

How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages provide detailed data for each variable of the Enabling Trade Index (ETI) for all the 118 economies included in the *Report*.

The data tables are organized into 10 sections, which correspond to the 10 pillars of the ETI. The number preceding the title of each variable serves to identify the pillar to which the variable belongs.

Two types of data are presented in the tables:

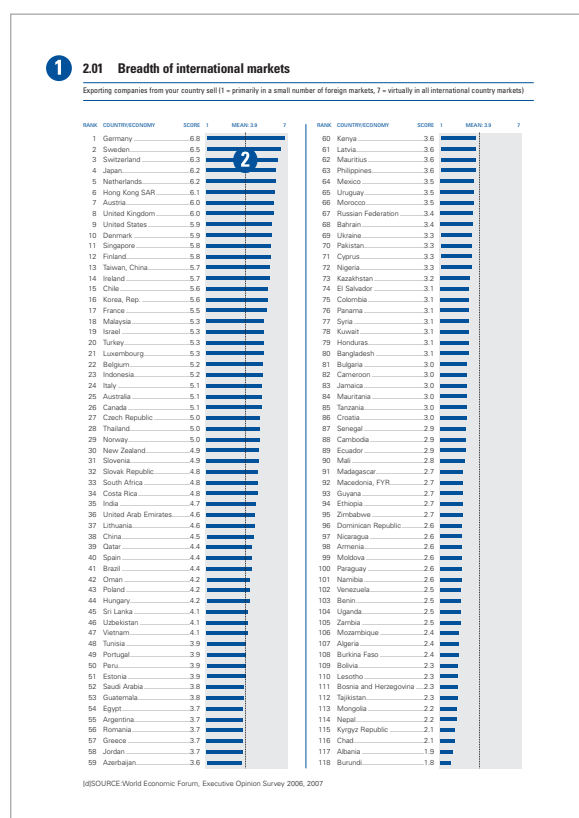
- **Survey data:** These data are the results drawn from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey.
- **Hard data:** These data are indicators obtained from a variety of sources.

Survey data

1 Data yielded from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey are presented in blue-colored bar graphs. Questions from the Survey asked for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 corresponds to the lowest possible score and an answer of 7 corresponds to the highest possible score. For each Survey variable, the original question and the two extreme answers are shown.

For each Survey question, individual responses are aggregated at country level in order to produce country scores. For more information on the Executive Opinion Survey and a detailed explanation of how country scores are computed, please refer to Chapter 2.1 of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2007–2008*. Variable 3.01, for example, measures the extent to which customs procedures are burdensome in the respondent's economy. On this particular variable, Singapore, with a score of 6.4, ranks first, and therefore appears at the top; it is followed by Hong Kong, second with a score of 6.1. We report responses rounded to one decimal point, but use the exact figures to determine rankings. For example, for the same variable 3.01, New Zealand's average score is 5.500, Austria's average score is 5.495, and Chile's average score is 5.456. These economies are therefore ranked 8th, 9th, and 10th, respectively, although they are all listed with the same rounded score of 5.5.

2 A dotted line on the graph indicates the mean score across the 118 economies.



3 1.01 Tariff barriers (hard data)

Trade-weighted average tariff rate | 2007

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA	RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	HARD DATA
1	Hong Kong SAR	0.0	60	Tajikistan	5.8
2	Singapore	0.0	61	Saudi Arabia	5.9
3	Austria	1.1	62	Malaysia	5.9
3	Belgium	1.1	63	Azerbaijan	6.0
3	Bulgaria	1.1	64	Nicaragua	6.1
3	Cyprus	1.1	65	South Africa	6.2
3	Czech Republic	1.1	66	Uruguay	6.2
3	Denmark	1.1	67	Honduras	6.4
3	Estonia	1.1	68	Dominican Republic	6.6
3	Finland	1.1	69	Peru	6.8
3	France	1.1	70	Kenya	7.5
3	Germany	1.1	71	Thailand	7.5
3	Greece	1.1	72	Tanzania	7.7
3	Hungary	1.1	73	Mozambique	7.7
3	Ireland	1.1	74	Benin	7.8
3	Italy	1.1	75	Mauritania	8.0
3	Latvia	1.1	76	Bolivia	8.0
3	Lithuania	1.1	77	Sri Lanka	8.2
3	Luxembourg	1.1	78	Madagascar	8.4
3	Netherlands	1.1	79	Argentina	8.5
3	Poland	1.1	80	Norway	8.5
3	Portugal	1.1	81	Brazil	8.5
3	Romania	1.1	82	Ecuador	8.6
3	Slovak Republic	1.1	83	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.9
3	Slovenia	1.1	84	Jamaica	8.9
3	Spain	1.1	85	Macedonia, FYR	9.2
3	Sweden	1.1	86	Australia	9.4
3	United Kingdom	1.1	87	Senegal	9.8
29	New Zealand	1.5	88	Korea, Rep.	9.9
30	United States	1.7	89	Burkina Faso	9.9
31	Croatia	2.5	89	Mali	9.9
32	Canada	2.6	91	Colombia	10.3
33	Costa Rica	3.0	92	Mexico	11.1
34	Switzerland	3.1	93	Uganda	11.1
35	Japan	3.3	94	Cambodia	11.2
36	Armenia	3.3	95	Gambia	11.6
37	Guatemala	3.5	96	Burundi	11.6
38	Mauritius	3.6	97	Kyrgyz Republic	11.7
39	Kuwait	3.7	98	Guyana	12.0
40	Moldova	3.9	99	Jordan	12.1
41	El Salvador	3.9	100	Ethiopia	12.4
42	Kazakhstan	3.9	101	Monrovia	12.7
43	Turkey	4.0	102	Nepal	12.8
44	Ukraine	4.0	103	Zimbabwe	13.0
45	Qatar	4.1	104	Nigeria	13.0
46	Lesotho	4.2	106	Pakistan	13.2
47	Philippines	4.2	107	Cameroon	14.1
48	Israel	4.4	108	China	14.2
49	Norway	4.5	109	Chad	14.7
50	Chile	4.7	110	Russian Federation	14.8
51	United Arab Emirates	4.8	111	Vietnam	14.9
52	Oman	4.9	112	Venezuela	15.0
53	Bahrain	5.0	113	Algeria	15.4
54	Mongolia	5.0	114	Tunisia	16.8
55	Panama	5.2	115	India	18.7
56	Albania	5.2	116	Egypt	21.9
57	Indonesia	5.4	117	Syria	22.9
58	Taiwan, China	5.4	118	Uzbekistan	25.0
59	Paraguay	5.7			

SOURCE: International Trade Centre

Hard data

3 While Survey data provide qualitative information, hard data provide an objective measure of a quantity (for example, tariff barriers, time for import, airport density, road congestion, and so on). We use the latest data available from international organizations (such as the World Bank, various United Nations agencies, and the International Trade Centre). In the following pages, hard data variables are presented in black-shaded bar graphs. For each indicator, a short description appears at the top of the page. The *base year* (i.e., the year when the majority of the data were collected) follows the description. When the year differs from the base year for a particular country, this is indicated as a footnote. A more detailed description and the full source for each variable can be found in the Technical Notes and Sources section at the end of this *Report*. When data are not available or are too outdated, “n/a” is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

In the case of hard data, true ties between two or more countries are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, the share of duty-free imports, at 79 percent, is the same for all European Union countries. As a result, these countries share the 11th position in table 2.04.