100 | 20/100 | 2 |
| **People Pillar** | 89/102 | 91/102 | 2 | 33/100 | 33/100 | 0 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### UZBEKISTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Uzbekistan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Russian Federation (64%)
2. Kazakhstan (6%)
3. China (5%)
4. United States (4%)
5. Ukraine (4%)
6. Switzerland (4%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (2%)
8. Turkey (1.7%)
9. Germany (1.3%)
10. Turkmenistan (1.3%)

Map Colors: Uzbekistan's share of other countries' international flows

5% 2% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 126/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 85/169 | 118/169 | 22% | 25% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 98/169 | 169/169 | 7% | 2% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | · | 138/169 | · | 19% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | · | 155/169 | · | 1% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 153/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 167/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 130/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | 78/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 84/168 | 87/169 | 6% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 112/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 34/144 | 112/117 | 12% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 140/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 148/169 | 122/169 | 30% | 20% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 124/158 | · | 10% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 83/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 73/88 | | 2% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | 118/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 128/168 | 99/150 | 21% | 5% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 75/88 | — | 62% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 138/169 | $1,491 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 114/169 | 4.4 |
| Population (-) | 43/169 | 31.9m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | 149/156 | 61 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 119/165 | 52 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 158/163 | 10 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 35/162 | 8.7 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 148/156 | 0.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 131/169 | 59 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 153/169 | 18 |

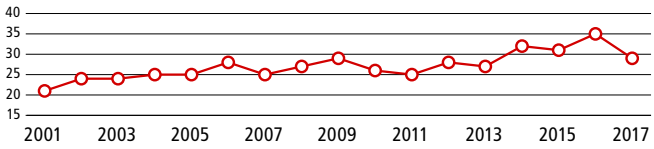
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# VANUATU

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

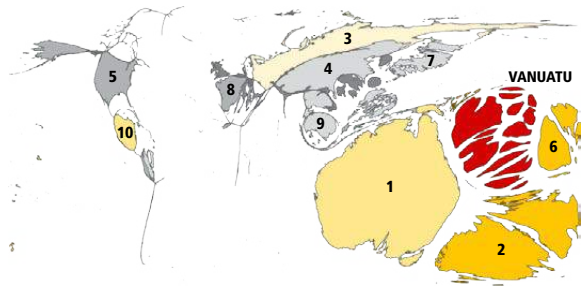
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 154/169 | 150/169 | -4 | 29/100 | 31/100 | -2 |
| **Depth** | 108/169 | 111/169 | 3 | 23/50 | 23/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 162/169 | 156/169 | -6 | 5/50 | 8/50 | -3 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 138/169 | 131/169 | -7 | 33/100 | 37/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### VANUATU'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Vanuatu's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Australia (37%)
2. New Zealand (20%)
3. Russian Federation (11%)
4. China (7%)
5. United States (5%)
6. Fiji (5%)
7. Japan (3%)
8. France (1.6%)
9. Singapore (1.4%)
10. Honduras (1.4%)

Map Colors: Vanuatu's share of other countries' international flows

0.1% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005% 0.001% 0.0005%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 76/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 153/169 | 46/169 | 6% | 45% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 14/169 | 43/169 | 40% | 15% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 106/153 | 47/169 | 3% | 66% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 110/158 | 104/169 | 0% | 9% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 125/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 131/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 139/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 129/168 | 130/169 | 3% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 67/87 | 78/151 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 151/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 132/169 | 161/169 | 56% | 57% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 115/158 | · | 94% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | 102/105 | · | 100% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | · | · | · | · |
| **People** | 135/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 156/168 | · | 86% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 105/105 | — | 81% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS

Not Available

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 117/169 | $3,094 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 5/169 | 45% |
| Remoteness (-) | 9/169 | 8.7 |
| Population (-) | 158/169 | 276,244 |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | · | · |
| Infrastructure (+) | · | · |
| Press Freedom (+) | · | · |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 84/165 | 60 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | · | · |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 44/162 | 7.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | · | · |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 71/169 | 129 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 45/169 | 119 |

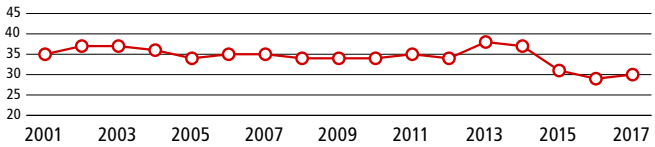
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

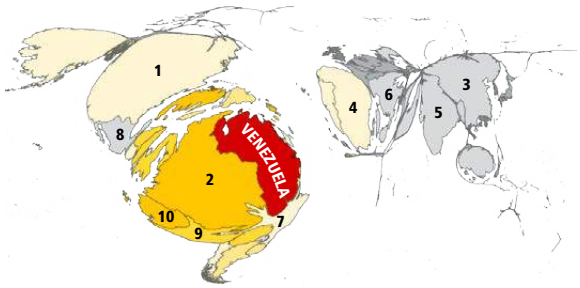
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 152/169 | 148/169 | -4 | 30/100 | 31/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 159/169 | 158/169 | -1 | 11/50 | 11/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 107/169 | 98/169 | -9 | 18/50 | 20/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 161/169 | 151/169 | -10 | 27/100 | 31/100 | -4 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Venezuela's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. United States (29%)
2. Colombia (20%)
3. China (7%)
4. Spain (6%)
5. India (5%)
6. Italy (3%)
7. Brazil (3%)
8. Mexico (2%)
9. Peru (2%)
10. Ecuador (2%)

Map Colors: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)'s share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

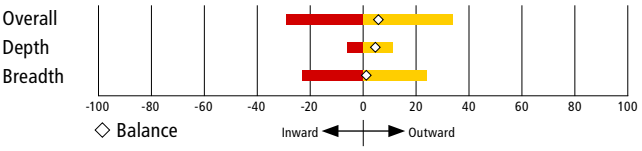
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 163/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 121/169 | 169/169 | 15% | 5% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 169/169 | 152/169 | 1% | 4% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 59/153 | 159/169 | 12% | 11% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 46/158 | 159/169 | 4% | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 127/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 101/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 126/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 136/159 | 99/159 | $0 | $4 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 143/168 | 76/169 | 2% | 4% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 77/87 | 138/151 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 106/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 98/169 | 110/169 | 10% | 18% |
| **Capital** | 78/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 50/158 | 36/140 | 23% | 15% |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | 71/77 | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 148/162 | 126/162 | 99% | 63% |
| **People** | 60/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 41/168 | 80/150 | 17% | 81% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | 54/105 | — | 55% |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 80/169 | $6,684 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 87/169 | 6% |
| Remoteness (-) | 47/169 | 6.5 |
| Population (-) | 42/169 | 32m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 131/132 | 2.9 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 111/132 | 3.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 131/156 | 46 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 165/165 | 24 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 158/163 | 10 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 132/132 | 2.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 27/162 | 10.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 148/156 | 0.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 63/169 | 138 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 125/169 | 70 |

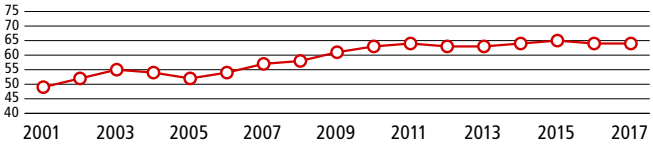
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# VIET NAM

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

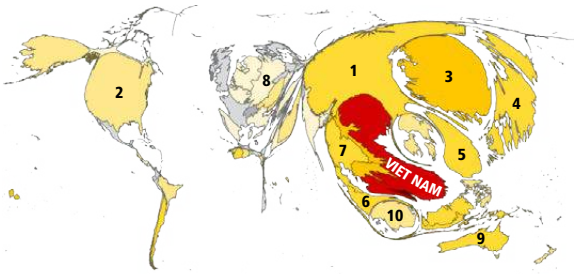
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 39/169 | 36/169 | -3 | 64/100 | 65/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 45/169 | 51/169 | 6 | 32/50 | 32/50 | 0 |
| **Breadth** | 47/169 | 38/169 | -9 | 32/50 | 34/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 10/169 | 8/169 | -2 | 81/100 | 83/100 | -2 |
| **Capital Pillar** | 59/78 | 51/78 | -8 | 46/100 | 50/100 | -4 |
| **Information Pillar** | 46/88 | 56/88 | 10 | 50/100 | 46/100 | 4 |
| **People Pillar** | 90/102 | 81/102 | -9 | 32/100 | 38/100 | -6 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### VIET NAM'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Viet Nam's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. China (18%)
2. United States (14%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (14%)
4. Japan (9%)
5. Taiwan (China) (4%)
6. Malaysia (3%)
7. Thailand (3%)
8. Germany (2%)
9. Australia (2%)
10. Singapore (2%)

Map Colors: Viet Nam's share of other countries' international flows

5% 1% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

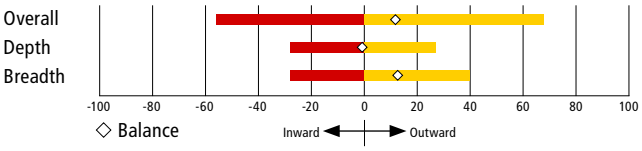
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 15/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 3/169 | 3/169 | 97% | 96% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 104/169 | 107/169 | 6% | 8% |
| **Capital** | 53/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 86/153 | 58/169 | 5% | 59% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 68/158 | 33/169 | 2% | 26% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | 77/86 | 46/87 | 0% | 0% |
| **Information** | 93/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 82/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 87/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 92/159 | 128/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 111/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 135/168 | 168/169 | 3% | 0% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 107/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 93/144 | 110/117 | 4% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 39/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 4/169 | 81/169 | 46% | 75% |
| **Capital** | 57/92 | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 63/158 | 85/140 | 18% | 74% |
| FDI Flows | 47/74 | 69/105 | 20% | 82% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 25/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 33/88 | | 70% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 26/162 | 43/162 | 37% | 79% |
| **People** | 71/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 24/168 | 43/150 | 23% | 67% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 77/88 | — | 86% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 125/169 | $2,354 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 137/169 | 0% |
| Remoteness (-) | 91/169 | 5.5 |
| Population (-) | 15/169 | 95.5m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 77/132 | 4.2 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 64/132 | 4.1 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 155/156 | 75 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 78/165 | 60 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 104/163 | 40 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 73/132 | 4.3 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 95/162 | 2.9 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 89/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 150/169 | 51 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 146/169 | 25 |

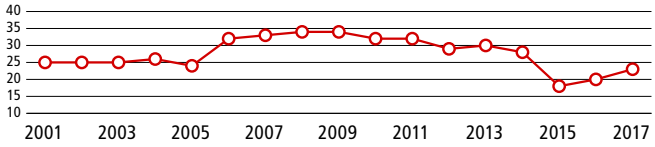
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# YEMEN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

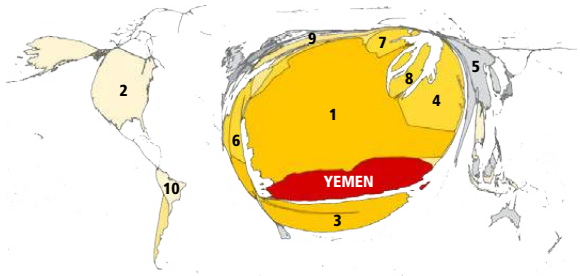
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 165/169 | 168/169 | 3 | 23/100 | 18/100 | 5 |
| **Depth** | 157/169 | 169/169 | 12 | 12/50 | 5/50 | 7 |
| **Breadth** | 141/169 | 129/169 | -12 | 11/50 | 13/50 | -2 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 164/169 | 167/169 | 3 | 25/100 | 20/100 | 5 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 84/88 | 94/88 | 10 | 25/100 | 22/100 | 3 |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### YEMEN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Yemen's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. Saudi Arabia (44%)
2. United States (13%)
3. Somalia (8%)
4. United Arab Emirates (8%)
5. China (3%)
6. Egypt (2%)
7. Kuwait (2%)
8. Qatar (1.9%)
9. Turkey (1.7%)
10. Brazil (1.4%)

Map Colors: Yemen's share of other countries' international flows

0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.03% 0.005% 0.002%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

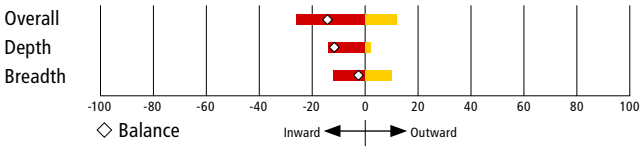
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 138/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 159/169 | 50/169 | 5% | 43% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 160/169 | 157/169 | 2% | 4% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 93/153 | 147/169 | 4% | 16% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 107/158 | 169/169 | 0% | -70% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 163/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 157/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 156/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 153/159 | 149/159 | $0 | $0 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 112/168 | 127/169 | 4% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 140/151 | · | 0.0 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | · | · | · | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 144/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 159/169 | 116/169 | 56% | 23% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 69/158 | 132/140 | 0% | 0% |
| FDI Flows | · | 101/105 | · | 0% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 59/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 51/88 | | 69% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 138/162 | 92/162 | 62% | 20% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 123/168 | 125/150 | 93% | 7% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 164/169 | $551 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 101/169 | 3% |
| Remoteness (-) | 80/169 | 5.8 |
| Population (-) | 49/169 | 28.3m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | No |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 132/132 | 2.8 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 130/132 | 2.5 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 151/156 | 62 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 118/165 | 52 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | · | · |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 131/132 | 2.9 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 75/162 | 4.4 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 166/169 | 37 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 159/169 | 12 |

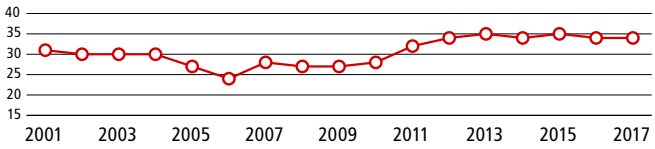
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ZAMBIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

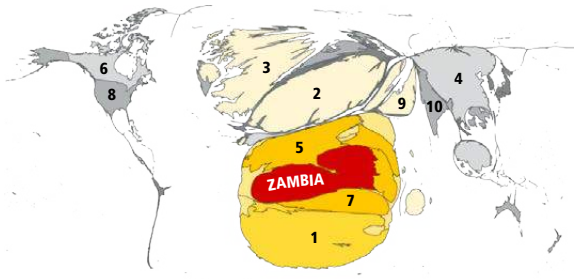
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 137/169 | 135/169 | -2 | 34/100 | 35/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 114/169 | 112/169 | -2 | 21/50 | 23/50 | -2 |
| **Breadth** | 131/169 | 135/169 | 4 | 13/50 | 12/50 | 1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 142/169 | 142/169 | 0 | 32/100 | 35/100 | -3 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **People Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ZAMBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Zambia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. South Africa (17%)
2. Switzerland (14%)
3. United Kingdom (13%)
4. China (9%)
5. DR of the Congo (7%)
6. Canada (5%)
7. Zimbabwe (4%)
8. United States (4%)
9. United Arab Emirates (2%)
10. India (2%)

Map Colors: Zambia's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

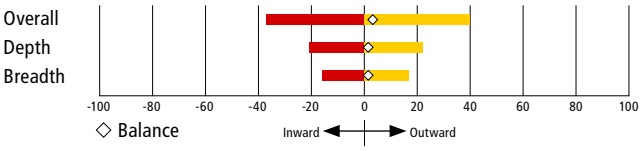
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 89/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 54/169 | 86/169 | 32% | 34% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 136/169 | 135/169 | 3% | 6% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 135/153 | 45/169 | 1% | 67% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 101/158 | 78/169 | 1% | 13% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 148/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 145/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 165/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 55/159 | 117/159 | $3 | $2 |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 146/168 | 137/169 | 2% | 1% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | · | 114/151 | · | 0.1 |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 39/144 | · | 9% | · |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 150/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 142/169 | 152/169 | 19% | 59% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 42/158 | 76/140 | 25% | 16% |
| FDI Flows | · | 64/105 | · | 21% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | — | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | · | | · | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 113/162 | 111/162 | 4% | 51% |
| **People** | — | | — | |
| Migrants | 109/168 | 94/150 | 73% | 81% |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | · | — | · |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 139/169 | $1,480 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 36/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 26/169 | 7.6 |
| Population (-) | 62/169 | 17.1m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 60/132 | 4.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 116/132 | 3.0 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 104/156 | 35 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 147/165 | 44 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 72/163 | 50 |

**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 97/132 | 4.0 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 58/162 | 6.2 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 1/156 | 1.0 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 113/169 | 68 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 39/169 | 136 |

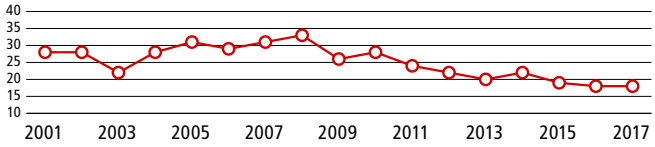
— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

# ZIMBABWE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

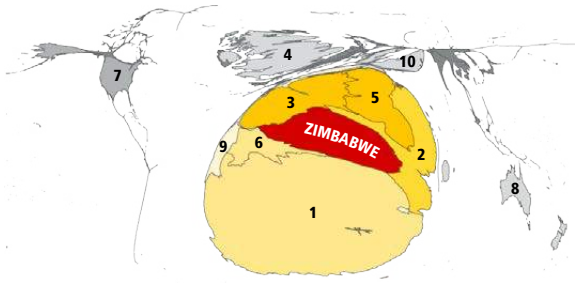
| | Rank | | | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017 | 2015 | Change | 2017 | 2015 | Change |
| **Overall** | 168/169 | 167/169 | -1 | 18/100 | 19/100 | -1 |
| **Depth** | 135/169 | 126/169 | -9 | 18/50 | 19/50 | -1 |
| **Breadth** | 169/169 | 169/169 | 0 | 0/50 | 1/50 | -1 |
| **Trade Pillar** | 168/169 | 168/169 | 0 | 17/100 | 17/100 | 0 |
| **Capital Pillar** | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| **Information Pillar** | 86/88 | 92/88 | 6 | 23/100 | 23/100 | 0 |
| **People Pillar** | 95/102 | 99/102 | 4 | 25/100 | 26/100 | -1 |

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND




## ROOTED MAP

### ZIMBABWE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS




**Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Zimbabwe's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**

1. South Africa (51%)
2. Mozambique (9%)
3. Zambia (8%)
4. United Kingdom (8%)
5. Malawi (7%)
6. Botswana (4%)
7. United States (3%)
8. Australia (1.7%)
9. Namibia (1.5%)
10. United Arab Emirates (1.4%)

Map Colors: Zimbabwe's share of other countries' international flows

8% 5% 3% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 84 for an explanation of how to read this map.

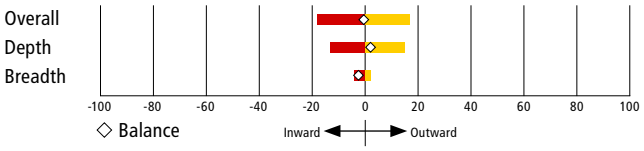
## DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

| | Rank | | Level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 130/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade (% of GDP) | 82/169 | 130/169 | 23% | 22% |
| Services Trade (% of GDP) | 155/169 | 108/169 | 2% | 8% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock (% of GDP) | 103/153 | 121/169 | 3% | 26% |
| FDI Flows (% of GFCF) | 85/158 | 59/169 | 1% | 16% |
| Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap) | · | · | · | · |
| **Information** | 143/168 | | — | |
| Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User) | 115/169 | | c | |
| International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita) | 149/168 | | c | |
| Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita) | 140/159 | 144/159 | $0 | $1 |
| **People** | 83/119 | | — | |
| Migrants (% of Population) | 85/168 | 100/169 | 6% | 2% |
| Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita) | 74/87 | · | 0.1 | · |
| International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment) | 30/144 | 99/117 | 13% | 0% |

## BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

| | Rank | | % Same Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward | Inward | Outward | Inward |
| **Trade** | 167/169 | | — | |
| Merchandise Trade | 166/169 | 165/169 | 80% | 76% |
| **Capital** | — | | — | |
| FDI Stock | 138/158 | · | 98% | · |
| FDI Flows | · | · | · | · |
| Portfolio Equity Stock | · | — | · | — |
| **Information** | 87/88 | | — | |
| International Phone Calls | 80/88 | | 81% | |
| Printed Publications Trade | 154/162 | 131/162 | 100% | 53% |
| **People** | 131/136 | | — | |
| Migrants | 137/168 | · | 76% | · |
| Tourists Departures/Arrivals | — | · | — | · |
| International Students | — | 86/88 | — | 98% |

## INWARD VS. OUTWARD CONNECTEDNESS




## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

**Structural Factors**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| GDP per Capita (+) | 146/169 | $1,176 |
| Linguistic Commonality (+) | 33/169 | 39% |
| Remoteness (-) | 24/169 | 7.9 |
| Population (-) | 66/169 | 16.5m |
| Landlocked (-) | — | Yes |

**General Policies / Environment**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Operating Environment (+) | 129/132 | 3.4 |
| Infrastructure (+) | 121/132 | 2.9 |
| Press Freedom (+) | 115/156 | 41 |
| Labor Freedom (+) | 159/165 | 39 |
| Financial Freedom (+) | 158/163 | 10 |

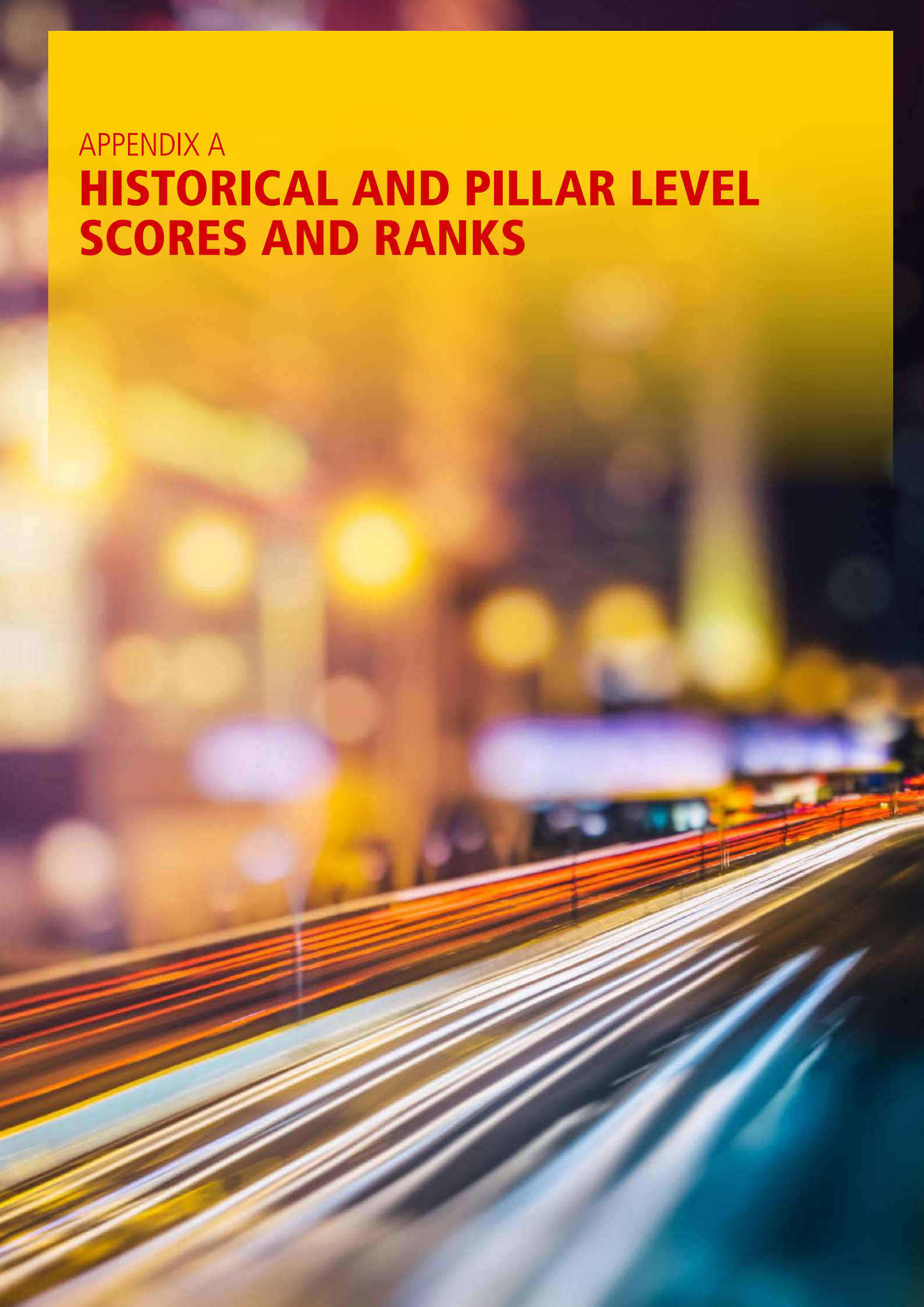
**Globalization Policies**

| | Rank | Level |
|---|---|---|
| Enabling Trade Index (+) | 124/132 | 3.4 |
| Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-) | 67/162 | 5.0 |
| Capital Account Openness (+) | 89/156 | 0.4 |
| Visa-Free Travel Outward (+) | 121/169 | 64 |
| Visa-Free Travel Inward (+) | 36/169 | 144 |

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

APPENDIX A

# HISTORICAL AND PILLAR LEVEL SCORES AND RANKS



# TABLE A.1 // GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS SCORES AND RANKS, 2001–2017

| | Global Connectedness Score (0–100) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country / Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Afghanistan | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 19 |
| Albania | 21 | 22 | 21 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 44 |
| Algeria | 34 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 |
| Angola | 47 | 51 | 51 | 48 | 50 | 45 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 40 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 41 | 39 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 41 | 42 | 42 |
| Argentina | 38 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 46 |
| Armenia | 36 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 38 | 38 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 48 |
| Australia | 63 | 62 | 63 | 61 | 59 | 61 | 62 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 67 | 67 |
| Austria | 69 | 71 | 70 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 71 | 68 | 69 | 71 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 71 |
| Azerbaijan | 33 | 36 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 38 | 37 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 45 | 42 | 46 | 49 | 50 | 50 |
| Bahamas | 42 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 44 |
| Bahrain | 64 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 63 | 63 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 58 | 58 | 62 | 65 | 68 | 71 |
| Bangladesh | 30 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| Barbados | 46 | 46 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 53 |
| Belarus | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| Belgium | 73 | 76 | 78 | 78 | 83 | 84 | 86 | 84 | 82 | 81 | 80 | 82 | 83 | 82 | 84 | 83 | 84 |
| Belize | 46 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 46 |
| Benin | 25 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 34 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 29 |
| Bhutan | 25 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 30 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 27 | 28 | 29 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 31 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 37 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 41 |
| Botswana | 24 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 31 |
| Brazil | 45 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 57 | 56 | 56 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 47 | 48 | 44 | 47 | 44 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 49 |
| Bulgaria | 56 | 53 | 57 | 51 | 57 | 60 | 59 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 67 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Burkina Faso | 15 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 35 | 25 | 35 | 36 | 34 |
| Cabo Verde | 26 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 36 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Cambodia | 45 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 50 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| Cameroon | 34 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 30 | 30 | 36 | 37 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Canada | 61 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 62 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 66 | 65 | 66 |
| Chile | 54 | 53 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 56 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 59 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 59 |
| China | 41 | 42 | 44 | 48 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 50 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 |
| Colombia | 37 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 45 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 46 |
| Comoros | 12 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 12 | | 15 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| Costa Rica | 42 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 51 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 48 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 37 | 35 | 35 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 44 | 40 | 38 | 42 | 40 | 41 |
| Croatia | 48 | 49 | 51 | 51 | 53 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 53 | 49 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 |
| Cyprus | 57 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 59 | 56 | 58 | 63 | 60 | 58 | 60 | 63 | 61 | 68 |
| Czechia | 65 | 64 | 67 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 |
| Denmark | 78 | 78 | 77 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| Dominica | 35 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 38 | 40 | 37 | 36 | 34 |
| Dominican Republic | 37 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 36 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 42 |
| Ecuador | 38 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 43 |
| Egypt | 42 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 45 |
| El Salvador | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 38 |
| Estonia | 53 | 55 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 60 | 65 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 66 | 69 |
| Eswatini (Swaziland) | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| Ethiopia | 34 | 44 | 47 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 37 | 42 | 44 | 40 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| Fiji | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 46 | 49 | 55 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| Finland | 69 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 68 | 73 | 74 | 72 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 67 | 69 | 66 | 69 | 69 |
| France | 73 | 71 | 70 | 70 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 73 |
| Gabon | 42 | 34 | 43 | 35 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 45 | 46 | 42 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 44 | 46 |
| Gambia | 30 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 34 | 30 | 34 | 35 | 33 | 32 |
| Georgia | 30 | 31 | 32 | 37 | 36 | 41 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 51 | 50 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Germany | 76 | 76 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 77 | 78 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Ghana | 49 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 54 |
| Greece | 59 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 55 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 61 |

This table is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

| | Global Connectedness Rank (out of 169 countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Afghanistan | | | | | | | | | | | 164 | 164 | 164 | 166 | 165 | 168 | 167 |
| Albania | 153 | 153 | 153 | 146 | 148 | 149 | 146 | 132 | 122 | 120 | 118 | 121 | 117 | 116 | 110 | 102 | 100 |
| Algeria | 109 | 97 | 106 | 106 | 104 | 102 | 103 | 96 | 90 | 95 | 104 | 106 | 114 | 117 | 119 | 119 | 121 |
| Angola | 59 | 51 | 52 | 62 | 55 | 79 | 88 | 80 | 65 | 94 | 100 | 98 | 105 | 106 | 98 | 111 | 119 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 77 | 85 | 72 | 81 | 87 | 84 | 83 | 88 | 94 | 104 | 111 | 108 | 97 | 102 | 116 | 110 | 108 |
| Argentina | 91 | 78 | 86 | 90 | 92 | 75 | 71 | 75 | 72 | 82 | 91 | 97 | 95 | 98 | 97 | 92 | 91 |
| Armenia | 101 | 104 | 100 | 98 | 118 | 111 | 110 | 97 | 88 | 75 | 75 | 83 | 80 | 76 | 85 | 81 | 82 |
| Australia | 26 | 27 | 26 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 35 | 32 | 33 |
| Austria | 16 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 19 |
| Azerbaijan | 113 | 105 | 82 | 76 | 84 | 108 | 115 | 106 | 107 | 111 | 108 | 95 | 100 | 94 | 84 | 73 | 75 |
| Bahamas | 75 | 100 | 95 | 105 | 97 | 91 | 93 | 92 | 97 | 101 | 94 | 94 | 99 | 101 | 93 | 91 | 101 |
| Bahrain | 23 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 31 | 31 | 46 | 49 | 52 | 45 | 51 | 39 | 37 | 28 | 22 |
| Bangladesh | 126 | 133 | 128 | 128 | 132 | 131 | 131 | 135 | 136 | 142 | 138 | 140 | 139 | 134 | 134 | 140 | 140 |
| Barbados | 62 | 67 | 69 | 68 | 70 | 66 | 75 | 83 | 76 | 67 | 74 | 82 | 70 | 75 | 67 | 65 | 66 |
| Belarus | 140 | 139 | 138 | 141 | 134 | 133 | 140 | 138 | 137 | 136 | 132 | 131 | 135 | 136 | 129 | 128 | 124 |
| Belgium | 13 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Belize | 63 | 66 | 70 | 77 | 76 | 68 | 73 | 70 | 74 | 73 | 71 | 70 | 65 | 68 | 82 | 83 | 88 |
| Benin | 146 | 150 | 148 | 155 | 157 | 155 | 153 | 156 | 151 | 155 | 152 | 155 | 141 | 125 | 147 | 151 | 155 |
| Bhutan | 145 | 152 | 145 | 144 | 137 | 137 | 135 | 145 | 145 | 134 | 140 | 145 | 147 | 145 | 143 | 148 | 150 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 141 | 138 | 134 | 125 | 127 | 135 | 137 | 139 | 140 | 135 | 127 | 124 | 116 | 111 | 115 | 114 | 122 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 121 | 132 | 126 | 113 | 107 | 120 | 118 | 122 | 124 | 124 | 120 | 120 | 123 | 122 | 123 | 118 | 113 |
| Botswana | 150 | 143 | 144 | 140 | 136 | 142 | 139 | 128 | 129 | 138 | 143 | 143 | 129 | 138 | 137 | 143 | 147 |
| Brazil | 67 | 56 | 58 | 61 | 59 | 58 | 65 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 61 | 62 | 55 | 58 | 58 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 58 | 60 | 73 | 70 | 75 | 93 | 95 | 98 | 80 | 86 | 89 | 81 | 74 | 78 | 81 | 77 | 79 |
| Bulgaria | 37 | 44 | 38 | 51 | 40 | 36 | 38 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 35 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| Burkina Faso | 158 | 160 | 158 | 161 | 158 | 160 | 158 | 157 | 158 | 144 | 142 | 147 | 136 | 157 | 132 | 134 | 136 |
| Cabo Verde | 143 | 141 | 136 | 139 | 135 | 132 | 134 | 147 | 144 | 143 | 141 | 138 | 143 | 132 | 140 | 144 | 141 |
| Cambodia | 66 | 64 | 61 | 63 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 73 | 70 | 64 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 50 | 49 |
| Cameroon | 107 | 93 | 101 | 108 | 131 | 136 | 120 | 120 | 131 | 146 | 150 | 144 | 145 | 139 | 141 | 146 | 142 |
| Canada | 29 | 30 | 34 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 28 | 29 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 36 | 37 |
| Chile | 42 | 45 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 49 | 48 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 51 |
| China | 78 | 76 | 71 | 67 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 57 | 59 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 | 57 | 60 | 62 | 61 |
| Colombia | 98 | 89 | 98 | 102 | 101 | 96 | 99 | 110 | 98 | 105 | 87 | 100 | 93 | 95 | 91 | 96 | 87 |
| Comoros | 159 | 158 | 160 | 163 | 162 | | 166 | 163 | 164 | 163 | 161 | 157 | 155 | 153 | 160 | 161 | 161 |
| Costa Rica | 73 | 63 | 66 | 69 | 68 | 73 | 63 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 97 | 93 | 77 | 91 | 94 | 86 | 83 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 99 | 107 | 109 | 95 | 103 | 101 | 106 | 103 | 99 | 102 | 107 | 99 | 112 | 124 | 109 | 116 | 114 |
| Croatia | 54 | 57 | 51 | 54 | 48 | 44 | 47 | 49 | 53 | 56 | 58 | 60 | 78 | 67 | 65 | 60 | 60 |
| Cyprus | 36 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 44 | 45 | 51 | 44 | 47 | 45 | 36 | 43 | 50 | 46 | 43 | 47 | 32 |
| Czechia | 22 | 23 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 14 |
| Denmark | 6 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Dominica | 106 | 111 | 113 | 118 | 115 | 122 | 117 | 113 | 121 | 119 | 129 | 136 | 124 | 119 | 127 | 130 | 138 |
| Dominican Republic | 96 | 99 | 92 | 94 | 112 | 95 | 91 | 99 | 118 | 113 | 114 | 113 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 104 | 105 |
| Ecuador | 94 | 106 | 102 | 101 | 113 | 115 | 108 | 111 | 113 | 110 | 105 | 107 | 109 | 108 | 105 | 107 | 104 |
| Egypt | 71 | 79 | 84 | 84 | 77 | 76 | 86 | 78 | 78 | 83 | 92 | 102 | 110 | 121 | 124 | 115 | 97 |
| El Salvador | 135 | 136 | 132 | 137 | 126 | 126 | 123 | 121 | 132 | 130 | 126 | 127 | 127 | 133 | 126 | 133 | 125 |
| Estonia | 44 | 40 | 32 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 38 | 30 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 27 |
| Eswatini (Swaziland) | 130 | 127 | 120 | 129 | 145 | 143 | 147 | 149 | 147 | 151 | 159 | 159 | 157 | 156 | 163 | 160 | 162 |
| Ethiopia | 108 | 73 | 63 | 80 | 83 | 86 | 89 | 94 | 111 | 99 | 93 | 111 | 133 | 127 | 136 | 138 | 132 |
| Fiji | 84 | 88 | 89 | 91 | 89 | 94 | 101 | 102 | 102 | 97 | 96 | 89 | 75 | 56 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| Finland | 17 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 28 | 26 | 32 | 24 | 28 |
| France | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
| Gabon | 74 | 114 | 80 | 112 | 117 | 107 | 100 | 104 | 85 | 79 | 102 | 77 | 88 | 80 | 73 | 100 | 89 |
| Gambia | 128 | 108 | 108 | 110 | 110 | 100 | 97 | 105 | 115 | 139 | 148 | 139 | 148 | 142 | 133 | 145 | 144 |
| Georgia | 132 | 124 | 117 | 103 | 114 | 92 | 79 | 77 | 79 | 60 | 68 | 56 | 57 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 59 |
| Germany | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Ghana | 50 | 72 | 77 | 71 | 78 | 77 | 81 | 79 | 64 | 70 | 64 | 67 | 64 | 64 | 62 | 68 | 63 |
| Greece | 32 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 39 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 54 | 54 | 48 | 48 | 43 | 46 |

TABLE A.1 // (CONTINUED)

## GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS SCORES AND RANKS, 2001–2017

| | Global Connectedness Score (0–100) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Guatemala | 34 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 |
| Guinea | 35 | 34 | 27 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 35 | 36 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 39 | 37 |
| Haiti | 24 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 33 | 30 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| Honduras | 38 | 39 | 39 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 48 |
| Hong Kong SAR (China) | 74 | 71 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Hungary | 70 | 68 | 71 | 69 | 71 | 74 | 71 | 73 | 73 | 75 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 74 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Iceland | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 71 | 73 | 74 | 69 | 69 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 70 | 68 | 68 |
| India | 41 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 53 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Indonesia | 38 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 41 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 29 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 30 | 35 |
| Iraq | 39 | 40 | 40 | 37 | 39 | 36 | 35 | 33 | 41 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 37 |
| Ireland | 88 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 82 |
| Israel | 63 | 63 | 64 | 68 | 70 | 71 | 71 | 72 | 69 | 71 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Italy | 67 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 68 | 64 | 62 | 62 | 68 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 69 | 69 |
| Jamaica | 49 | 51 | 53 | 52 | 48 | 53 | 51 | 50 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 45 | 41 | 44 | 43 | 46 | 45 |
| Japan | 53 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 64 | 62 | 63 |
| Jordan | 51 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 |
| Kazakhstan | 39 | 54 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 53 | 58 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 54 | 53 |
| Kenya | 40 | 36 | 34 | 23 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 42 |
| Kiribati | 17 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 25 | 22 | 21 |
| Korea (Republic of) | 59 | 57 | 59 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 64 | 69 | 68 | 70 | 73 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Kuwait | 48 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 49 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 58 | 55 | 57 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 31 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 24 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 29 | 30 |
| Latvia | 42 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 52 | 48 | 47 | 52 | 55 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 62 |
| Lebanon | 59 | 56 | 59 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 62 | 59 | 62 | 62 | 57 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 59 |
| Lesotho | 33 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| Liberia | 32 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 36 | 40 | 37 | 44 | 32 | 36 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 41 | 40 | 40 |
| Lithuania | 45 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 52 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 58 | 60 | 61 | 62 |
| Luxembourg | 74 | 78 | 83 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 81 | 84 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 85 | 83 | 82 |
| Macau SAR (China) | 51 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 49 | 53 | 53 | 49 | 45 | 44 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 44 | 43 |
| Macedonia (FYR) | 39 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 42 | 43 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| Madagascar | 30 | 25 | 28 | 38 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 44 | 42 | 44 |
| Malaysia | 59 | 61 | 62 | 65 | 66 | 70 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 76 |
| Maldives | 41 | 40 | 40 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 42 | 41 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 50 |
| Mali | 27 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 19 | 22 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Malta | 70 | 67 | 66 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 73 | 75 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 69 | 67 |
| Marshall Islands | | | | | | | 35 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 42 | 45 |
| Mauritania | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 43 | 44 | 41 |
| Mauritius | 47 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 56 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 59 | 61 | 63 | 61 | 63 |
| Mexico | 32 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 52 |
| Moldova | 41 | 43 | 44 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 |
| Mongolia | 35 | 36 | 38 | 42 | 41 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 46 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | 39 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 45 | 45 | 44 |
| Morocco | 39 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| Mozambique | 17 | 19 | 21 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 34 | 38 | 37 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 40 |
| Myanmar | 33 | 31 | 22 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 35 |
| Namibia | 31 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 33 |
| Nepal | 26 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 24 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 30 |
| Netherlands | 88 | 88 | 88 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 93 |
| New Zealand | 66 | 63 | 61 | 63 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 63 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 67 | 65 | 65 |
| Nicaragua | 31 | 31 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 44 | 46 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 46 |
| Niger | 12 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 30 | 31 | 38 | 38 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 26 |
| Nigeria | 50 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 51 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 45 | 46 | 49 |
| Norway | 73 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 77 | 75 | 75 | 76 | 75 | 76 |
| Oman | 37 | 36 | 39 | 41 | 44 | 46 | 51 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 47 | 45 |
| Pakistan | 33 | 33 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 37 |

| | Global Connectedness Rank (out of 169 countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Guatemala | 110 | 112 | 119 | 130 | 129 | 123 | 121 | 131 | 130 | 127 | 128 | 130 | 134 | 130 | 128 | 129 | 131 |
| Guinea | 105 | 109 | 139 | 135 | 133 | 141 | 148 | 148 | 150 | 153 | 130 | 128 | 146 | 148 | 151 | 121 | 128 |
| Haiti | 151 | 146 | 143 | 149 | 151 | 151 | 154 | 154 | 153 | 140 | 151 | 146 | 137 | 141 | 138 | 139 | 135 |
| Honduras | 90 | 86 | 94 | 83 | 82 | 87 | 87 | 91 | 100 | 84 | 86 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 80 | 80 | 84 |
| Hong Kong SAR (China) | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 18 |
| Hungary | 15 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Iceland | 24 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 30 | 31 |
| India | 76 | 77 | 78 | 73 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 60 | 61 | 69 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 74 |
| Indonesia | 92 | 96 | 103 | 96 | 98 | 110 | 111 | 118 | 117 | 116 | 119 | 114 | 108 | 104 | 102 | 105 | 111 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 134 | 110 | 107 | 120 | 119 | 121 | 133 | 137 | 141 | 145 | 153 | 153 | 159 | 161 | 158 | 149 | 134 |
| Iraq | 88 | 81 | 88 | 104 | 99 | 118 | 127 | 133 | 96 | 90 | 95 | 101 | 98 | 109 | 120 | 124 | 130 |
| Ireland | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Israel | 25 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 17 | 17 |
| Italy | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| Jamaica | 52 | 50 | 47 | 47 | 64 | 54 | 60 | 63 | 77 | 91 | 99 | 96 | 106 | 100 | 104 | 88 | 96 |
| Japan | 45 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 47 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 42 |
| Jordan | 47 | 39 | 44 | 41 | 43 | 48 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 55 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 69 | 70 |
| Kazakhstan | 86 | 42 | 42 | 49 | 51 | 53 | 43 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 59 | 58 | 56 | 58 | 63 | 61 | 67 |
| Kenya | 83 | 103 | 111 | 151 | 109 | 113 | 107 | 123 | 114 | 109 | 109 | 105 | 96 | 99 | 107 | 108 | 110 |
| Kiribati | 155 | 157 | 156 | 160 | 159 | 161 | 164 | 165 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 161 | 164 | 166 |
| Korea (Republic of) | 31 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 16 |
| Kuwait | 55 | 62 | 59 | 64 | 56 | 64 | 61 | 53 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 59 | 57 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 120 | 115 | 124 | 117 | 108 | 109 | 119 | 109 | 108 | 118 | 125 | 126 | 125 | 135 | 139 | 135 | 139 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 149 | 154 | 155 | 153 | 152 | 158 | 159 | 161 | 160 | 160 | 157 | 158 | 160 | 154 | 153 | 152 | 149 |
| Latvia | 72 | 71 | 65 | 58 | 62 | 56 | 55 | 68 | 69 | 58 | 50 | 46 | 43 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 44 |
| Lebanon | 33 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 38 | 35 | 38 | 48 | 46 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 |
| Lesotho | 114 | 119 | 125 | 133 | 142 | 146 | 149 | 144 | 142 | 147 | 147 | 149 | 149 | 151 | 149 | 147 | 145 |
| Liberia | 119 | 121 | 116 | 114 | 116 | 97 | 116 | 90 | 134 | 117 | 98 | 104 | 101 | 103 | 113 | 113 | 118 |
| Lithuania | 65 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 52 | 47 | 50 | 51 | 55 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 49 | 51 | 49 | 46 | 43 |
| Luxembourg | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Macau SAR (China) | 46 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 61 | 52 | 53 | 64 | 83 | 87 | 103 | 110 | 103 | 97 | 90 | 98 | 103 |
| Macedonia (FYR) | 87 | 83 | 85 | 88 | 95 | 98 | 90 | 86 | 93 | 92 | 85 | 90 | 90 | 83 | 75 | 75 | 71 |
| Madagascar | 131 | 147 | 137 | 100 | 120 | 117 | 105 | 107 | 95 | 112 | 113 | 112 | 111 | 118 | 103 | 106 | 102 |
| Malaysia | 30 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Maldives | 80 | 82 | 91 | 79 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 84 | 92 | 103 | 72 | 74 | 83 | 74 | 74 | 70 | 76 |
| Mali | 139 | 145 | 141 | 150 | 156 | 154 | 162 | 160 | 162 | 159 | 163 | 160 | 158 | 162 | 155 | 157 | 153 |
| Malta | 14 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 26 | 34 |
| Marshall Islands | | | | | | | 124 | 119 | 110 | 107 | 106 | 86 | 85 | 92 | 99 | 109 | 94 |
| Mauritania | 112 | 118 | 112 | 119 | 88 | 82 | 78 | 89 | 86 | 89 | 88 | 91 | 94 | 89 | 106 | 99 | 112 |
| Mauritius | 60 | 59 | 67 | 66 | 57 | 61 | 54 | 58 | 45 | 37 | 43 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 41 | 40 |
| Mexico | 117 | 120 | 115 | 115 | 105 | 99 | 94 | 93 | 89 | 78 | 84 | 87 | 92 | 86 | 79 | 74 | 68 |
| Moldova | 79 | 75 | 75 | 86 | 86 | 88 | 77 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 88 | 89 | 85 | 86 | 79 | 80 |
| Mongolia | 104 | 102 | 99 | 82 | 90 | 106 | 114 | 112 | 106 | 72 | 70 | 78 | 91 | 90 | 89 | 94 | 85 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | 104 | 102 | 100 | 103 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 102 | 107 | 95 | 95 | 98 |
| Morocco | 85 | 80 | 83 | 89 | 85 | 81 | 69 | 65 | 66 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 86 | 77 | 83 | 76 | 73 |
| Mozambique | 156 | 155 | 152 | 159 | 155 | 153 | 160 | 159 | 155 | 156 | 137 | 118 | 126 | 113 | 111 | 122 | 116 |
| Myanmar | 111 | 125 | 151 | 157 | 161 | 162 | 165 | 166 | 166 | 165 | 166 | 166 | 165 | 163 | 156 | 153 | 133 |
| Namibia | 124 | 113 | 118 | 121 | 121 | 124 | 126 | 116 | 105 | 106 | 110 | 109 | 120 | 123 | 130 | 132 | 143 |
| Nepal | 144 | 151 | 149 | 152 | 154 | 159 | 161 | 162 | 159 | 164 | 165 | 165 | 163 | 160 | 159 | 155 | 151 |
| Netherlands | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| New Zealand | 20 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 34 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 41 | 34 | 35 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 37 | 38 |
| Nicaragua | 125 | 123 | 129 | 116 | 102 | 85 | 92 | 101 | 101 | 88 | 82 | 85 | 79 | 82 | 87 | 90 | 86 |
| Niger | 160 | 162 | 159 | 158 | 160 | 157 | 157 | 146 | 139 | 115 | 115 | 132 | 142 | 144 | 146 | 150 | 158 |
| Nigeria | 48 | 52 | 53 | 60 | 65 | 71 | 76 | 74 | 73 | 77 | 67 | 66 | 72 | 87 | 96 | 93 | 77 |
| Norway | 12 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Oman | 97 | 98 | 93 | 87 | 73 | 74 | 62 | 69 | 63 | 69 | 63 | 65 | 66 | 70 | 71 | 85 | 95 |
| Pakistan | 115 | 116 | 110 | 111 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 116 | 129 | 132 | 131 | 125 | 125 | 127 |

## TABLE A.1 // (CONTINUED)
# GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS SCORES AND RANKS, 2001–2017

| | Global Connectedness Score (0–100) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country / Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Palau | | | | | | | 36 | 36 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 39 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 40 |
| Panama | 38 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 43 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 64 | 63 | 60 | 58 |
| Papua New Guinea | 32 | 30 | | 30 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 27 |
| Paraguay | 28 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 37 | 37 |
| Peru | 46 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 51 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 52 |
| Philippines | 47 | 46 | 47 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 51 | 53 | 53 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 59 |
| Poland | 54 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| Portugal | 65 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 63 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 61 | 62 | 66 | 67 | 66 |
| Qatar | 50 | 50 | 52 | 49 | 54 | 57 | 58 | 56 | 58 | 60 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 64 | 63 | 62 |
| Romania | 47 | 51 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 54 |
| Russian Federation | 44 | 45 | 47 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 58 |
| Rwanda | 16 | 16 | 13 | 14 | | 15 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 32 | 29 | 28 |
| Samoa | 28 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 31 |
| Saudi Arabia | 46 | 48 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 55 | 58 | 60 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 61 | 61 |
| Senegal | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 39 | 40 |
| Serbia | 36 | 38 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 50 | 51 | 53 | 56 | 57 |
| Seychelles | 55 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 57 | 53 | 58 | 59 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 60 |
| Sierra Leone | 19 | 19 | | 21 | 20 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 27 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 39 | 44 |
| Singapore | 81 | 81 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 84 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 87 | 87 |
| Slovakia | 58 | 59 | 61 | 59 | 64 | 64 | 68 | 66 | 63 | 60 | 59 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 63 |
| Slovenia | 55 | 57 | 59 | 58 | 60 | 62 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 64 | 66 | 69 | 70 | 70 |
| Solomon Islands | | 12 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 29 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 37 |
| South Africa | 55 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 58 | 58 | 60 | 54 | 52 | 56 | 56 | 58 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 57 |
| Spain | 69 | 68 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 64 | 66 | 66 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 71 |
| Sri Lanka | 44 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 51 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 36 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 39 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 39 |
| St. Lucia | | 38 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 39 | 42 | 39 | 38 | 42 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 42 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 40 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 39 |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Suriname | 38 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 42 |
| Sweden | 78 | 78 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 78 | 79 | 79 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 73 | 75 |
| Switzerland | 79 | 80 | 78 | 78 | 79 | 81 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 85 |
| Taiwan (China) | 62 | 62 | 63 | 66 | 65 | 67 | 67 | 69 | 67 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Tajikistan | 30 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 28 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| Tanzania | 30 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 34 | 35 | 32 | 35 | 32 |
| Thailand | 58 | 56 | 56 | 58 | 61 | 61 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 69 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 69 | 70 |
| Timor-Leste | | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 26 |
| Togo | 31 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 35 | 38 | 46 | 49 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 44 | 46 |
| Tonga | 29 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 44 | 46 | 42 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 55 | 53 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 46 | 46 |
| Tunisia | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 48 |
| Turkey | 49 | 47 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 53 |
| Uganda | 27 | 23 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| Ukraine | 41 | 40 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | 69 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 76 | 78 | 81 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| United Kingdom | 77 | 76 | 75 | 76 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 77 |
| United States | 62 | 61 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 68 |
| Uruguay | 37 | 39 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 52 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 47 | 45 |
| Uzbekistan | 25 | 28 | 33 | 32 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 24 |
| Vanuatu | 21 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 28 | 27 | 32 | 31 | 35 | 29 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 35 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 38 | 37 | 31 | 29 | 30 |
| Viet Nam | 49 | 52 | 55 | 54 | 52 | 54 | 57 | 58 | 61 | 63 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 64 | 64 |
| Yemen | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 18 | 20 | 23 |
| Zambia | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| Zimbabwe | 28 | 28 | 22 | 28 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 26 | 28 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 18 |

| | Global Connectedness Rank (out of 169 countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Palau | | | | | | | 122 | 124 | 133 | 128 | 136 | 115 | 121 | 114 | 114 | 127 | 117 |
| Panama | 89 | 128 | 130 | 131 | 80 | 60 | 56 | 54 | 57 | 50 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 33 | 41 | 48 | 53 |
| Papua New Guinea | 118 | 131 | | 138 | 141 | 145 | 144 | 141 | 138 | 133 | 146 | 150 | 152 | 155 | 157 | 162 | 157 |
| Paraguay | 137 | 134 | 123 | 126 | 140 | 140 | 141 | 134 | 143 | 132 | 135 | 123 | 131 | 126 | 121 | 126 | 126 |
| Peru | 64 | 68 | 68 | 78 | 66 | 67 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 68 | 68 | 71 | 70 | 66 | 69 |
| Philippines | 57 | 65 | 64 | 53 | 53 | 62 | 68 | 71 | 75 | 71 | 65 | 62 | 60 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 52 |
| Poland | 43 | 41 | 43 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 39 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 38 | 35 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 36 |
| Portugal | 21 | 22 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 36 | 39 | 44 | 41 | 42 | 31 | 33 | 35 |
| Qatar | 49 | 54 | 49 | 56 | 46 | 42 | 44 | 48 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 39 | 42 | 43 | 39 | 39 | 45 |
| Romania | 56 | 53 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 59 | 74 | 67 | 68 | 74 | 76 | 71 | 73 | 66 | 66 | 63 | 64 |
| Russian Federation | 68 | 69 | 62 | 46 | 49 | 46 | 59 | 60 | 56 | 59 | 66 | 69 | 55 | 61 | 57 | 54 | 54 |
| Rwanda | 157 | 159 | 157 | 162 | | 163 | 163 | 164 | 161 | 162 | 158 | 162 | 161 | 158 | 142 | 156 | 156 |
| Samoa | 138 | 142 | 140 | 145 | 144 | 148 | 150 | 153 | 152 | 149 | 155 | 148 | 150 | 149 | 144 | 142 | 148 |
| Saudi Arabia | 61 | 58 | 56 | 59 | 63 | 55 | 49 | 45 | 37 | 34 | 40 | 37 | 38 | 41 | 44 | 42 | 47 |
| Senegal | 116 | 129 | 122 | 127 | 124 | 125 | 128 | 117 | 112 | 126 | 117 | 119 | 128 | 129 | 118 | 120 | 115 |
| Serbia | 100 | 91 | 87 | 92 | 94 | 90 | 84 | 87 | 81 | 93 | 90 | 92 | 71 | 73 | 61 | 57 | 55 |
| Seychelles | 38 | 47 | 50 | 52 | 39 | 51 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 48 | 54 | 49 | 45 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 48 |
| Sierra Leone | 154 | 156 | | 154 | 153 | 156 | 156 | 158 | 163 | 157 | 131 | 141 | 144 | 147 | 152 | 123 | 99 |
| Singapore | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Slovakia | 35 | 31 | 28 | 36 | 28 | 28 | 24 | 26 | 31 | 39 | 44 | 36 | 36 | 40 | 45 | 44 | 41 |
| Slovenia | 41 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 29 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 22 | 23 |
| Solomon Islands | | 161 | 154 | 156 | 150 | 139 | 129 | 140 | 135 | 122 | 122 | 133 | 130 | 140 | 131 | 131 | 129 |
| South Africa | 40 | 38 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 51 | 57 | 48 | 50 | 48 | 49 | 51 | 53 | 56 |
| Spain | 18 | 17 | 18 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 20 | 21 |
| Sri Lanka | 69 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 78 | 82 | 85 | 91 | 85 | 77 | 84 | 87 | 79 | 77 | 71 | 72 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 102 | 94 | 105 | 107 | 111 | 116 | 112 | 114 | 120 | 121 | 139 | 142 | 115 | 110 | 117 | 112 | 123 |
| St. Lucia | | 90 | 90 | 93 | 91 | 89 | 96 | 95 | 104 | 100 | 112 | 116 | 104 | 96 | 100 | 97 | 106 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 82 | 92 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 112 | 109 | 115 | 116 | 123 | 134 | 134 | 107 | 105 | 108 | 103 | 120 |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | 169 | 168 | 168 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 169 |
| Suriname | 93 | 101 | 96 | 97 | 93 | 114 | 113 | 125 | 128 | 137 | 121 | 117 | 119 | 120 | 122 | 117 | 109 |
| Sweden | 5 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Switzerland | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Taiwan (China) | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 24 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 24 |
| Tajikistan | 129 | 126 | 133 | 132 | 139 | 128 | 136 | 143 | 149 | 148 | 154 | 152 | 156 | 159 | 162 | 159 | 159 |
| Tanzania | 127 | 122 | 127 | 134 | 123 | 127 | 130 | 129 | 125 | 125 | 124 | 125 | 140 | 137 | 145 | 137 | 146 |
| Thailand | 34 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 36 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Timor-Leste | | 163 | 161 | 164 | 163 | 164 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 169 | 168 | 164 | 163 | 163 |
| Togo | 122 | 135 | 135 | 124 | 125 | 130 | 143 | 151 | 123 | 114 | 80 | 72 | 82 | 93 | 92 | 101 | 92 |
| Tonga | 133 | 117 | 121 | 123 | 130 | 134 | 138 | 126 | 119 | 129 | 123 | 122 | 113 | 112 | 101 | 89 | 107 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 39 | 46 | 55 | 57 | 67 | 65 | 66 | 55 | 58 | 65 | 73 | 80 | 76 | 81 | 76 | 87 | 90 |
| Tunisia | 70 | 70 | 76 | 75 | 72 | 69 | 70 | 66 | 71 | 66 | 78 | 76 | 84 | 88 | 88 | 82 | 81 |
| Turkey | 51 | 61 | 54 | 50 | 60 | 63 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 55 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 64 | 65 |
| Uganda | 142 | 149 | 142 | 143 | 146 | 147 | 145 | 142 | 146 | 150 | 149 | 154 | 153 | 150 | 154 | 158 | 160 |
| Ukraine | 81 | 84 | 81 | 85 | 96 | 103 | 98 | 81 | 87 | 80 | 79 | 73 | 67 | 69 | 69 | 67 | 62 |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | 18 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| United Kingdom | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| United States | 27 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 30 |
| Uruguay | 95 | 87 | 79 | 72 | 71 | 72 | 67 | 76 | 67 | 76 | 83 | 63 | 62 | 65 | 68 | 84 | 93 |
| Uzbekistan | 147 | 137 | 114 | 122 | 138 | 150 | 152 | 150 | 157 | 161 | 156 | 161 | 162 | 165 | 166 | 165 | 164 |
| Vanuatu | 152 | 148 | 147 | 148 | 147 | 144 | 155 | 152 | 148 | 158 | 160 | 156 | 154 | 146 | 150 | 136 | 154 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 103 | 95 | 104 | 109 | 122 | 119 | 125 | 130 | 127 | 131 | 133 | 137 | 122 | 128 | 148 | 154 | 152 |
| Viet Nam | 53 | 49 | 40 | 42 | 50 | 50 | 46 | 46 | 35 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 39 |
| Yemen | 148 | 144 | 146 | 147 | 149 | 129 | 132 | 127 | 126 | 141 | 144 | 151 | 151 | 152 | 168 | 166 | 165 |
| Zambia | 123 | 130 | 131 | 136 | 143 | 152 | 151 | 155 | 154 | 152 | 145 | 135 | 138 | 143 | 135 | 141 | 137 |
| Zimbabwe | 136 | 140 | 150 | 142 | 128 | 138 | 142 | 136 | 156 | 154 | 162 | 163 | 166 | 164 | 167 | 167 | 168 |

# TABLE A.2 // DEPTH SCORES AND RANKS, 2001–2017

| | Depth Score (0–50) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country / Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Afghanistan | | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Albania | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Algeria | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| Angola | 24 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 29 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Argentina | 10 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| Armenia | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 30 |
| Australia | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Austria | 33 | 34 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 36 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| Azerbaijan | 19 | 23 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 27 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 32 |
| Bahamas | 24 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| Bahrain | 36 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 38 |
| Bangladesh | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Barbados | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| Belarus | 20 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 29 |
| Belgium | 32 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 46 |
| Belize | 30 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 33 |
| Benin | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| Bhutan | 18 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 19 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 17 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| Botswana | 20 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| Brazil | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 30 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 |
| Bulgaria | 26 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 37 |
| Burkina Faso | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| Cabo Verde | 19 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| Cambodia | 26 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| Cameroon | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Canada | 31 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 |
| Chile | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 26 |
| China | 7 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| Colombia | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| Comoros | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| Costa Rica | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 17 |
| Croatia | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Cyprus | 28 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 43 |
| Czechia | 33 | 33 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| Denmark | 35 | 35 | 33 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| Dominica | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 29 |
| Dominican Republic | 17 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Ecuador | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| Egypt | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 16 |
| El Salvador | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Estonia | 36 | 35 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 38 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 44 |
| Eswatini (Swaziland) | 30 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| Ethiopia | 4 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Fiji | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 31 | 30 | 30 |
| Finland | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 34 | 35 |
| France | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 |
| Gabon | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 24 |
| Gambia | 13 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 21 | 22 |
| Georgia | 13 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 36 |
| Germany | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 34 |
| Ghana | 18 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| Greece | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 28 | 29 |

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| | | Depth Rank (out of 169 countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Afghanistan | | | | 132 | 136 | 137 | 144 | 148 | 159 | 154 | 156 | 155 | 154 | 156 | 158 | 155 | 160 | 161 |
| Albania | | 109 | 98 | 106 | 113 | 113 | 106 | 99 | 89 | 82 | 77 | 64 | 68 | 66 | 62 | 61 | 51 | 42 |
| Algeria | | 141 | 136 | 142 | 139 | 142 | 145 | 147 | 139 | 131 | 137 | 144 | 147 | 147 | 148 | 146 | 145 | 153 |
| Angola | | 57 | 53 | 44 | 50 | 60 | 92 | 116 | 111 | 94 | 117 | 124 | 124 | 125 | 122 | 116 | 121 | 127 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 29 | 33 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 35 | 36 | 42 | 47 | 55 | 82 | 70 | 48 | 41 | 60 | 54 | 44 |
| Argentina | | 138 | 129 | 134 | 137 | 136 | 123 | 123 | 124 | 127 | 136 | 139 | 144 | 146 | 142 | 142 | 140 | 141 |
| Armenia | | 85 | 85 | 84 | 87 | 86 | 95 | 107 | 110 | 93 | 86 | 74 | 71 | 74 | 85 | 85 | 72 | 64 |
| Australia | | 78 | 80 | 85 | 95 | 112 | 113 | 110 | 96 | 88 | 91 | 99 | 104 | 105 | 108 | 113 | 108 | 105 |
| Austria | | 16 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 13 |
| Azerbaijan | | 87 | 65 | 40 | 23 | 31 | 62 | 102 | 113 | 111 | 109 | 107 | 103 | 101 | 99 | 80 | 58 | 52 |
| Bahamas | | 53 | 70 | 67 | 64 | 65 | 52 | 45 | 31 | 36 | 44 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 50 | 53 | 58 |
| Bahrain | | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 20 | 20 |
| Bangladesh | | 163 | 165 | 166 | 166 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 165 | 167 | 166 | 167 | 166 | 168 | 168 |
| Barbados | | 55 | 58 | 51 | 55 | 52 | 57 | 56 | 51 | 34 | 32 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 66 | 65 | 62 | 57 |
| Belarus | | 81 | 88 | 94 | 96 | 106 | 109 | 108 | 105 | 105 | 95 | 88 | 87 | 96 | 101 | 93 | 78 | 74 |
| Belgium | | 19 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Belize | | 23 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 33 |
| Benin | | 139 | 141 | 143 | 152 | 154 | 154 | 137 | 142 | 138 | 142 | 143 | 134 | 124 | 111 | 124 | 123 | 123 |
| Bhutan | | 90 | 95 | 87 | 76 | 78 | 83 | 69 | 97 | 91 | 69 | 79 | 91 | 99 | 86 | 97 | 99 | 102 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | | 137 | 135 | 130 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 131 | 122 | 136 | 130 | 128 | 125 | 117 | 112 | 120 | 127 | 126 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 97 | 103 | 97 | 98 | 95 | 97 | 94 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 92 | 94 | 93 | 88 | 87 | 81 |
| Botswana | | 79 | 73 | 80 | 78 | 90 | 96 | 89 | 87 | 79 | 84 | 89 | 90 | 82 | 90 | 87 | 95 | 101 |
| Brazil | | 143 | 142 | 146 | 144 | 150 | 151 | 150 | 156 | 150 | 154 | 158 | 157 | 154 | 152 | 141 | 144 | 147 |
| Brunei Darussalam | | 22 | 19 | 29 | 35 | 47 | 68 | 76 | 79 | 32 | 51 | 54 | 50 | 53 | 58 | 54 | 64 | 68 |
| Bulgaria | | 40 | 61 | 54 | 62 | 34 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 22 |
| Burkina Faso | | 156 | 155 | 154 | 154 | 159 | 161 | 154 | 161 | 153 | 152 | 148 | 140 | 130 | 138 | 129 | 133 | 136 |
| Cabo Verde | | 84 | 84 | 89 | 90 | 92 | 88 | 88 | 99 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 100 | 104 | 104 | 102 | 100 | 98 |
| Cambodia | | 42 | 40 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 43 | 46 | 39 | 37 | 31 | 28 | 38 | 33 | 32 | 29 | 27 |
| Cameroon | | 131 | 132 | 140 | 148 | 151 | 155 | 152 | 154 | 162 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 165 |
| Canada | | 21 | 22 | 25 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 52 | 55 | 56 | 53 | 60 | 62 | 67 | 60 | 53 | 47 | 46 |
| Chile | | 77 | 83 | 77 | 80 | 79 | 89 | 82 | 69 | 75 | 73 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 78 | 82 | 93 | 95 |
| China | | 149 | 145 | 139 | 135 | 130 | 134 | 140 | 143 | 149 | 148 | 154 | 152 | 151 | 149 | 150 | 149 | 150 |
| Colombia | | 151 | 147 | 148 | 147 | 141 | 142 | 145 | 147 | 142 | 147 | 142 | 141 | 141 | 140 | 134 | 135 | 137 |
| Comoros | | 140 | 144 | 145 | 151 | 149 | 146 | 146 | 144 | 132 | 127 | 119 | 119 | 122 | 131 | 132 | 126 | 125 |
| Costa Rica | | 69 | 66 | 62 | 69 | 67 | 65 | 68 | 75 | 83 | 94 | 101 | 98 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 102 | 96 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 107 | 109 | 101 | 105 | 94 | 104 | 105 | 109 | 109 | 106 | 114 | 108 | 115 | 127 | 130 | 137 | 138 |
| Croatia | | 66 | 64 | 52 | 52 | 53 | 47 | 49 | 53 | 64 | 71 | 71 | 80 | 92 | 67 | 56 | 55 | 55 |
| Cyprus | | 30 | 24 | 26 | 31 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 24 | 21 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 10 |
| Czechia | | 12 | 14 | 20 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 29 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Denmark | | 9 | 9 | 14 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 25 |
| Dominica | | 58 | 62 | 64 | 70 | 59 | 72 | 72 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 73 | 78 | 56 | 47 | 68 | 74 | 76 |
| Dominican Republic | | 102 | 111 | 91 | 88 | 115 | 107 | 117 | 117 | 129 | 124 | 123 | 120 | 126 | 121 | 125 | 118 | 121 |
| Ecuador | | 135 | 134 | 135 | 133 | 128 | 130 | 133 | 129 | 144 | 132 | 130 | 135 | 137 | 139 | 143 | 147 | 149 |
| Egypt | | 154 | 153 | 153 | 149 | 138 | 139 | 136 | 130 | 139 | 139 | 151 | 153 | 158 | 156 | 159 | 154 | 140 |
| El Salvador | | 99 | 89 | 92 | 92 | 96 | 102 | 100 | 90 | 107 | 108 | 110 | 113 | 103 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 107 |
| Estonia | | 7 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Eswatini (Swaziland) | | 24 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 68 | 61 | 61 | 65 | 59 | 75 | 96 | 102 | 100 | 103 | 106 | 101 | 100 |
| Ethiopia | | 159 | 157 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 152 | 161 | 162 | 166 | 160 | 162 | 165 | 168 | 168 | 168 | 169 | 169 |
| Fiji | | 44 | 46 | 43 | 40 | 33 | 44 | 65 | 59 | 65 | 47 | 50 | 33 | 31 | 25 | 58 | 61 | 62 |
| Finland | | 28 | 25 | 27 | 39 | 49 | 27 | 25 | 28 | 43 | 42 | 39 | 35 | 39 | 34 | 47 | 28 | 28 |
| France | | 46 | 51 | 61 | 71 | 66 | 60 | 63 | 67 | 69 | 70 | 81 | 77 | 78 | 72 | 72 | 68 | 67 |
| Gabon | | 92 | 97 | 99 | 102 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 86 | 79 | 92 | 101 | 102 | 107 | 105 | 112 | 106 |
| Gambia | | 123 | 96 | 107 | 97 | 102 | 94 | 104 | 119 | 113 | 121 | 116 | 107 | 113 | 100 | 101 | 114 | 113 |
| Georgia | | 124 | 116 | 109 | 100 | 105 | 91 | 87 | 78 | 74 | 58 | 55 | 49 | 46 | 38 | 31 | 27 | 24 |
| Germany | | 27 | 28 | 38 | 46 | 37 | 34 | 26 | 50 | 53 | 46 | 34 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 34 | 31 | 30 |
| Ghana | | 94 | 125 | 128 | 131 | 127 | 125 | 135 | 127 | 108 | 111 | 102 | 112 | 118 | 117 | 104 | 105 | 109 |
| Greece | | 89 | 93 | 95 | 99 | 101 | 93 | 93 | 103 | 115 | 115 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 87 | 75 | 73 | 75 |

## TABLE A.2 // (CONTINUED)
## DEPTH SCORES AND RANKS, 2001–2017

| | Depth Score (0–50) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Guatemala | 13 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| Guinea | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 22 | 23 |
| Haiti | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| Honduras | 22 | 23 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| Hong Kong SAR (China) | 45 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Hungary | 32 | 29 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Iceland | 26 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 32 |
| India | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Indonesia | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 0 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Iraq | 18 | 16 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Ireland | 45 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Israel | 25 | 25 | 24 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
| Italy | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 |
| Jamaica | 26 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 30 |
| Japan | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| Jordan | 27 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| Kazakhstan | 22 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Kenya | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| Kiribati | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Korea (Republic of) | 17 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| Kuwait | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 30 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 19 | 20 | 21 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 14 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| Latvia | 22 | 23 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 32 | 36 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 39 |
| Lebanon | 26 | 25 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Lesotho | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Liberia | 22 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 22 | 23 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| Lithuania | 23 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| Luxembourg | 37 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 45 |
| Macau SAR (China) | 33 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 25 | 25 |
| Macedonia (FYR) | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Madagascar | 10 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Malaysia | 32 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 |
| Maldives | 24 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 29 | 30 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| Mali | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| Malta | 33 | 30 | 33 | 42 | 42 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 39 |
| Marshall Islands | | | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 37 | 31 | 30 |
| Mauritania | 17 | 18 | 16 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| Mauritius | 22 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 36 |
| Mexico | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Moldova | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Mongolia | 22 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 27 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 |
| Morocco | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Mozambique | 12 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 28 |
| Myanmar | 17 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 15 |
| Namibia | 27 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 26 |
| Nepal | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 13 |
| Netherlands | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 46 |
| New Zealand | 26 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 |
| Nicaragua | 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| Niger | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 15 |
| Nigeria | 16 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 15 |
| Norway | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| Oman | 19 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 |
| Pakistan | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 |

| | | Depth Rank (out of 169 countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Guatemala | | 125 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 116 | 117 | 120 | 125 | 126 | 126 | 127 | 127 | 131 | 128 | 136 | 136 | 139 |
| Guinea | | 147 | 151 | 160 | 159 | 155 | 148 | 159 | 150 | 155 | 150 | 129 | 128 | 145 | 145 | 151 | 111 | 111 |
| Haiti | | 155 | 146 | 136 | 143 | 148 | 147 | 158 | 153 | 148 | 140 | 149 | 146 | 134 | 137 | 137 | 129 | 130 |
| Honduras | | 65 | 69 | 70 | 47 | 38 | 51 | 46 | 49 | 67 | 59 | 52 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 48 | 52 | 43 |
| Hong Kong SAR (China) | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Hungary | | 17 | 26 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 19 |
| Iceland | | 45 | 44 | 42 | 33 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 29 | 22 | 40 | 36 | 31 | 45 | 51 | 38 | 57 | 50 |
| India | | 160 | 161 | 163 | 161 | 157 | 157 | 160 | 152 | 156 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 155 | 154 | 161 | 159 | 163 |
| Indonesia | | 148 | 149 | 150 | 146 | 145 | 149 | 149 | 151 | 152 | 157 | 160 | 159 | 159 | 153 | 156 | 157 | 160 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | 164 | 156 | 159 | 160 | 158 | 160 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 167 | 166 | 162 | 165 | 166 | 164 | 165 | 164 |
| Iraq | | 91 | 104 | 76 | 103 | 99 | 126 | 142 | 140 | 124 | 125 | 134 | 129 | 139 | 146 | 148 | 150 | 158 |
| Ireland | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Israel | | 48 | 47 | 57 | 38 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 57 | 57 | 63 | 63 | 72 | 70 | 71 | 70 | 78 |
| Italy | | 75 | 74 | 81 | 81 | 80 | 73 | 79 | 102 | 106 | 103 | 80 | 75 | 80 | 76 | 70 | 66 | 66 |
| Jamaica | | 41 | 36 | 24 | 28 | 43 | 39 | 42 | 33 | 46 | 63 | 67 | 59 | 88 | 84 | 96 | 69 | 70 |
| Japan | | 142 | 143 | 137 | 140 | 140 | 141 | 138 | 141 | 143 | 145 | 145 | 143 | 135 | 136 | 127 | 131 | 128 |
| Jordan | | 37 | 37 | 39 | 26 | 23 | 29 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 39 | 49 | 57 | 68 | 65 | 77 | 76 | 89 |
| Kazakhstan | | 73 | 42 | 49 | 73 | 77 | 79 | 55 | 72 | 81 | 89 | 86 | 85 | 93 | 91 | 103 | 104 | 104 |
| Kenya | | 152 | 148 | 151 | 150 | 147 | 150 | 151 | 149 | 147 | 146 | 138 | 139 | 142 | 141 | 145 | 153 | 154 |
| Kiribati | | 103 | 94 | 112 | 116 | 114 | 124 | 127 | 134 | 133 | 143 | 141 | 137 | 138 | 133 | 135 | 130 | 134 |
| Korea (Republic of) | | 96 | 99 | 96 | 91 | 93 | 100 | 101 | 81 | 80 | 87 | 65 | 65 | 79 | 77 | 84 | 88 | 82 |
| Kuwait | | 88 | 86 | 88 | 93 | 82 | 84 | 84 | 70 | 52 | 54 | 66 | 69 | 81 | 82 | 64 | 85 | 71 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | 82 | 81 | 82 | 57 | 51 | 40 | 47 | 43 | 33 | 80 | 84 | 84 | 77 | 94 | 94 | 82 | 85 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 120 | 131 | 149 | 142 | 144 | 143 | 144 | 146 | 145 | 129 | 131 | 130 | 143 | 132 | 117 | 119 | 117 |
| Latvia | | 70 | 67 | 65 | 48 | 39 | 37 | 44 | 71 | 68 | 31 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 18 |
| Lebanon | | 39 | 49 | 31 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 45 | 44 | 50 | 73 | 67 | 73 |
| Lesotho | | 31 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 62 | 66 | 66 | 54 | 54 | 64 | 62 | 74 | 83 | 92 | 78 | 71 | 63 |
| Liberia | | 71 | 77 | 79 | 66 | 71 | 53 | 70 | 52 | 99 | 100 | 70 | 72 | 71 | 61 | 83 | 84 | 84 |
| Lithuania | | 60 | 50 | 71 | 63 | 42 | 30 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 22 | 28 | 25 | 21 | 21 |
| Luxembourg | | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Macau SAR (China) | | 11 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 22 | 24 | 29 | 40 | 76 | 88 | 95 | 95 | 84 | 81 | 69 | 97 | 99 |
| Macedonia (FYR) | | 76 | 75 | 78 | 83 | 76 | 78 | 73 | 56 | 72 | 72 | 57 | 58 | 61 | 54 | 44 | 45 | 40 |
| Madagascar | | 132 | 154 | 147 | 118 | 134 | 132 | 126 | 132 | 130 | 133 | 132 | 131 | 132 | 134 | 133 | 132 | 133 |
| Malaysia | | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 15 |
| Maldives | | 54 | 54 | 63 | 43 | 30 | 38 | 30 | 26 | 48 | 49 | 28 | 36 | 33 | 42 | 49 | 37 | 32 |
| Mali | | 118 | 122 | 124 | 134 | 143 | 133 | 143 | 137 | 146 | 134 | 147 | 136 | 140 | 143 | 139 | 134 | 131 |
| Malta | | 15 | 21 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 17 |
| Marshall Islands | | | | | | | | 54 | 47 | 29 | 26 | 35 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 50 | 65 |
| Mauritania | | 100 | 91 | 110 | 79 | 63 | 82 | 80 | 80 | 89 | 85 | 83 | 56 | 65 | 74 | 100 | 98 | 93 |
| Mauritius | | 67 | 57 | 73 | 74 | 58 | 58 | 60 | 64 | 25 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 34 | 26 |
| Mexico | | 117 | 123 | 120 | 117 | 118 | 114 | 113 | 118 | 110 | 107 | 108 | 105 | 107 | 105 | 99 | 94 | 86 |
| Moldova | | 33 | 31 | 30 | 41 | 41 | 55 | 38 | 41 | 38 | 43 | 38 | 44 | 40 | 43 | 39 | 35 | 38 |
| Mongolia | | 72 | 71 | 68 | 68 | 72 | 69 | 85 | 83 | 73 | 33 | 37 | 46 | 75 | 71 | 90 | 92 | 88 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | | 49 | 48 | 38 | 42 | 29 | 32 | 40 | 35 | 37 | 30 | 38 | 36 |
| Morocco | | 116 | 115 | 123 | 122 | 117 | 116 | 112 | 108 | 117 | 116 | 109 | 116 | 116 | 113 | 115 | 110 | 110 |
| Mozambique | | 127 | 120 | 119 | 125 | 122 | 115 | 125 | 126 | 125 | 105 | 103 | 96 | 91 | 95 | 89 | 91 | 83 |
| Myanmar | | 101 | 108 | 155 | 156 | 156 | 163 | 165 | 167 | 168 | 166 | 167 | 166 | 164 | 163 | 147 | 146 | 143 |
| Namibia | | 34 | 29 | 41 | 53 | 70 | 71 | 71 | 58 | 28 | 36 | 41 | 41 | 54 | 48 | 62 | 65 | 94 |
| Nepal | | 158 | 164 | 158 | 162 | 163 | 165 | 166 | 165 | 159 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 162 | 162 | 163 | 151 | 152 |
| Netherlands | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| New Zealand | | 43 | 45 | 56 | 56 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 77 | 66 | 82 | 68 | 76 | 73 | 79 | 76 | 77 | 79 |
| Nicaragua | | 122 | 119 | 116 | 101 | 88 | 70 | 67 | 63 | 71 | 50 | 44 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 37 | 43 | 37 |
| Niger | | 157 | 158 | 161 | 153 | 152 | 153 | 153 | 145 | 114 | 110 | 125 | 133 | 127 | 125 | 123 | 139 | 146 |
| Nigeria | | 105 | 118 | 117 | 119 | 131 | 137 | 141 | 135 | 141 | 141 | 133 | 145 | 148 | 147 | 149 | 152 | 144 |
| Norway | | 26 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 28 | 39 | 31 | 34 | 30 | 34 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 42 | 39 |
| Oman | | 83 | 87 | 74 | 72 | 61 | 54 | 39 | 37 | 51 | 52 | 45 | 37 | 28 | 36 | 29 | 46 | 41 |
| Pakistan | | 162 | 163 | 164 | 163 | 162 | 158 | 156 | 155 | 163 | 162 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 166 |

## TABLE A.2 // (CONTINUED)
## DEPTH SCORES AND RANKS, 2001–2017

| | Depth Score (0–50) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country / Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Palau | 29 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| Panama | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 26 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 27 |
| Papua New Guinea | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Paraguay | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Peru | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Philippines | 17 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Poland | 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 33 |
| Portugal | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 35 | 34 | 35 |
| Qatar | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 31 |
| Romania | 19 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Russian Federation | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Rwanda | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| Samoa | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| Saudi Arabia | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| Senegal | 15 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| Serbia | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Seychelles | 38 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 43 | 44 | 44 |
| Sierra Leone | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 20 |
| Singapore | 45 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Slovakia | 33 | 32 | 36 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 40 |
| Solomon Islands | 12 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 29 |
| South Africa | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Spain | 25 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| Sri Lanka | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 24 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 31 |
| St. Lucia | 25 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 32 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 32 |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Suriname | 23 | 20 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 32 |
| Sweden | 33 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 34 |
| Switzerland | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 41 |
| Taiwan (China) | 25 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 36 |
| Tajikistan | 27 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Tanzania | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Thailand | 24 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| Timor-Leste | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Togo | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 30 |
| Tonga | 22 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 31 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 32 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 28 | 26 |
| Tunisia | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 |
| Turkey | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| Uganda | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| Ukraine | 23 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| United Arab Emirates | 25 | 27 | 29 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 45 |
| United Kingdom | 27 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| United States | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Uruguay | 11 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 19 | 18 |
| Uzbekistan | 8 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 15 |
| Vanuatu | 18 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 23 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 10 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 11 |
| Viet Nam | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Yemen | 10 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 12 |
| Zambia | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| Zimbabwe | 9 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 18 |

| | | Depth Rank (out of 169 countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Palau | | 25 | 23 | 36 | 32 | 35 | 31 | 33 | 30 | 55 | 45 | 51 | 43 | 36 | 40 | 52 | 49 | 49 |
| Panama | | 119 | 124 | 126 | 126 | 64 | 48 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 51 | 57 | 66 | 81 | 90 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 95 | 114 | 115 | 120 | 126 | 131 | 130 | 131 | 134 | 128 | 136 | 148 | 144 | 151 | 152 | 155 | 151 |
| Paraguay | | 115 | 110 | 98 | 109 | 111 | 118 | 121 | 115 | 116 | 112 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 116 |
| Peru | | 129 | 128 | 127 | 130 | 119 | 121 | 119 | 114 | 119 | 119 | 121 | 123 | 123 | 124 | 122 | 124 | 124 |
| Philippines | | 98 | 92 | 90 | 89 | 91 | 101 | 109 | 116 | 128 | 131 | 137 | 138 | 136 | 135 | 128 | 122 | 119 |
| Poland | | 121 | 121 | 118 | 104 | 100 | 87 | 86 | 95 | 87 | 81 | 76 | 67 | 76 | 64 | 43 | 36 | 35 |
| Portugal | | 32 | 35 | 34 | 42 | 36 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 49 | 62 | 72 | 79 | 70 | 56 | 28 | 26 | 29 |
| Qatar | | 61 | 60 | 53 | 58 | 50 | 41 | 37 | 62 | 41 | 56 | 53 | 52 | 63 | 55 | 42 | 41 | 59 |
| Romania | | 86 | 90 | 93 | 86 | 84 | 85 | 91 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 100 | 88 | 90 | 89 | 79 | 75 | 77 |
| Russian Federation | | 106 | 107 | 111 | 114 | 120 | 120 | 118 | 121 | 118 | 122 | 126 | 126 | 129 | 123 | 119 | 117 | 118 |
| Rwanda | | 161 | 162 | 165 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 163 | 160 | 160 | 163 | 159 | 160 | 157 | 150 | 144 | 143 | 148 |
| Samoa | | 62 | 63 | 59 | 65 | 74 | 75 | 78 | 93 | 85 | 68 | 91 | 83 | 85 | 98 | 92 | 86 | 92 |
| Saudi Arabia | | 110 | 102 | 100 | 110 | 107 | 108 | 98 | 92 | 78 | 78 | 87 | 93 | 97 | 97 | 91 | 96 | 97 |
| Senegal | | 112 | 100 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 119 | 115 | 104 | 112 | 114 | 113 | 111 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 107 | 103 |
| Serbia | | 113 | 113 | 102 | 111 | 108 | 103 | 90 | 91 | 98 | 93 | 98 | 97 | 62 | 68 | 59 | 44 | 34 |
| Seychelles | | 5 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Sierra Leone | | 146 | 152 | 157 | 157 | 161 | 162 | 162 | 163 | 161 | 149 | 117 | 117 | 110 | 118 | 131 | 141 | 122 |
| Singapore | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Slovakia | | 14 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 16 |
| Slovenia | | 56 | 41 | 37 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 14 | 14 |
| Solomon Islands | | 128 | 137 | 114 | 115 | 98 | 74 | 51 | 57 | 63 | 38 | 43 | 55 | 55 | 75 | 81 | 83 | 72 |
| South Africa | | 108 | 106 | 125 | 124 | 121 | 112 | 111 | 107 | 120 | 123 | 120 | 118 | 108 | 106 | 107 | 106 | 112 |
| Spain | | 50 | 56 | 72 | 77 | 87 | 90 | 92 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 97 | 94 | 87 | 73 | 57 | 56 | 48 |
| Sri Lanka | | 126 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 132 | 140 | 139 | 148 | 151 | 153 | 150 | 151 | 149 | 144 | 140 | 142 | 142 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | | 52 | 48 | 45 | 54 | 55 | 59 | 57 | 48 | 50 | 61 | 77 | 81 | 52 | 39 | 33 | 33 | 56 |
| St. Lucia | | 49 | 59 | 47 | 44 | 48 | 46 | 53 | 36 | 44 | 41 | 56 | 66 | 41 | 29 | 40 | 39 | 53 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | | 36 | 52 | 50 | 49 | 56 | 64 | 64 | 66 | 62 | 74 | 85 | 86 | 50 | 31 | 36 | 32 | 47 |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | 169 | 168 | 167 | 169 | 167 | 167 | 167 |
| Suriname | | 64 | 79 | 60 | 60 | 54 | 67 | 83 | 86 | 100 | 101 | 75 | 73 | 69 | 80 | 74 | 59 | 51 |
| Sweden | | 13 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 27 | 26 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 31 |
| Switzerland | | 10 | 13 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Taiwan (China) | | 47 | 43 | 32 | 24 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 21 | 27 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 27 | 23 | 23 |
| Tajikistan | | 38 | 34 | 48 | 51 | 73 | 56 | 62 | 85 | 103 | 97 | 106 | 109 | 119 | 126 | 121 | 116 | 115 |
| Tanzania | | 153 | 150 | 152 | 155 | 153 | 156 | 155 | 157 | 158 | 155 | 153 | 156 | 153 | 157 | 154 | 158 | 162 |
| Thailand | | 59 | 68 | 66 | 67 | 57 | 63 | 58 | 76 | 70 | 67 | 42 | 51 | 60 | 59 | 63 | 63 | 61 |
| Timor-Leste | | | 159 | 162 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 168 | 165 | 165 | 168 | 169 | 169 | 165 | 153 | 148 | 155 |
| Togo | | 111 | 112 | 104 | 112 | 103 | 111 | 114 | 112 | 95 | 90 | 46 | 39 | 32 | 69 | 67 | 80 | 69 |
| Tonga | | 68 | 55 | 58 | 61 | 69 | 77 | 81 | 68 | 58 | 76 | 69 | 61 | 57 | 52 | 45 | 30 | 60 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 27 | 23 | 35 | 47 | 53 | 34 | 49 | 55 | 79 | 91 |
| Tunisia | | 80 | 78 | 86 | 84 | 83 | 81 | 75 | 73 | 90 | 83 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 95 | 90 | 87 |
| Turkey | | 136 | 140 | 141 | 141 | 135 | 135 | 134 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 135 | 132 | 133 | 129 | 138 | 138 | 129 |
| Uganda | | 150 | 160 | 156 | 158 | 160 | 159 | 157 | 158 | 157 | 159 | 157 | 158 | 160 | 155 | 157 | 156 | 156 |
| Ukraine | | 63 | 76 | 75 | 82 | 89 | 98 | 96 | 84 | 77 | 65 | 58 | 54 | 58 | 63 | 46 | 60 | 54 |
| United Arab Emirates | | 51 | 38 | 23 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| United Kingdom | | 35 | 39 | 55 | 59 | 46 | 50 | 59 | 61 | 45 | 48 | 59 | 60 | 64 | 83 | 86 | 89 | 80 |
| United States | | 114 | 117 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 122 | 122 | 120 | 121 | 120 | 122 | 122 | 120 | 120 | 118 | 120 | 120 |
| Uruguay | | 130 | 127 | 113 | 94 | 97 | 99 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 113 | 115 | 99 | 98 | 102 | 108 | 125 | 132 |
| Uzbekistan | | 145 | 139 | 133 | 129 | 133 | 138 | 129 | 128 | 135 | 144 | 146 | 150 | 150 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 145 |
| Vanuatu | | 93 | 82 | 83 | 85 | 85 | 80 | 95 | 88 | 84 | 104 | 104 | 110 | 114 | 114 | 111 | 103 | 108 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | | 133 | 126 | 121 | 121 | 123 | 128 | 132 | 138 | 140 | 151 | 152 | 142 | 128 | 130 | 158 | 162 | 159 |
| Viet Nam | | 74 | 72 | 69 | 75 | 81 | 86 | 77 | 74 | 61 | 66 | 61 | 64 | 59 | 53 | 51 | 48 | 45 |
| Yemen | | 134 | 133 | 129 | 138 | 139 | 127 | 128 | 123 | 122 | 135 | 140 | 149 | 152 | 160 | 169 | 164 | 157 |
| Zambia | | 104 | 101 | 103 | 107 | 124 | 136 | 124 | 133 | 123 | 118 | 112 | 114 | 111 | 116 | 112 | 113 | 114 |
| Zimbabwe | | 144 | 138 | 138 | 127 | 110 | 110 | 97 | 82 | 104 | 99 | 111 | 121 | 121 | 119 | 126 | 128 | 135 |

# TABLE A.3 // BREADTH SCORES AND RANKS, 2001–2017

| | Breadth Score (0–50) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country / Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Afghanistan | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Albania | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Algeria | 25 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| Angola | 23 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 21 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Argentina | 29 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 |
| Armenia | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| Australia | 43 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 43 |
| Austria | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Azerbaijan | 14 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| Bahamas | 17 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| Bahrain | 28 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 23 | 26 | 31 | 32 |
| Bangladesh | 29 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Barbados | 22 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 22 |
| Belarus | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Belgium | 41 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Belize | 16 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Benin | 15 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 9 |
| Bhutan | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 20 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 14 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Botswana | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Brazil | 36 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 41 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 17 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 20 |
| Bulgaria | 30 | 29 | 32 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| Burkina Faso | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| Cabo Verde | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Cambodia | 19 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| Cameroon | 24 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 21 | 21 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 |
| Canada | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Chile | 33 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 33 |
| China | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 40 |
| Colombia | 30 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 29 |
| Comoros | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Costa Rica | 20 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 22 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 21 | 19 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| Croatia | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 |
| Cyprus | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 25 |
| Czechia | 31 | 31 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Denmark | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 42 |
| Dominica | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Dominican Republic | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 22 |
| Ecuador | 28 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Egypt | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| El Salvador | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| Estonia | 17 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 25 |
| Eswatini (Swaziland) | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ethiopia | 30 | 39 | 38 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 30 |
| Fiji | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Finland | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 34 |
| France | 47 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Gabon | 24 | 17 | 26 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 22 | 22 |
| Gambia | 17 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Georgia | 16 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 20 |
| Germany | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 |
| Ghana | 32 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 31 |
| Greece | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 |

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| | | Breadth Rank (out of 169 countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Afghanistan | | | | | | | | | | | | 142 | 148 | 143 | 145 | 148 | 153 | 150 |
| Albania | | 153 | 153 | 152 | 148 | 148 | 154 | 151 | 145 | 138 | 145 | 147 | 146 | 141 | 139 | 141 | 138 | 135 |
| Algeria | | 72 | 70 | 72 | 68 | 67 | 64 | 59 | 59 | 61 | 59 | 63 | 65 | 69 | 66 | 73 | 73 | 69 |
| Angola | | 82 | 71 | 77 | 86 | 74 | 77 | 72 | 66 | 67 | 75 | 76 | 71 | 83 | 80 | 79 | 93 | 95 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 135 | 141 | 122 | 132 | 135 | 130 | 122 | 122 | 126 | 129 | 133 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 144 | 145 | 145 |
| Argentina | | 58 | 49 | 56 | 58 | 57 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 53 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 53 | 57 |
| Armenia | | 109 | 112 | 107 | 105 | 125 | 107 | 107 | 90 | 86 | 85 | 89 | 97 | 90 | 83 | 89 | 99 | 108 |
| Australia | | 14 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| Austria | | 31 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 40 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 49 | 50 | 48 | 50 |
| Azerbaijan | | 126 | 136 | 120 | 123 | 128 | 139 | 113 | 94 | 99 | 101 | 97 | 83 | 97 | 91 | 94 | 102 | 104 |
| Bahamas | | 106 | 128 | 116 | 131 | 121 | 123 | 134 | 134 | 135 | 137 | 134 | 133 | 139 | 142 | 124 | 124 | 129 |
| Bahrain | | 62 | 58 | 66 | 67 | 73 | 73 | 83 | 89 | 97 | 94 | 92 | 88 | 102 | 79 | 72 | 51 | 42 |
| Bangladesh | | 57 | 62 | 62 | 55 | 68 | 58 | 55 | 60 | 59 | 61 | 57 | 61 | 63 | 61 | 66 | 68 | 66 |
| Barbados | | 85 | 87 | 94 | 87 | 91 | 89 | 101 | 111 | 113 | 110 | 109 | 114 | 95 | 95 | 84 | 81 | 90 |
| Belarus | | 145 | 145 | 143 | 143 | 137 | 138 | 140 | 138 | 136 | 142 | 146 | 147 | 138 | 140 | 147 | 150 | 148 |
| Belgium | | 16 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 24 |
| Belize | | 121 | 126 | 132 | 133 | 140 | 125 | 130 | 133 | 131 | 136 | 135 | 129 | 126 | 128 | 132 | 134 | 130 |
| Benin | | 123 | 123 | 123 | 128 | 136 | 126 | 128 | 130 | 121 | 124 | 117 | 137 | 121 | 115 | 134 | 143 | 149 |
| Bhutan | | 148 | 151 | 150 | 155 | 154 | 156 | 156 | 155 | 157 | 156 | 158 | 158 | 161 | 163 | 162 | 165 | 160 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | | 105 | 105 | 103 | 100 | 100 | 112 | 110 | 120 | 111 | 105 | 103 | 102 | 96 | 96 | 92 | 92 | 96 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 127 | 130 | 131 | 109 | 104 | 119 | 124 | 127 | 129 | 131 | 132 | 136 | 132 | 131 | 137 | 135 | 133 |
| Botswana | | 155 | 156 | 151 | 152 | 151 | 152 | 150 | 144 | 148 | 153 | 157 | 153 | 149 | 154 | 158 | 158 | 159 |
| Brazil | | 34 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Brunei Darussalam | | 114 | 113 | 113 | 102 | 109 | 110 | 116 | 116 | 117 | 117 | 120 | 105 | 100 | 100 | 105 | 98 | 101 |
| Bulgaria | | 52 | 56 | 44 | 65 | 60 | 63 | 70 | 54 | 48 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 48 |
| Burkina Faso | | 144 | 144 | 147 | 154 | 133 | 133 | 121 | 110 | 116 | 96 | 99 | 111 | 105 | 150 | 115 | 110 | 110 |
| Cabo Verde | | 146 | 149 | 145 | 147 | 147 | 149 | 148 | 156 | 152 | 149 | 149 | 143 | 142 | 134 | 151 | 155 | 152 |
| Cambodia | | 97 | 92 | 89 | 89 | 96 | 100 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 99 | 82 | 84 | 74 | 76 | 77 | 72 | 77 |
| Cameroon | | 77 | 73 | 64 | 64 | 83 | 88 | 68 | 62 | 73 | 82 | 88 | 81 | 82 | 74 | 83 | 82 | 83 |
| Canada | | 50 | 52 | 53 | 49 | 41 | 41 | 38 | 39 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 36 |
| Chile | | 39 | 40 | 38 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 43 | 41 | 37 | 38 | 38 |
| China | | 38 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 32 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 16 |
| Colombia | | 51 | 45 | 57 | 61 | 65 | 60 | 61 | 64 | 58 | 57 | 51 | 55 | 59 | 55 | 55 | 65 | 60 |
| Comoros | | 159 | 148 | 159 | 160 | 160 | | 163 | 158 | 163 | 157 | 162 | 156 | 158 | 153 | 154 | 160 | 157 |
| Costa Rica | | 94 | 84 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 90 | 75 | 86 | 93 | 98 | 96 | 91 | 77 | 90 | 97 | 94 | 92 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 89 | 93 | 101 | 88 | 99 | 97 | 100 | 93 | 91 | 89 | 90 | 86 | 99 | 94 | 80 | 84 | 85 |
| Croatia | | 69 | 76 | 73 | 72 | 69 | 61 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 69 | 66 | 68 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 83 | 86 |
| Cyprus | | 59 | 53 | 51 | 51 | 64 | 71 | 73 | 70 | 82 | 84 | 72 | 87 | 93 | 98 | 90 | 97 | 75 |
| Czechia | | 44 | 47 | 31 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 29 | 40 | 35 | 33 | 38 | 39 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 44 |
| Denmark | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| Dominica | | 140 | 142 | 140 | 145 | 142 | 146 | 143 | 143 | 151 | 150 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 159 | 154 | 161 |
| Dominican Republic | | 93 | 89 | 92 | 99 | 89 | 85 | 79 | 82 | 96 | 88 | 94 | 96 | 91 | 92 | 87 | 87 | 89 |
| Ecuador | | 63 | 77 | 71 | 71 | 80 | 80 | 77 | 81 | 74 | 79 | 70 | 72 | 70 | 69 | 58 | 59 | 61 |
| Egypt | | 33 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 53 | 45 | 46 | 52 | 49 | 49 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 63 | 62 |
| El Salvador | | 139 | 143 | 139 | 144 | 134 | 128 | 126 | 129 | 130 | 128 | 127 | 122 | 130 | 130 | 127 | 129 | 122 |
| Estonia | | 113 | 90 | 90 | 95 | 92 | 96 | 99 | 91 | 87 | 97 | 79 | 85 | 87 | 93 | 85 | 85 | 74 |
| Eswatini (Swaziland) | | 161 | 162 | 157 | 162 | 162 | 164 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 164 | 168 | 168 | 169 | 169 | 168 | 168 | 168 |
| Ethiopia | | 48 | 24 | 27 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 43 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 50 | 54 | 63 | 61 | 56 |
| Fiji | | 130 | 131 | 127 | 134 | 131 | 137 | 129 | 128 | 127 | 130 | 130 | 127 | 112 | 97 | 103 | 105 | 103 |
| Finland | | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 26 | 34 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 37 |
| France | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Gabon | | 76 | 108 | 74 | 108 | 106 | 101 | 98 | 96 | 90 | 91 | 105 | 74 | 72 | 70 | 67 | 96 | 88 |
| Gambia | | 108 | 103 | 97 | 107 | 101 | 104 | 97 | 84 | 108 | 122 | 138 | 138 | 151 | 146 | 145 | 139 | 144 |
| Georgia | | 115 | 109 | 109 | 96 | 98 | 95 | 87 | 87 | 94 | 81 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 85 | 88 | 91 | 97 |
| Germany | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Ghana | | 42 | 46 | 48 | 41 | 53 | 52 | 48 | 50 | 57 | 58 | 56 | 53 | 42 | 44 | 56 | 57 | 51 |
| Greece | | 19 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 36 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 45 | 40 | 41 |

## TABLE A.3 // (CONTINUED)
# BREADTH SCORES AND RANKS, 2001–2017

| | Breadth Score (0–50) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country / Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Guatemala | 21 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Guinea | 27 | 28 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 14 |
| Haiti | 18 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| Honduras | 16 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 16 |
| Hong Kong SAR (China) | 29 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Hungary | 39 | 39 | 39 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Iceland | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36 |
| India | 38 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Indonesia | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 29 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 22 | 26 |
| Iraq | 21 | 24 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 |
| Ireland | 43 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 38 |
| Israel | 38 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 |
| Italy | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 |
| Jamaica | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 15 |
| Japan | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Jordan | 24 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 |
| Kazakhstan | 18 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 29 |
| Kenya | 33 | 29 | 27 | 14 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Kiribati | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| Korea (Republic of) | 41 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Kuwait | 29 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 12 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Latvia | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Lebanon | 32 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 30 |
| Lesotho | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Liberia | 10 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Lithuania | 22 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| Luxembourg | 38 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 36 |
| Macau SAR (China) | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 18 |
| Macedonia (FYR) | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| Madagascar | 19 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| Malaysia | 28 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| Maldives | 17 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 16 |
| Mali | 13 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Malta | 38 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Marshall Islands | 5 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| Mauritania | 16 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 15 |
| Mauritius | 25 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 28 |
| Mexico | 18 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| Moldova | 13 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| Mongolia | 14 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| Morocco | 25 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| Mozambique | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Myanmar | 16 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 20 |
| Namibia | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Nepal | 21 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Netherlands | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| New Zealand | 40 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37 |
| Nicaragua | 18 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Niger | 6 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 12 |
| Nigeria | 34 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| Norway | 44 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Oman | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 12 |
| Pakistan | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

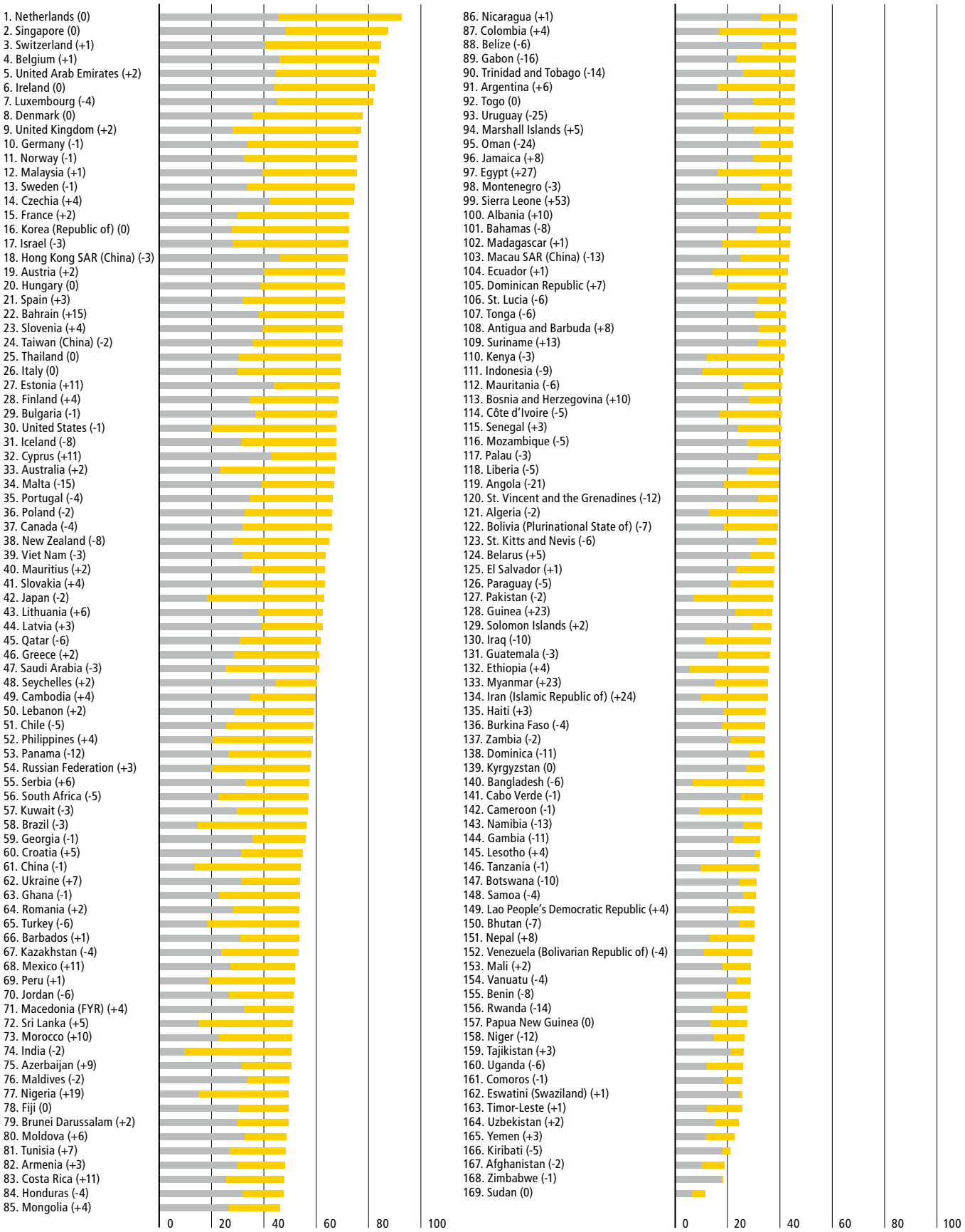
| | Breadth Rank (out of 169 countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Guatemala | 86 | 100 | 114 | 124 | 115 | 108 | 105 | 113 | 107 | 109 | 104 | 103 | 101 | 104 | 101 | 100 | 99 |
| Guinea | 66 | 65 | 84 | 74 | 81 | 98 | 93 | 101 | 100 | 112 | 101 | 100 | 107 | 113 | 106 | 113 | 124 |
| Haiti | 102 | 107 | 108 | 121 | 118 | 113 | 111 | 112 | 109 | 103 | 113 | 104 | 94 | 107 | 118 | 114 | 113 |
| Honduras | 119 | 111 | 111 | 113 | 116 | 117 | 119 | 124 | 119 | 113 | 116 | 107 | 110 | 116 | 111 | 111 | 118 |
| Hong Kong SAR (China) | 55 | 69 | 67 | 62 | 62 | 69 | 69 | 67 | 69 | 64 | 64 | 60 | 67 | 65 | 71 | 69 | 70 |
| Hungary | 23 | 23 | 23 | 35 | 27 | 26 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 43 | 40 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 43 |
| Iceland | 25 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 25 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| India | 28 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Indonesia | 47 | 50 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 63 | 62 | 62 | 54 | 51 | 51 | 44 | 49 | 52 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 56 | 55 | 54 | 60 | 59 | 65 | 65 | 68 | 68 | 73 | 75 | 92 | 111 | 117 | 108 | 88 | 71 |
| Iraq | 90 | 83 | 98 | 93 | 90 | 91 | 88 | 99 | 75 | 67 | 58 | 64 | 66 | 67 | 69 | 71 | 76 |
| Ireland | 13 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| Israel | 24 | 26 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Italy | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Jamaica | 83 | 82 | 78 | 78 | 88 | 75 | 91 | 100 | 105 | 115 | 128 | 117 | 122 | 114 | 114 | 112 | 121 |
| Japan | 11 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Jordan | 79 | 63 | 69 | 73 | 75 | 78 | 80 | 78 | 79 | 76 | 74 | 78 | 75 | 78 | 76 | 78 | 80 |
| Kazakhstan | 103 | 66 | 58 | 63 | 52 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 50 | 59 | 63 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 52 | 59 |
| Kenya | 40 | 57 | 68 | 120 | 63 | 59 | 58 | 73 | 72 | 66 | 69 | 66 | 62 | 58 | 60 | 58 | 58 |
| Kiribati | 160 | 164 | 162 | 165 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 169 | 169 | 167 | 167 | 155 | 166 | 166 |
| Korea (Republic of) | 15 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Kuwait | 54 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 61 | 70 | 67 | 63 | 65 | 60 | 61 | 58 | 56 | 59 | 62 | 64 | 67 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 137 | 125 | 142 | 149 | 144 | 150 | 153 | 147 | 150 | 140 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 148 | 157 | 156 | 158 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 142 | 146 | 141 | 139 | 141 | 148 | 146 | 148 | 141 | 144 | 140 | 140 | 150 | 155 | 150 | 148 | 146 |
| Latvia | 92 | 88 | 85 | 81 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 88 | 89 | 87 | 93 | 93 | 89 | 87 | 91 | 89 | 87 |
| Lebanon | 41 | 44 | 50 | 53 | 51 | 56 | 66 | 69 | 76 | 63 | 68 | 69 | 64 | 68 | 54 | 56 | 53 |
| Lesotho | 152 | 157 | 160 | 164 | 163 | 163 | 165 | 166 | 165 | 166 | 165 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 167 | 167 | 167 |
| Liberia | 143 | 138 | 136 | 141 | 138 | 134 | 144 | 121 | 139 | 125 | 125 | 123 | 128 | 127 | 128 | 130 | 136 |
| Lithuania | 84 | 80 | 75 | 80 | 77 | 76 | 78 | 75 | 83 | 86 | 87 | 89 | 84 | 81 | 81 | 74 | 79 |
| Luxembourg | 26 | 37 | 32 | 31 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 27 |
| Macau SAR (China) | 107 | 110 | 105 | 101 | 97 | 87 | 92 | 102 | 98 | 95 | 108 | 120 | 124 | 111 | 112 | 107 | 106 |
| Macedonia (FYR) | 98 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 103 | 109 | 112 | 117 | 110 | 111 | 110 | 106 | 106 | 110 | 104 | 109 | 105 |
| Madagascar | 95 | 99 | 95 | 84 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 74 | 71 | 78 | 81 | 79 | 79 | 84 | 70 | 75 | 72 |
| Malaysia | 64 | 59 | 52 | 45 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 39 | 37 | 40 | 37 | 38 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 28 |
| Maldives | 112 | 115 | 112 | 112 | 123 | 118 | 125 | 132 | 120 | 134 | 123 | 116 | 114 | 105 | 102 | 103 | 114 |
| Mali | 132 | 140 | 126 | 135 | 149 | 151 | 152 | 146 | 147 | 141 | 148 | 152 | 153 | 151 | 142 | 141 | 142 |
| Malta | 27 | 32 | 39 | 46 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 60 | 57 | 60 | 56 | 61 | 67 | 65 |
| Marshall Islands | 151 | 155 | 144 | 150 | 150 | 153 | 154 | 157 | 155 | 154 | 151 | 154 | 154 | 159 | 160 | 146 | 119 |
| Mauritania | 118 | 119 | 100 | 136 | 111 | 93 | 95 | 103 | 92 | 100 | 100 | 112 | 117 | 99 | 109 | 106 | 120 |
| Mauritius | 74 | 81 | 81 | 75 | 76 | 79 | 76 | 80 | 77 | 72 | 73 | 70 | 68 | 72 | 68 | 60 | 63 |
| Mexico | 100 | 95 | 99 | 91 | 85 | 82 | 86 | 76 | 78 | 70 | 71 | 76 | 73 | 77 | 78 | 76 | 78 |
| Moldova | 131 | 121 | 115 | 127 | 119 | 116 | 115 | 119 | 115 | 120 | 126 | 121 | 118 | 119 | 122 | 117 | 115 |
| Mongolia | 129 | 129 | 118 | 103 | 108 | 129 | 131 | 123 | 125 | 116 | 114 | 108 | 98 | 103 | 95 | 104 | 102 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | 143 | 141 | 139 | 144 | 143 | 145 | 142 | 148 | 147 | 139 | 131 | 138 |
| Morocco | 73 | 74 | 65 | 69 | 70 | 68 | 56 | 57 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 62 | 65 | 63 | 64 | 66 | 64 |
| Mozambique | 150 | 154 | 149 | 159 | 156 | 160 | 157 | 152 | 143 | 158 | 137 | 131 | 134 | 120 | 123 | 133 | 132 |
| Myanmar | 116 | 116 | 110 | 138 | 146 | 144 | 142 | 141 | 137 | 133 | 129 | 125 | 127 | 126 | 130 | 118 | 98 |
| Namibia | 156 | 152 | 153 | 151 | 145 | 147 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 147 | 153 | 151 | 157 | 160 | 163 | 161 | 156 |
| Nepal | 88 | 91 | 102 | 104 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 118 | 114 | 126 | 122 | 132 | 129 | 125 | 120 | 121 | 109 |
| Netherlands | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| New Zealand | 20 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 36 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 26 |
| Nicaragua | 104 | 106 | 117 | 111 | 107 | 102 | 117 | 126 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 124 | 119 | 121 | 126 | 127 | 126 |
| Niger | 149 | 150 | 146 | 146 | 152 | 131 | 123 | 108 | 134 | 107 | 95 | 99 | 123 | 122 | 133 | 125 | 137 |
| Nigeria | 37 | 31 | 33 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 48 | 37 | 25 | 30 | 36 | 43 | 42 | 34 |
| Norway | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Oman | 101 | 101 | 104 | 110 | 94 | 99 | 94 | 104 | 95 | 92 | 86 | 94 | 108 | 106 | 113 | 123 | 134 |
| Pakistan | 53 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 45 | 47 | 50 | 51 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 56 | 58 | 62 | 51 | 55 | 55 |

## TABLE A.3 // (CONTINUED)
# BREADTH SCORES AND RANKS, 2001–2017

| | Breadth Score (0–50) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country / Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Palau | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| Panama | 24 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 |
| Papua New Guinea | 14 | 15 | | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| Paraguay | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| Peru | 35 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 33 |
| Philippines | 30 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Poland | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Portugal | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Qatar | 27 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Romania | 29 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 |
| Russian Federation | 28 | 29 | 31 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 37 |
| Rwanda | 12 | 13 | 10 | 11 | | 10 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 13 |
| Samoa | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Saudi Arabia | 31 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Senegal | 17 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| Serbia | 21 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 24 |
| Seychelles | 17 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| Sierra Leone | 11 | 12 | | 14 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 24 |
| Singapore | 36 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Slovakia | 25 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Slovenia | 31 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Solomon Islands | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| South Africa | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 |
| Spain | 44 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Sri Lanka | 32 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 36 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| St. Lucia | | 14 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Suriname | 15 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Sweden | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Switzerland | 46 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Taiwan (China) | 37 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| Tajikistan | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Tanzania | 24 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 24 | 22 |
| Thailand | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 |
| Timor-Leste | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 13 |
| Togo | 16 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| Tonga | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Tunisia | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 21 |
| Turkey | 40 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 35 |
| Uganda | 20 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| Ukraine | 18 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 22 |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | 36 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| United Kingdom | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| United States | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 |
| Uruguay | 27 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| Uzbekistan | 16 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Vanuatu | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 5 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 25 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 18 |
| Viet Nam | 27 | 29 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 32 |
| Yemen | 15 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| Zambia | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Zimbabwe | 19 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

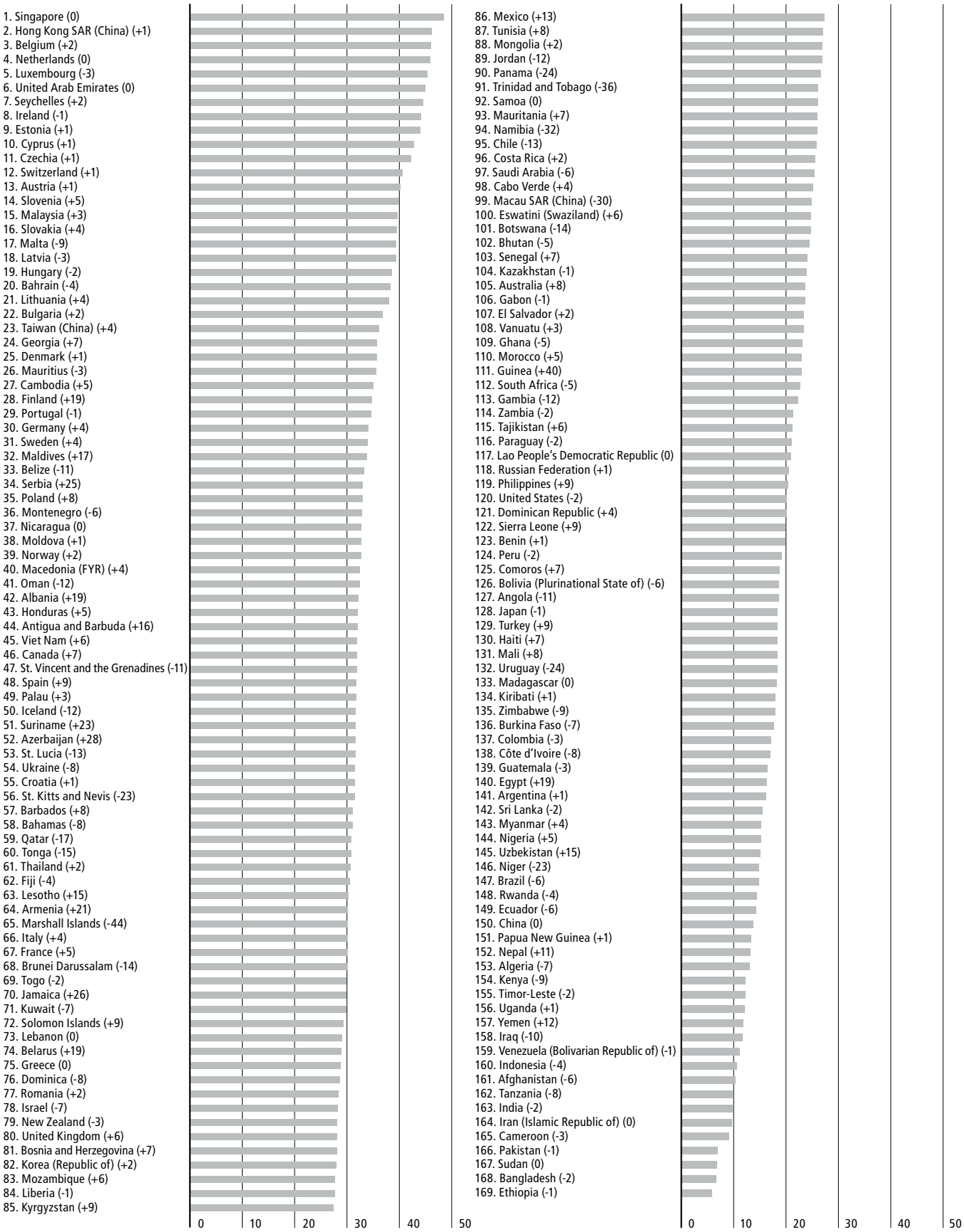
| | | Breadth Rank (out of 169 countries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Year | 2001 | '02 | '03 | '04 | '05 | '06 | '07 | '08 | '09 | '10 | '11 | '12 | '13 | '14 | '15 | '16 | '17 |
| Palau | | | | | | | | 161 | 161 | 162 | 162 | 163 | 161 | 164 | 158 | 149 | 164 | 151 |
| Panama | | 75 | 104 | 106 | 106 | 102 | 83 | 82 | 79 | 84 | 80 | 65 | 67 | 53 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 46 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 125 | 117 | | 116 | 127 | 122 | 120 | 115 | 112 | 106 | 115 | 113 | 116 | 129 | 125 | 128 | 123 |
| Paraguay | | 134 | 134 | 125 | 119 | 139 | 136 | 127 | 125 | 133 | 127 | 124 | 115 | 120 | 118 | 107 | 116 | 111 |
| Peru | | 35 | 38 | 45 | 52 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 44 | 47 | 45 | 41 | 36 | 40 |
| Philippines | | 49 | 64 | 61 | 50 | 49 | 54 | 57 | 53 | 51 | 44 | 30 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 22 |
| Poland | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 32 | 33 | 28 | 34 | 41 | 46 | 38 | 35 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 39 |
| Portugal | | 29 | 30 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 36 | 40 | 41 | 46 | 44 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 45 |
| Qatar | | 68 | 72 | 70 | 76 | 66 | 57 | 63 | 58 | 56 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 49 |
| Romania | | 60 | 41 | 59 | 56 | 56 | 66 | 74 | 71 | 70 | 74 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 73 | 74 | 70 | 73 |
| Russian Federation | | 61 | 60 | 46 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 41 | 26 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 25 |
| Rwanda | | 136 | 135 | 138 | 140 | | 141 | 132 | 136 | 118 | 114 | 112 | 128 | 133 | 132 | 110 | 126 | 128 |
| Samoa | | 154 | 160 | 158 | 163 | 161 | 162 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 167 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 164 | 159 | 165 |
| Saudi Arabia | | 45 | 42 | 40 | 43 | 47 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 30 |
| Senegal | | 111 | 124 | 119 | 122 | 114 | 111 | 118 | 114 | 103 | 118 | 111 | 118 | 125 | 123 | 116 | 115 | 112 |
| Serbia | | 87 | 85 | 79 | 82 | 79 | 86 | 90 | 95 | 80 | 90 | 91 | 90 | 88 | 86 | 82 | 77 | 82 |
| Seychelles | | 110 | 118 | 133 | 126 | 105 | 120 | 109 | 109 | 123 | 132 | 139 | 126 | 115 | 124 | 121 | 122 | 117 |
| Sierra Leone | | 141 | 137 | | 117 | 120 | 115 | 108 | 106 | 124 | 119 | 119 | 134 | 135 | 138 | 131 | 86 | 81 |
| Singapore | | 32 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| Slovakia | | 71 | 68 | 76 | 70 | 58 | 50 | 43 | 49 | 60 | 68 | 78 | 75 | 71 | 71 | 75 | 80 | 84 |
| Slovenia | | 46 | 48 | 47 | 57 | 54 | 55 | 51 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 51 | 54 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 54 |
| Solomon Islands | | | 161 | 161 | 161 | 157 | 158 | 158 | 162 | 158 | 160 | 161 | 164 | 162 | 162 | 153 | 152 | 153 |
| South Africa | | 22 | 21 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 27 | 35 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 |
| Spain | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| Sri Lanka | | 43 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 45 | 47 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 42 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 31 | 30 | 31 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | | 138 | 139 | 137 | 142 | 143 | 145 | 145 | 151 | 156 | 151 | 160 | 159 | 155 | 156 | 161 | 157 | 155 |
| St. Lucia | | | 120 | 124 | 130 | 124 | 121 | 136 | 135 | 140 | 138 | 141 | 145 | 146 | 141 | 138 | 137 | 140 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | | 133 | 133 | 129 | 137 | 129 | 135 | 139 | 142 | 145 | 148 | 152 | 150 | 147 | 152 | 152 | 147 | 154 |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | 159 | 157 | 159 | 164 | 166 | 162 | 164 |
| Suriname | | 122 | 114 | 121 | 125 | 122 | 132 | 133 | 140 | 132 | 139 | 144 | 141 | 140 | 135 | 146 | 151 | 143 |
| Sweden | | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Switzerland | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Taiwan (China) | | 30 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 37 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 29 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 35 |
| Tajikistan | | 157 | 159 | 154 | 156 | 158 | 157 | 160 | 159 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 160 | 160 | 161 | 165 | 163 | 163 |
| Tanzania | | 78 | 75 | 82 | 77 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 77 | 66 | 71 | 80 | 73 | 81 | 75 | 99 | 79 | 93 |
| Thailand | | 36 | 39 | 41 | 39 | 34 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| Timor-Leste | | | 163 | 155 | 157 | 155 | 159 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 161 | 156 | 162 | 152 | 149 | 140 | 149 | 127 |
| Togo | | 120 | 132 | 135 | 114 | 126 | 124 | 137 | 150 | 128 | 123 | 118 | 110 | 113 | 112 | 117 | 119 | 116 |
| Tonga | | 147 | 147 | 148 | 153 | 153 | 155 | 155 | 153 | 153 | 152 | 150 | 149 | 144 | 144 | 136 | 132 | 139 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | 80 | 86 | 93 | 97 | 112 | 105 | 102 | 97 | 102 | 102 | 107 | 101 | 109 | 109 | 100 | 108 | 100 |
| Tunisia | | 81 | 79 | 80 | 79 | 78 | 74 | 84 | 83 | 81 | 77 | 83 | 82 | 85 | 89 | 93 | 95 | 94 |
| Turkey | | 21 | 25 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 32 |
| Uganda | | 91 | 94 | 86 | 83 | 87 | 92 | 89 | 85 | 85 | 93 | 98 | 109 | 103 | 102 | 119 | 120 | 125 |
| Ukraine | | 99 | 96 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 103 | 103 | 92 | 101 | 104 | 102 | 98 | 86 | 88 | 96 | 90 | 91 |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | 30 | 24 | 31 | 30 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| United Kingdom | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| United States | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Uruguay | | 67 | 67 | 63 | 66 | 71 | 67 | 60 | 72 | 64 | 65 | 67 | 59 | 61 | 64 | 59 | 62 | 68 |
| Uzbekistan | | 117 | 98 | 88 | 94 | 110 | 127 | 135 | 131 | 146 | 135 | 131 | 139 | 137 | 143 | 143 | 142 | 147 |
| Vanuatu | | 158 | 158 | 156 | 158 | 159 | 161 | 164 | 164 | 160 | 163 | 166 | 163 | 163 | 136 | 156 | 144 | 162 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | | 70 | 78 | 83 | 90 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 98 | 88 | 83 | 84 | 95 | 92 | 101 | 98 | 101 | 107 |
| Viet Nam | | 65 | 54 | 43 | 47 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 41 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 39 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 47 |
| Yemen | | 124 | 122 | 130 | 118 | 130 | 106 | 106 | 107 | 106 | 108 | 106 | 119 | 104 | 108 | 129 | 140 | 141 |
| Zambia | | 128 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 132 | 140 | 138 | 137 | 142 | 146 | 136 | 130 | 131 | 133 | 135 | 136 | 131 |
| Zimbabwe | | 96 | 102 | 134 | 115 | 117 | 142 | 147 | 154 | 159 | 159 | 164 | 167 | 168 | 168 | 169 | 169 | 169 |

FIGURE A.1 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, OVERALL RESULTS



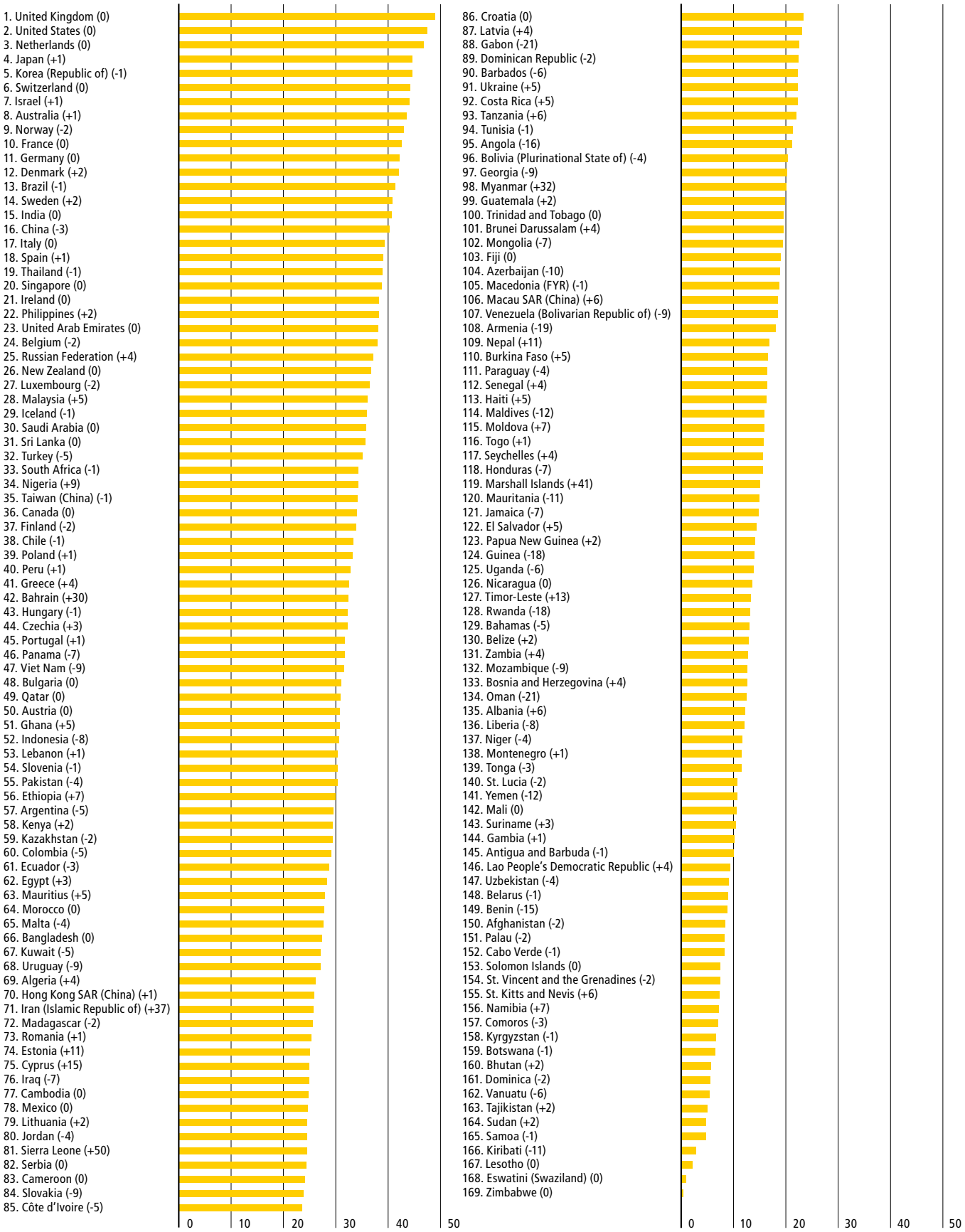

This figure is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

## FIGURE A.2 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, DEPTH DIMENSION



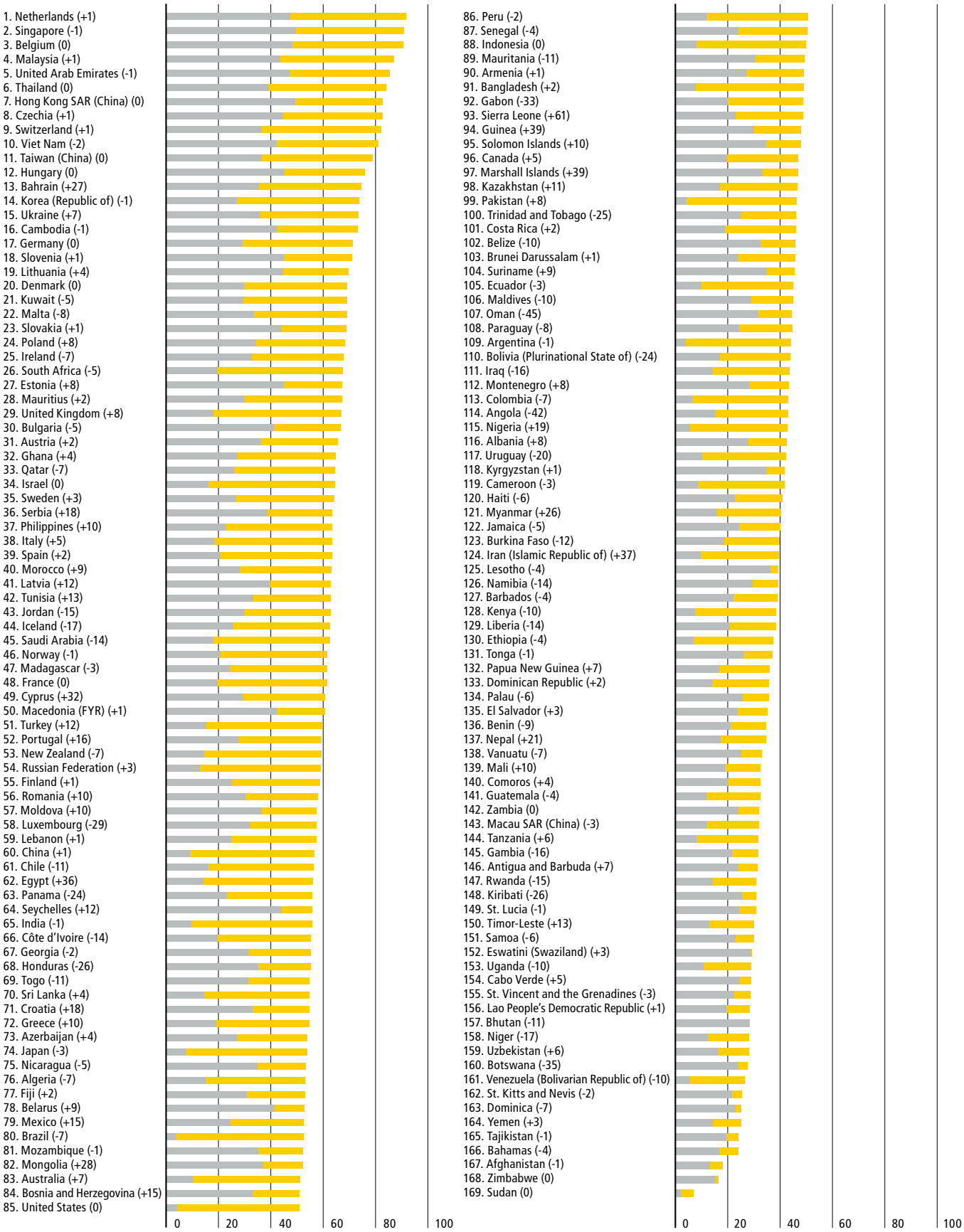

This figure is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

FIGURE A.3 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, BREADTH DIMENSION



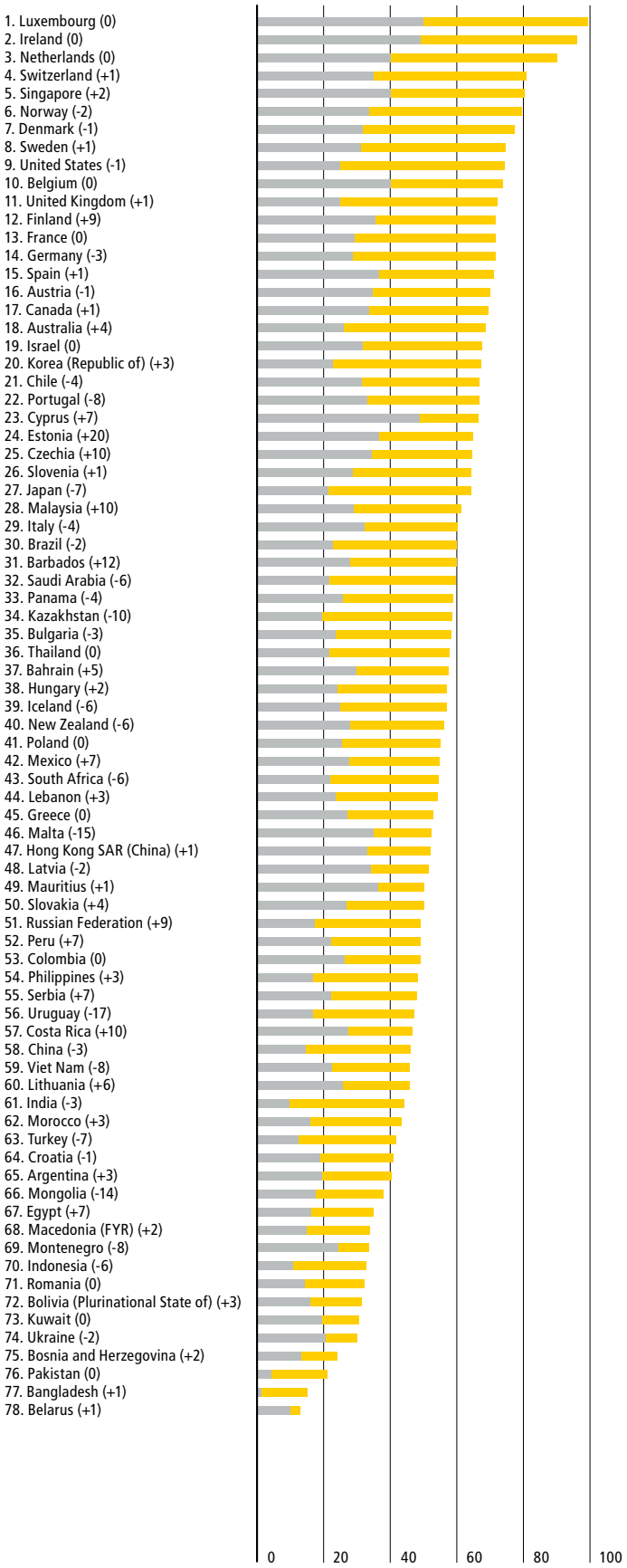

This figure is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

## FIGURE A.4 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, TRADE PILLAR ONLY



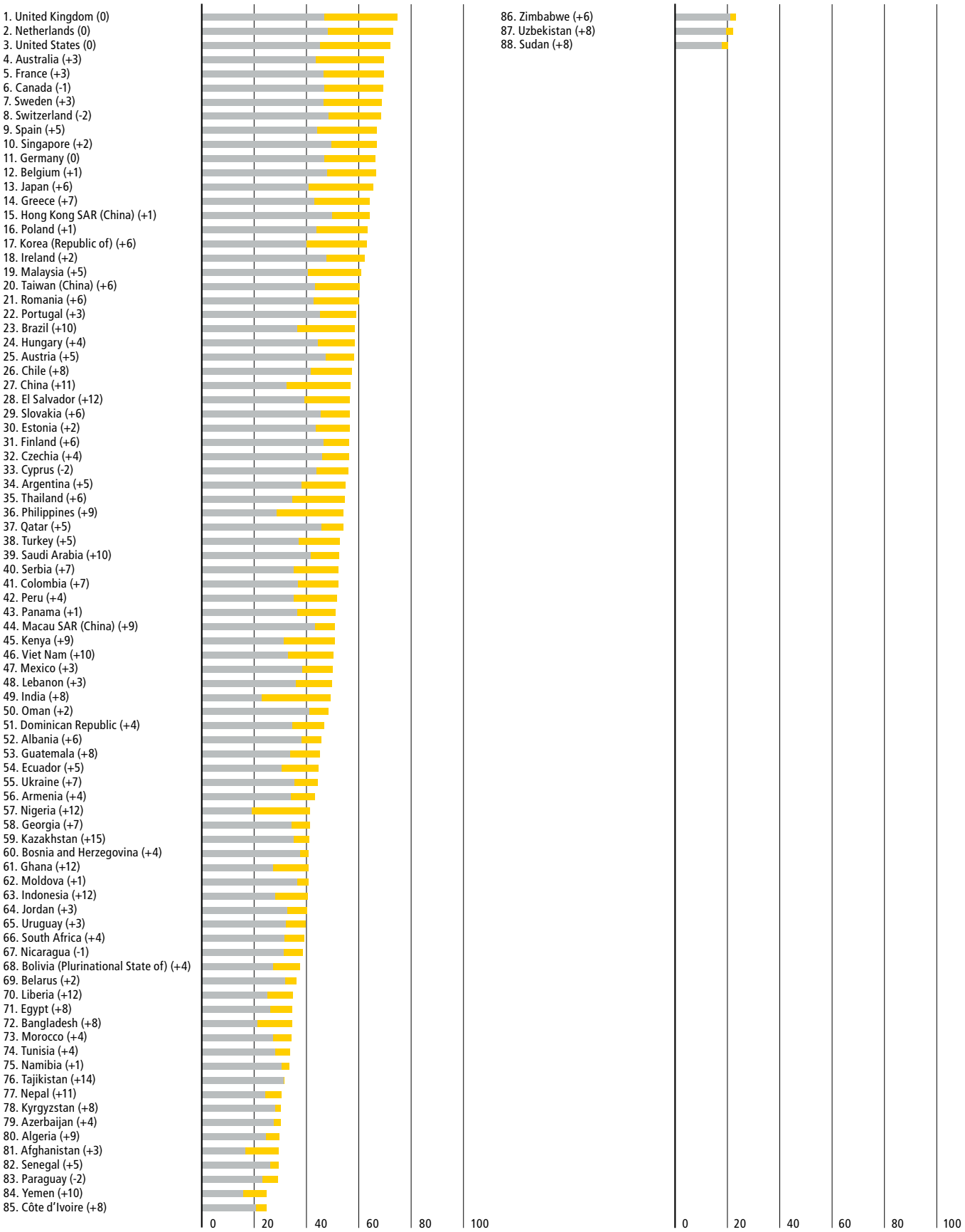

This figure is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

FIGURE A.5 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, CAPITAL PILLAR ONLY



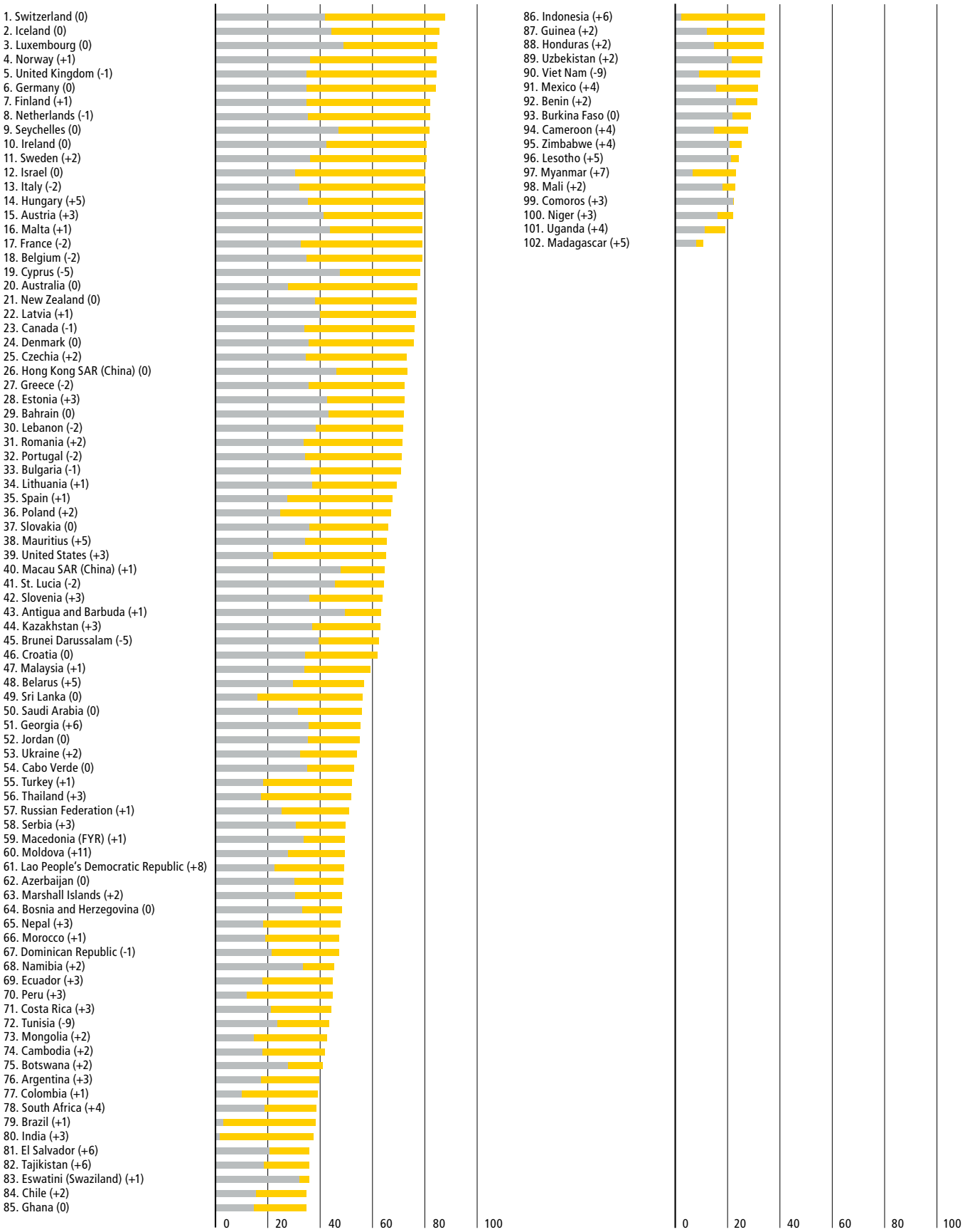

This figure is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

## FIGURE A.6 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, INFORMATION PILLAR ONLY




This figure is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

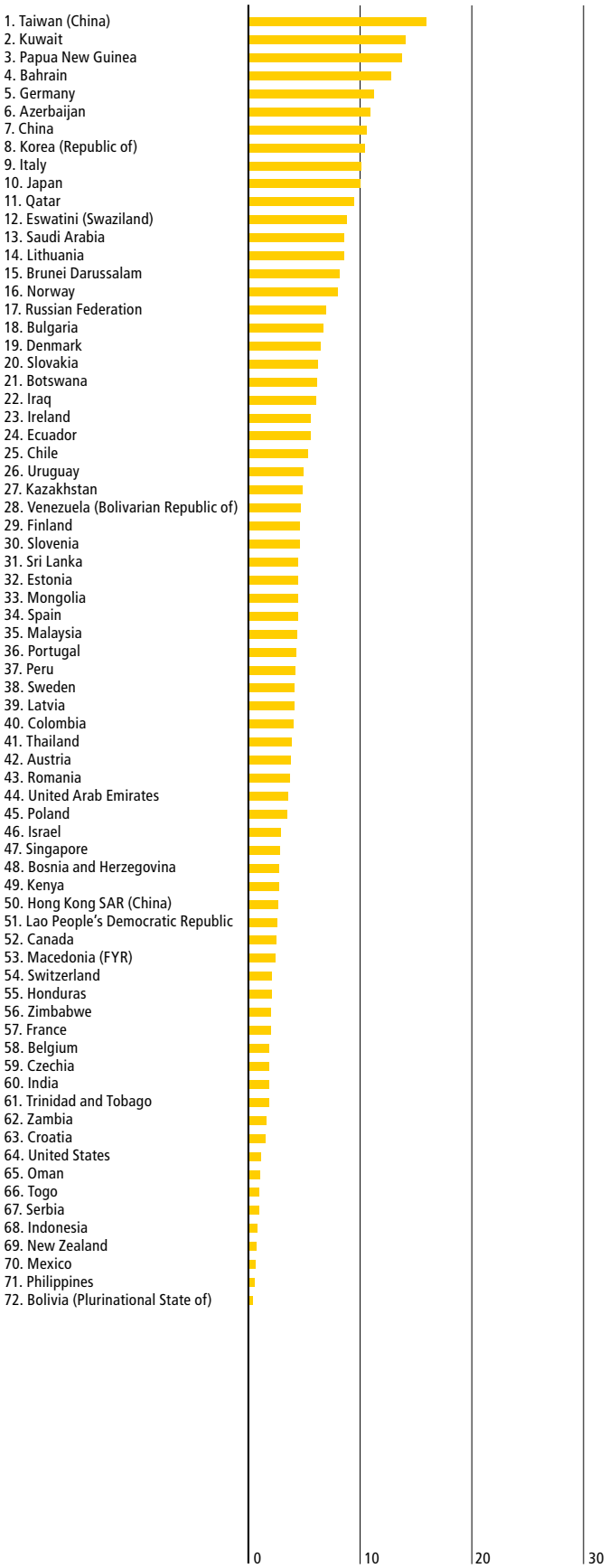
FIGURE A.7 //
## DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, PEOPLE PILLAR ONLY



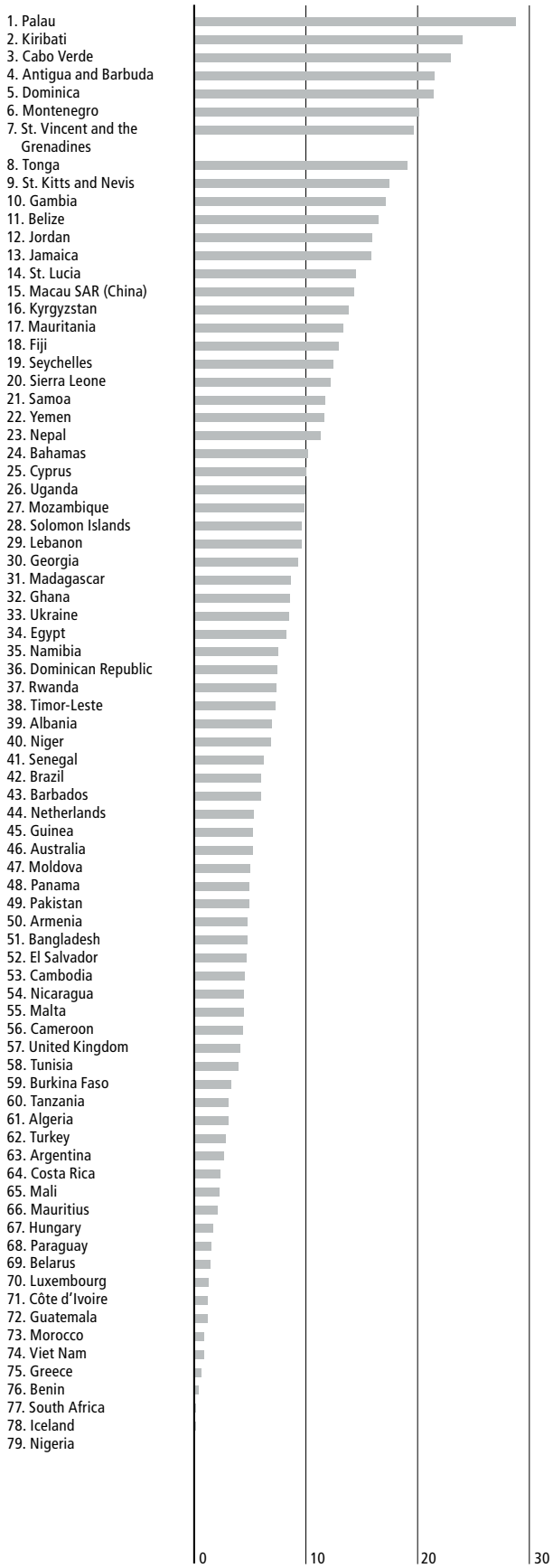

This figure is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

## FIGURE A.8 // DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, OUTWARD VS. INWARD DEPTH

DISPROPORIONATELY OUTWARD




DISPROPORTIONATELY INWARD



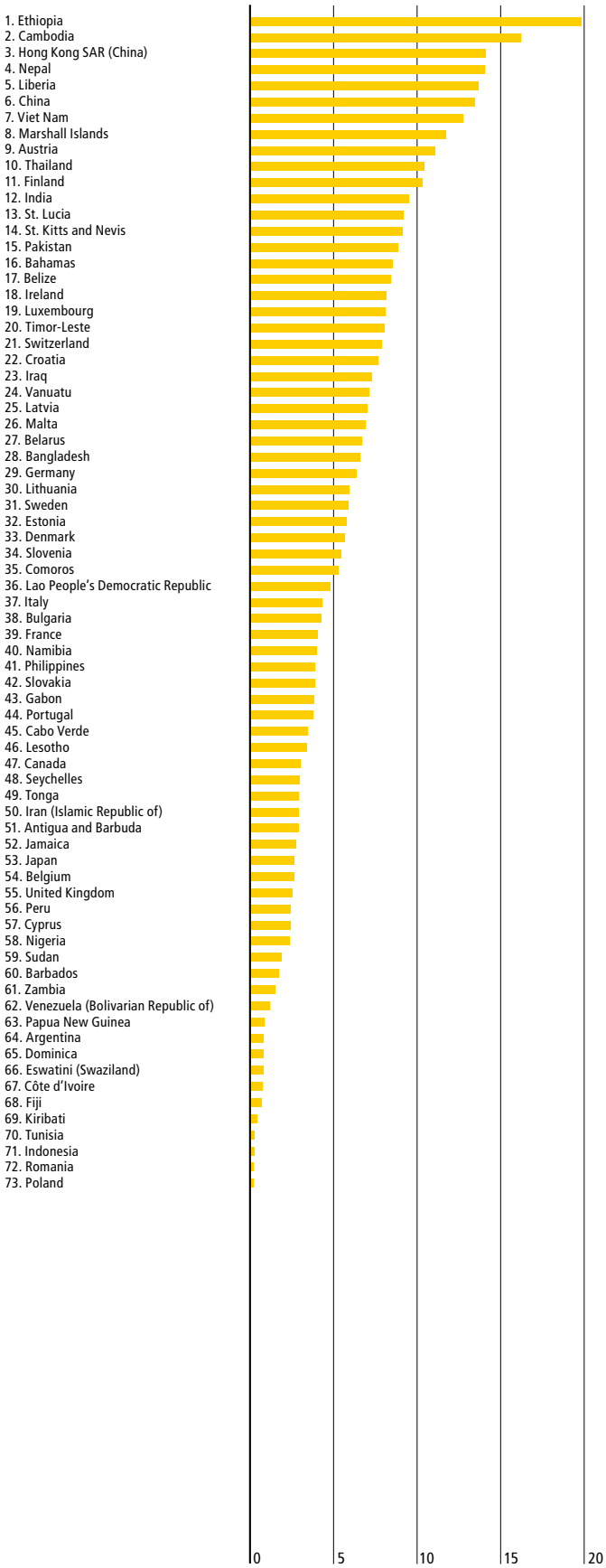

Disproportionately Outward (Outward minus Inward)

Disproportionately Inward (Inward minus Outward)

This figure is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

# FIGURE A.9 // DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, OUTWARD VS. INWARD BREADTH

## DISPROPORIONATELY OUTWARD




## DISPROPORTIONATELY INWARD

Disproportionately Outward (Outward minus Inward)

Disproportionately Inward (Inward minus Outward)

This figure is available for download as a spreadsheet at www.logistics.dhl/gci.

APPENDIX B.

# DATA SOURCES, REGRESSION RESULTS, REGION CLASSIFICATIONS

**This appendix cites the data sources employed in the generation and analysis of the DHL Global Connectedness Index. It also provides additional technical details pertaining to these analyses. It is divided into three parts: First, it lists the data sources employed in each of the major components of the report. Second, it provides tabular results from the regression analysis of global connectedness scores based on countries' structural characteristics described in Chapter 2. Third, it provides a table showing how countries are classified into regions.**


**Part 1: Data Sources Employed** 285

**Part 2: Regression Analysis Results** 290

**Part 3: Regional Classification of countries** 291

## Part 1: Data Sources Employed

### TABLE B.1 // DATA SOURCES EMPLOYED TO CALCULATE DEPTH SCORES

| Pillar | Variable | Definition* | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trade | Merchandise Exports | Value of exports, free on board (FOB), reported by exporting countries in US dollars as a percentage of GDP. | *Primary*: World Trade Organization Statistics Database (http://stat.wto.org) |
| | Merchandise Imports | Value of imports, cost, insurance and freight (CIF), reported by importing countries in US dollars as a percentage of GDP. | *Secondary:* IMF Direction of Trade Statistics (http://data.imf.org/dot); UN Comtrade (https://comtrade.un.org/); World Bank, World Development Indicators (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx) |
| | Services Exports | Value of exports of commercial services in US dollars as a percentage of GDP. | |
| | Services Imports | Value of imports of commercial services in US dollars as a percentage of GDP. | |
| Capital | FDI Outward Stocks | FDI outward stock as a percentage of GDP. | UNCTAD World Investment Report 2018 Annex Tables (http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/World%20Investment%20Report/Annex-Tables.aspx) |
| | FDI Inward Stocks | FDI inward stock as a percentage of GDP. | |
| | FDI Outflows | FDI outflows as percentage of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF). Data are presented as the average of the outflows in the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility. | |
| | FDI Inflows | FDI inflows as percentage of GFCF. Data are presented as the average of the inflows in the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility. | |
| | Portfolio Equity Outward Stocks | Equity securities assets position at year-end as a percentage of stock market capitalization. | *Primary:* IMF International Financial Statistics Database (http://data.imf.org/ifs) and Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics (http://data.imf.org/bop) |
| | Portfolio Equity Inward Stocks | Equity securities liabilities position at year-end as a percentage of stock market capitalization. | |
| | Portfolio Equity Outflows | Equity securities assets (net) as a percentage of stock market capitalization. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility. | *Secondary:* World Bank, World Development Indicators (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx) |
| | Portfolio Equity Inflows | Equity securities liabilities (net) as a percentage of stock market capitalization. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility. | |
| Information | Internet Bandwidth | International Internet bandwidth per Internet user. | *Primary:* TeleGeography Global Internet Geography database (https://www2.telegeography.com/global-internet-geography)<br>*Secondary:* International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx) |
| | Telephone Call Minutes | Total outgoing and incoming TDM and OTT/VoIP minutes per capita. For comparability, OTT/VoIP data at the country level are scaled to estimated world totals, which are calculated as the average of data provided by Telegeography and Ovum, with a rough adjustment to the Ovum data to account for overlap when OTT/VoIP services are used to call fixed and mobile telephone lines. | TeleGeography database (https://www2.telegeography.com/telegeography-report-and-database); Ovum OTT VoIP Forecast (https://ovum.informa.com/resources/product-content/te0003-000991) |
| | Printed Publications Exports | Value of exports of HS49 per capita. HS49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts, and plans. | UN Comtrade (https://comtrade.un.org/) |
| | Printed Publications Imports | Value of imports of HS49 per capita. HS49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts, and plans. | |

## TABLE B.1 // (CONTINUED)
## DATA SOURCES EMPLOYED TO CALCULATE DEPTH SCORES

| Pillar | Variable | Definition* | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| People | Emigrants | Natives living abroad as a percentage of population. | *Primary:* United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision (http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates17.shtml)<br>*Secondary:* Taiwan National Immigration Agency (https://www.immigration.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=29986&CtUnit=16677&BaseDSD=7&mp=2) |
| | Immigrants | Residents born abroad as a percentage of population. | |
| | Outbound Tourists | Departures of overnight visitors (tourists) relative to total population. | UNWTO Tourism Statistics (http://www.e-unwto.org/toc/unwtotfb/current) |
| | Inbound Tourists | Arrivals of non-resident overnight visitors (tourists) at national borders relative to total population. | |
| | Outgoing University Students | Total number of students studying abroad as a percentage of total tertiary students. | UNESCO Institute for Statistics (http://data.uis.unesco.org/) |
| | Incoming University Students | Total number of foreign students as a percentage of total tertiary students. | |
| Variables for Rescaling | Gross Domestic Product | Gross domestic product, current prices in US dollars. | IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2018 (https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2018/01/weodata/index.aspx) |
| | Gross Fixed Capital Formation | Gross fixed capital formation, current prices in US dollars. Where not reported in US dollars, converted using annual average exchange rates from IMF International Financial Statistics Database. | *Primary:* World Bank, World Development Indicators (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx)<br>*Secondary:* International Financial Statistics Database (http://data.imf.org/ifs); UNCTADstat database (http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/); UNCTAD World Investment Report 2018 Country Fact Sheets (http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/World%20Investment%20Report/Country-Fact-Sheets.aspx) |
| | Market Capitalization | Stock market capitalization, current prices in US dollars. | *Primary:* World Bank, World Development Indicators (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx)<br>*Secondary:* Euromonitor Passport database (http://www.portal.euromonitor.com/) |
| | Internet Users | Total population of the country multiplied by the percentage who are internet users. | International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx) |
| | Population | De facto total population, both sexes in a country as of July 1 of the year indicated; includes all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. | United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2017 (https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/) |
| | Tertiary Students | Enrollment in all tertiary education programs, public and private, full and part time.<br>Note: This variable is only used to calculate weighted average depth ratios across country groups as the raw data are already provided in ratio form. | UNESCO Institute for Statistics (http://data.uis.unesco.org/) |

*The definitions of each of the trade, capital, information, and people flows indicate the variables used for scaling the corresponding depth ratios (denominators). Data sources for the numerators of the depth ratios are reported in the rows pertaining to the specific flow types, whereas data sources for the denominators are reported in the last section of this table under the category "Variables for Rescaling."

## TABLE B.2 // DATA SOURCES EMPLOYED TO CALCULATE BREADTH SCORES

| Pillar | Variable | Definition | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trade | Merchandise Exports | Value of exports, free on board (FOB), reported by exporting countries in US dollars. | IMF Direction of Trade Statistics (http://data.imf.org/dot); UN Comtrade (https://comtrade.un.org/) |
| | Merchandise Imports | Value of imports, cost, insurance and freight (CIF), reported by importing countries in US dollars. | |
| Capital | FDI Outward Stocks | Outward FDI position in US dollars. | OECD.Stat Database (https://stats.oecd.org/); IMF Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) (http://data.imf.org/cdis); UNCTAD Bilateral FDI Statistics 2014 (http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/FDI%20Statistics/FDI-Statistics-Bilateral.aspx); Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments/data/database); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Statistical Bulletin of China's Outward FDI; China Statistical Yearbook; Central Bank of the Russian Federation; ASEAN FDI Database; National Bank of Kazakhstan; Bank of Thailand; Banco Central do Brasil; National Statistics Office of Georgia; National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia; Statistics Canada; Banco de la República (Colombia); Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Commission (Taiwan); Federal Competitveness and Statistics Authority (United Arab Emirates); Banco de Moçambique; Banco Central del Ecuador; Banco Central de la República Argentina; Banco Central de Bolivia; Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador; Central Bank of Egypt; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo (Panama); Hong Kong SAR Census and Statistics Department; Banco Central de Honduras; Office des Changes (Morocco); Kyrgyz Bank; Inter-institutional Foreign Direct Investment Group (Costa Rica); ProInversión (Peru); Banco de Guatemala; Central Bank of Costa Rica; Reserve Bank of India Annual Report; National Bank of Tajikistan; Tanzania Investment Report; Macao SAR Statistics and Census Service; Banco Central del Uruguay; National Bank of Rwanda; Qatar Foreign Investment Survey; Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago |
| | FDI Inward Stocks | Inward FDI position in US dollars. | |
| | FDI Outflows | FDI outflows in US dollars. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility. | |
| | FDI Inflows | FDI inflows in US dollars. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility. | |
| | Portfolio Equity Outward Stocks | Portfolio Equity assets in US dollars. | IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) (http://data.imf.org/cpis) |
| Information | Telephone Call Minutes | Total minutes of phone calls between countries (outgoing and incoming). Includes VoIP calls only if they are terminated on fixed or mobile telephone lines. | TeleGeography database (https://www2.telegeography.com/telegeography-report-and-database) |
| | Printed Publications Exports | Value of exports of HS49. HS49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts, and plans. | UN Comtrade (https://comtrade.un.org/); International Trade Centre, International Trade Statistics 2001-2017 (http://www.intracen.org/itc/market-info-tools/trade-statistics/) |
| | Printed Publications Imports | Value of imports of HS49. HS49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts, and plans. | |

## TABLE B.2 // (CONTINUED)
## DATA SOURCES EMPLOYED TO CALCULATE BREADTH SCORES

| Pillar | Variable | Definition | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| People | Emigrants | Migrants by country of origin and destination. | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision (http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates17.shtml); Taiwan National Immigration Agency (https://www.immigration.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=29986&CtUnit=16677&BaseDSD=7&mp=2) |
| | Immigrants | Migrants by country of origin and destination. | |
| | Inbound Tourists | Arrivals of overnight tourists by country of residence or by country of nationality (using measures taken at borders or at lodging establishments, depending on data availability). In cases where destination countries reported more than one measure, preference was given to measures taken at borders. In cases where only data on stays at hotels or other lodging establishments were available, those values were rescaled for comparability with the data covering arrivals at borders. | UNWTO Tourism Statistics (http://www.e-unwto.org/toc/unwtotfb/current) |
| | Incoming International Students | Incoming students by country of origin. | UNESCO Institute for Statistics (http://data.uis.unesco.org) |

## TABLE B.3 //
## DATA SOURCES EMPLOYED FOR STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF CONNECTEDNESS REPORTED IN COUNTRY PROFILES (AND USED IN REGRESSION ANALYSIS)

| Category | Variable | Definition | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Structural** | **GDP per capita** | Gross Domestic Product per capita. This variable is presented in current US dollars and enters the regression analysis transformed using natural logarithms. | IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2018 (https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2018/01/weodata/index.aspx) |
| | **Linguistic Commonality** | The percent of the rest of the world's GDP that shares an official language with each country. | Authors' calculations based on GDP data from World Economic Outlook database from International Monetary Fund (http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28); data on countries' official languages from CEPII GeoDist database (http://www.cepii.fr/cepii/en/bdd_modele/presentation.asp?id=6) |
| | **Remoteness** | How far is a country from the rest of the world based on the measure proposed by Wei (1996): $$Remoteness_k = \sum_{j \neq k} w_j * \log(Distance_{jk})$$ $$\text{Where } w_j = \frac{GDP_j}{\sum_{i \neq j} GDP_i}$$ It has been normalized between 0 and 10 using min-max normalization. | Authors' calculations based on GDP from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2018 (https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2018/01/weodata/index.aspx); data on distance between countries from CEPII GeoDist database (http://www.cepii.fr/cepii/en/bdd_modele/presentation.asp?id=6) |
| | **Population** | De facto total population, both sexes in a country as of July 1 of the year indicated; includes all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. This variable enters the regression analysis transformed in natural logarithms. | United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2017 (https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/) |
| | **Landlocked** | Binary variable equal to 1 if the country is landlocked and 0 otherwise. | CEPII GeoDist database (http://www.cepii.fr/cepii/en/bdd_modele/presentation.asp?id=6) |

TABLE B.3 // (CONTINUED)

## DATA SOURCES EMPLOYED FOR STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF CONNECTEDNESS REPORTED IN COUNTRY PROFILES (AND USED IN REGRESSION ANALYSIS)

| Category | Variable | Definition | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Policies/ Environment | Operating Environment | A sub-index in the Global Enabling Trade index. This sub-index measures the quality of key institutional factors impacting the business of importers and exporters active in a country. | World Economic Forum, The Global Enabling Trade Report 2016 (http://reports.weforum.org/global-enabling-trade-report-2016/) |
| | Infrastructure | A sub-index in the Global Enabling Trade index. This sub-index assesses the availability and quality of transport infrastructure of a country, associated services, and communication infrastructure necessary to facilitate the movement of goods within the country and across the border. | World Economic Forum, The Global Enabling Trade Report 2016 (http://reports.weforum.org/global-enabling-trade-report-2016/) |
| | Press Freedom | An index obtained through a questionnaire administered to media professionals, lawyers, and sociologists that assesses pluralism, media independence, environment and self-censorship, legislative framework, transparency, and infrastructure; combined with quantitative data on abuses and violence against journalists in each country. Countries are given scores ranging from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating lower levels of media freedom. However, countries are ranked from most to least free. | Reporters Without Borders, World Press Freedom Index 2018 (https://rsf.org/en/ranking) |
| | Labor Freedom | A quantitative measure that reflects various aspects of the legal and regulatory framework of a country's labor market. It provides cross-country data on regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory burdens on hiring, hours, and so on. | Heritage Foundation, 2018 Index of Economic Freedom (http://www.heritage.org/index/labor-freedom) |
| | Financial Freedom | A measure of banking efficiency as well as a measure of independence from government control and interference in the financial sector. The index is scored between 0 and 100 in such a way that a value of 100 means negligible government influence (more freedom) and 0 means repressive. | Heritage Foundation, 2018 Index of Economic Freedom (http://www.heritage.org/index/financial-freedom) |
| Globalization Policies | Enabling Trade Index | An index that assesses the extent to which economies have in place institutions, policies, infrastructures and services facilitating the free flow of goods over borders and to their destination. This set of trade-enabling factors are organized in four main categories: market access, border administration, infrastructure and operating environment. | World Economic Forum, The Global Enabling Trade Report 2016 (http://reports.weforum.org/global-enabling-trade-report-2016/) |
| | Tariffs (Weighted mean applied) | Average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. | World Bank, World Development Indicators (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx) |
| | Capital Account Openness | The Chinn-Ito Index (KAOPEN) is an index that measures a country's degree of de jure capital account openness. The index was initially introduced in Chinn and Ito (Journal of Development Economics, 2006). KAOPEN is based on the binary dummy variables that codify the tabulation of restrictions on cross-border financial transactions reported in the IMF's Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions (AREAER). The version of the index used here is normalized to range between zero and one. A higher score means a more open country. | The Chinn-Ito Index (http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito_website.htm) |
| | Visa Free Travel (Outward) | Number of destinations citizens can travel to without having to obtain a visa in advance. | Henley & Partners (https://www.henleypassportindex.com/compare-passport) |
| | Visa Free Travel (Inward) | Number of countries whose citizens are allowed to visit the country without having to obtain a visa in advance. | Henley & Partners (https://www.henleypassportindex.com/compare-passport) |

## Part 2: Regression Analysis Results

### TABLE B.4 // REGRESSION OF GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS SCORES, DEPTH SCORES AND BREADTH SCORES ON STRUCTURAL FACTORS

| | Global Connectedness | | Depth | | Breadth | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) |
| **GDP per Capita (logged)** | 8.390*** | 8.179*** | 2.944*** | 3.005*** | 5.455*** | 5.185*** |
| | (0.503) | (0.505) | (0.356) | (0.361) | (0.315) | (0.317) |
| **Remoteness** | -1.324*** | -1.814*** | -1.048*** | -1.187*** | -0.276 | -0.625*** |
| | (0.323) | (0.343) | (0.210) | (0.222) | (0.202) | (0.216) |
| **Population (logged)** | 1.827*** | 2.085*** | -1.998*** | -1.874*** | 3.833*** | 3.969*** |
| | (0.306) | (0.295) | (0.210) | (0.214) | (0.188) | (0.193) |
| **Landlocked** | | -1.248 | | 1.104 | | -2.372** |
| | | (1.462) | | (0.921) | | (1.132) |
| **Linguistic commonality** | | 12.612*** | | 5.029 | | 7.497*** |
| | | (4.050) | | (3.132) | | (2.761) |
| **Constant** | -43.256*** | -44.802*** | 33.692*** | 31.009*** | -77.257*** | -76.161*** |
| | (7.436) | (7.581) | (5.253) | (5.478) | (4.429) | (4.698) |
| **Observations** | 2,824 | 2,824 | 2,847 | 2,847 | 2,830 | 2,830 |
| **Adjusted R-squared** | 0.702 | 0.715 | 0.597 | 0.604 | 0.772 | 0.787 |

Year fixed effects, robust standard errors clustered by country in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

## Part 3: Regional Classification of countries

### TABLE B.5 // REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES

| Region | Countries |
|---|---|
| East Asia & Pacific | Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong SAR (China), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea (Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macau SAR (China), Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam |
| Europe | Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom |
| Middle East & North Africa | Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen |
| North America | Canada, Mexico, United States |
| South & Central America & the Caribbean | Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) |
| South & Central Asia | Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Georgia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini (Swaziland), Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe |

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