

# Introduction to databases for Trade Facilitation

Third Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment  
Week

Training on Evidence-based Policymaking  
in Trade and Investment

Thursday 21 November 2013, UNCC, Bangkok



ASIA-PACIFIC  
TRADE & INVESTMENT WEEK  
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# Trade Facilitation

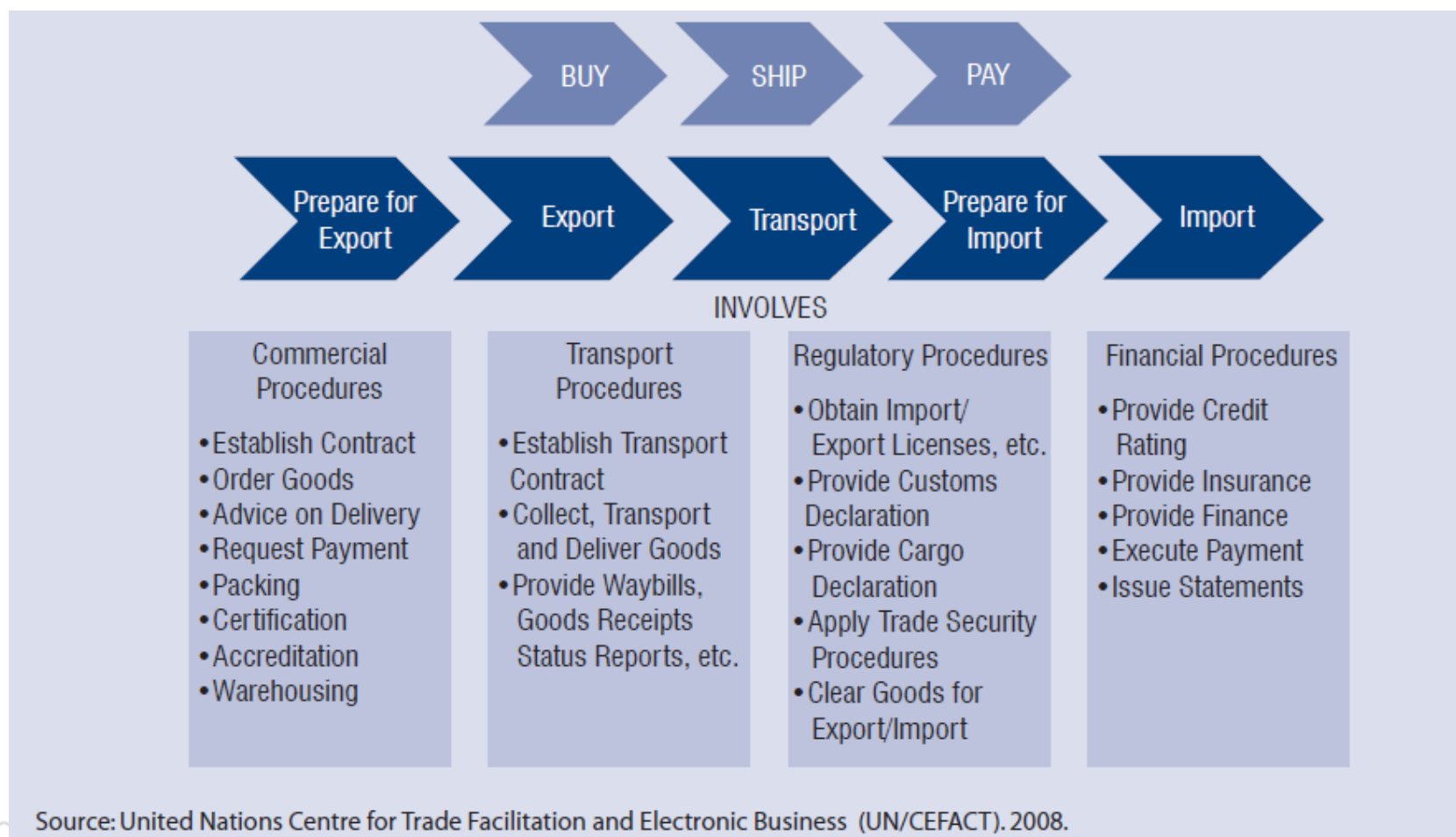
- **Brief intro**
- **Databases**
  - ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database  
[<http://www.unescap.org/tid/artnet/trade-costs.asp>]
  - ESCAP International Supply Chain Connectivity (ISCC) Index  
[<http://www.unescap.org/tid/artnet/iscci.asp>]
  - Doing Business Database [<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>]
  - Liner Shipping Connectivity Index Database  
[[http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx?sRF\\_ActivePath=p,11&sRF\\_Expanded=,p,11](http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx?sRF_ActivePath=p,11&sRF_Expanded=,p,11)]
  - Logistics Performance Index Database [<http://lpi.worldbank.org/>]
- **Concluding remarks**

# Trade Facilitation (TF)?

- “The plumbing of international trade” (Staples, 1998)
- “The simplification and harmonization of international trade procedures.”, where trade procedures are the “activities, practices and formalities involved in collecting, presenting, communicating and processing data required for the movement of goods in international trade.” (based on WTO documents)
- **“Any measure, or set of measures, that aims to increase the cost-effectiveness of international trade transactions”.**  
<http://www.gfptt.org/Entities/TopicProfile.aspx>



# Trade Transactions: Buy-Ship-Pay Model



# Trade Facilitation (TF) in Asia and the Pacific

- Significant progress made in reducing time of import/export since 2005,
    - but developed economies also improved during that period
  - On average, it still takes 30 days to move goods from factory to deck-of-ship at the nearest seaport
    - South Asia: 30 days
    - South-East Asia: 20 days
    - Developed economies: 10 days
- Improvements in TF could bring \$250 billion in additional trade for Asia and the Pacific



# ESCAP-World Bank (WB) Trade Cost Database

- ESCAP-WB (Bilateral) Comprehensive Trade Costs:
  - Capture all *additional costs involved in trading goods bilaterally relative to those involved in trading goods domestically, including*
    - International shipping and logistics costs
    - Tariff and non-tariff costs, including indirect and direct costs associated with trade procedures and regulations
    - Costs from differences in language, culture, currencies...
  - are based on the comprehensive trade costs measure proposed by Jacks, Meissner and Novy (2009)
    - Measure derived from the gravity equation, i.e., ratio based essentially on bilateral trade data and Gross Output data → “objective” measure of costs



## Intra and extra-regional comprehensive trade costs in the Asia-Pacific, excluding tariff costs (2006-2011)

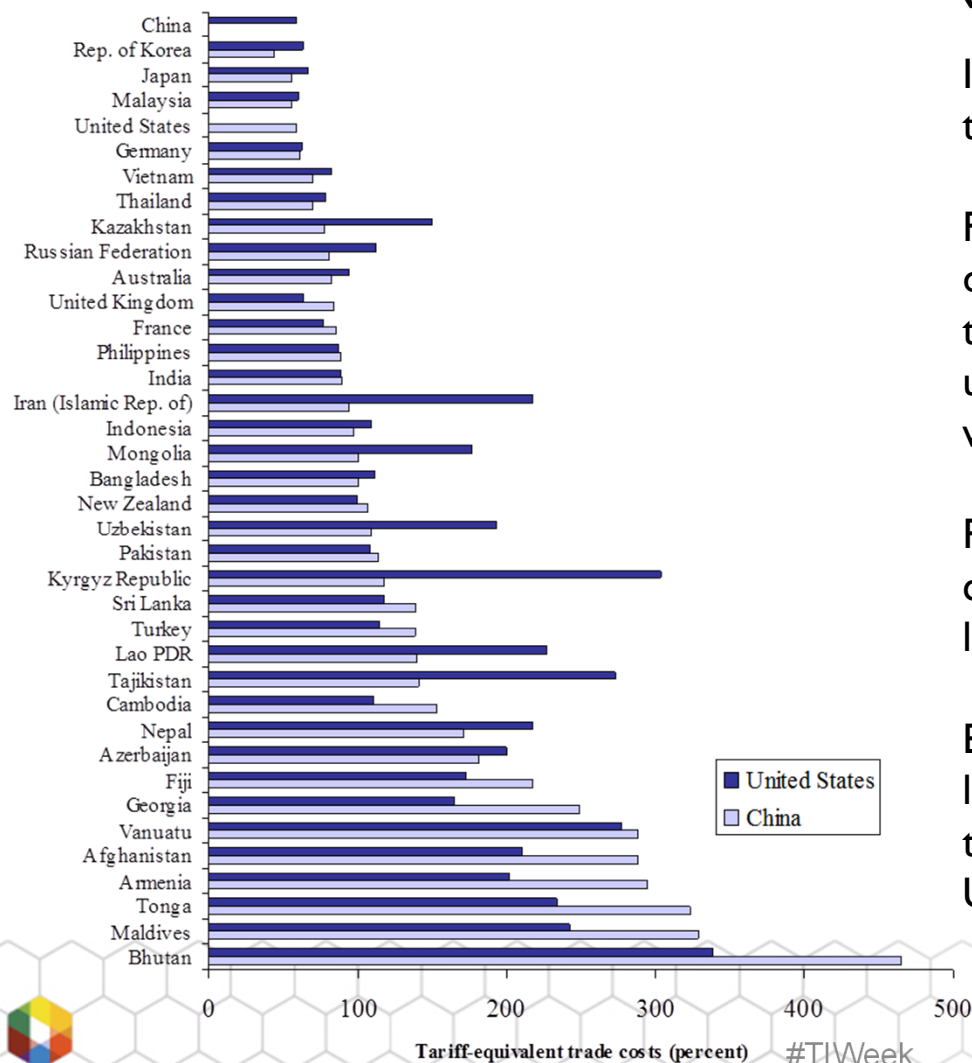
	ASEAN-4	East Asia-3	NCA	PDE	SAARC-4	AUS/NZL	EU-3	USA
ASEAN-4	77 (10)							
East Asia-3	77 (8)	52 (-8)						
North and Central Asia (NCA)	387 (6)	220 (-11)	141 (0)					
Pacific Islands Dev. Economies (PDE)	263 (31)	268 (36)	308 (17)	107 (-31)				
SAARC-4	124 (2)	124 (2)	270 (-10)	342 (13)	107 (4)			
AUS/NZL	99 (2)	91 (-2)	323 (-5)	137 (48)	144 (5)	54 (4)		
EU-3	111 (8)	86 (-4)	166 (-3)	327 (38)	114 (7)	110 (1)	46 (0)	
United States (USA)	84 (13)	63 (-1)	189 (2)	228 (19)	107 (8)	97 (2)	67 (1)	
Brazil (BRA)	129 (-5)	99 (-10)	269 (-10)		159 (-7)	187 (4)	98 (0)	81 (8)
Egypt, Arab Rep. (EGY)	158 (13)	139 (-1)	242 (-27)		153 (9)	201 (-7)	105 (-7)	108 (-3)
South Africa (ZAF)	124 (-3)	98 (-13)	403 (0)	442 (49)	137 (-1)	120 (-5)	92 (1)	98 (-6)

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database

Note: Data is in percentage, ad valorem equivalent. Percentages in parenthesis are percentage changes of trade costs between 2000-2005 and 2006-2011. ASEAN-4: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand; East Asia-3: China, Japan, Rep. of Korea; EU-3: Germany, France, UK; SAARC-4: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka; PDE: Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu; NCA: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation.



# Bilateral comprehensive trade costs in the Asia-Pacific, excluding tariff costs of selected economies with China and United States (2006-2011)



It is cheaper to trade with USA compared to China.

For some landlocked and Pacific island developing economies, comprehensive trade cost is significantly higher with China, up to one and half times their trade costs with USA.

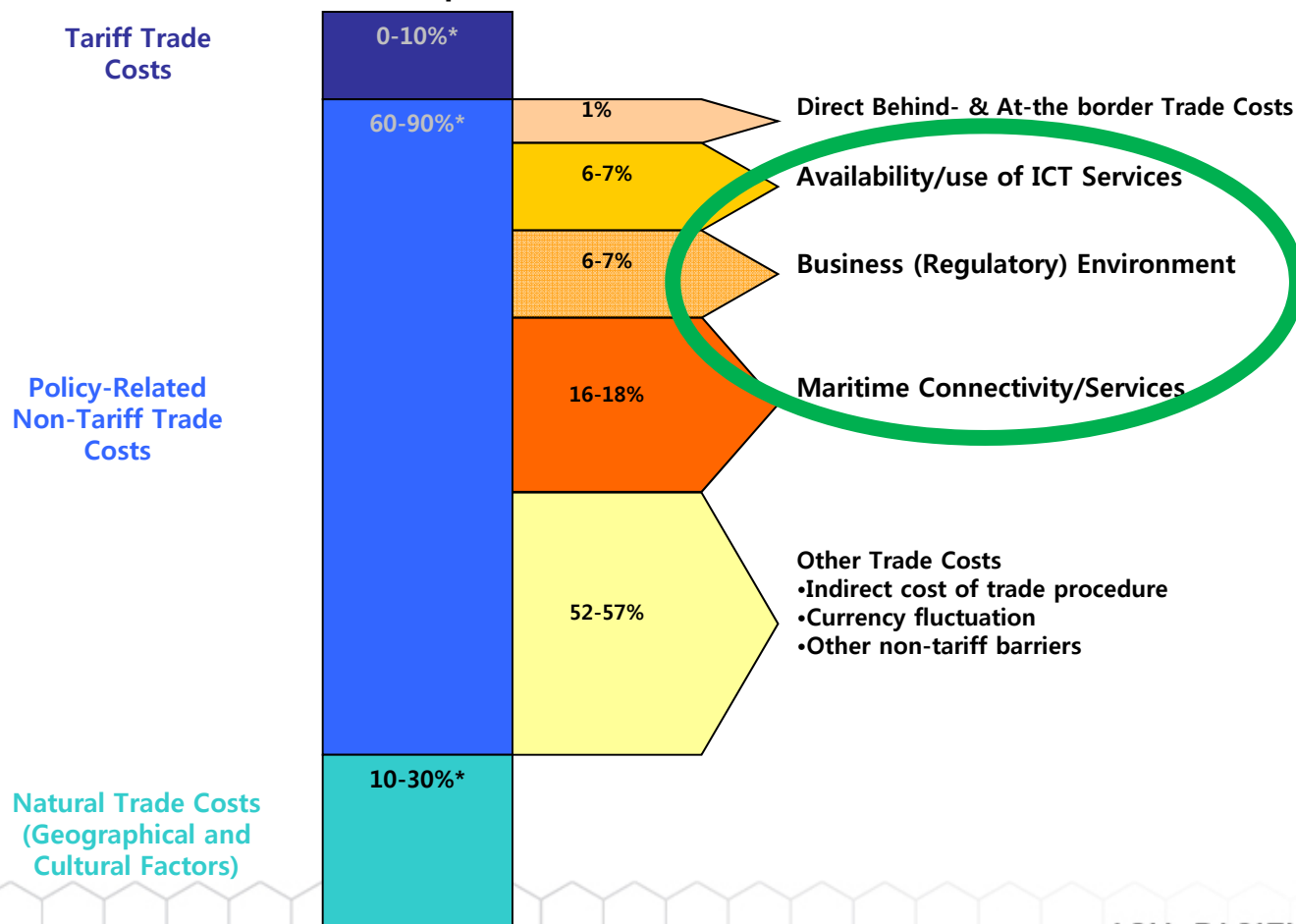
Republic of Korea has the lowest trade costs with China while China has the lowest trade costs with the USA.

Expectedly, it is the small islands or landlocked developing countries that incur the highest trade costs with both China and USA.



# What are key factors in lowering trade costs?

Contribution of natural barriers, behind-the border facilitation and trade-related practice to trade costs\*\*



\* Illustrative based on casual observation of the data only. Natural trade costs for landlocked countries may be outside the range shown for natural trade costs.

\*\* simplified graphic illustration of results in Duval and Uthoktham (2011)

<http://www.unescap.org/tid/artnet/trade-costs.asp>



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Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

### ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database


(Updated Global version issued August 2013)

The ESCAP Trade and Investment Division, in support to the ARTNeT research programme on trade facilitation, initiated development of a bilateral trade cost database in 2010 in an effort to increase understanding of the cost of trading between countries in Asia and the Pacific and beyond. The trade cost measure, based on Novy (2012), is a comprehensive all-inclusive measure based on micro-theory and calculated using macro-economic data, providing an alternative measure of trade facilitation performance. Following release of a first version of the database in 2010 using trade and GDP data, [1] an improved and expanded version 2 was released in December 2011 - based on gross output data and providing sectoral trade cost estimates for about 100 countries.[2]

In late 2011, United Nations ESCAP and the World Bank (WB) joined hands to develop a common standard methodology for calculating comprehensive international trade costs and provide the research and policy community with a global reference. The resulting ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database issued in December 2012 covered 178 countries.[3] The current version includes data from 1995 to 2011 for over 180 countries. It is available below, as well as on the World Bank website.

- ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database [stata file]
- ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database (2005-2011) [excel]
- Metadata
- User Note

Note: Earlier versions of the databases are available upon request to the authors.



**Linked in**



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<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/trade-costs-dataset>



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## Trade Costs Dataset

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The Trade Costs Dataset provides estimates of bilateral trade costs in agriculture and manufactured goods for the 1995-2010 period. It is built on trade and production data collected in 178 countries. Symmetric bilateral trade costs are computed using the Inverse Gravity Framework (Novy 2009), which estimates trade costs for each country pair using bilateral trade and gross national output.

Print

### Resources

Not available in the API

DATABANK

Type	Global
Periodicity	Annual
Coverage	All Countries
Number of economies	178
Start date	1995
End date	2010
Update frequency	Annual
Last update	2012
Source/Citation	The World Bank UN ESCAP Trade costs Database.

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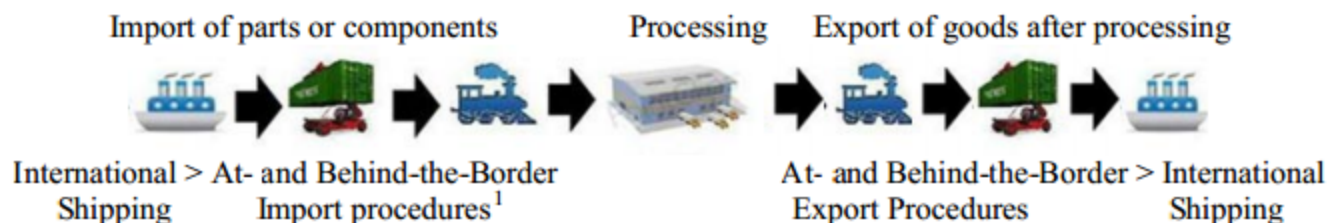


# International Supply Chain Connectivity (ISCC) Database

- An international supply chain involves, in its simplest form, moving goods from a production facility in one country to a warehouse or distribution center in another country.
- In a regional and global production network context, facilitating trade for a given country involves not only facilitating movement of final goods from factory to the port, but (1) facilitating import of parts and components and their movement to a production facility, as well as (2) facilitating export of the processed good from the production facility to the port. Taking into account that around 80% of international trade still takes place via seaports, a country's participation in international supply chains therefore depends not only on the efficiency of the procedures associated with moving goods from (to) factory to (from) the port but also on how well that port is connected to other countries.

# International Supply Chain Connectivity (ISCC) Database

- On that basis, an International Supply Chain Connectivity Index (ISCCI) was calculated to capture the overall trade facilitation performance of a country along the international supply chain.



- This index is based on the Trading Across Border (TAB) indicators from the World Bank Doing Business Report and the Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI) of UNCTAD. The Index provides an overall performance score for a particular country based on its performance in terms of [1] TAB underlying import indicators (i.e., Number of documents, time, and cost involved in import), [2] TAB underlying export indicators (i.e., number of documents, time, and cost involved in export) and [3] the UNCTAD LSCI score. Equal weight (1/3) is given to import, export and liner shipping performance.

# ISCC: Brief Global Development

Top 10 Performer			Bottom 10 Performer			Top 10 Progress			
Economy	ISCC 2012	Rank	Economy	ISCC 2012	Rank	Economy	ISCC 2012	Growth (06/12)	Rank
Singapore	91.03	1	Burkina Faso	17.05	170	Morocco	45.59	75.62	1
Hong Kong	85.96	2	Tajikistan	16.68	171	Belarus	30.00	71.39	2
Republic of Korea	78.87	3	Malawi	16.38	172	Rwanda	17.10	68.31	3
China	75.46	4	Congo	16.10	173	Kyrgyzstan	21.79	66.36	4
Malaysia	71.88	5	Niger	15.54	174	Uzbekistan	18.80	59.06	5
France	71.49	6	Eritrea	14.72	175	Korea	78.87	58.25	6
Netherlands	68.57	7	Burundi	14.60	176	Djibouti	33.43	54.16	7
United States of America	67.25	8	Chad	13.55	177	Thailand	44.67	49.75	8
Germany	65.32	9	Central African Republic	12.89	178	Kazakhstan	20.52	47.22	9
United Kingdom	65.23	10	Iraq	12.33	179	Georgia	34.51	43.53	10

Note: Ranking is based on 179 countries





# ISCC: Brief Regional Development

Top 10 Performer			Bottom 10 Performer			Top 10 Progress			
Economy	ISCC 2012	Rank	Economy	ISCC 2012	Rank	Economy	ISCC 2012	Growth (06/12)	Rank
Singapore	91.03	1	Bangladesh	22.70	137	Kyrgyzstan	21.79	66.36	4
Hong Kong, China	85.96	2	Cambodia	22.56	138	Uzbekistan	18.80	59.06	5
Republic of Korea	78.87	3	Papua New Guinea	22.47	139	Republic of Korea	78.87	58.25	6
China	75.46	4	Kyrgyzstan	21.79	144	Thailand	44.67	49.75	8
Malaysia	71.88	5	Kazakhstan	20.52	151	Kazakhstan	20.52	47.22	9
Japan	55.10	17	Vanuatu	19.92	153	Georgia	34.51	43.53	10
Thailand	44.67	33	Uzbekistan	18.80	160	Armenia	37.49	39.84	13
Viet Nam	42.74	37	Afghanistan	18.57	162	Azerbaijan	28.23	37.98	15
Turkey	40.32	40	Maldives	18.47	164	Turkey	40.32	34.74	16
Sri Lanka	40.31	41	Tajikistan	16.68	171	Russian Federation	24.92	31.95	17

Note: Ranking is based on 179 countries

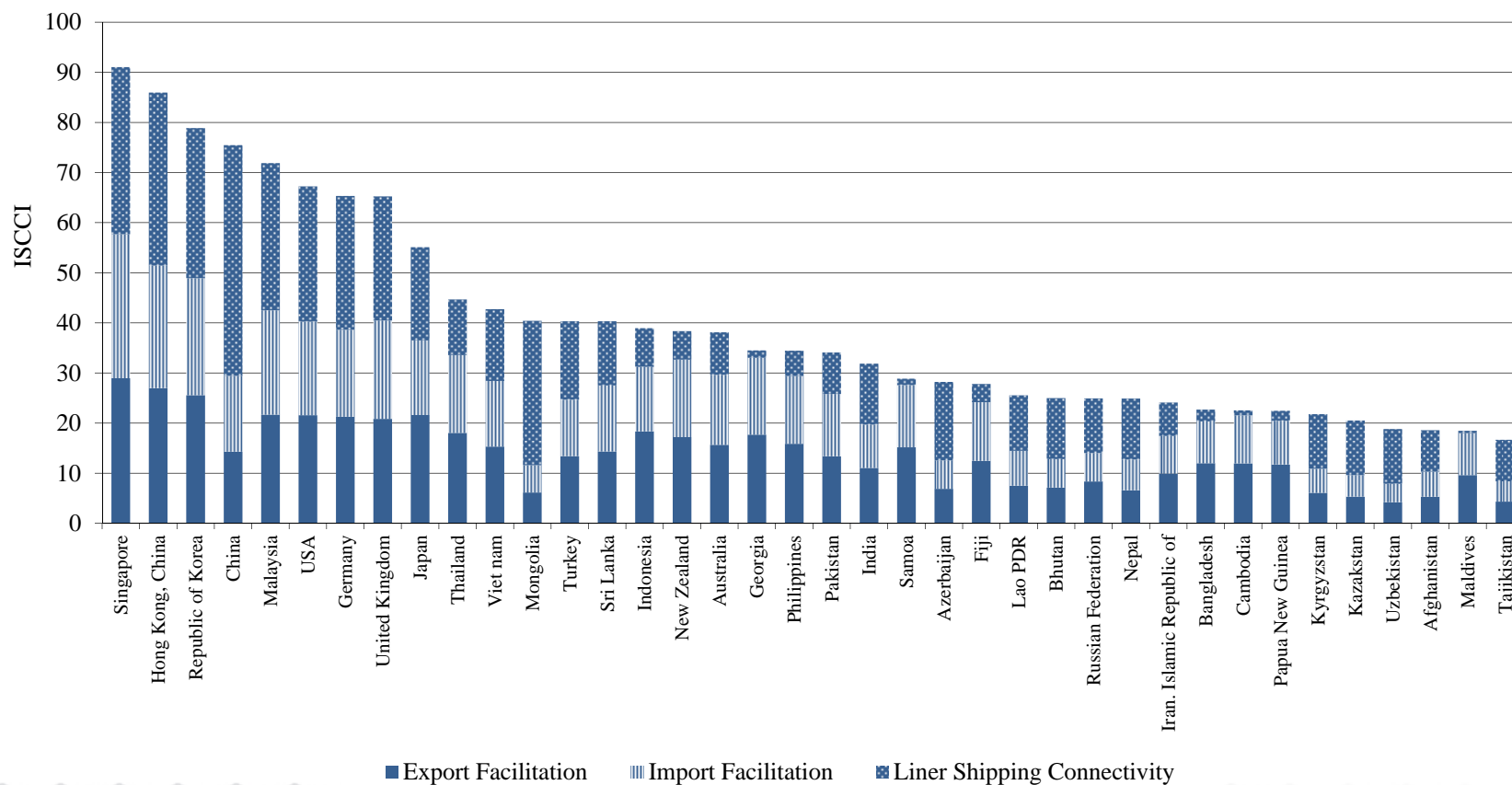


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# Contribution of export, import and liner shipping connectivity performance to ISCC index



# ISCC: Brief Regional Development

Economy	Average ISCC 2012	Average Rank
East and North-East Asia	66.03	17
South-East Asia	44.66	57
South and South-West Asia	28.03	104
North and Central Asia	25.37	117
Pacific islands economies	27.20	105
ESCAP developed economies	43.85	38
ESCAP developing economies	34.39	91
All ESCAP economies	35.04	87

Note: Ranking is based on 179 countries



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# ISCC: Brief Regional Development

Economy	ISCC 2012	Rank
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>66.03</b>	<b>17</b>
Hong Kong, China	85.96	2
Republic of Korea	78.87	3
China	75.46	4
Japan	55.10	17
Mongolia	34.76	57

Note: Ranking is based on 179 countries



# ISCC: Brief Regional Development

Economy	ISCC 2012	Rank
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>44.66</b>	<b>57</b>
Singapore	91.03	1
Malaysia	71.88	5
Thailand	44.67	33
Viet Nam	42.74	37
Indonesia	38.95	46
Philippines	34.45	59
Brunei Darussalam	30.15	78
Lao People's Democratic Repub	25.56	114
Cambodia	22.56	138

Note: Ranking is based on 179 countries



# ISCC: Brief Regional Development

Economy	ISCC 2012	Rank
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>28.03</b>	<b>104</b>
Turkey	40.32	40
Sri Lanka	40.31	41
Pakistan	34.09	61
India	31.87	71
Bhutan	24.98	117
Nepal	24.90	119
Iran	24.10	125
Bangladesh	22.70	137
Afghanistan	18.57	162
Maldives	18.47	164

Note: Ranking is based on 179 countries



# ISCC: Brief Regional Development

Economy	ISCC 2012	Rank
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>25.37</b>	<b>117</b>
Armenia	37.49	50
Georgia	34.51	58
Azerbaijan	28.23	86
Russian Federation	24.92	118
Kyrgyzstan	21.79	144
Kazakhstan	20.52	151
Uzbekistan	18.80	160
Tajikistan	16.68	171

Note: Ranking is based on 179 countries



# ISCC: Brief Regional Development

Economy	ISCC 2012	Rank
<b>Pacific islands economies</b>	<b>27.20</b>	<b>105</b>
New Zealand	38.34	48
Australia	38.12	49
Samoa	28.87	84
Fiji	27.81	92
Tonga	27.59	94
Marshall Islands	27.40	98
Solomon Islands	25.74	113
Palau	23.54	127
Kiribati	23.45	128
Micronesia (Federated States of)	23.10	134
Papua New Guinea	22.47	139
Vanuatu	19.92	153

Note: Ranking is based on 179 countries



<http://www.unescap.org/tid/artnet/iscci.asp>

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### ESCAP International Supply Chain Connectivity (ISCC) Index

An international supply chain involves, in its simplest form, moving goods from a production facility in one country to a warehouse or distribution center in another country. In a regional and global production network context, facilitating trade for a given country involves not only facilitating movement of final goods from factory to the port, but (1) facilitating import of parts and components and their movement to a production facility, as well as (2) facilitating export of the processed good from the production facility to the port. Taking into account that around 80% of international trade still takes place via seaports, a country's participation in international supply chains therefore depends not only on the efficiency of the procedures associated with moving goods from (to) factory to (from) the port but also on how well that port is connected to other countries.

The ESCAP International Supply Chain Connectivity (ISCC) Index is developed to measure the overall trade facilitation performance of a country along the international supply chain. ISCC is based on the trading across border (TAB) indicators from the World Bank Doing Business Report and the Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI) of UNCTAD. The Index provides an overall performance score for a particular country based on its performance in terms of (1) TAB underlying import indicators (i.e. number of documents, time, and cost involved in import); (2) TAB underlying export indicators (i.e. number of documents, time, and cost involved in export); and (3) the UNCTAD LSCI score. Equal weight (one third) is given to import, export and liner shipping performance for non-landlocked countries. The current version of this database includes the data from 2006-2012 for 179 countries.

- [ISCC Database stata file \[wide format\]](#) [\[long format\]](#)
- [ISCC Database \[excel file\]](#)
- [Ranking](#)
- [Metadata](#)
- [User Note](#)



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# Doing Business Database

- Doing Business ranks the business regulation and environment in 185 economies around the world
- Ranking is based on 10 topics: starting a business, **dealing with construction permits**, getting electricity, registering properties, **getting credit**, protecting investors, **paying taxes**, **trading across borders**, enforcing contract, **resolving insolvency**



# Trading across Border: Asia-Pacific Perspective

	Time for completing trade procedures (days)			Cost for completing trade procedures (2000 constant United States dollars)		
	2009	2013	% change	2009	2013	% change
East and Northeast Asia	18.9	19.2	1.6%	996.9	1065.3	6.9%
Southeast Asia	20.3	18.3	-10.0%	783.7	719.9	-8.1%
South and southwest Asia	30.7	31.4	2.1%	1351.0	1687.5	24.9%
North and Central Asia	47.8	47.1	-1.4%	2914.9	3986.4	36.8%
Pacific island economies	22.3	21.8	-2.6%	843.3	833.0	-1.2%
ES CAP Developing economies	29.2	28.4	-2.8%	1355.0	1610.3	18.8%
ES CAP developed Economies	9.7	9.7	0.0%	953.2	922.3	-3.2%
All economies	27.9	27.1	-2.7%	1328.2	1565.4	17.9%

Note: Data for 2009 and 2013 are corresponding to Doing Business 2010 and Doing Business 2014

Source: APTIR 2013



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# Trading across Border: Asia-Pacific Perspective

	Time for completing trade procedures (days)			Cost for completing trade procedures (2000 constant United States dollars)		
	2009	2013	% change	2009	2013	% change
<b>East and Northeast Asia</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>996.9</b>	<b>1065.3</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
China	22.5	22.5	0.0%	523.1	581.6	11.2%
DPR Korea						
Hong Kong, China	6.0	5.5	-8.3%	604.7	544.0	-10.0%
Japan	11.0	11.0	0.0%	909.0	876.0	-3.6%
Mongolia	46.5	49.5	6.5%	2204.9	2682.1	21.6%
Macao, China						
Korea, Rep.	8.5	7.5	-11.8%	742.8	642.9	-13.5%

Note: Data for 2009 and 2013 are corresponding to Doing Business 2010 and Doing Business 2014

Source: APTIR 2013



# Trading across Border: Asia-Pacific Perspective

	Time for completing trade procedures (days)			Cost for completing trade procedures (2000 constant United States dollars)		
	2009	2013	% change	2009	2013	% change
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	<b>783.7</b>	<b>719.9</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>
Brunei Darussalam	23.0	17.0	-26.1%	669.7	694.7	3.7%
Cambodia	25.5	23.0	-9.8%	802.9	812.4	1.2%
Indonesia	22.5	20.0	-11.1%	652.7	600.5	-8.0%
Lao PDR	37.5	24.5	-34.7%	1952.1	1817.9	-6.9%
Malaysia	11.5	9.5	-17.4%	450.5	440.4	-2.3%
Myanmar		26.0			626.4	
Philippines	16.0	14.5	-9.4%	795.9	586.4	-26.3%
Singapore	5.0	5.0	0.0%	448.0	423.9	-5.4%
Thailand	13.5	13.5	0.0%	710.8	638.2	-10.2%
Timor-Leste	27.0	27.0	0.0%	753.3	708.8	-5.9%
Vietnam	21.5	21.0	-2.3%	600.7	569.9	-5.1%

Note: Data for 2009 and 2013 are corresponding to Doing Business 2010 and Doing Business 2014

Source: APTIR 2013



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# Trading across Border: Asia-Pacific Perspective

	Time for completing trade procedures (days)			Cost for completing trade procedures (2000 constant United States dollars)		
	2009	2013	% change	2009	2013	% change
<b>South and southwest Asia</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1351.0</b>	<b>1687.5</b>	<b>24.9%</b>
Afghanistan	75.5	83.0	9.9%	3018.3	4627.2	53.3%
Bangladesh	28.5	30.0	5.3%	1098.7	1198.6	9.1%
Bhutan	38.0	38.0	0.0%	1526.7	2147.6	40.7%
India	18.5	18.0	-2.7%	993.6	1139.7	14.7%
Iran, Islamic Rep.	34.0	31.0	-8.8%	1385.0	1681.3	21.4%
Maldives	20.5	21.5	4.9%	1349.5	1523.6	12.9%
Nepal	38.0	40.5	6.6%	1796.5	2211.2	23.1%
Pakistan	20.0	19.5	-2.5%	646.2	652.3	0.9%
Sri Lanka	20.5	18.5	-9.8%	668.2	645.2	-3.4%
Turkey	13.5	13.5	0.0%	1027.6	1047.9	2.0%

Note: Data for 2009 and 2013 are corresponding to Doing Business 2010 and Doing Business 2014

Source: APTIR 2013





# Trading across Border: Asia-Pacific Perspective

	Time for completing trade procedures (days)			Cost for completing trade procedures (2000 constant United States dollars)		
	2009	2013	% change	2009	2013	% change
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>2914.9</b>	<b>3986.4</b>	<b>36.8%</b>
Armenia	20.0	17.0	-15.0%	1940.6	1912.1	-1.5%
Azerbaijan	31.0	26.5	-14.5%	3453.8	3343.9	-3.2%
Georgia	10.5	9.5	-9.5%	1261.4	1389.3	10.1%
Kazakhstan	77.5	75.0	-3.2%	3033.3	4591.9	51.4%
Kyrgyz Republic	67.5	69.0	2.2%	3128.4	4478.9	43.2%
Russian Federation	23.5	21.5	-8.5%	2124.8	2555.0	20.2%
Tajikistan	68.0	71.5	5.1%	3954.3	8901.2	125.1%
Turkmenistan						
Uzbekistan	84.5	87.0	3.0%	4422.3	4719.1	6.7%

Note: Data for 2009 and 2013 are corresponding to Doing Business 2010 and Doing Business 2014

Source: APTIR 2013





# Trading across Border: Asia-Pacific Perspective

	Time for completing trade procedures (days)			Cost for completing trade procedures (2000 constant United States dollars)		
	2009	2013	% change	2009	2013	% change
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>843.3</b>	<b>833.0</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
Australia	8.5	8.5	0.0%	1090.7	1092.6	0.2%
Fiji	21.5	20.0	-7.0%	642.7	730.0	13.6%
Kiribati	20.5	20.5	0.0%	820.9	819.5	-0.2%
Marshall Islands	24.0	24.0	0.0%	708.3	666.4	-5.9%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	30.5	30.5	0.0%	1046.1	984.3	-5.9%
New Zealand	9.5	9.5	0.0%	859.9	798.3	-7.2%
Palau	28.5	28.5	0.0%	811.9	659.4	-18.8%
Papua New Guinea	26.0	27.5	5.8%	1097.2	1129.8	3.0%
Samoa	25.0	25.0	0.0%	533.1	501.6	-5.9%
Solomon Islands	21.0	21.0	0.0%	890.0	765.3	-14.0%
Tonga	23.0	23.5	2.2%	438.0	468.6	7.0%
Vanuatu	30.0	22.5	-25.0%	1180.8	1379.9	16.9%

Note: Data for 2009 and 2013 are corresponding to Doing Business 2010 and Doing Business 2014

Source: APTIR 2013



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# DOING BUSINESS

MEASURING BUSINESS REGULATIONS

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## Trading Across Borders

EXPLORE ECONOMY DATA

*Doing Business* measures the time and cost (excluding tariffs) associated with exporting and importing a standardized cargo of goods by sea transport. The time and cost necessary to complete every official procedure for exporting and importing the goods are recorded; however, the time and cost for sea transport are not included. All documents needed by the trader to export or import the goods across the border are also recorded. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in June 2013. [Read the methodology.](#)

Use the tabs to view Trading Across Borders data and analysis, reform summaries, frequent questions and related resources. Click on economy name for detailed information. Click on column headers to sort.

### About Doing Business

The data and analysis appearing on this page was collected as part of the [Doing Business project](#), which measures and compares regulations relevant to the life cycle of a small to medium-sized domestic business in 189 economies.

**SUBNATIONAL** = Subnational Doing Business data available.

Data	Distance to Frontier	What is Measured	Why it Matters	DB Reforms	Good Practices	Transparency	FAQ	Other Resources
								PRINT EXCEL
Economy ▲	Trading Across Borders rank	Documents to export (number)	Time to export (days)	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	Documents to import (number)	Time to import (days)	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	
East Asia & Pacific	..	6	21	856	7	22	884	
Europe & Central Asia	..	7	25	2,109	8	26	2,339	
Latin America & Caribbean	..	6	17	1,283	7	19	1,676	
Middle East & North Africa	..	6	20	1,127	8	24	1,360	
OECD high income	..	4	11	1,070	4	10	1,090	
South Asia	..	8	33	1,787	10	34	311,968	#TIWeek
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	8	31	2,108	9	38	2,793	

Economy	Trading Across Borders rank ▲	Documents to export (number)	Time to export (days)	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	Documents to import (number)	Time to import (days)	Cost to import (US\$ per container)
East Asia & Pacific	..	6	21	856	7	22	884
Europe & Central Asia	..	7	25	2,109	8	26	2,339
Latin America & Caribbean	..	6	17	1,283	7	19	1,676
Middle East & North Africa	..	6	20	1,127	8	24	1,360
OECD high income	..	4	11	1,070	4	10	1,090
South Asia	..	8	33	1,787	10	34	1,968
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	8	31	2,108	9	38	2,793
Singapore	1	3	6	460	3	4	440
Hong Kong SAR, China	2	3	6	590	3	5	565
Korea, Rep.	3	3	8	670	3	7	695
United Arab Emirates	4	3	7	655	5	7	615
Malaysia	5	4	11	450	4	8	485
Sweden	6	3	9	725	3	6	735
Estonia	7	3	6	765	4	5	795
Denmark	8	4	6	795	3	5	745
Finland	9	4	9	615	5	7	625
Israel	10	4	10	620	4	10	565
Panama	11	3	10	625	3	9	965
Mauritius	12	4	10	675	5	10	710



# Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI) Database

- Liner shipping connectivity Index (LSCI) measures the level of seaport connectivity to the global networks in 159 countries
- LSCI ranking is based on 4 topics: numbers of ships, total container-carrying capacity of ships, maximum vessel size, number of services and number of companies that deploys container ships on services to and from a country's port



Liner shipping connectivity index, annual, 2004-2013

Other: MEASURE - Index (Maximum 2004=100)

YEAR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
ECONOMY	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
China	100.00	108.29	113.10	127.85	137.38	132.47	143.57	152.06	156.19	157.51
China, Hong Kong SAR	94.42	96.78	99.31	106.20	108.78	104.47	113.60	115.27	117.18	116.63
Singapore	81.87	83.87	86.11	87.53	94.47	99.47	103.76	105.02	113.16	106.91
Korea, Republic of	68.68	73.03	71.92	77.19	76.40	86.67	82.61	92.02	101.73	100.42
Malaysia	62.83	64.97	69.20	81.58	77.60	81.21	88.14	90.96	99.69	98.18
United States	83.30	87.62	85.80	83.68	82.45	82.43	83.80	81.63	91.70	92.80
Germany	76.59	78.41	80.66	88.95	89.26	84.30	90.88	93.32	90.63	88.61
United Kingdom	81.69	79.58	81.53	76.77	77.99	84.82	87.53	87.46	84.00	87.72
Netherlands	78.81	79.95	80.97	84.79	87.57	88.66	89.96	92.10	88.93	87.46
Belgium	73.16	74.17	76.15	73.93	77.98	82.80	84.00	88.47	78.85	82.21
France	67.34	70.00	67.78	64.84	66.24	67.01	74.94	71.84	70.09	74.94
Spain	54.44	58.16	62.29	71.26	67.67	70.22	74.32	76.58	74.44	70.40
Italy	58.13	62.20	58.11	58.84	55.87	69.97	59.57	70.18	66.33	67.26
United Arab Emirates	38.06	39.22	46.70	48.21	48.80	60.45	63.37	62.50	61.09	66.97
Japan	69.15	66.73	64.54	62.73	66.63	66.33	67.43	67.81	63.09	65.68
China, Taiwan Province of	59.56	63.74	65.64	62.43	62.58	60.90	64.37	66.69	66.62	64.23
Saudi Arabia	35.83	36.24	40.66	45.04	47.44	47.30	50.43	59.97	60.40	59.67
Egypt	42.86	49.23	50.01	45.37	52.53	51.99	47.55	51.15	57.39	57.48
Morocco	9.39	8.68	8.54	9.02	29.79	38.40	49.36	55.13	55.09	55.53
Turkey	25.60	27.09	27.09	32.60	35.64	31.98	36.10	39.40	53.15	52.13
Malta	27.53	25.70	30.32	29.53	29.92	37.71	37.53	40.95	45.02	49.79
Oman	23.33	23.64	20.28	28.96	30.42	45.32	48.52	49.33	47.25	48.46
Portugal	17.54	16.84	23.55	25.42	34.97	32.97	38.06	21.08	46.23	46.08
Greece	30.22	29.07	31.29	30.70	27.14	41.91	34.25	32.15	45.50	45.35
Panama	32.05	29.12	27.61	30.53	30.45	32.66	41.09	37.51	42.38	44.88
India	34.14	36.88	42.90	40.47	42.18	40.97	41.40	41.52	41.29	44.35
Viet Nam	12.86	14.30	15.14	17.59	18.73	26.39	31.36	49.71	48.71	43.26



# LSCI: Regional Perspective

Regional/sub-regional ESCAP	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
East and North-East Asia	87.22	110.06	26.19
South-East Asia	28.38	38.68	36.32
South and South-West Asia	22.24	29.23	31.41
North and Central Asia	7.88	21.17	168.83
Pacific islands economies	7.16	7.47	4.27
ESCAP developed economies	37.40	38.17	2.04
ESCAP developing economies	21.81	29.11	33.43
All ESCAP economies	23.01	29.80	29.51



# LSCI: Regional Perspective

Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>87.22</b>	<b>110.06</b>	<b>26.19</b>
China	113.1	157.51	39.27
China, Hong Kong SAR	99.31	116.63	17.44
Korea, Republic of	71.92	100.42	39.63
Japan	64.54	65.68	1.77

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100





# LSCI: Regional Perspective

Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>28.38</b>	<b>38.68</b>	<b>36.32</b>
Singapore	86.11	106.91	24.16
Malaysia	69.2	98.18	41.88
Viet Nam	15.14	43.26	185.73
Thailand	33.89	38.32	13.07
Indonesia	25.84	27.41	6.08
Philippines	16.48	18.11	9.89
Myanmar	2.54	6	136.22
Cambodia	2.93	5.34	82.25
Brunei Darussalam	3.26	4.61	41.41

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100



# LSCI: Regional Perspective

Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>22.24</b>	<b>29.23</b>	<b>31.41</b>
Turkey	27.09	52.13	92.43
India	42.9	44.35	3.38
Sri Lanka	37.31	43.01	15.28
Pakistan	21.82	27.71	26.99
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17.37	21.3	22.63
Maldives	3.9	8.12	108.21
Bangladesh	5.29	7.96	50.47

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100



# LSCI: Regional Perspective

Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>168.83</b>
Russian Federation	12.81	38.17	197.97
Georgia	2.94	4.17	41.84

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100



# LSCI: Regional Perspective

Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>Pacific islands economies</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>4.27</b>
Australia	26.96	29.87	10.79
New Zealand	20.71	18.95	-8.50
Fiji	7.24	12.05	66.44
French Polynesia	8.91	9.9	11.11
New Caledonia	9	9.23	2.56
Guam	9.56	7.85	-17.89
Papua New Guinea	4.67	6.61	41.54
Solomon Islands	3.97	6.04	52.14
American Samoa	4.86	4.19	-13.79
Samoa	5.09	4.19	-17.68
Vanuatu	4.41	3.42	-22.45
Tonga	4.45	3.17	-28.76
Kiribati	3.05	2.91	-4.59
Marshall Islands	3.26	2.91	-10.74
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1.94	2.17	11.86
Palau	1.87	2.17	16.04
Northern Mariana Islands	1.85	1.37	-25.95

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100



# LSCI: Global Perspective

Region	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>Asia-Pacific (ESCAP members)</b>	<b>23.01</b>	<b>29.80</b>	<b>29.51</b>
<b>Africa (UNECA members)</b>	<b>9.23</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>49.89</b>
<b>North and East Africa and West Asia (ESCWA members)</b>	<b>16.21</b>	<b>27.80</b>	<b>98.15</b>
North and East Africa	15.19	26.86	76.79
West Asia	16.67	28.23	69.31
<b>Average all European Union</b>	<b>32.52</b>	<b>41.15</b>	<b>26.54</b>
Average EU-15 (members before 1996)	48.67	57.93	19.03
Average EU-3 (France, Germany, UK)	76.66	83.76	9.26
<b>Latin America (ECLAC members)</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>17.56</b>	<b>40.81</b>
MERCOSUR	23.16	30.17	30.27

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100



# LSCI: Global Perspective

Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)	Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>Africa (UNECA members)</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>21.60</b>	<b>62.32</b>	<b>Africa (UNECA members)</b>	<b>9.23</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>49.89</b>
Egypt	50.01	57.48	14.94	Gabon	8.72	8.95	2.64
Morocco	8.54	55.53	550.23	Sudan	5.67	8.42	48.50
South Africa	26.21	43.02	64.14	Seychelles	5.27	8.08	53.32
Mauritius	11.53	24.72	114.40	Guinea	8.71	8.06	-7.46
Nigeria	13.02	21.35	63.98	Libya	4.71	7.29	54.78
Djibouti	7.36	20.29	175.68	Algeria	8.70	6.91	-20.57
Ghana	13.80	19.35	40.22	Sao Tome and Principe	1.57	6.87	337.58
Côte d'Ivoire	12.98	17.55	35.21	Mauritania	6.25	6.53	4.48
Congo	9.12	15.82	73.46	Gambia	4.80	5.89	22.71
Namibia	8.52	15.50	81.92	Liberia	4.55	5.88	29.23
Togo	11.09	14.76	33.09	Tunisia	7.04	5.59	-20.60
Benin	10.99	14.28	29.94	Comoros	5.39	5.21	-3.34
Angola	9.46	13.80	45.88	Sierra Leone	5.12	5.15	0.59
Madagascar	8.31	11.85	42.60	Somalia	2.43	4.20	72.84
Kenya	9.30	11.38	22.37	Cape Verde	2.76	4.12	49.28
Senegal	11.24	11.08	-1.42	Equatorial Guinea	3.76	4.02	6.91
Cameroon	11.41	10.85	-4.91	Eritrea	2.23	4.02	80.27
Mozambique	6.66	10.23	53.60	Guinea-Bissau	5.03	4.00	-20.48

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100



# LSCI: Global Perspective

Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>North and East Africa and West Asia (ESCWA members)</b>	<b>16.21</b>	<b>27.80</b>	<b>98.15</b>
<b>North and East Africa</b>	<b>15.19</b>	<b>26.86</b>	<b>76.79</b>
Egypt	50.01	57.48	14.94
Morocco	8.54	55.53	550.23
Sudan	5.67	8.42	48.50
Libya	4.71	7.29	54.78
Tunisia	7.04	5.59	-20.60
<b>West Asia</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>28.23</b>	<b>69.31</b>
United Arab Emirates	46.7	66.97	43.40
Saudi Arabia	40.66	59.67	46.75
Oman	20.28	48.46	138.95
Lebanon	25.57	43.16	68.79
Jordan	12.98	22.68	74.73
Yemen	9.39	19	102.34
Bahrain	4.44	17.9	303.15
Syrian Arab Republic	11.29	16.53	46.41
Kuwait	4.14	7.12	71.98
Iraq	4.06	5.69	40.15
Qatar	3.9	3.35	-14.10

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100





# LSCI: Global Perspective

Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)	Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>Average all European Union</b>	<b>32.52</b>	<b>41.15</b>	<b>26.54</b>	Sweden	28.17	42.32	50.23
<b>Average EU-15 (members before 1996)</b>	<b>48.67</b>	<b>57.93</b>	<b>19.03</b>	Denmark	25.39	38.67	52.30
<b>Average EU-3 (France, Germany, UK)</b>	<b>76.66</b>	<b>83.76</b>	<b>9.26</b>	Poland	7.5	38.03	407.07
Germany	80.66	88.61	9.86	Romania	17.61	25.73	46.11
United Kingdom	81.53	87.72	7.59	Slovenia	11.03	20.82	88.76
Netherlands	80.97	87.46	8.02	Croatia	10.47	20.44	95.22
Belgium	76.15	82.21	7.96	Cyprus	17.39	16.39	-5.75
France	67.78	74.94	10.56	Ireland	8.18	12.68	55.01
Spain	62.29	70.4	13.02	Finland	8.58	9.34	8.86
Italy	58.11	67.26	15.75	Estonia	5.76	6.44	11.81
Malta	30.32	49.79	64.22	Bulgaria	4.47	5.89	31.77
Portugal	23.55	46.08	95.67	Lithuania	5.66	5.84	3.18
Greece	31.29	45.35	44.93	Latvia	5.1	4.07	-20.20

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100



# LSCI: Global Perspective

Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)	Economy	2006	2013	growth (06/13)
<b>Latin America (ECLAC members)</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>17.56</b>	<b>40.81</b>	Costa Rica	15.08	14	-7.16
<b>MERCOSUR (6 full member states)</b>	<b>23.16</b>	<b>30.17</b>	<b>30.27</b>	Honduras	8.29	10.73	29.43
Panama	27.61	44.88	62.55	Belize	2.62	10.32	293.89
Mexico	29.78	41.8	40.36	El Salvador	8.07	8.36	3.59
Colombia	20.49	37.49	82.97	Nicaragua	8.05	8.3	3.11
Brazil	31.61	36.88	16.67	Cuba	6.43	5.77	-10.26
Argentina	25.58	33.51	31.00	Barbados	5.34	5.18	-3.00
Chile	16.1	32.98	104.84	Haiti	2.91	5.12	75.95
Peru	16.33	32.84	101.10	Saint Lucia	3.43	4.93	43.73
Uruguay	16.81	31.37	86.62	Suriname	3.9	4.91	25.90
Bahamas	16.19	26.41	63.13	Grenada	3.37	4.59	36.20
Dominican Republic	15.19	25.57	68.33	Guyana	4.6	4.31	-6.30
Jamaica	23.02	25.32	9.99	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.4	4.1	20.59
Ecuador	14.17	21.74	53.42	Saint Kitts and Nevis	5.59	2.58	-53.85
Guatemala	18.13	20.28	11.86	Antigua and Barbuda	2.43	2.43	0.00
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	18.62	18.9	1.50	Dominica	2.33	1.59	-31.76
Trinidad and Tobago	11.18	17.26	54.38				

Note: maximum value in 2004 = 100



# Logistics Performance Index (LPI) Database

- Logistics Performance Index (LPI) indicates the level of logistic friendliness in 155 countries
- LPI ranking is based on 6 topics: [customs](#), infrastructure, [international shipments](#), logistics competence, [tracking and tracing](#) and timeliness

DATA TABLE

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Country	Year	LPI Rank	LPI Score ▼	Customs ?	Infrastructure ?	International shipments ?	Logistics competence ?	Tracking & tracing ?	Timeliness ?
Singapore	2012	1	4.13	4.10	4.15	3.99	4.07	4.07	4.39
Hong Kong, China	2012	2	4.12	3.97	4.12	4.18	4.08	4.09	4.28
Finland	2012	3	4.05	3.98	4.12	3.85	4.14	4.14	4.10
Germany	2012	4	4.03	3.87	4.26	3.67	4.09	4.05	4.32
Netherlands	2012	5	4.02	3.85	4.15	3.86	4.05	4.12	4.15
Denmark	2012	6	4.02	3.93	4.07	3.70	4.14	4.10	4.21
Belgium	2012	7	3.98	3.85	4.12	3.73	3.98	4.05	4.20
Japan	2012	8	3.93	3.72	4.11	3.61	3.97	4.03	4.21
United States	2012	9	3.93	3.67	4.14	3.56	3.96	4.11	4.21
United Kingdom	2012	10	3.90	3.73	3.95	3.63	3.93	4.00	4.19
Austria	2012	11	3.89	3.77	4.05	3.71	4.10	3.97	3.79
France	2012	12	3.85	3.64	3.96	3.73	3.82	3.97	4.02
Sweden	2012	13	3.85	3.68	4.13	3.39	3.90	3.82	4.26
Canada	2012	14	3.85	3.58	3.99	3.55	3.85	3.86	4.31
Luxembourg	2012	15	3.82	3.54	3.79	3.70	3.82	3.91	4.19
Switzerland	2012	16	3.80	3.88	3.98	3.46	3.71	3.83	4.01
United Arab Emirates	2012	17	3.78	3.61	3.84	3.59	3.74	3.81	4.10
Australia	2012	18	3.73	3.60	3.83	3.40	3.75	3.79	4.05
Taiwan	2012	19	3.71	3.42	3.77	3.58	3.68	3.72	4.10
Spain	2012	20	3.70	3.40	3.74	3.68	3.69	3.67	4.02
Korea, Rep.	2012	21	3.70	3.42	#TIV not available	3.67	3.65	3.68	4.02

# Logistics Performance Index

LPI Results 2012

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## INTERNATIONAL SCORECARD

The international score uses six key dimensions to benchmark countries' performance and also displays the derived overall LPI index. The scorecard allows comparisons with the world (with the option to display world's best performer) and with the region or income group (with the option to display the region's or income group's best performer) on the six indicators and the overall LPI index.

The logistics performance (LPI) is the weighted average of the country scores on the six key dimensions:

- 1) Efficiency of the clearance process (i.e., speed, simplicity and predictability of formalities) by border control agencies, including customs;
- 2) Quality of trade and transport related infrastructure (e.g., ports, railroads, roads, information technology);
- 3) Ease of arranging competitively priced shipments;
- 4) Competence and quality of logistics services (e.g., transport operators, customs brokers);
- 5) Ability to track and trace consignments;
- 6) Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination within the scheduled or expected delivery time.

The scorecards demonstrate comparative performance—the dimensions show on a scale (lowest score to highest score) from 1 to 5 relevant to the possible comparison groups—of all countries (world), region and income groups.



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# Country Score Card: Lao PDR 2012

Radar Column Line

chart by amcharts.com

## Lao PDR 2012

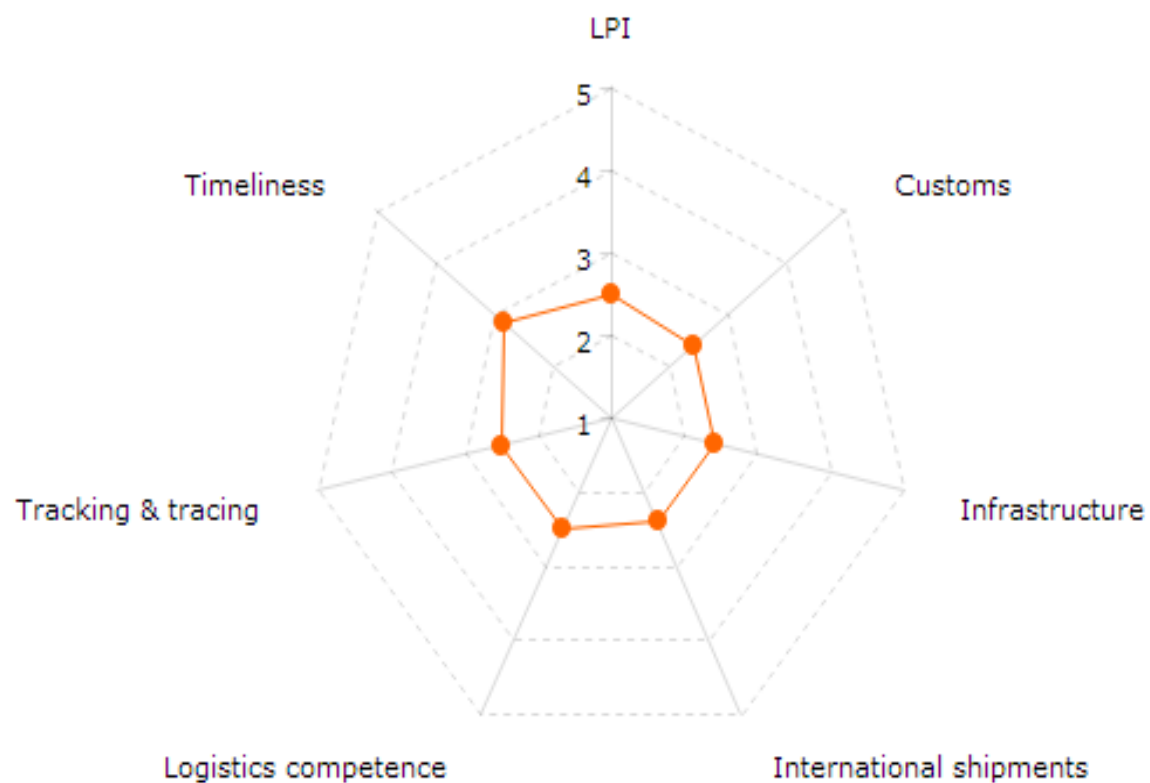
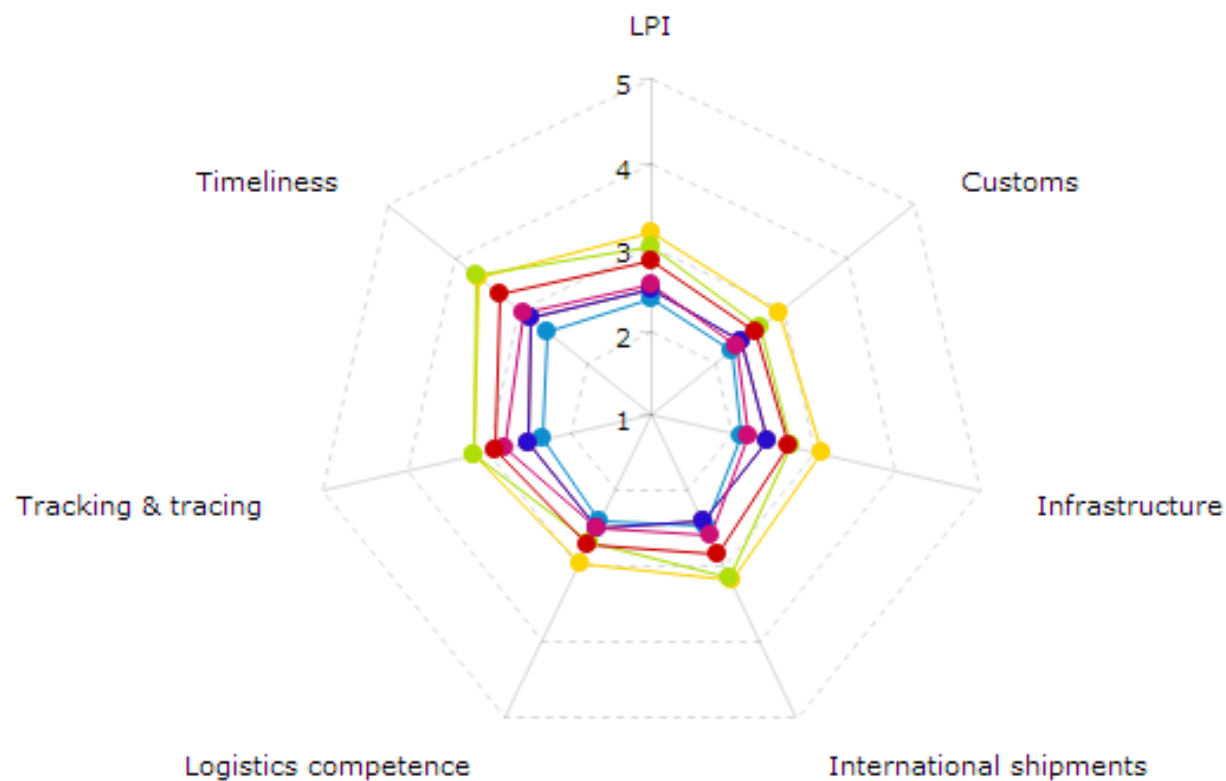


chart by amcharts.com

## Lao PDR 2012



- Lao PDR 2012
- Vietnam 2012
- Lao PDR 2012
- Region: East Asia & Pacific 2012

- Thailand 2012
  - Myanmar 2012
  - Cambodia 2012
- #TIWeek



## Domestic LPI, Environment and Institutions: Lao PDR 2012

	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Cambodia	Thailand	Vietnam	Region: East Asia & Pacific
<b>☐ Sources of Major Delays</b>						
How often in your country of work, you experience	Percent of respondents answering often or nearly always					
Compulsory warehousing/transloading	100%	0%	10%	0%	21.43%	21.6%
Pre-shipment inspection	100%	100%	0%	0%	15.38%	30.32%
Maritime transshipment	0%	0%	30%	0%	15.38%	12.92%
Criminal activities (e.g., stolen cargo)	0%	0%	10%	0%	23.08%	9.28%
Solicitation of informal payments	0%	0%	50%	0%	23.08%	16.92%

<b>☐ Changes in the Logistics Environment Since 2009</b>						
Since 2009, have the following factors improved or worsened in your country of work	Percent of respondents answering improved or much improved					
Customs clearance procedures	0%	0%	40%	100%	61.54%	45.14%
Other official clearance procedures	0%	0%	30%	100%	64.29%	38.7%
Trade and transport infrastructure	0%	0%	60%	60%	61.54%	47.99%
Telecommunications and IT infrastructure	0%	0%	70%	100%	84.62%	65.23%
Private logistics services	100%	0%	70%	100%	76.92%	72.39%
Regulation related to logistics	100%	0%	40%	60%	69.23%	51.13%
Solicitation of informal payments	100%	0%	40%	60%	61.54%	39.74%

## Domestic LPI, Performance: Lao PDR 2012

	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Cambodia	Thailand	Vietnam	Region: East Asia & Pacific
Export time and cost / Port or airport supply chain						
Distance (kilometers)	N/A	25km	111km	300km	52km	123km
Lead time (days)	N/A	1 days	2 days	2 days	2 days	2 days
Cost (US\$)	N/A	150US\$	565US\$	707US\$	310US\$	419US\$
Export time and cost / Land supply chain						
Distance (kilometers)	N/A	25km	444km	300km	59km	169km
Lead time (days)	2 days	1 days	3 days	2 days	2 days	3 days
Cost (US\$)	1500US\$	150US\$	1060US\$	250US\$	293US\$	705US\$
Import time and cost / Port or airport supply chain						
Distance (kilometers)	N/A	25km	118km	189km	63km	124km
Lead time (days)	N/A	1 days	2 days	1 days	2 days	2 days
Cost (US\$)	N/A	150US\$	865US\$	1000US\$	361US\$	639US\$
Import time and cost / Land supply chain						
Distance (kilometers)	N/A	25km	240km	300km	55km	168km
Lead time (days)	3 days	1 days	3 days	2 days	2 days	3 days
Cost (US\$)	1500US\$	150US\$	1159US\$	N/A	289US\$	811US\$

## Domestic LPI, Environment and Institutions: Lao PDR 2012

	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Cambodia	Thailand	Vietnam	Region: East Asia & Pacific
<div> <div></div> <div> <b>Level of Fees and Charges</b> </div> </div> <p>Based on your experience in international logistics, please select the options that best describe the operational logistics environment in your country of work</p> <p>Percent of respondents answering high/very high</p>						
Port charges are	0%	0%	72.73%	0%	42.86%	35.92%
Airport charges are	0%	0%	36.36%	0%	38.46%	29.75%
Road transport rates are	100%	100%	72.73%	0%	69.23%	59.88%
Rail transport rates are	100%	0%	50%	0%	30.77%	29.22%
Warehousing/transloading charges are	100%	0%	18.18%	20%	46.15%	38.33%
Agent fees are	0%	0%	18.18%	20%	23.08%	17.61%



## Domestic LPI, Environment and Institutions: Lao PDR 2012

	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Cambodia	Thailand	Vietnam	Region: East Asia & Pacific
<div> <div></div> <div> <b>Quality of Infrastructure</b> </div> </div> <p>Evaluate the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure (e.g. ports, roads, airports, information technology) in your country of work</p> <p>Percent of respondents answering low/very low</p>						
Ports	0%	100%	54.55%	0%	28.57%	36.95%
Airports	0%	100%	45.45%	20%	53.85%	37.64%
Roads	100%	100%	54.55%	20%	69.23%	50.72%
Rail	0%	100%	100%	60%	84.62%	54.85%
Warehousing/transloading facilities	100%	100%	54.55%	0%	53.85%	43.56%
Telecommunications and IT	0%	100%	54.55%	0%	23.08%	23.75%



## Domestic LPI, Environment and Institutions: Lao PDR 2012

	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Cambodia	Thailand	Vietnam	Region: East Asia & Pacific
<b>Competence and Quality of Services</b> Evaluate the competence and quality of service delivered by the following in your country of work Percent of respondents answering high/very high						
Road	0%	0%	10%	40%	14.29%	21%
Rail	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	10.04%
Air transport	100%	0%	10%	80%	7.69%	43.25%
Maritime transport	0%	0%	10%	80%	0%	29.72%
Warehousing/transloading and distribution	0%	0%	10%	80%	0%	25.86%
Freight forwarders	0%	0%	10%	80%	7.69%	30.29%
Customs agencies	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	17.91%
Quality/standards inspection agencies	0%	0%	10%	40%	7.69%	18.79%
Health/SPS agencies	0%	0%	0%	20%	7.69%	13.45%
Customs brokers	0%	0%	0%	40%	8.33%	21.75%
Trade and transport associations	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	21.25%
Consignees or shippers	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	20.18%



## Domestic LPI, Environment and Institutions: Lao PDR 2012

	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Cambodia	Thailand	Vietnam	Region: East Asia & Pacific
<b>Efficiency of Processes</b> Evaluate the efficiency of the following processes in your country of work <div>Percent of respondents answering often or nearly always</div>						
Clearance and delivery of imports	100%	100%	60%	100%	42.86%	59.54%
Clearance and delivery of exports	100%	100%	70%	100%	69.23%	77.15%
Transparency of customs clearance	0%	0%	20%	60%	30.77%	31.4%
Transparency of other border agencies	0%	0%	10%	20%	23.08%	20.71%
Provision of adequate and timely information on regulatory changes	0%	0%	0%	60%	23.08%	29.23%
Expedited customs clearance for traders with high compliance levels	0%	0%	30%	80%	15.38%	30.02%



# LPI: Regional Perspective

Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3.50</b>
Hong Kong, China	2	4.12
Japan	8	3.93
Korea, Rep.	21	3.70
China	26	3.52
Mongolia	140	2.25

Note: scores are provided at a 1 (worst performance) to 5 (best performance) scale





# LPI: Regional Perspective

Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3.02</b>
Singapore	1	4.13
Malaysia	29	3.49
Thailand	38	3.18
Philippines	52	3.02
Viet Nam	53	3.00
Indonesia	59	2.94
Cambodia	101	2.56
Lao PDR	109	2.50
Myanmar	129	2.37

Note: scores are provided at a 1 (worst performance) to 5 (best performance) scale



# LPI: Regional Perspective

Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2.67</b>
Turkey	27	3.51
India	46	3.08
Pakistan	71	2.83
Sri Lanka	81	2.75
Maldives	104	2.55
Bhutan	107	2.52
Iran, Islamic Rep.	112	2.49
Afghanistan	135	2.30
Nepal	151	2.04

Note: scores are provided at a 1 (worst performance) to 5 (best performance) scale



# LPI: Regional Perspective

Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2.52</b>
Georgia	77	2.77
Kazakhstan	86	2.69
Russian Federation	95	2.58
Armenia	100	2.56
Azerbaijan	116	2.48
Uzbekistan	117	2.46
Kyrgyz Republic	130	2.35
Tajikistan	136	2.28

Note: scores are provided at a 1 (worst performance) to 5 (best performance) scale



# LPI: Regional Perspective

Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score
<b>Pacific islands economies</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2.87</b>
Australia	18	3.73
New Zealand	31	3.42
Fiji	123	2.42
Solomon Islands	126	2.41
Papua New Guinea	128	2.38

Note: scores are provided at a 1 (worst performance) to 5 (best performance) scale



# LPI: Global Perspective

Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score	Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score
<b>Africa (UNECA members)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2.49</b>	Gambia, The	118	2.46
South Africa	23	3.67	Liberia	119	2.45
Tunisia	41	3.17	Nigeria	121	2.45
Morocco	50	3.03	Kenya	122	2.43
Egypt, Arab Rep.	57	2.98	Algeria	125	2.41
Benin	67	2.85	Mauritania	127	2.4
Botswana	68	2.84	Gabon	131	2.34
Mauritius	72	2.82	Burkina Faso	134	2.32
Malawi	73	2.81	Libya	137	2.28
Cote d'Ivoire	83	2.73	Angola	138	2.28
Madagascar	84	2.72	Rwanda	139	2.27
Niger	87	2.69	Ethiopia	141	2.24
Tanzania	88	2.65	Lesotho	142	2.24
Namibia	89	2.65	Congo, Dem. Rep.	143	2.21
Guinea-Bissau	94	2.6	Eritrea	147	2.11
Togo	97	2.58	Sudan	148	2.1
Zimbabwe	103	2.55	Congo, Rep.	149	2.08
Cameroon	106	2.53	Sierra Leone	150	2.08
Ghana	108	2.51	Chad	152	2.03
Senegal	110	2.49	Djibouti	154	1.8
São Tomé and Príncipe	114	2.48	Burundi	155	1.61
Guinea	115	2.48			

Note: scores are provided at a 1 (worst performance) to 5 (best performance) scale



# LPI: Global Perspective

Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score
<b>ESCWA</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2.81</b>
<b>North and East Africa</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2.71</b>
Tunisia	41	3.17
Morocco	50	3.03
Egypt, Arab Rep.	57	2.98
Libya	137	2.28
Sudan	148	2.10
<b>West Asia</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2.87</b>
United Arab Emirates	17	3.78
Qatar	33	3.32
Bahrain	48	3.05
Oman	62	2.89
Yemen, Rep.	63	2.89
Kuwait	70	2.83
Syrian Arab Republic	92	2.60
Lebanon	96	2.58
Jordan	102	2.56
Iraq	145	2.16

Note: scores are provided at a 1 (worst performance) to 5 (best performance) scale



# LPI: Global Perspective

Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score	Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score
<b>European Union Average</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3.46</b>	Portugal	28	3.5
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3.78</b>	Poland	30	3.43
<b>EU-3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.93</b>	Slovenia	34	3.29
Finland	3	4.05	Cyprus	35	3.24
Germany	4	4.03	Bulgaria	36	3.21
Netherlands	5	4.02	Hungary	40	3.17
Denmark	6	4.02	Croatia	42	3.16
Belgium	7	3.98	Croatia	42	3.16
United Kingdom	10	3.9	Malta	43	3.16
Austria	11	3.89	Czech Republic	44	3.14
France	12	3.85	Slovak Republic	51	3.03
Sweden	13	3.85	Romania	54	3.00
Luxembourg	15	3.82	Lithuania	58	2.95
Spain	20	3.7	Estonia	65	2.86
Italy	24	3.67	Greece	69	2.83
Ireland	25	3.52	Latvia	76	2.78

Note: scores are provided at a 1 (worst performance) to 5 (best performance) scale





# LPI: Global Perspective

Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score	Economy	LPI Rank	LPI Score
<b>ECLAC members</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2.80</b>	El Salvador	93	2.6
<b>MERCOSUR</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2.79</b>	Guatemala	74	2.8
Argentina	49	3.05	Guyana	133	2.33
Bahamas, The	80	2.75	Haiti	153	2.03
Bolivia	90	2.61	Honduras	105	2.53
Brazil	45	3.13	Jamaica	124	2.42
Chile	39	3.17	Mexico	47	3.06
Colombia	64	2.87	Panama	61	2.93
Costa Rica	82	2.75	Paraguay	113	2.48
Cuba	144	2.2	Peru	60	2.94
Dominican Republic	85	2.7	Uruguay	56	2.98
Ecuador	79	2.76	Venezuela, RB	111	2.49

Note: scores are provided at a 1 (worst performance) to 5 (best performance) scale



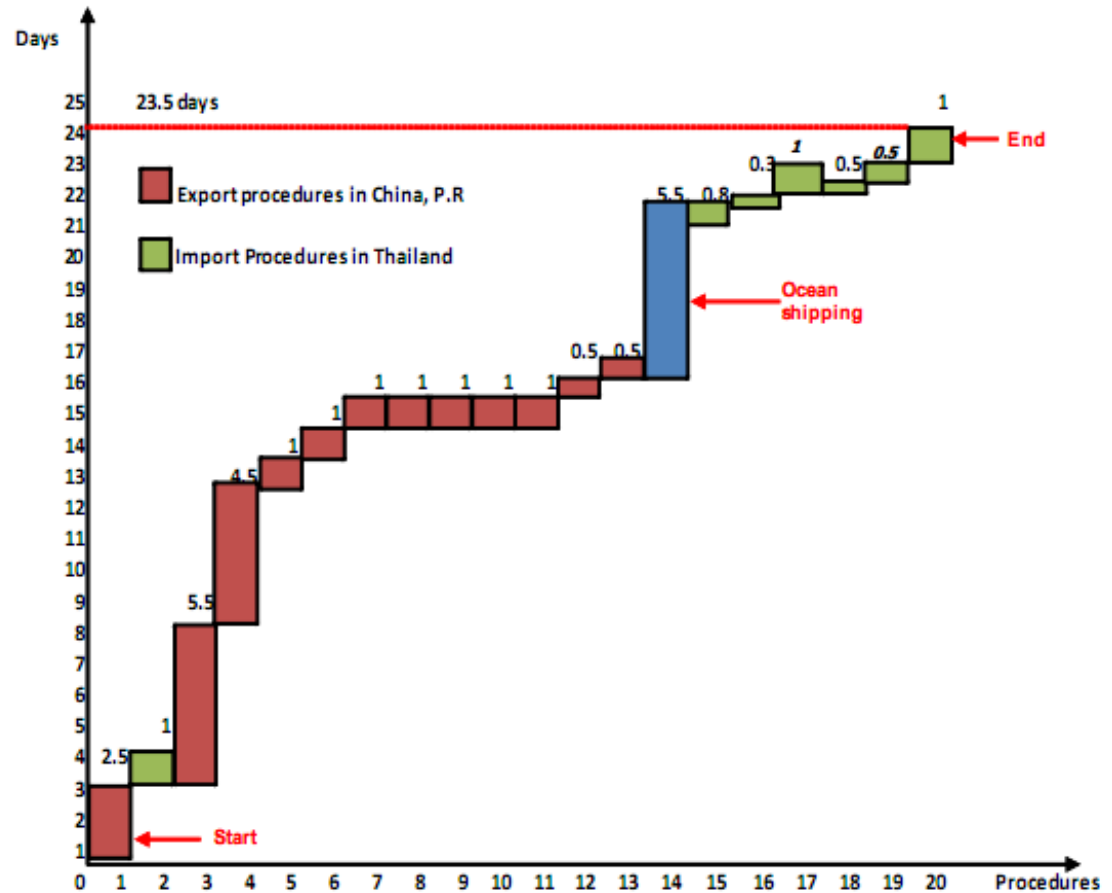
# Concluding Remarks

- Countries serious about trade facilitation should develop their own performance monitoring system
  - UNNExT Business Process Analysis Guide for Simplification of Trade Procedures



## Trade in Electronics from CHINA to THAILAND

Sr. No	Process	Days
1	Buy	2.50
2	Obtain permission for raw materials release	1.00
3	Obtain export permit	5.50
4	Arrange transport	4.50
5	Arrange inspection	1.00
6	Prepare customs declaration	1.00
7	Collect empty containers from yard	1.00
8	Stuff a container	1.00
9	Transfer to port of departure	1.00
10	Clear goods through customs	1.00
11	Handle containers and stow on vessel	1.00
12	Obtain cargo insurance	0.50
13	Prepare documents for payment	0.50
14	Ocean shipping	5.50
15	Request for vessel berthing	0.75
16	Unload goods from vessel	0.25
17	Declare goods to Customs	1.00
18	Arrange goods for inspection	0.50
19	Inspect and release goods	0.50
20	Pay	1.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.50</b>



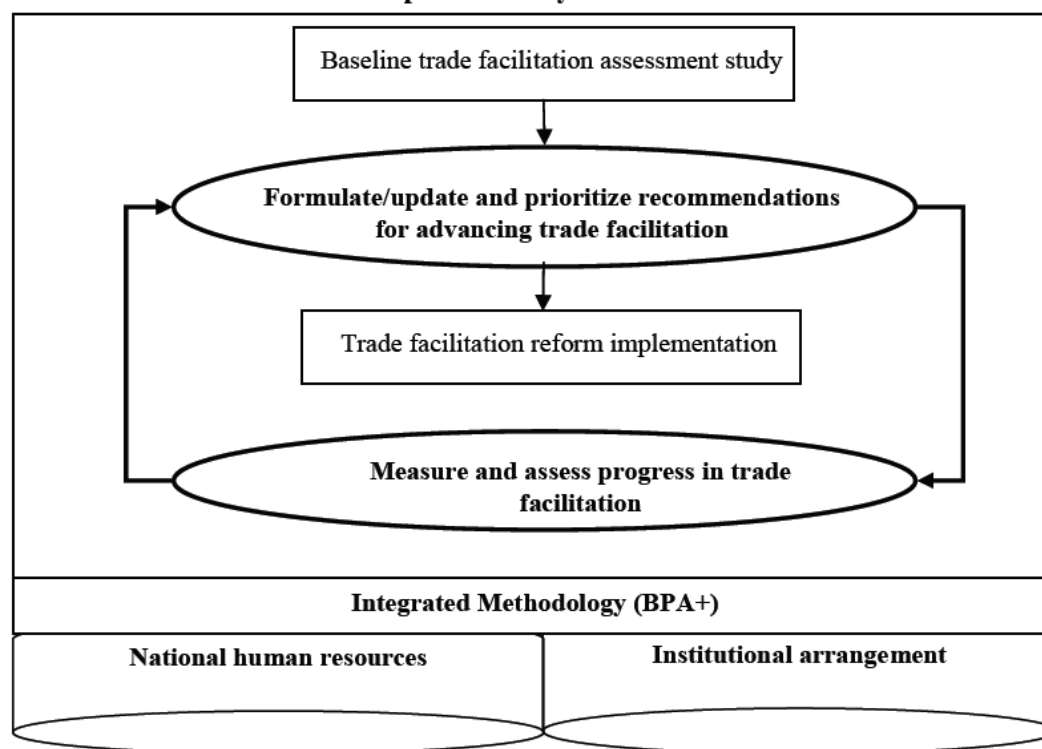
Source: ARTNeT Working Papers 88 and 103.

Number of parties: 11 on export side; 12 on import side  
 Number of documents: 17 on export side; 44 on import side

# BPA+: Trade & Transport Facilitation Monitoring System

<http://www.unescap.org/tid/unnext/tools/bpa+.pdf>

**Figure 1. A national integrated and sustainable trade and transport facilitation monitoring and improvement system**



# Thank you!



**ASIA-PACIFIC  
TRADE & INVESTMENT WEEK**  
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