



PANKAJ GHEMAWAT AND STEVEN A. ALTMAN

# **DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX 2016**

The State of Globalization in an  
Age of Ambiguity





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Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman,  
NYU Stern School of Business and IESE Business School



Dear Reader,

We live in uncertain times. A sluggish global economy, geopolitical volatility, the migration crisis and acts of terror have raised serious concerns about the current state of world. It seems that in the absence of a compelling vision for the future of humanity, negative forces such as nationalism and protectionism have taken root. These worrisome trends suggest the world is in a downward spiral, and that countries and regions are drifting apart. A common perception is that the world has entered a phase of de-globalization. But does this perception match reality?

The DHL Global Connectedness Index (GCI) 2016 provides hard data about the current state of globalization. The 2016 report indicates that globalization is, in fact, not dead. Measured by flows of trade, capital, information and people, the world's overall level of global connectedness actually surpassed its 2007 pre-crisis peak during 2014. Although globalization is not advancing as rapidly as it was before the financial crisis, the GCI suggests it has not gone into reverse.

This is good news, because globalization has served as the world's engine of progress over the past half century. Life today is better for most people thanks to the depth and breadth of cross-border interactions. Whether measured by GDP, life expectancy, poverty levels or other significant metrics, global living standards have vastly improved. And the GCI confirms there is still enormous potential for increased connectedness between the world's nations and regions.

At Deutsche Post DHL Group, we observe another key trend: The digital revolution will drive even greater global connectedness. Let's take global e-commerce as an example. The global B2C cross-border e-commerce market is estimated to reach US\$ 1 trillion by 2020, with a compound annual growth rate of 27% over the next four years. More than 900 million people around the world will be international online shoppers by 2020, enjoying a greater variety of products and more convenient delivery options.

Our global team of 500,000 employees is proud of the role it plays in enabling e-commerce and global supply chain solutions. By connecting merchants and consumers across virtually all geographies, we improve lives. Globalization is simply part of the fabric of our organization, and we are passionate advocates for the progress it has achieved and for the potential it still holds.

I encourage you to consider the timely analysis provided in the 2016 edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index, which includes exciting new insights on the globalization of cities. Perhaps you will even join me in my belief that despite the world's current challenges, there is a better tomorrow in store for future generations.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frank Appel', written over a light grey background.

Frank Appel  
CEO, Deutsche Post DHL Group





Dear Reader,

The months leading up to the publication of this report have seen a rise—perhaps to a level without recent precedent—in speculation and concern about the future of globalization. In an environment of heightened ambiguity in which different opinions abound, measures such as the DHL Global Connectedness Index supply even greater value to business and public policy decision makers. Because as the late Daniel Patrick Moynihan put it, everyone is entitled to their own opinions but not their own facts.

This year's edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index has been completely refreshed to reflect changes in 12 types of cross-border trade, capital, information, and people flows—and stocks cumulated from past flows—through the end of 2015. The data captured here suggest that the world's overall level of globalization surpassed its pre-crisis peak during 2014 and did not—at least during 2015—go into reverse. This report documents and dissects levels of globalization, both at the global level and for 140 countries and territories that jointly account for 99% of the world's GDP and 95% of its population.

As a special feature, this report also introduces two new indexes measuring the globalization of cities: "Globalization Hotspots" and "Globalization Giants." These new indexes employ a methodology that parallels, wherever possible, the country-level DHL Global Connectedness Index. The Globalization Hotspots index, in particular, supplies a novel take on the phenomenon of global cities by measuring the intensity rather than the absolute size of cities' international flows.

The preparation of this report was a massive undertaking. At a personal level, I am particularly grateful to Steven A. Altman, my tireless partner in conducting this research and the co-author of this report. I would also like to express my deep appreciation to Phillip Bastian for the skill and care with which he helped compile the data and conduct the statistical analyses and to Erica Ng for excellent research assistance.

At an institutional level, I am very grateful to Deutsche Post DHL for supporting this project—with particular acknowledgment of the roles played by Jill Meiburg and Theresa Niklas in guiding the development of this year's report and by Dirk Hrdina in its graphic design—and to New York University's Stern School of Business and IESE Business School for supporting the broader research agenda behind this project. The complementarities across these efforts are reflected in my recent book, *The Laws of Globalization and Business Applications*, from Cambridge University Press, which summarizes basic regularities about the depth and breadth of globalization into two laws, the *law of semiglobalization* and the *law of distance*, that are discussed briefly in the conclusion of Chapter 1 of this report.

I hope you will agree that the report that has resulted is a timely, thorough, and thought-provoking analysis of the state of globalization.

Pankaj Ghemawat  
NYU Stern/IESE



## TEN KEY TAKE-AWAYS

**1**

The world's overall level of global connectedness finally surpassed its pre-crisis peak during 2014 and continued to increase, but more slowly, in 2015.

**2**

While international trade remained under pressure in 2015, increases were reported on the depth (intensity) of capital, people, and especially information flows.

**3**

Actual levels of global connectedness are still only a fraction of what people estimate them to be, suggesting an opportunity to correct misperceptions and apprehensions.

**4**

Distance still matters—even online. Most international flows take place within rather than between regions.

**5**

Europe remains the world's most globally connected region, with 8 of the 10 most connected countries—which reminds us what its disintegration might put at risk.



**6**

The Netherlands is the top-ranked country overall; Singapore tops the rankings in terms of depth and the United Kingdom in terms of breadth.

**7**

Emerging economies trade as intensively as advanced economies, but advanced economies are four to nine times as deeply integrated into international capital, information, and people flows.

**8**

Globalization and urbanization combine to prompt strong interest in global cities, but prior research on them is subject to numerous shortcomings.

**9**

Singapore tops both of our new city-level globalization indexes: Globalization Hotspots (cities with the most intense international flows) and Globalization Giants (cities with the largest absolute international flows).

**10**

Looking forward, the future of globalization is shrouded in an unusual amount of ambiguity, and depends critically on the choices of policymakers around the world.

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Chapter 1 measures the depth and breadth of globalization based on the most recent available data and tracks how global connectedness has evolved since 2005. It also highlights common misperceptions about levels of globalization and their harmful consequences for business and public policy. This chapter concludes with a look beyond recent changes to a set of "laws of globalization" that have held true throughout the period studied and are expected to remain true well into the future.		Chapter 3 reviews the rising interest in global cities and identifies shortcomings of prior city-level measures of globalization, which motivate the introduction of two new city-level globalization indexes: "Globalization Hotspots" and "Globalization Giants." The 2015 rankings on both indexes are presented and interesting patterns and implications are discussed.	





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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As this edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index goes to press, the future of globalization and, more generally, the world economy is shrouded by an unusual amount of ambiguity. Perhaps the best image is that of the doldrums, defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as a region subject to “calms, sudden storms, and light unpredictable winds.” The reasons range from shifting economic forecasts (e.g., the IMF’s prediction in October 2016 that slower growth in advanced economies is likely to offset turnarounds in key emerging economies) to central bank stimuli that have pushed us into uncharted waters to recent and potential political shocks. Amidst these mixed signals, the only safe forecast is that the future depends critically on the decisions of policymakers around the world.

That said, unless Brexit brings on the collapse of the European Union (EU) or some of the most extreme rhetoric in the US presidential campaign becomes policy, future trends are unlikely to break entirely with the recent past. As a result, prognostications—which diverge widely in this age of ambiguity—still need to take on board the most complete and up-to-date view of how globalization has evolved, which is what this report aims to provide. It focuses on facts rather than forecasts, and tracks the evolution of trade, capital, information, and people flows from 2005 up to 2015 (or the most recent year available) across 140 countries that encompass 99% of the world’s economic output and 95% of its population. It is based entirely on hard data because globalization’s boosters and its detractors both tend to exaggerate the phenomenon itself.

The data covered in this report depict a world in which the flows that cross borders are much too large to ignore but still far smaller than many people think—and concentrated among countries that are geographically close or share other similarities with each other. In such a

world, policymakers retain very substantial influence over whether globalization will advance or reverse. To illustrate the power of facts to influence policy, recall the salience of immigration to the Brexit debate. Surveys show that Britons think that there are more than twice as many immigrants as there really are—and simply telling them the actual share of immigrants in the UK population (13%) reduces the proportion who think there are too many immigrants by 40%!<sup>1</sup>

The overall world level of global connectedness was hit hard by the 2008 global financial crisis and slow to recover, but the analysis covered in this report indicates that it finally surpassed its pre-crisis peak during 2014. The expansion of global connectedness, however, decelerated in 2015. Trade, in particular, was weak, and there was mounting evidence that protectionist policies were a contributing factor. Foreign direct investment flows posted a large expansion, but that turned out to be driven to an unusual extent by corporate inversions rather than real new investment. International information flows continue to represent a bright spot, but even they tend to be overhyped. And the growth of international people flows remains relatively modest due to visa and work permit restrictions. In sum, globalization is not advancing as rapidly as it was before 2007, but the available evidence does not indicate that it has gone back into reverse in recent years.

Disaggregating the global analysis to look at major world regions, Europe remains the world’s most globally connected region, followed by North America and then East Asia & the Pacific. Europe’s lead reflects both its structural characteristics (many wealthy countries in close proximity) as well as decades of policies aimed at promoting integration via the EU and its predecessors. More than 70% of the average European country’s international trade, capital, information, and people flows



take place within Europe itself—which highlights how much is at stake if Europe gives up on regional integration

Proceeding to country-level results, the ten most globally connected countries in 2015 were (in descending order): the Netherlands, Singapore, Ireland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and the United Arab Emirates. On the depth dimension of the index, which compares countries' international flows to the sizes of their domestic economies, the most deeply connected economies were: Singapore, Hong Kong SAR (China), Luxembourg, Ireland, and Belgium. On the breadth dimension, which evaluates the extent to which countries' international flows are distributed globally or more narrowly focused, the leading countries were: the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, South Korea, and Japan.

Roughly 70% of the variation in countries' observed levels of global connectedness can be explained based on structural characteristics such as their sizes, levels of economic development, and geographic remoteness. The countries that most outperformed expectations on the depth dimension of global connectedness, in particular, were: Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, and Mozambique.

Comparing the global connectedness of advanced versus emerging economies reveals the former to be far more connected than the latter. On trade depth, advanced and emerging economies are roughly at parity, but advanced economies are about four times as deeply integrated into international capital flows, five times as much on people flows, and nine times with respect to information flows. The rising proportion of economic activity taking place in emerging economies continues to prompt international flows to stretch out over greater distances (and to become less regionalized), but this shift toward interactions over greater distances has decelerated since the crisis years.

This report also introduces two new city-level globalization indexes: "Globalization Hotspots" and "Globalization Giants." While these new indexes cover the same four pillars as the DHL Global Connectedness Index, different (and fewer) component measures are used due to more limited availability of city-level data.

The Hotspots index parallels the depth dimension of the country-level DHL Global Connectedness Index by com-

paring cities' international trade, capital, information, and people flows to their internal activity. It reveals which cities are most intensively international. The top Globalization Hotspots in 2015 were: Singapore, Manama, Hong Kong, Dubai, and Amsterdam. The Giants index looks beyond the cities themselves to assess their overall external projection by comparing directly the sizes of cities' international interactions. The leading Globalization Giants were: Singapore, Hong Kong, London, New York, and Paris.

To conclude, while we devote a great deal of attention in this report to capturing the latest changes in levels of globalization, it is also valuable to step back and consider what remains unchanged. The data underpinning the DHL Global Connectedness Index strongly support the case for two *laws of globalization* that can underpin business strategies and public policies over the medium-to-long run:<sup>2</sup>

- The *law of semiglobalization*: International interactions, while non-negligible, are significantly less intense than domestic interactions.
- The *law of distance*: International interactions are dampened by distance along cultural, administrative, and geographic dimensions and are often affected by economic distance as well.

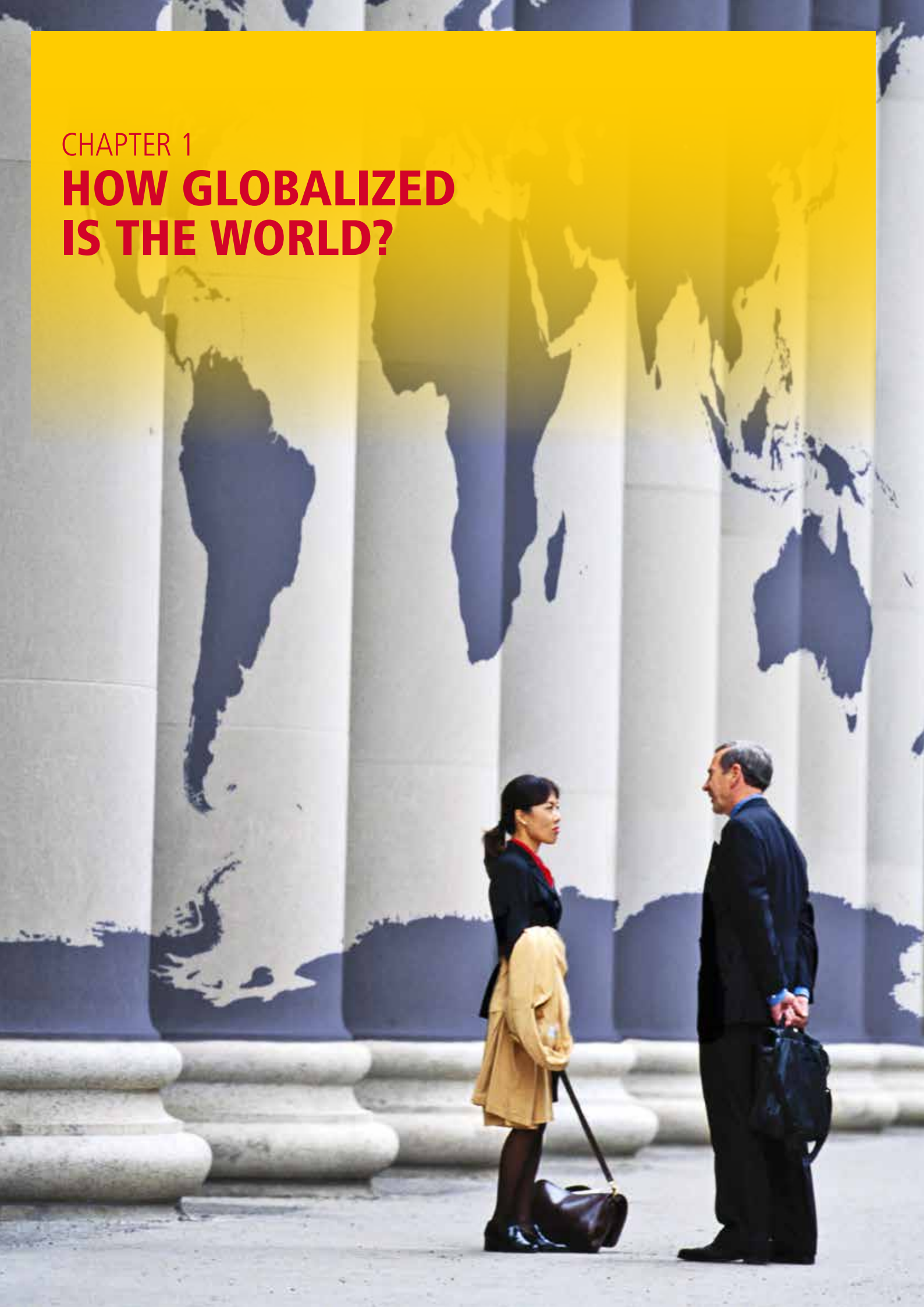
The first law corresponds to the depth of globalization and the second law to its breadth. Taken together, they imply a complex world where the size and the distribution of international flows vary widely across locations—and there is far more scope for countries and firms to create value across national borders than there would be in a flat world.

1 See the 2014 and 2015 editions of the Ipsos MORI "Perils of Perception" surveys and the 2013 and 2014 editions of the German Marshall Fund of the United States "Transatlantic Trends" surveys.

2 For a book-length treatment of this material, refer to Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization and Business Applications*, Cambridge University Press, 2017.

CHAPTER 1

# HOW GLOBALIZED IS THE WORLD?



Ambiguity about the future of globalization<sup>1</sup> has given way to anxiety since the publication of the last edition of this report—particularly in Western advanced economies. The financial crisis of 2008–09, during which trade and capital flows plummeted, provided a vivid reminder that economic integration is not inevitable and can suffer reversals. With that memory still fresh, many saw the UK’s vote to exit the European Union as a final blow. The headline “Britain’s Brexit just killed globalization as we know it” summed up the standard reaction.<sup>2</sup>

Shifting sentiment about globalization is also evident in business. In 2006, Sam Palmisano, then Chairman and CEO of IBM, published his manifesto on the Globally Integrated Enterprise in *Foreign Affairs*: “Simply put, the emerging globally integrated enterprise is a company that fashions its strategy, its management, and its operations in pursuit of a new goal: the integration of production and value delivery worldwide. State borders define less and less the boundaries of corporate thinking or practice.”<sup>3</sup> Ten years later, Jeff Immelt, Chairman and CEO of GE, declared—before the Brexit vote—that “The globalization I grew up with—based on trade and global integration—is changing...With globalization, it is time for a bold pivot...In the face of a protectionist global environment...We will localize...A localization strategy can’t be shut down by protectionist politics.”<sup>4</sup>

Amid this souring of sentiment, supporters of globalization have also begun to mount more vocal defenses—and to call for reforming how international flows are managed rather than reducing them. In September 2016, the G20 Leaders declared their commitment to accelerating global growth by strengthening international trade and investment.<sup>5</sup> In October 2016, the heads of the IMF, World Bank, and WTO published a joint editorial entitled, “How to Make Trade Work for Everyone.”<sup>6</sup> Some business leaders have also begun speaking out, albeit in more cautious terms. Microsoft CEO Satya

Nadella, for example, has argued for US politicians to jointly support “globalization and addressing the inequities that do exist in our society.”<sup>7</sup>

The hard data underlying the DHL Global Connectedness Index affirm that global flows have come under some pressure, but also provide a broader perspective. Overall, the index indicates that global connectedness surpassed its pre-crisis peak during 2014, and that there was a slowdown rather than a reversal in 2015. The index does not yet cover 2016, but narrower assessments of Brexit indicate that what matters more at the global level is not the UK’s relationship with the EU itself but how the rest of the world reacts.<sup>8</sup> So, the future of globalization remains uncertain and very much in the hands of policymakers around the world.

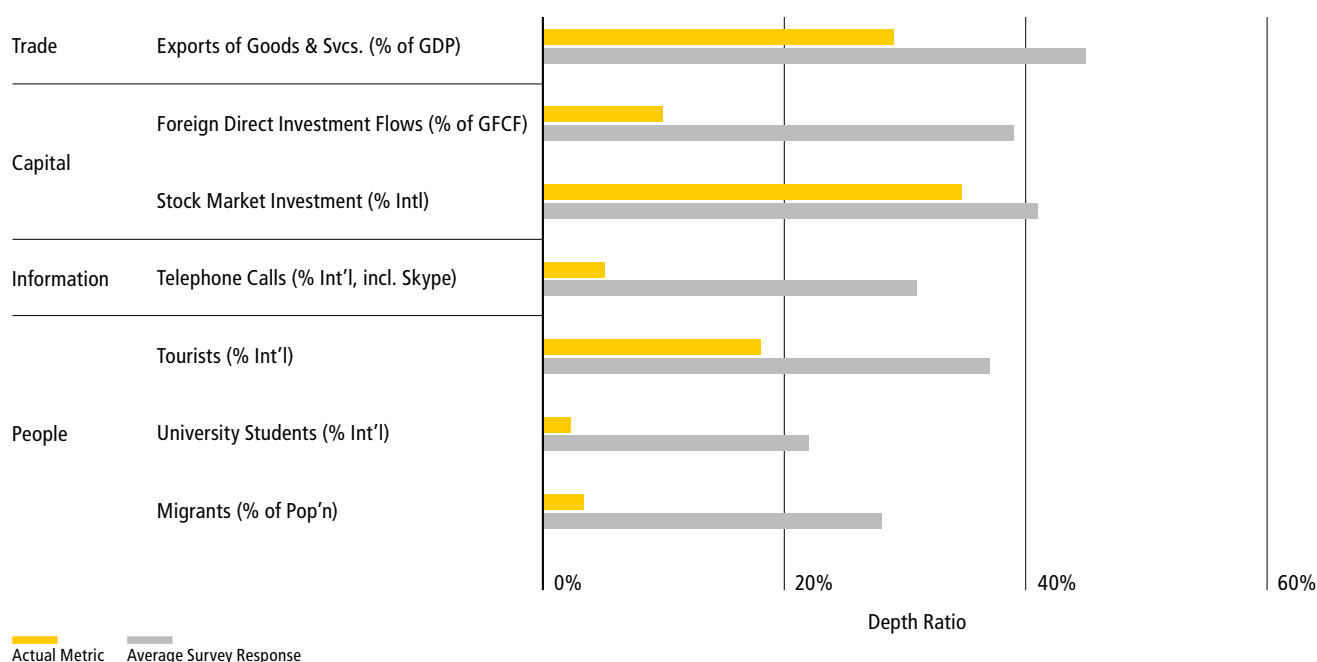
To provide a structured examination of global connectedness at the world level, this chapter begins with an overview of present levels of globalization—contrasted with perceived levels, followed by a summary of global trends since 2005. It then digs deeper into each of the four pillars of the index: trade, capital, information, and people. The chapter concludes with a look beyond recent changes to consider what remains unchanged: a pair of regularities that Pankaj Ghemawat has proposed as *two laws of globalization*.

### Global Connectedness in 2015: A Reality Check

In prior editions of this report, we have highlighted discrepancies between popular perceptions of levels of globalization and the actual data, attaching the term “globaloney” to the tendency of people to believe the world is more globalized than it really is.<sup>9</sup> New evidence reveals that this phenomenon is even more widespread than previously known and can cause real damage in both business and public policy.



FIGURE 1.1 //  
GLOBAL DEPTH MEASURES VERSUS US SURVEY ESTIMATES



Members of the general public, on average, guess that the world is five times more deeply globalized than it really is. This phenomenon of overestimating levels of globalization, “globaloney,” holds across age groups, education levels, and genders.

*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 (the four pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index).<sup>10</sup> Consider first how the depth of global connectedness compares to estimates obtained via surveys.

*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 index. We will discuss levels and trends on each of these metrics (and others) one by one later in this chapter, but for now we simply observe at a summary level that four of the seven metrics fall below 10% and none of them exceed 35%. They exemplify the general pattern that domestic activity tends to greatly exceed international activity.

Figure 1.1 also reports the results of a survey in which a sample of 1720 adults from across the United States were asked to estimate the same depth ratios.<sup>11</sup> On average, the respondents guessed levels about 5 times as high as the correct ones. Additionally, the structure of this sample enables us to compare the prevalence of globaloney across segments

of the US population. The broad conclusion was that roughly similar levels of overestimation persist across age groups, levels of education, and genders; although older and more educated people did have somewhat more accurate views.

Lest readers suspect that globaloney afflicts only Americans, on another survey of more than 3,000 students from 138 countries, respondents from every country for which a meaningful average could be calculated also overestimated levels of globalization—on average, again, by about 5 times.<sup>12</sup> While globalization is far less advanced than is commonly perceived, globaloney does seem to be a global phenomenon.

What about the consequences of globaloney? The surveys cited above permit us to relate respondents’ perceptions of globalization to their beliefs about international business strategy and public policy. Starting with business, respondents were presented with the following six statements about international business—all of them generally viewed by scholars to be erroneous because they fail to account for the effects of borders and distances/differences on business activity:

- Uniformity: Competing the same way everywhere is the highest form of global strategy



- Ubiquity: The truly global company should compete in all major markets
- Statelessness: The truly global company has no home base
- Concentration: Globalization tends to make industries become more concentrated
- Limitless Growth: Globalization offers virtually limitless growth opportunities
- Act of Faith: Global expansion is an imperative rather than an option to be evaluated

Respondents with more exaggerated perceptions of globalization were more likely to agree with these international strategy myths—to a statistically significant extent—even after controlling for variation in age, gender, and level of education. It makes intuitive sense that when people who think the world is more globalized than it really is try to do business abroad, they tend to underestimate the need to understand and respond to differences across countries.

And as far as public policy is concerned, survey participants with more exaggerated perceptions of globalization also tend to worry more about it leading to harmful consequences. To cite some specific examples, people who overestimate levels of globalization to a greater extent are more likely to believe that globalization generally increases

the risks faced by countries, companies, and individuals and is a major contributor to global warming.<sup>13</sup> This kind of globaloney-induced fear can erode support for public policies intended to capture the potential benefits of stronger international ties.

An even more concrete example is provided by research the German Marshall Fund of the US has conducted about immigration. In their surveys, they asked respondents if they felt there were “too many” immigrants in their countries—both with and without telling the respondents how many immigrants actually live there. Simply telling people the actual levels of immigration into their countries cut the proportion feeling there are too many immigrants by roughly one-third in Europe and one-half in the US!<sup>14</sup>

Turning to the *breadth* dimension of global connectedness, at the global level, it is convenient to analyze breadth using simple metrics such as the average distance traversed by international flows. In the country-level analysis that follows in Chapter 2, we turn to a more sophisticated type of breadth measure to avoid biasing the results due to countries’ geographic locations: We compare the distribution of a country’s international flows with the global distribution of the same flow in the opposite direction.<sup>15</sup>



Survey data suggest that the phenomenon of globaloney extends to breadth—in this context via people underestimating the extent to which distances and differences between countries constrain international flows. In a survey of *Harvard Business Review* readers, 68% of respondents agreed with the quote from Thomas Friedman’s bestselling book *The World is Flat* that we have witnessed the creation of “a global, Web-enabled playing field that allows for... collaboration on research and work in real time, without regard to geography, distance, or in the near future, even language.”<sup>16</sup>

Actual international activity, however, still turns out to be strongly dampened by distance. 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 average a distance of only 4,963 km. **Figure 1.2** provides a somewhat more sophisticated take on the same pattern by comparing 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.<sup>17</sup> On average, this sample of flows went only 58% as far as they would in a “flat” world.

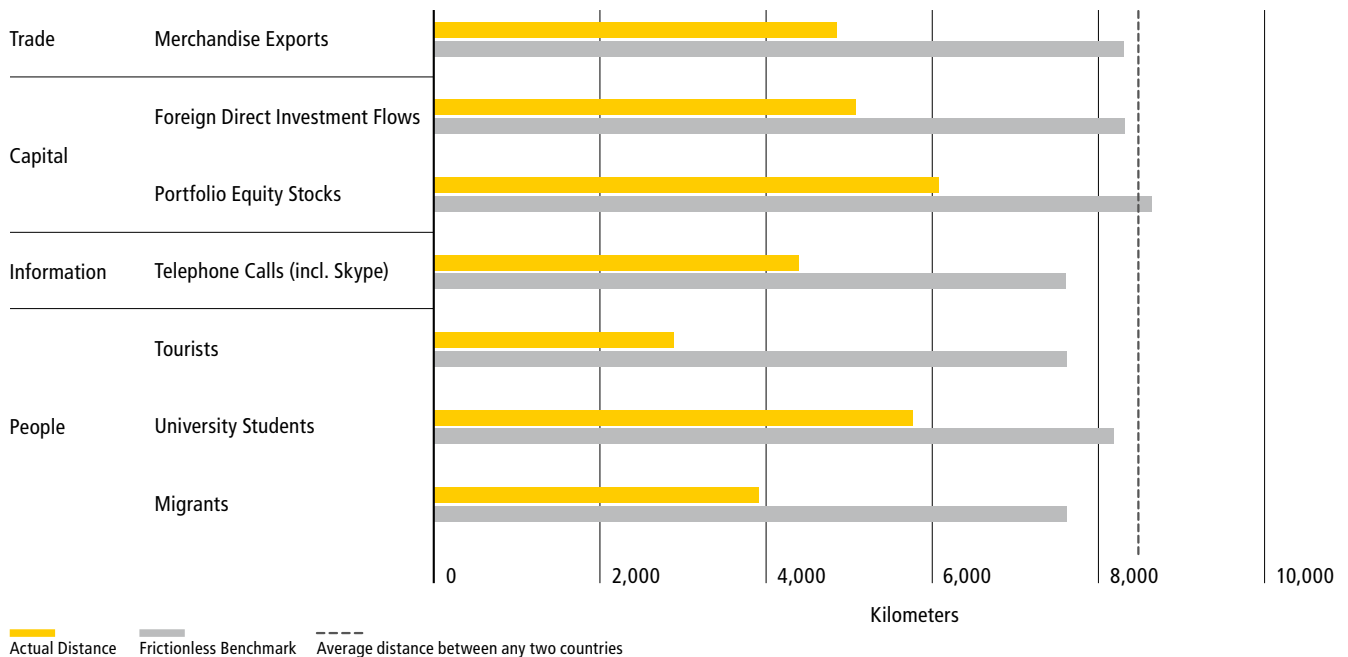
Furthermore, the myth that distance has ceased to matter extends beyond geography to apply also to cultural, administrative/political, and economic differences between countries. Contrary to Friedman’s prediction, the presence or absence of a common language still has a very large effect on international flows: 22% of trade and 34% of migration, for example, take place between countries that

share a common language, as compared to estimates of 11% and 13%, respectively, if international flows were not dampened by cross-country distances and differences. To cite a concrete example, more than 10 years after the offshoring of IT Services to India inspired Friedman to declare the world “flat,” the overwhelming majority of India’s IT Services exports are still to English-speaking countries.

Considering both depth and breadth, the stock market response to the Brexit vote seems also to have been affected by globaloney. By the Monday after the vote, global stock markets had shed \$3.6 trillion in value, a number comparable to Britain’s entire GDP.<sup>18</sup> Although the markets did make up those losses in the week that followed, that drop provided a reminder—as if we needed one after the global financial crisis—that fear flies across borders faster than fundamentals. Looking forward, the limited depth of the UK’s international flows (as well as the fact that the UK accounts for only 4% of world GDP—and closer to 2% at purchasing power parity) implies that any significant impact of Brexit on aggregate levels of global connectedness could only come via contagion to other countries.

To summarize, the depth and breadth of trade, capital, information, and people flows all 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 these points in the conclusion of this chapter, as they underpin the two proposed *laws of globalization* that will be discussed there. But first, we turn to the burning question of whether globalization is advancing or declining.

**FIGURE 1.2 //**  
**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 4,963 km, about half as far as would be expected in a world where distance had ceased to matter.

### Global Connectedness Trends: 2005–2015

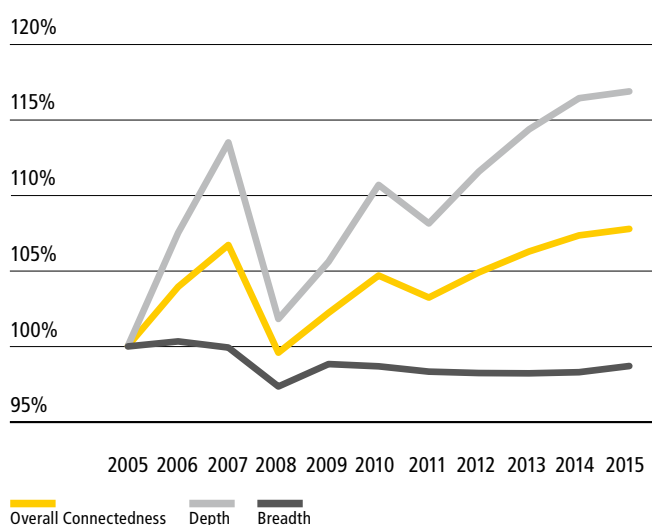
Moving from the most recent snapshot of global connectedness to analysis over time, ambiguity and anxiety about the future of globalization prompt a need for better tracking of how globalization is evolving. With this in mind, we introduce several enhancements to how we analyze global trends in levels of connectedness. In prior editions of this report, we placed a premium on using the same methods at the world and the country levels. But given recent developments (post-crisis ambiguity, Brexit, etc.), we now place primary emphasis in this chapter on providing the clearest and timeliest depiction of changes in the trajectory of globalization, even if that requires adjustments to our country-level methodology. Specifically, we have implemented the following adjustments to how we compute global trends:

- We now measure global trends in terms of percent changes in levels of global connectedness relative to a 2005 baseline. With this adjustment, the magnitudes of the changes are more convenient to interpret, but they are no longer directly comparable to the values in the country-level trend charts reported in Part II (which reflect the percentile-based normalization described in Chapter 4).<sup>19</sup>

- We do not smooth capital flows over 3 years in the calculation of global trends. While such smoothing is retained in the country-level analysis to avoid excessive swings in the rankings due to volatile country-level capital flows, it is removed here to increase the responsiveness of the global trend analysis to year-to-year changes.
- In cases where our preferred depth metrics can be estimated at the global level but are not available for a large enough number of countries to use in country level analysis, we use our preferred metrics at the global level. Specifically, we estimate the international proportion of total telephone call minutes (including Skype) instead of using international telephone call minutes per capita, as we do at the country level. Furthermore, we estimate the international proportion of total internet traffic instead of relying on international internet bandwidth per internet user.<sup>20</sup>

On this basis, the world’s overall level of global connectedness—taking into account the depth and breadth of trade, capital, information, and people flows—surpassed its 2007 (pre-crisis) peak during 2014, as shown in **Figure 1.3**. The DHL Global Connectedness Index indicates that the world was 8% more connected in 2015 than in 2005, although



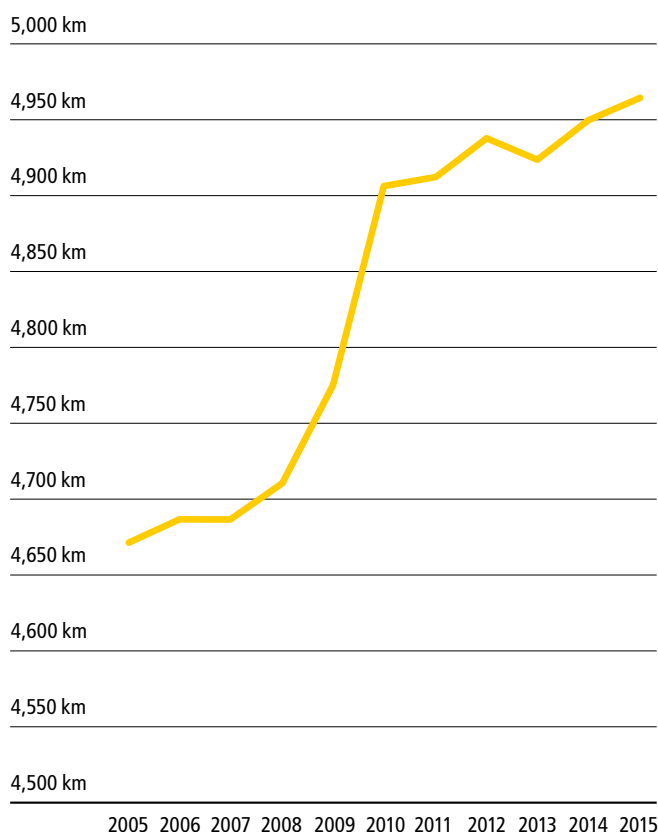
**FIGURE 1.3 // GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS, DEPTH, AND BREADTH, 2005–2015**

The world's overall level of global connectedness surpassed its pre-crisis peak during 2014. In 2015, its post-crisis expansion slowed but the available evidence does not indicate another reversal during the period analyzed.

qualifications about the individual component metrics described later in this chapter—as well as the data limitations covered in Chapter 4—suggest thinking more in terms of a small increase than a more specific value. Globalization is not advancing as rapidly as it was before 2007, but the available evidence does not indicate that another reversal took place over the period analyzed.

Figure 1.3 also shows that the post-crisis recovery in overall global connectedness has been driven primarily by the depth dimension of the index, the dimension that fell the most during the crisis period. However, the data for 2015 indicate that growth on the depth dimension decelerated, but that this slowdown was offset in part by an uptick on breadth. That said, these 2015 results must still be treated as preliminary since data gaps in the most recent year are more common than in earlier years (see Chapter 4).<sup>21</sup> If this apparent trend persists, it should prompt some concern because our prior research suggests that deeper global connectedness can accelerate economic growth, whereas there is no parallel general prescription that higher breadth is better than lower for all countries (this must be analyzed on a country-by-country basis).<sup>22</sup>

In 2015, at the overall level, the depth dimension of the index was 17% higher than in 2005, well above its previous peak of 14% in 2007 (although, again, there is some fuzziness around these specific values for reasons discussed later

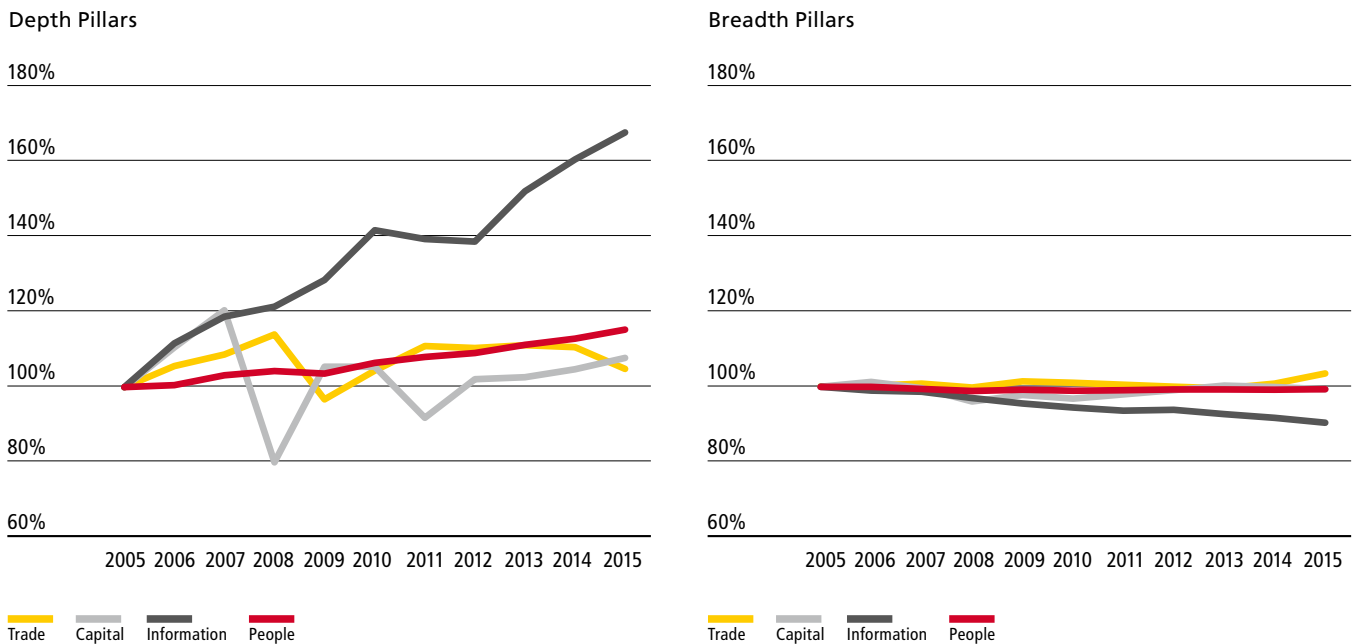
**FIGURE 1.4 // AVERAGE DISTANCE TRAVERSED BY FLOWS COVERED ON THE BREADTH DIMENSION OF THE DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, 2005–2015**

There was a sharp increase in the average distance traversed by the international flows covered on the index between 2008 and 2010. Since that period, further increases have been modest.

in this chapter). While the vast majority of flows that could take place either within or across borders are still domestic, as emphasized in the previous section, the international share has risen over the period analyzed. Breadth has generally been 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. Such connections are shaped by cultural affinities, political agreements, infrastructural links, and so on, that tend to persist across macroeconomic cycles. The breadth dimension of the index ended 2015 1% below its 2005 level, up from a maximum shortfall of 3% below this baseline in 2008.<sup>23</sup>

Additional perspective on breadth trends is provided by **Figure 1.4**, which tracks the average distance traversed by the flows covered on the breadth dimension of the index. It shows that a general trend of international flows taking

**FIGURE 1.5 //**  
**PILLAR LEVEL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS TRENDS, 2005–2015**



The information pillar has been the largest contributor to increases on the depth dimension of global connectedness since 2013, but those gains were offset in large part in 2015 by a sharp drop on the trade pillar. Year-to-year changes on the breadth dimension tend to be smaller. An uptick on trade pillar breadth in 2015 offset the continuation of a declining trend on information pillar breadth.

place across greater distances continues. This “stretching” took place at a relatively brisk pace between 2008 and 2010 (from 4,685 to 4,905 km), as emerging economies (which tend to interact over greater distances) boosted their shares of global flows and crisis-hit advanced economies sought to tap into growth farther away from home. Since 2010, further expansion of the average distance traversed has been modest (up to 4,963 km).

At the pillar level, as shown in **Figure 1.5**, the aspect of global connectedness with the strongest growth over the period studied has been information pillar depth. Depth on the people pillar also exhibits a more modest rising trend. And while it is especially volatile, capital pillar depth has also been increasing since 2012. Trade pillar depth, on the other hand, has been declining since 2012 and that decline accelerated in 2015. In contrast, trade pillar breadth has been rising since 2014, powering the first notable increase in overall breadth since 2009.

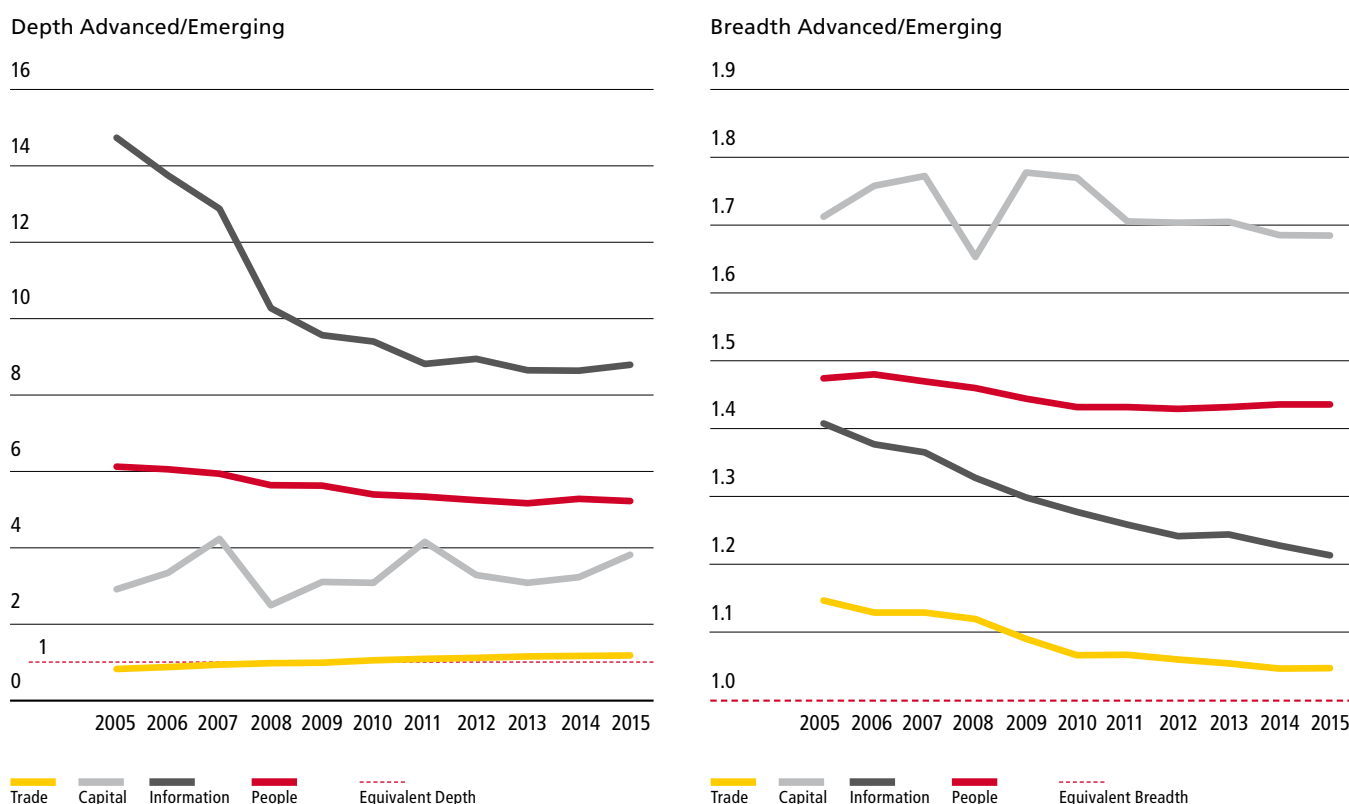
Pillar-level analysis also helps paint a picture of the differences in connectedness levels between advanced and emerging economies. **Figure 1.6** tracks ratios of advanced over emerging economies’ connectedness scores. Ratios (above one) on these charts quantify how much more connected advanced economies are than emerging economies.

On trade depth, advanced and emerging economies are roughly at parity, but advanced economies are about four times as deeply integrated into international capital flows, five times as much on people flows, and nine times with respect to information flows. On breadth, the differences are smaller, but again emerging economies are closest to parity with respect to trade. They lag progressively farther behind on information, people, and capital breadth.

If emerging economies become more similar to advanced economies in terms of their connectedness levels, this would provide a powerful boost to overall global connectedness. However, the trends depicted on **Figure 1.6** do not provide strong evidence for such a pattern of convergence, and if emerging economies continue to grow faster than advanced economies—and continue to lag behind on global connectedness—then their growth might prompt a decline in the overall world level of connectedness.

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 as well as the dimension that has a clearer positive relationship with economic growth.

FIGURE 1.6 //  
PILLAR LEVEL TRENDS, ADVANCED VS. EMERGING ECONOMIES, 2005–2015



Advanced and emerging economies are roughly at parity in terms of their integration into international trade flows, but emerging economies lag behind on both depth and breadth across all of the other pillars of the index.

### The Trade Pillar

Trade in goods is the most tangible marker of economic globalization, and its recent weakness underpins much of the present pessimism about the future. Merchandise trade in US dollar terms fell 13% between 2014 and 2015, prompting the sharp decline in trade depth highlighted in the previous section. Merchandise exports as a percent of world GDP fell from 24.4% to 22.5% over the same period, as shown in **Figure 1.7**. Trade growth, however, does look better in volume rather than value terms (with the discrepancy between the two reflecting exchange rate shifts and commodity prices). Merchandise trade volume rose a modest 2.7% in 2015, roughly in line with global output.<sup>24</sup> However, that remains a far cry from the years when trade was regularly expanding at twice the pace of world GDP growth (roughly from 1990 to 2007). Regardless of the measurement approach employed, we remain in a weak environment for merchandise trade.

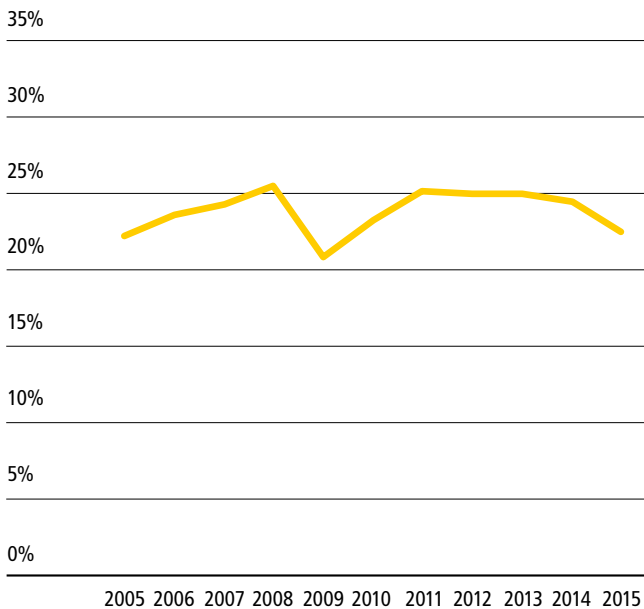
Looking ahead, near-term forecasts do not call yet for a return to robust growth. In September 2016, the WTO slashed its 2016 projection for trade growth (in volume terms) from 2.8% to 1.7%, which would be the slowest

expansion since the financial crisis. For 2017, the WTO forecasts growth of between 1.8% and 3.1%—the first time the organization provided a range rather than a specific forecast, another indicator of the unusually ambiguous environment.<sup>25</sup> Such uncertainty has also fed demand for more timely data, motivating the WTO to introduce a new “World Trade Outlook Indicator,” calculated based on several drivers of trade growth.

Weak trade growth has also prompted speculation about whether the world has reached or even passed “peak trade,” i.e. the possibility that trade growth is under pressure due to structural rather than cyclical factors. We have pointed to one of the structural drivers of slowing trade growth in previous editions of this report: China’s rebalancing away from an export-intensive growth model to one that relies more heavily on domestic demand. China’s merchandise exports depth (as a percentage of its GDP) has fallen from a peak of 35% in 2006 to only 21% in 2015. As the world’s largest goods exporter (with about 14% of world exports), China by itself does impact global exports depth. And China’s impact is further amplified by supply chain effects. The share of imported content in China’s exports has fallen

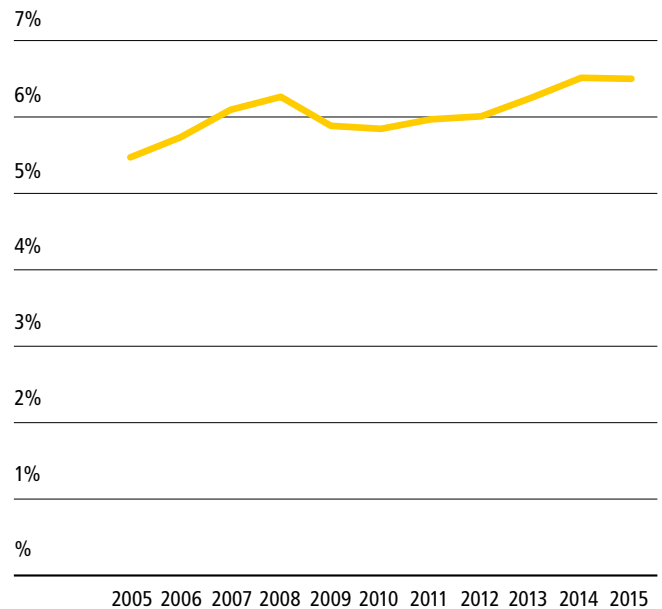
**FIGURE 1.7 //**  
**TRADE PILLAR DEPTH RATIOS, 2005–2015**

#### Merchandise Trade



Merchandise Exports % of GDP

#### Services Trade



Services Exports % of GDP

The intensity of merchandise trade flows (in value terms, relative to world GDP) has been on a declining trend since 2012, and fell sharply in 2015. The growth of services trade intensity also stalled in 2015.

from as high as 60% in the mid-1990s to about one-third.<sup>26</sup> Shortening of supply chains elsewhere may also contribute, although the evidence on this point is mixed. Rather than shortening, more supply chains may instead shift from China to other low cost countries.<sup>27</sup>

Another structural shift that depresses trade intensity when measured as a percentage of GDP is the rising proportion of services in world output. The service sector has grown from 58% of world GDP in 1995 to 69% in 2014.<sup>28</sup> Indeed, merchandise trade intensity does look modestly better when assessed based on output in goods-producing sectors only. While such an adjustment does not erase the present declining trend, it does draw attention to the stronger results on the services component of the trade pillar. Services trade intensity, which is a fraction of merchandise trade intensity, has risen every year since 2010, although that growth also appears to have stalled in 2015.

In the view of WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo, cyclical rather than structural factors explain enough of the slowdown to point to brighter prospects over the medium term. As Azevêdo commented in June 2016, “as much as the

‘new normal’ is not ‘normal’, actually the ‘old normal’ was not ‘normal’ either.” He expects merchandise trade growth relative to GDP to recover “to a midpoint between today’s doldrums and the rapid expansion of the pre-crisis years.”<sup>29</sup>

Such measured optimism about future trade growth depends, of course, on at least a moderately supportive policy environment. However, recent evidence points to rising protectionism. Global Trade Alert reported 50% more discriminatory trade policy measures in 2015 than 2014, implying a greater turn to protectionism in 2015 than at the height of the crisis in 2009.<sup>30</sup> The WTO found a surge of trade-restrictive measures implemented by G20 members between October 2015 and May 2016, as well.<sup>31</sup> Global Trade Alert also reports sector-level evidence that protectionist policies have contributed to the trade slowdown.

In the context of such uncertainty 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 ratio of exports to GDP soared from roughly 10% in the 1960s to 32% in 2008 before slipping back down to 29% in 2015.



Theoretical benchmarking, however, points to a great deal of room for additional growth. One benchmark model, in fact, suggests that the maximum theoretical value for exports as a percentage of GDP rose from 77% in 1960 to 92% in 2011 (due to the rise of emerging economies and the erection of new borders, e.g. with the breakup of the former Soviet Union).<sup>32</sup>

It is also important to recognize that even 29% depth for total exports in 2015 overstates the proportion of output that is traded across borders because the same content can cross borders more than once in multi-country supply chains. In 2010, an estimated 28% 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%.<sup>33</sup> 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.<sup>34</sup>

Furthermore, examination of trade trends at the industry level illustrates the importance of informing strategy and policy via more tailored analyses. It would be a mistake to assume based on weak overall trade expansion that export growth opportunities are limited for all companies. Crude oil, in fact, alone accounted for 20% of the drop in trade value from 2014 to 2015, and all mineral fuel commodities combined to account for close to 40%. In contrast, trade in art and aircraft, to cite just two categories, grew strongly over the same period.

### The Capital Pillar

The most dramatic development on the capital pillar in 2015 was a spike in the depth of FDI flows, reversing a declining trend on this metric since 2011 (see **Figure 1.8**). By 2014, world FDI inflows had shrunk to only 6.7% of gross fixed capital formation (implying that more than 93% of fixed investment around the world occurred within rather than across national borders).<sup>35</sup> In 2015, FDI inflows rebounded to 9.9% of gross fixed capital formation, slightly higher than in 2010, although still far short of an apparent all-time peak of 17% in 2000.

While a rebound of FDI flows should normally be a positive development given the benefits associated with FDI (technology transfer, lower volatility than other types of international capital flows, and so on), the 2015 data are less positive than they may first appear. The United

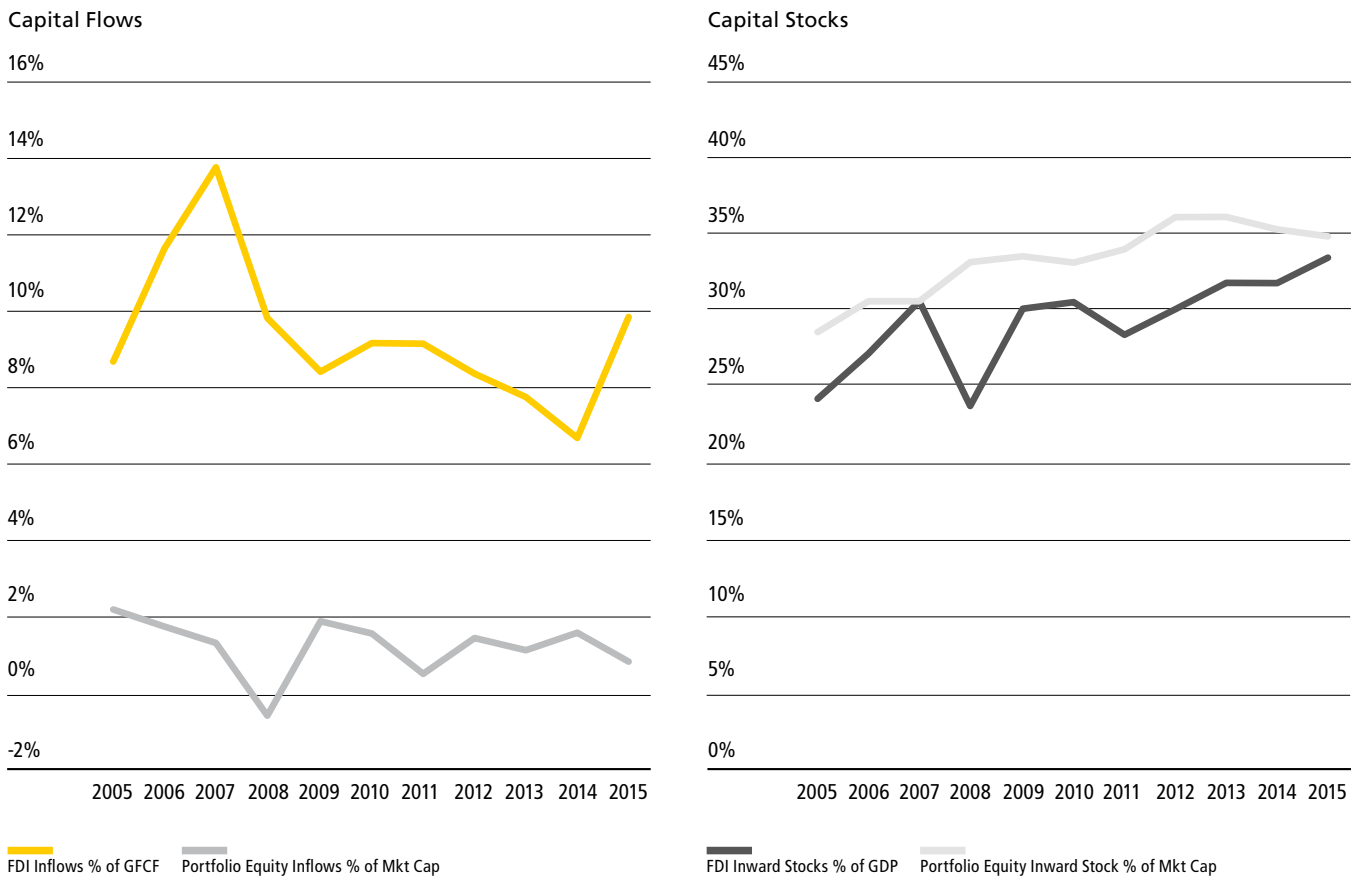
Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reported that “FDI recovery was strong in 2015, but lacked productive impact.”<sup>36</sup> The reason for this downbeat assessment is that more than half of the 2015 expansion of FDI flows came from what UNCTAD termed “corporate reconfigurations,” including corporate inversions in which companies (mainly from the US) entered into M&A transactions with foreign firms to relocate their domiciles to countries with lower corporate tax rates. Stripping out corporate reconfigurations cuts the 2015 global FDI inflows depth ratio to only 8.2%.<sup>37</sup>

While China has been a key player in influencing global merchandise trade growth in recent years, the United States had an even larger impact on FDI flows in 2015. The growth of US FDI inflows alone made up 57% of the world total, and 97% of FDI into the US in 2015 involved acquisitions of US firms.<sup>38</sup> The prominence of tax inversions among those deals (motivated by the US’s 35% corporate tax rate, the highest among advanced economies) prompted a vigorous response by the US Treasury Department. These regulatory changes led directly to the cancellation of the largest such deal ever announced, a \$160 billion merger between Pfizer (of the US) and Allergan (domiciled in Ireland) in April 2016.

Looking forward, UNCTAD projects that FDI flows will decline 10–15% in 2016 before starting to grow again in 2017. These projections reflect both macroeconomic forecasts as well as the new US regulations curbing corporate inversions. In this context, it is encouraging that—in contrast to the pattern of rising trade protectionism discussed in the previous section—there is a trend toward greater investment policy liberalization. Among the changes in national investment policies tracked by UNCTAD in 2015, 85% eased restrictions or promoted foreign investment; only 15% added new restrictions. The proportion of regulatory changes favoring FDI has been on an upward trend since 2010.

Turning to the other capital pillar depth metrics, the sharp rebound in FDI flows was accompanied by an uptick on the depth of FDI stocks. FDI stocks grew to a record 34% of world GDP. Meanwhile the portfolio equity depth metrics covering both flows and stocks turned in modest declines over the past year. Portfolio equity flows depth has fluctuated within a narrow range since 2011, and portfolio equity stocks closed out 2015 at 35% of stock market capitalization.<sup>39</sup>

FIGURE 1.8 //  
CAPITAL PILLAR DEPTH RATIOS



The most dramatic development on the capital pillar was a spike in the intensity of FDI inflows in 2015. However, closer examination reveals that this expansion was driven in large part by corporate reconfigurations rather than real growth in international activity.

### The Information Pillar

International information flows have expanded swiftly since 2005, powered by a tenfold increase in the amount of 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 capita metric we use in our country level analysis.<sup>40</sup> As shown in **Figure 1.9**, we estimate that the proportion of internet traffic crossing national borders has risen from roughly 11% to 22% since 2005.<sup>41</sup>

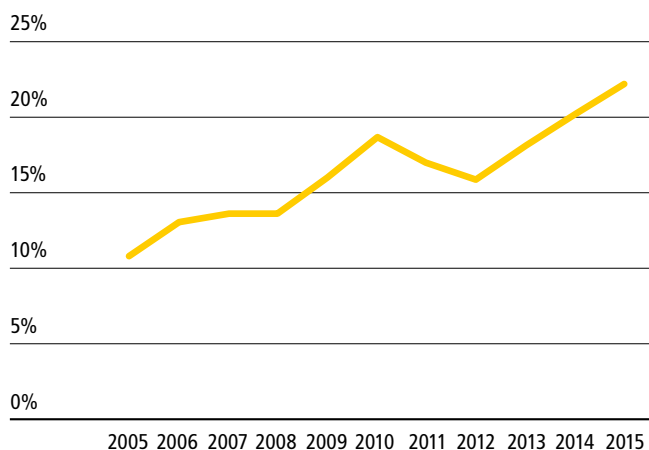
Even though a rising proportion of internet traffic appears to be crossing national borders, the internet is still used primarily for domestic communications. This pattern also holds for several more specific types of online activity. An estimated 15% of e-commerce was international in 2014.<sup>42</sup> Newly published research on Facebook reports 14% of

friendships on the social network crossing national borders<sup>43</sup>, somewhat lower than the 16% reported in a widely-cited earlier study.<sup>44</sup> Twitter is somewhat more international than Facebook, with an estimated 25% of Twitter users located in different countries from the people they follow, although this is still only a fraction of the level one would expect if borders did not matter at all.<sup>45</sup>

The internet has also powered a significant increase in the depth of international telephone calls. Since 2012, the absolute growth of Skype-to-Skype calls over the internet has outstripped the growth of international calls via traditional telephone networks (fixed and mobile).<sup>46</sup> The international proportion of all telephone call minutes can only be estimated approximately due to limited reporting of countries' domestic telephone traffic.<sup>47</sup> However, the available data point to an increase from about 3% to 5% in the international proportion of telephone call minutes (including Skype) between 2005 and 2014.

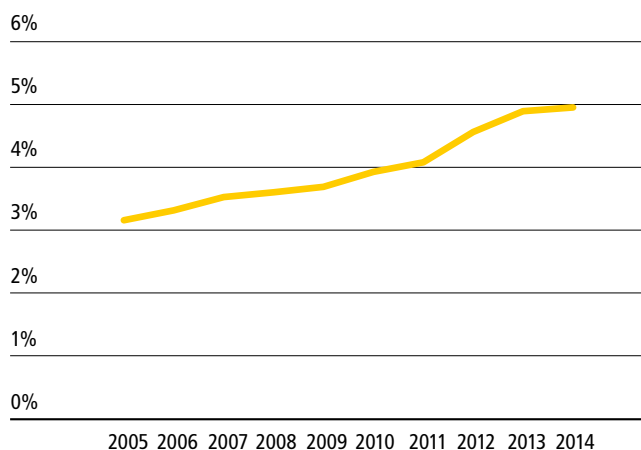
FIGURE 1.9 //  
**INFORMATION PILLAR DEPTH RATIOS**

#### Internet Traffic



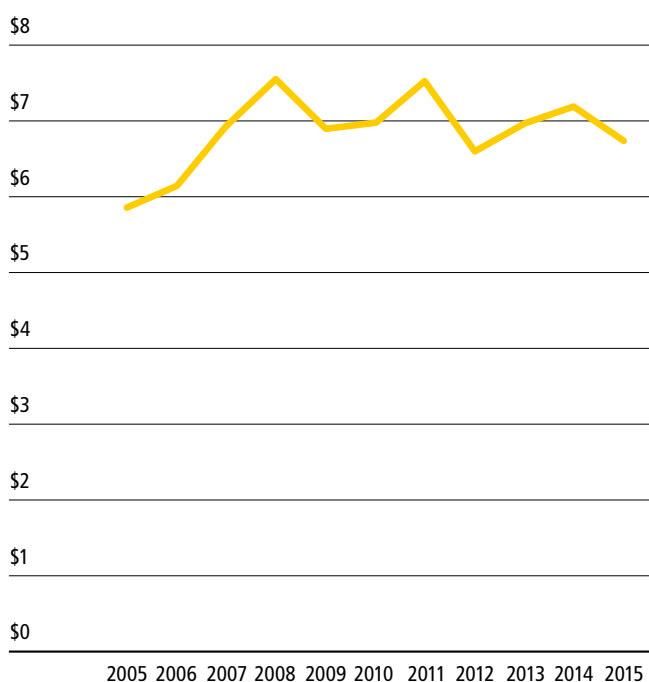
Internet Traffic % Intl

#### Telephone Calls



International Phone Calls % of Total

#### Printed Publications Trade



Printed Publications Exports per Capita

The intensity of international internet traffic and telephone calls have both roughly doubled since 2005. Their expansion was powered by a tenfold increase in international internet bandwidth per internet user over the same period, with the majority of the growth in international telephone call minutes coming from calls placed over the internet.

To put these figures in perspective, while the international proportion of phone call minutes has nearly doubled since 2005, direct contact between individuals around the world remains very limited. In 2014, the average person spent only 110 minutes (less than 2 hours) talking to people in other countries (up from 43 minutes in 2005), versus roughly 35 hours spent on domestic calls. Limited depth is also evident on the final component of the information pillar, trade in printed publications.<sup>48</sup> There was only \$6.74 (USD) of such material exported per person in 2015, and there is no discernible rising (or falling) trend on this metric.

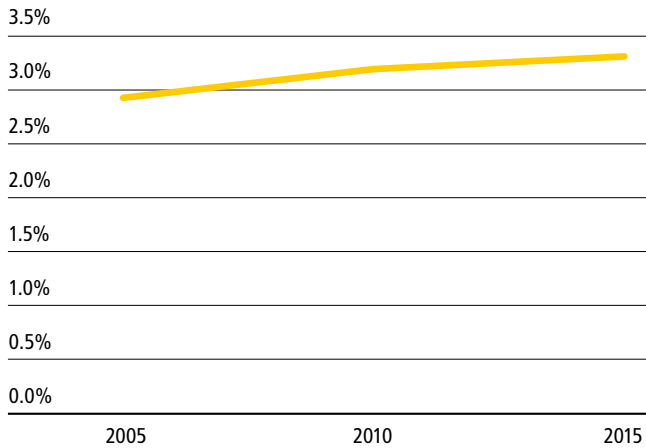
#### The People Pillar

Migration is presently a hot-button political issue in many countries, and a desire to control immigration from within the EU was one of the top reasons UK voters cited for supporting Brexit. 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 year. The proportion of people living outside of the countries where they were born has risen from 2.9% in 2005 to 3.3% in 2015 (see **Figure 1.10**). Both of those values, however, still round to 3% - the same level that global migration depth has approximated for more than a century!<sup>49</sup>

For a medium-term perspective on people movements, we measure the number of university students enrolled in degree programs outside their home countries as a proportion of total university-level enrollment. This metric has also been rising, but off of a very low base. The share of

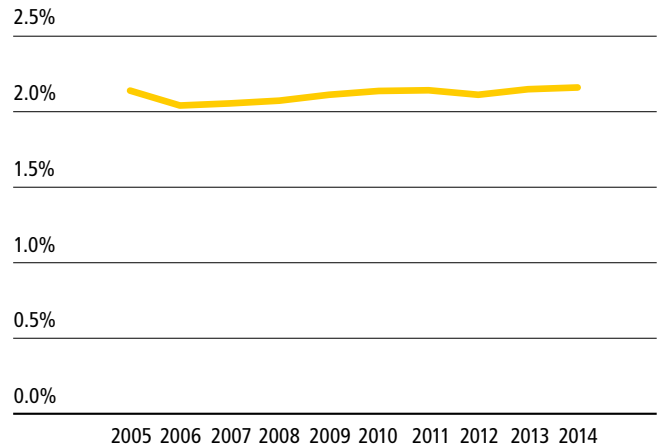
FIGURE 1.10 //  
PEOPLE PILLAR DEPTH RATIOS

#### Immigration



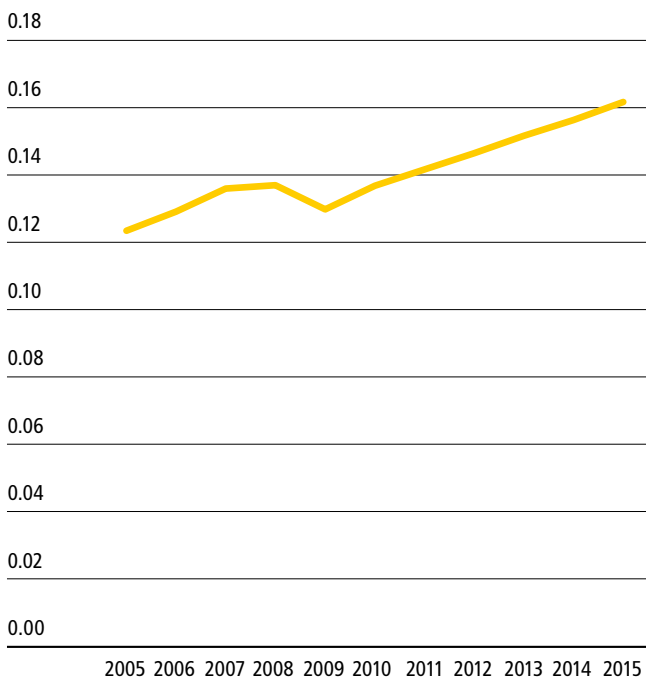
Immigrants % of Population

#### International Students



Outbound Students % of University Level Enrollment

#### Tourism



International Tourist Arrivals Per Capita

International tourism is on a strong rising trend, but increases in the depth of migration and international education are more limited, reflecting the greater constraints that visa and work permit regulations impose on medium-to-long term people flows.

tertiary students enrolled abroad grew from an estimated 2.1% in 2005 to 2.2% in 2014.<sup>50</sup> Given some imprecision in the underlying data, the best overall conclusion to draw is that roughly 2% of tertiary students are enrolled abroad and the depth of international education appears to be on a very modest increasing trend.

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). Roughly 17%-19% of all tourist arrivals in 2015 were international.<sup>51</sup> However, available data are not sufficient to construct a time series based on this metric. We do so, therefore, using international tourist arrivals per capita as an alternative indicator.

Measured on a per capita basis, international tourist arrivals have grown significantly over the period studied: from 0.12 international trips per person in 2005 to 0.16 in 2015. 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. International tourist arrivals grew 4.6% in 2015, and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) forecasts 3.5%-4.5% growth in 2016 and 3% annualized growth through 2030. As a reference point, the world’s population is projected to grow about 1% per year between 2015 and 2030.



## 1. HOW GLOBALIZED IS THE WORLD? – CONCLUSION

# TWO LAWS GOVERNING GLOBALIZATION

The majority of this chapter focused on tracking recent changes in levels of globalization. However, it is also useful to step back from these trends to consider what remains unchanged. In an environment of varying and often contradictory perceptions and predictions about globalization, a stable frame of reference is essential. As Amazon.com Chairman and CEO Jeff Bezos put it, “It helps to base your strategy on things that won’t change. When I’m talking with people outside the company, there’s a question that comes up very commonly: ‘What’s going to change in the next five to ten years?’ But I very rarely get asked ‘What’s not going to change in the next five to ten years?’ At Amazon we’re always trying to figure that out, because you can really spin up flywheels around those things.”<sup>52</sup>

In this spirit, Pankaj Ghemawat has recently proposed two *laws of globalization* that summarize a broad array of observed regularities:<sup>53</sup>

- The *law of semiglobalization*: International interactions, while non-negligible, are significantly less intense than domestic interactions.
- The *law of distance*: International interactions are dampened by distance along cultural, administrative, and geographic dimensions and are often affected by economic distance as well.

The *law of semiglobalization* pertains to the depth of globalization and the *law of distance* to its breadth. These laws are intended to have the status of scientific laws in the sense of describing important regularities (as distinct from scientific theories that posit a mechanism or explanation of observed phenomena).<sup>54</sup>

The UK’s vote to exit the EU provides a timely illustration of the power of these laws and their persistence over time.<sup>55</sup> Starting with the *law of semiglobalization*,

flows across the UK’s borders (especially people flows but also trade and capital flows) were large enough to provoke a backlash, yet they still fall far short of what one would expect if borders (in this case, even just intra-EU borders) had ceased to matter. Thus, the UK’s (gross) exports account for less than one-third of its GDP, about the same as the world as a whole and far below a zero-border effect benchmark of 96% (100% minus the UK’s share of world GDP). Even under the worst-case scenarios of how Brexit will play out, it is extremely unlikely that the UK’s international flows would shrink so much as to become irrelevant to it.

Turning to the *law of distance*, the UK’s international ties are disproportionately centered on Europe. In 2015, 45% of the UK’s exports went to the EU and it drew slightly over one-half its imports from there. Adding in Switzerland brings the Continental share of the UK’s merchandise exports to over one-half as well, versus 15% for the US and 6% for China. Given physical proximity, the EU is likely to continue to be the UK’s largest export-import partner by far, unless the terms of separation are very acrimonious (like India-Pakistan, to invoke a rather different example of Brexit). And it is not that the UK is particularly narrow in terms of its international engagement: rather, the reverse. On the 2016 DHL Global Connectedness Index, the UK ranks *first* out of 140 countries in terms of the breadth of its international interactions. Furthermore, the UK’s ties to countries beyond the EU—the US is its largest destination country for exports—illustrate the non-geographic dimensions of the *law of distance*.

Where did the *laws of globalization* come from? They were informed by the same hard data as the DHL Global Connectedness Index, and they also have roots in well-established research on geography. They represent generalizations—within the international domain<sup>56</sup>—of



the two laws of geography proposed decades ago by Waldo Tobler:

- The phenomenon external to [a geographic] area of interest affects what goes on in the inside.<sup>57</sup>
- Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things.<sup>58</sup>

The *law of semiglobalization* adds an upper bound to Tobler's lower bound on outside influences. In addition to positing that international influences are non-negligible, it makes the point that national borders still matter a great deal. And the *law of distance* generalizes Tobler's focus on geographic distance to also encompass measures of cultural, administrative/political, and (with some qualifications) economic distance.

The *laws of globalization* provide a stable frame of reference in an ambiguous environment. They are grounded in the view that we are very far away from either complete globalization or localization, and hence very unlikely to reach either endpoint in the foreseeable future.

Looking forward, levels of global connectedness may increase, stagnate or even suffer a sharp reversal, but given the parameters of the current situation, it is unlikely that increases will any time soon yield a state in which the differences or barriers between countries can be ignored. Nor is it probable that decreases could lead to a state in which the similarities or bridges that unite countries could be disregarded.

# 1. HOW GLOBALIZED IS THE WORLD?

## NOTES

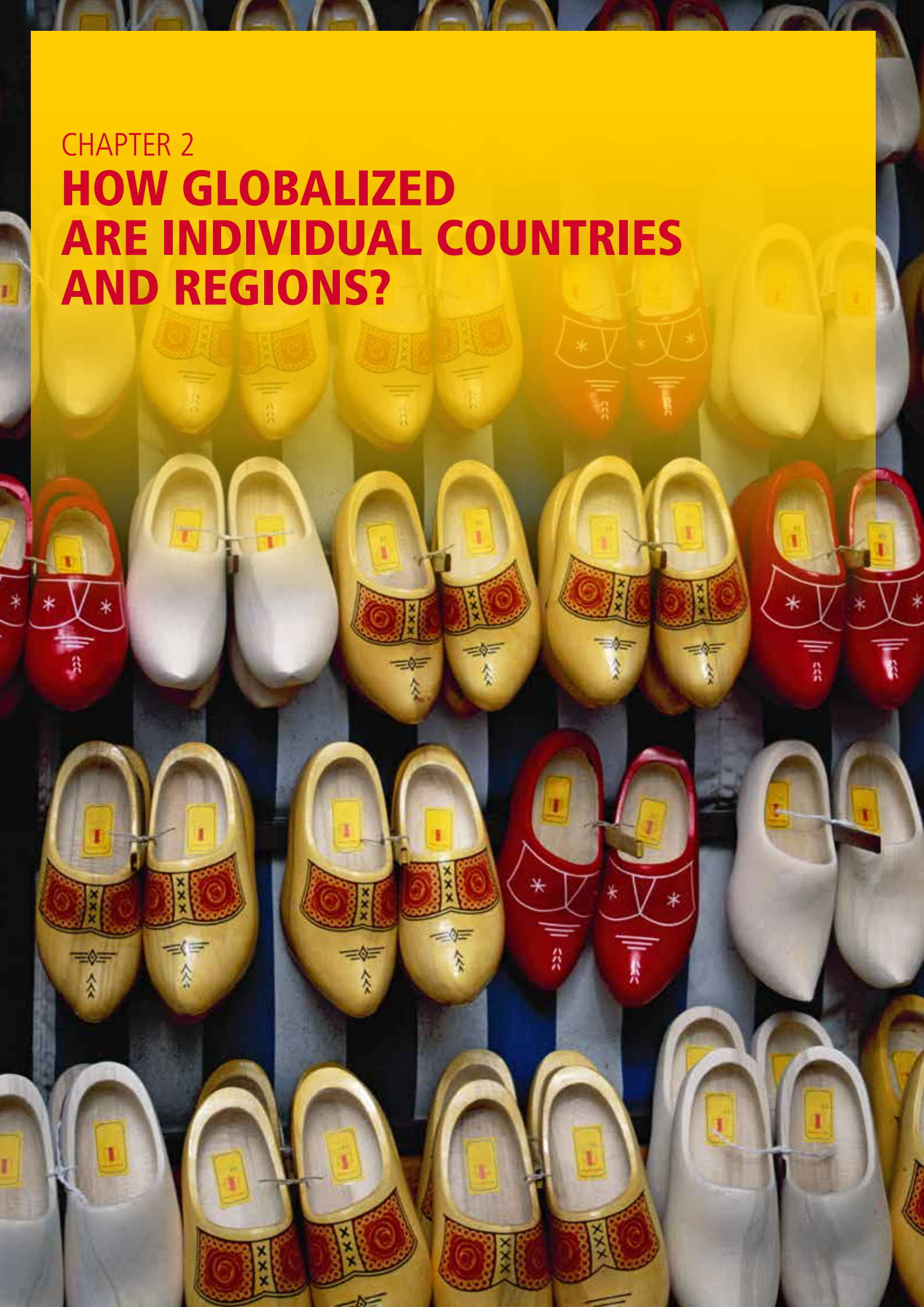
- 1 Within a span of just three weeks in 2015, the *Washington Post* treated its readers to the full spectrum of possibilities with headlines ranging from “Globalization at Warp Speed” to “The End of Globalization?”
- 2 Jim Tankersley, “Britain’s Brexit just killed globalization as we know it,” *The Sydney Morning Herald*, June 26, 2016.
- 3 Samuel J. Palmisano, “The Globally Integrated Enterprise,” *Foreign Affairs*, May/June, 2006. In 2016, Palmisano reflected on developments since the publication of his original article and argued that “The future global enterprise will be found at the intersection of this tension between local vs. global, which in today’s reality is increasingly revealed by the constraints of the physical world as companies pursue digitalization’s technological benefits.” (Quoted from Samuel J. Palmisano, “The Global Enterprise: Where to Now?” *Foreign Affairs*, October 14, 2016.)
- 4 Jeffrey R. Immelt, “The World I See,” MBA Commencement Address at NYU Stern School of Business, May 20, 2016. <http://www.gereports.com/the-world-i-see-immelts-advice-to-win-in-the-time-of-globalization/>
- 5 The G20 Leaders’ Hangzhou Summit Communique is available at [http://www.g20.org/English/Dynamic/201609/t20160906\\_3396.html](http://www.g20.org/English/Dynamic/201609/t20160906_3396.html)
- 6 Christine Lagarde, Jim Yong Kim, and Roberto Azevêdo “How to Make Trade Work for Everyone,” *The Wall Street Journal*, October 4, 2016.
- 7 Anita Balakrishnan, “America needs to be a ‘beacon of progress’ for globalization: Microsoft CEO,” *CNBC*, July 11, 2016.
- 8 For a more detailed analysis, refer to Pankaj Ghemawat, “Beyond Brexit: An Initial Analysis and Questions for the AIB Community,” *AIB Insights* 16(3), 2016. Available at [http://documents.aib.msu.edu/publications/insights/v16n3/v16n3\\_Article1.pdf](http://documents.aib.msu.edu/publications/insights/v16n3/v16n3_Article1.pdf).
- 9 The term “globaloney” was coined by the late American politician Clare Boothe Luce. See Albin Krebs, “Clare Boothe Luce Dies at 84: Playwright, Politician, Envoy,” *The New York Times*, October 10, 1987.
- 10 For a detailed explanation of how the DHL Global Connectedness Index measures globalization, refer to Chapter 4. The data sources employed are listed in Appendix B. We relate the definition of globalization employed here to definitions in the literature in 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.
- 11 Survey conducted for Pankaj Ghemawat via the SurveyMonkey platform.
- 12 Pre-course survey of students enrolled in Pankaj Ghemawat’s MOOC (massive open online course) “Globalization of Business Enterprise” on the Coursera platform.
- 13 Separately from the survey cited, other research suggests that international activity—consistent with the general pattern of limited depth—contributes far less to such problems than domestic activity (and policy). For additional discussion of alleged 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.
- 14 See the 2014 edition of the German Marshall Fund of the United States “Transatlantic Trends” survey.
- 15 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.
- 16 Thomas L. Friedman, *The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century*, Farrar Straus and Giroux, 2005.
- 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 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’économie* 46(4), November 2003.
- 18 Based on data reported by Bloomberg. Actually, the losses immediately inferred from Brexit are even larger than \$3.6 trillion if one recognizes that even before the vote, the probability of a vote in favor of Brexit was (significantly) greater than zero. Formally, the inferred losses are equal to \$3.6 trillion divided by 1 minus the assessed probability, prior to the vote, of the UK voting to leave the EU.
- 19 Percent changes versus 2005 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 4). In prior editions of this report, the analogous trend charts reported percent changes in normalized scores.
- 20 Additionally, for the trend analysis presented here, we do not employ the 5-year limit on data repetition used in calculating the country scores and ranks. This is done so as to ensure that trend analysis is not affected by changing data availability across years.
- 21 Tables 4.4 and 4.5 list variables for which no 2015 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 4. Additionally, recent data are also more often subject to large revisions by the data sources than older data.
- 22 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.
- 23 The drivers of the drop-off in breadth relative to its baseline level were analyzed in Chapter 4 of the 2014 edition of this report. In brief, the primary driver of the decline was the rising share of international flows involving emerging economies, especially during the 2008–09 crisis centered in advanced economies. Advanced economies stretched their international flows out over greater distances, but their flow patterns did not change fast enough to keep up with the underlying shift in economic activity (towards emerging economies).
- 24 WTO Press Release, “Trade growth to remain subdued in 2016 as uncertainties weigh on global demand,” April 7, 2016; WTO Press Release, “Trade in 2016 to grow at slowest pace since the financial crisis,” September 27, 2016.
- 25 WTO Press Release, “Trade in 2016 to grow at slowest pace since the financial crisis,” September 27, 2016.
- 26 Cristina Constantinescu, Aaditya Mattoo, and Michele Ruta, “Slow Trade,” *Finance and Development* Vol. 51, No. 4, International Monetary Fund, December 2014.
- 27 See, for example, Madhur Jha, Samantha Amerasinghe, and John Calverley, “Global supply chains: New directions,” Standard Chartered, May 27, 2015.
- 28 Based on data from World Bank World Development Indicators database.

- 29 WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo keynote address to the World Trade Symposium in London on June 7, 2016, published online at [https://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/spra\\_e/spra126\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/spra_e/spra126_e.htm).
- 30 Simon J. Evenett and Johannes Fritz, "Global Trade Plateaus," *Global Trade Alert Report* #19, 2016.
- 31 World Trade Organization, "Report on G20 Trade Measures," June 21, 2016.
- 32 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.
- 33 UNCTAD, "World Investment Report 2013: Global Value Chains: Investment and Trade for Development," United Nations. [http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2013\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2013_en.pdf)
- 34 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.
- 35 Gross fixed capital formation is not a perfect comparison for FDI flows. It includes, for example, investment in housing. However, we are not aware of any better indicator available to replace it.
- 36 UNCTAD World Investment Report 2016.
- 37 This estimate is based on applying the 15% growth rate excluding corporate reconfigurations reported by UNCTAD to total FDI inflows in 2014. Note that global gross fixed capital formation (the denominator in this depth ratio) fell 6% in US dollar terms in 2015. Thus even if FDI inflows had failed to expand at all, the depth ratio would have risen to 7.2%.
- 38 Based on UNCTAD World Investment Report 2016 and the July 13, 2016 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis news release entitled, "New Foreign Direct Investment in the United States, 2014 and 2015."
- 39 In this paragraph, for consistency with the preceding discussion of FDI inflows, we have used depth ratios reported by the countries on the receiving end of the capital flows (portfolio equity inflows and inward stocks of both FDI and portfolio equity). The only one of these metrics on which the direction used made a material difference in 2015 was portfolio equity stocks, which closed 2015 at 33% of stock market capitalization based on outward data.
- 40 Other sources that do not perform such normalization seem to us to overhype the growth of informational connectedness. McKinsey Global Institute's March 2016 report, "Digital Globalization: The New Era of Global Flows," for example, mentions at least six times that international internet bandwidth has grown 45 times over the past decade.
- 41 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 18% in 2005 and 33% in 2015.
- 42 Accenture, "Cross-border Ecommerce," 2016.
- 43 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.
- 44 Johan Ugander, Brian Karrer, Lars Backstrom, and Cameron Marlow, "The Anatomy of the Facebook Social Graph," arXiv:1111.4503 [cs.SI], November 2011.
- 45 Yuri Takhteyev, Anatoliy Gruzd, and Barry Wellman. "Geography of Twitter Networks." *Social Networks* 34(1), January 2012.
- 46 Based on data reported by Telegeography.
- 47 Annual data for domestic telephone calls are available from the ITU, though with significant coverage gaps for most countries. There are better data available on total number of mobile and fixed line subscriptions, however, from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. These data are available on an annual basis and without significant gaps for most countries. These 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. The model was checked in detail for goodness-of-fit at the country level; the final models had an average adjusted R-squared of 0.89. These models were used to predict the calling minutes of each country in the model, as well as the remaining countries in each region, and these were aggregated to estimate a world total.
- 48 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.
- 49 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. [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr\\_2005\\_3.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2005_3.pdf)).
- 50 2015 data not yet released on this metric.
- 51 UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), "World Tourism Highlights," 2016.
- 52 Julia Kirby and Thomas A. Stewart, "The Institutional Yes," *Harvard Business Review*, October 2007.
- 53 For a book-length treatment of this material, refer to Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization and Business Applications*, Cambridge University Press, 2017.
- 54 William F. McComas, "A Textbook Case of the Nature of Science: Laws and Theories in the Science of Biology," *International Journal of Science and Mathematics Education* 1(2), June 2003.
- 55 Pankaj Ghemawat, "Beyond Brexit: An Initial Analysis and Questions for the AIB Community," *AIB Insights* 16(3), 2016. Available at [http://documents.aib.msu.edu/publications/insights/v16n3/v16n3\\_Article1.pdf](http://documents.aib.msu.edu/publications/insights/v16n3/v16n3_Article1.pdf).
- 56 Some of the same insights, however, do also apply within countries, at the regional and even local levels. See, for instance, Pankaj Ghemawat, "From International Business to Intrnational Business," in *Emerging Economies and Multinational Enterprises*, edited by Laszlo Tihanyi, Elitsa R. Banalieva, Timothy M. Devinney, and Torben Pedersen, Emerald Group Publishing, 2015.
- 57 Waldo Tobler, "Linear Pycnophylactic Reallocation—Comment on a Paper by D. Martin," *International Journal of Geographical Information Science* 13(1), January 1999.
- 58 Waldo Tobler, "A Computer Movie Simulating Urban Growth in the Detroit Region," *Economic Geography* 46 (Supplement: Proceedings, International Geographical Union), Commission on Quantitative Methods, June 1970.



## CHAPTER 2

# HOW GLOBALIZED ARE INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES AND REGIONS?



Global connectedness is more limited than many presume—as described in the previous chapter—and also varies widely across countries. This chapter compares countries’ and regions’ global connectedness. First, countries’ overall levels of connectedness are ranked and analyzed, followed by shorter discussions of the depth and breadth of their connectedness. Second, countries’ depth scores are compared to predictions based on their structural characteristics. Third, changes from 2013 to 2015 in countries’ levels of connectedness are shown, and the countries where connectedness increased or decreased the most are highlighted. Fourth, regions’ levels and patterns of connectedness are compared and discussed.

Readers wishing to examine the evolution of countries’ global connectedness over time should review the scores and ranks computed for this edition of the index, which are provided back to 2005, rather than comparing this year’s report with prior editions. There are three reasons for this: First, this report incorporates the latest revisions to the source data underlying the index, including the replacement of estimated with actual values as they have become available. Second, five countries that were included in the 2014 edition (Central African Republic, Gabon, Papua New Guinea, Syria, and Tajikistan) are not included in this year’s index due to data availability constraints. They have been replaced by the five largest economies that were not in the previous edition for which available data are sufficient this time around—Guinea, Macau SAR (China)<sup>1</sup>, Montenegro, Tanzania, and Togo, and all ranks and scores have been recomputed based on this new set of countries and territories covered. 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 4](#).

The 140 country profiles in [Part II](#) graph countries’ overall global connectedness trends since 2005 and map their merchandise export patterns. They also provide data on each of the depth and breadth components that enter into the computation of the index, compare countries’ inward versus outward connectedness, and highlight key structural and policy drivers of global connectedness. Countries’ overall global connectedness, depth, and breadth scores and ranks over time are also reported in [Tables A.1 to A.3](#) in [Appendix A](#).<sup>2</sup>

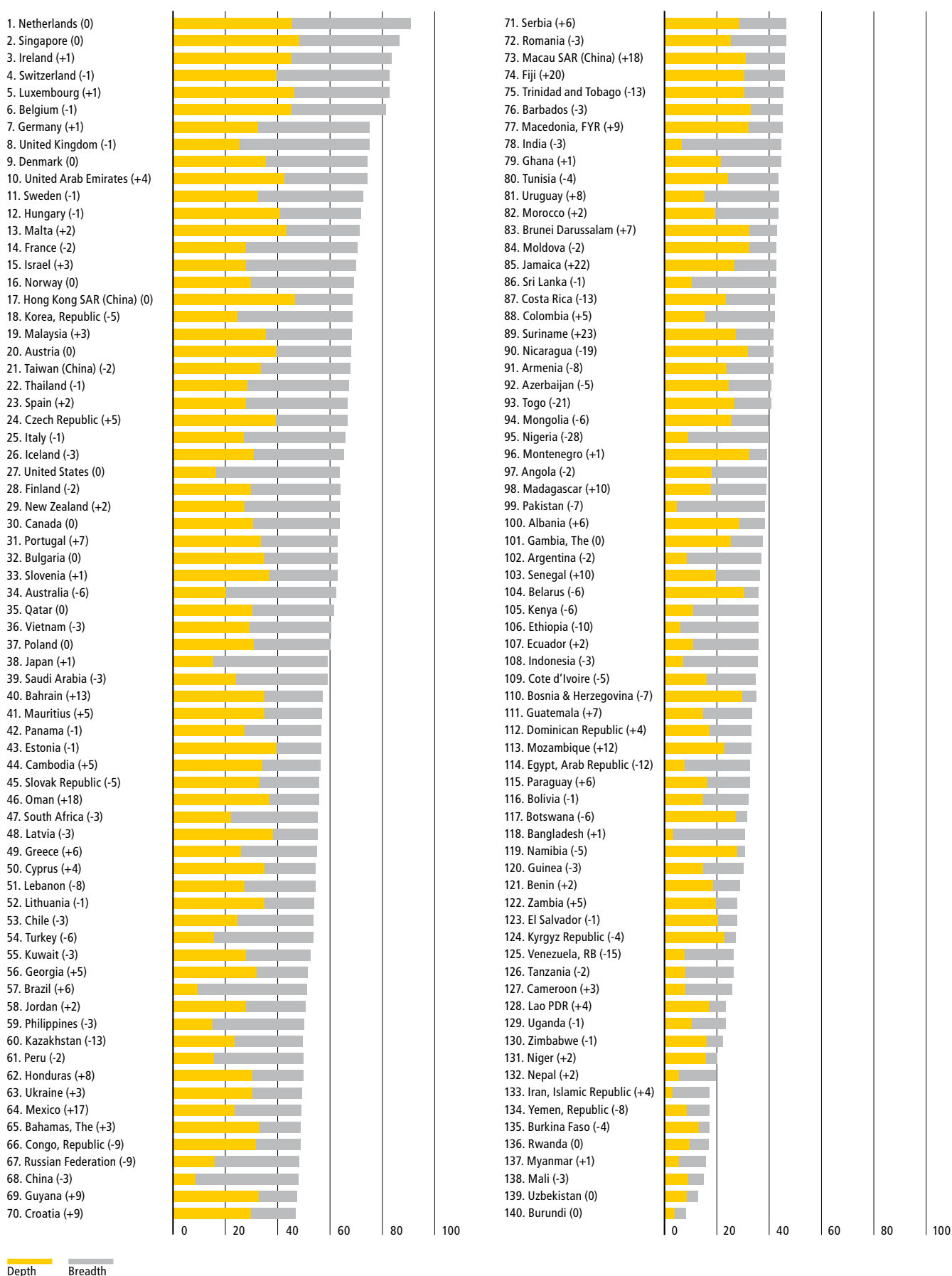
### 2015 Scores and Rankings

[Figure 2.1](#) displays countries’ overall scores and ranks in 2015, the most recent year covered in this report, and highlights the composition of each country’s score based on the depth and breadth of its connectedness. For pillar level scores and ranks, please refer to [Figures A.1 to A.4](#) in [Appendix A](#). As described in [Chapter 4](#), depth and breadth are both scored on a scale from 0 to 50, so that when they are added together, overall global connectedness is measured on a scale from 0 to 100.

The top ten ranks on the DHL Global Connectedness Index are held, in descending order, by the Netherlands, Singapore, Ireland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and the United Arab Emirates. The countries that fall to the bottom of the rankings are, in ascending order, Burundi, Uzbekistan, Mali, Myanmar, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Iran, Nepal, and Niger.

This juxtaposition of the countries with the highest and the lowest ranks suggests some obvious effects of levels of economic development and geographic locations on global connectedness. The top 10 are all among the world’s most prosperous countries, and all but one (the United Arab Emirates) are classified as advanced economies by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).<sup>3</sup> And 8 of the top 10 are located in Europe. In contrast, the IMF classifies all of the

**FIGURE 2.1 // DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, OVERALL RESULTS**  
WITH RANK CHANGES FROM 2013 TO 2015 IN PARENTHESES





bottom 10 countries as emerging or developing economies, and 5 of them are located in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The rough generalizations implied by looking at the highest and lowest ranked countries reflect patterns that also show up in statistical analysis across all countries and highlight important structural influences on countries' levels of connectedness. In fact, three economic and geographic factors alone can explain 71% of the variation among countries' global connectedness scores: GDP per capita, remoteness, and population. The details of the statistical (regression) analysis described in this chapter are covered in **Tables B.3 and B.5** in **Appendix B**.

More connected countries indeed 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 more than 5 points higher. If countries are assigned remoteness scores between 0 and 10 based on their proximity or distance from foreign markets around the world, an increase of 5 points in remoteness (which corresponds approximately to how much more remote Rwanda is, loosely speaking, from the world's economic center of gravity than the Netherlands) is associated with a reduction of almost 10 points on global connectedness scores. Other things being equal, if one country has twice the population of another, its global connectedness score will tend to be roughly 1 point higher.<sup>4</sup>

In addition to these three major explanatory factors, 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 scores.

Returning to the highest and lowest ranked countries, then, it is unsurprising that 8 of the top 10 are in Europe, which is the region where countries average the lowest remoteness. And while 2 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 7 landlocked countries in the bottom 10 lack such compensating advantages. And the fact that 5 of the bottom 10 are located in Sub-Saharan Africa also fits with the fact that Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions that is relatively more remote from international markets.

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. Vietnam (ranked 36<sup>th</sup>)

is classified by the World Bank as a lower middle income country, and Cambodia (44<sup>th</sup>) is a low income country.<sup>5</sup>

In fact, the top 60 countries include representatives from all geographic regions.<sup>6</sup> Countries in Europe, East Asia & Pacific, and Middle East & North Africa were already mentioned in the top 10. North America enters the list with the United States (27<sup>th</sup>). Mauritius (41<sup>st</sup>) is the top ranked country in the Sub-Saharan Africa region.<sup>7</sup> Panama (42<sup>nd</sup>) leads among countries in South & Central America & the Caribbean, and Turkey (54<sup>th</sup>) is the most globally connected country in South & Central Asia. Turkey was classified in South & Central Asia because the majority of its land area lies within the Asian continent. If, however, Turkey had been classified in Europe, it would have ranked 30<sup>th</sup> out of 41 European countries. Regional differences in connectedness will be discussed further in the final section of this chapter.

Turning to 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 sixth on depth and third on breadth). Switzerland and Denmark also earned their places based on relatively balanced scores across both dimensions. Singapore, Ireland, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the United Arab Emirates earned their top ranks primarily based on the depth of their international integration relative to the sizes of their domestic economies. In contrast Germany and the United Kingdom earned their positions in the top 10 based mainly on the global breadth of their connectedness. The United Kingdom ranks 1<sup>st</sup> on breadth but only 74<sup>th</sup> on depth, and Germany ranks 8<sup>th</sup> on breadth but 30<sup>th</sup> on depth.

On the depth dimension, as shown in **Figure 2.2**, the top ranks are held by Singapore, Hong Kong SAR (China), Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Malta, the United Arab Emirates, Hungary, and Estonia. The lowest ranked countries on the depth dimension are Iran, Bangladesh, Burundi, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, and Egypt. Casual observation of Figure 2.2 suggests that economies with higher depth scores tend to be both wealthy and relatively small, as exemplified by the top 3: Singapore, Hong Kong SAR (China), and Luxembourg. There are obvious reasons why advanced economies with relatively small internal markets will have a larger share of their trade, investment, communications, and even people, outside of their own borders.



Such patterns are indeed found to be statistically significant, with higher depth scores positively associated with countries' GDP per capita but negatively associated with their populations. Depth is also associated positively with linguistic commonality and negatively with remoteness and landlockedness.<sup>8</sup>

**Figure 2.3** ranks countries according to their breadth scores. The top 10 countries on the breadth dimension of global connectedness are the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Switzerland, France, Germany, Israel, and Australia. The lowest ranked countries on breadth are Namibia, Burkina Faso, Uzbekistan, Burundi, Botswana, Kyrgyz Republic, Niger, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Mali, and Belarus.

The countries with the highest breadth scores are both large and wealthy. Of the top 10 countries on breadth, 9 are among the world's 20 largest economies based on GDP in US dollars at market exchange rates. Israel is smaller but still ranks among the world's 40 largest economies—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.<sup>9</sup>

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 27.3 points (and an even higher difference of 31.1 points when Russia is excluded). 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 32.1 points.

Consider the example of China, which ranks 125<sup>th</sup> (out of 140 countries) on depth and 16<sup>th</sup> on breadth. As the world's second largest economy and as a country with 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 86<sup>th</sup> 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 130<sup>th</sup>, 115<sup>th</sup>, and 108<sup>th</sup>, respectively, on this metric. Of course, China's rank in terms of the depth of its merchandise imports, 133<sup>rd</sup>, is much lower.

Segmenting the DHL Global Connectedness Index scores based on the directions of the flows that are measured yields further insight into the patterns of global connectedness.<sup>10</sup> Among 133 countries with sufficient data to conduct directional analysis, 74 countries are more connected in the outward direction, while 59 have stronger inward connections. **Figure 2.4** elaborates this pattern by ranking countries based on the difference between their outward and inward connectedness scores.

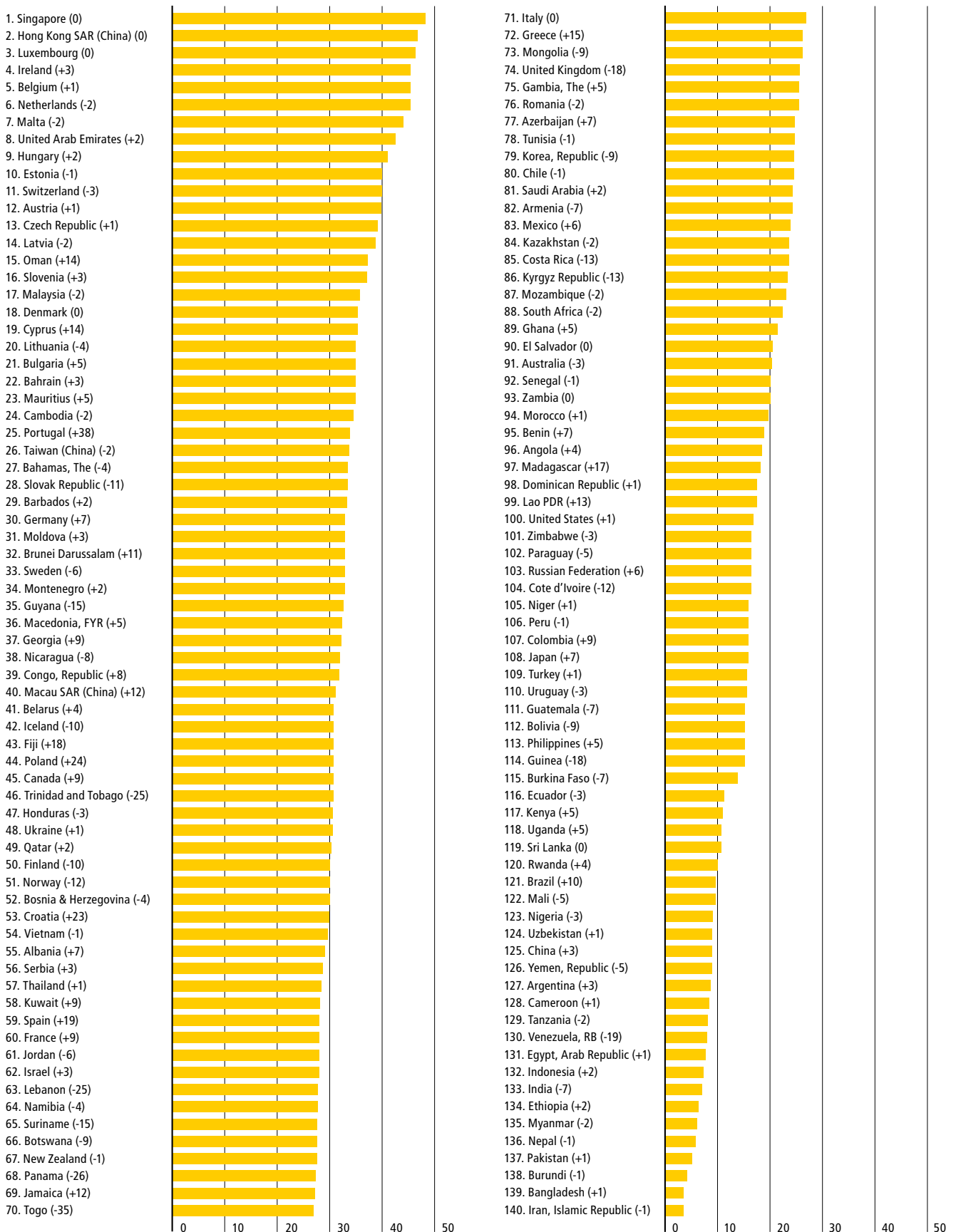
While disparities between inward and outward connectedness on the trade and capital pillars sometimes indicate imbalances that can contribute to economic instability, it is important not to interpret *all* such differences as indicators of dangerous imbalances. First of all, imbalances on the breadth 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. Second, international flows of debt capital—the most dangerous flows in this respect because they must be repaid on specific dates—are excluded from the index. Third, while trade, FDI, and portfolio equity flows do directly impact future obligations, other components of the index do not. Inbound telephone calls, for example, apart from common courtesy, do not require future outbound calls.

With those caveats in mind, the countries with the largest imbalances in favor of outward connectedness are Cambodia, China, Iran, Taiwan (China), and Lithuania while those with the largest imbalances in favor of inward connectedness are Lebanon, Jordan, Mozambique, Georgia and Rwanda. The countries with the most balanced connectedness between the inward and outward directions are New Zealand, Luxembourg, Botswana, South Africa, and Canada.

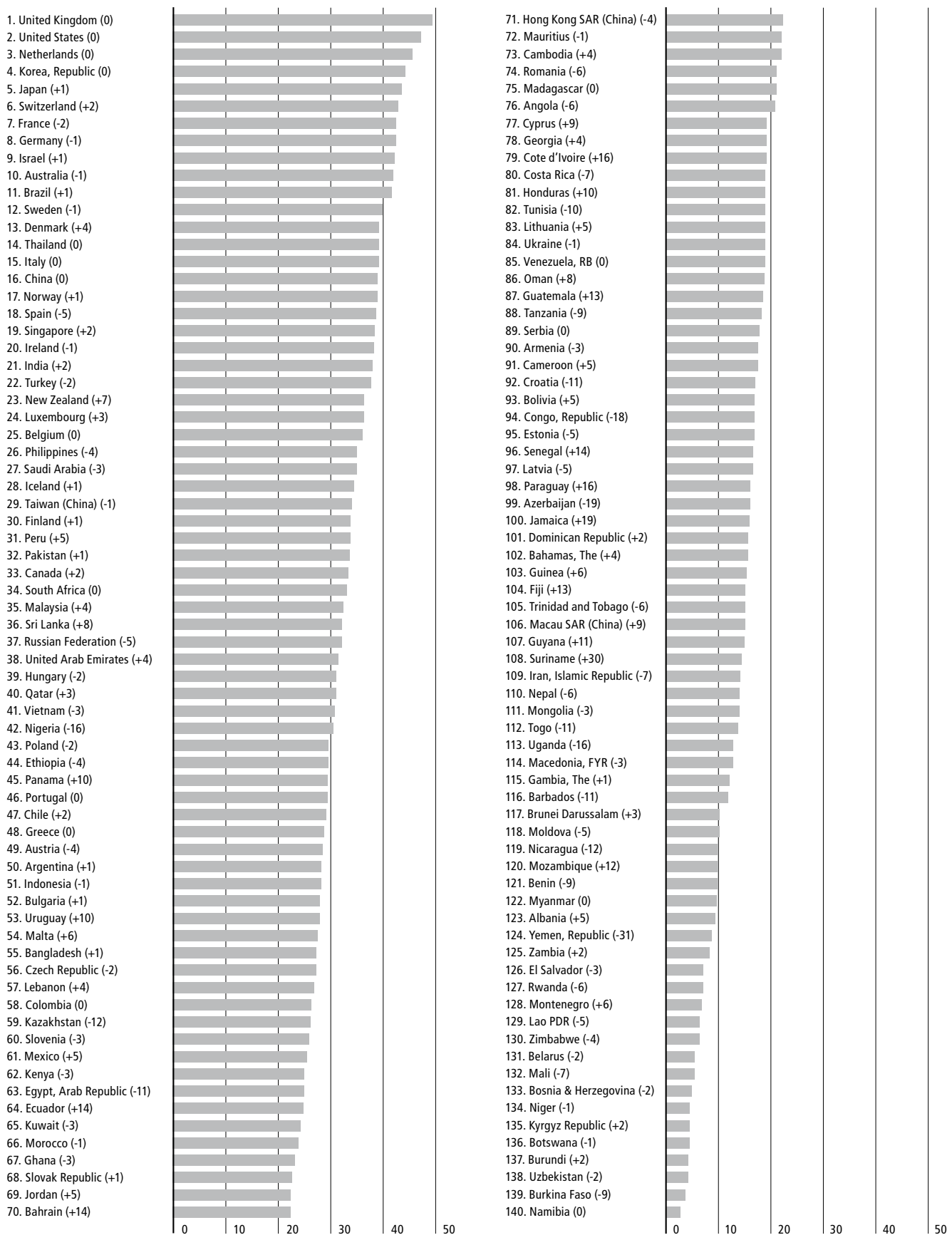
### Depth Scores Relative to Estimates based on Structural Factors

Higher depth scores on the DHL Global Connectedness Index have been associated with faster economic growth,<sup>11</sup> and more generally, the upside available to countries from deeper connectedness is often underestimated.<sup>12</sup> The implication that higher depth scores are better than lower ones<sup>13</sup> motivates this examination of how countries' depth scores

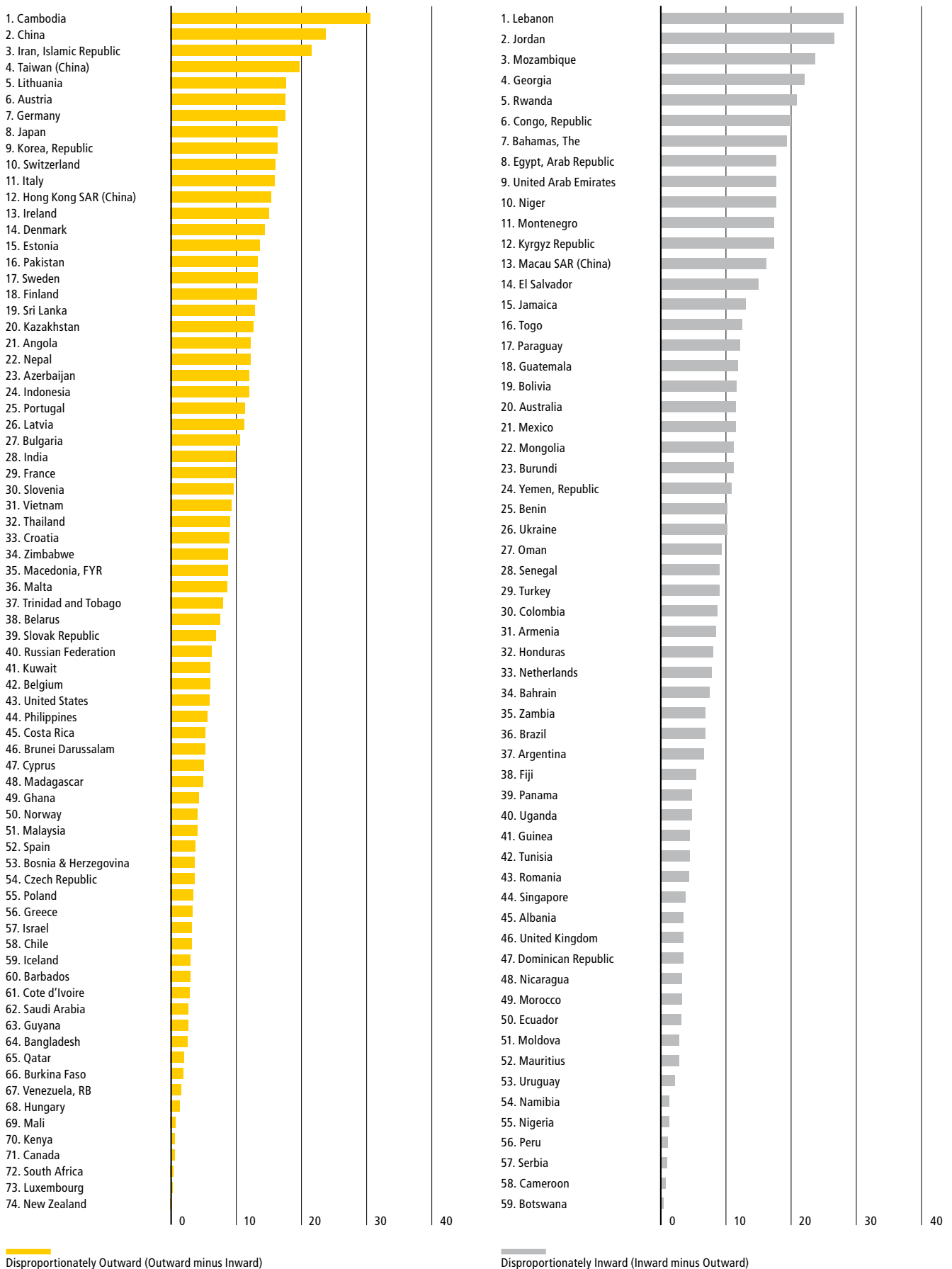
**FIGURE 2.2 // DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, DEPTH DIMENSION**  
WITH RANK CHANGES FROM 2013 TO 2015 IN PARENTHESES



**FIGURE 2.3 // DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, BREADTH DIMENSION**  
WITH RANK CHANGES FROM 2013 TO 2015 IN PARENTHESES



**FIGURE 2.4 // DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, DIFFERENCES IN DIRECTIONALITY**  
**DISPROPORTIONATELY OUTWARD** **DISPROPORTIONATELY INWARD**



compare to what might be expected given their structural characteristics. This section does not provide a parallel analysis of breadth scores because whether or not countries should strive to increase their breadth scores must be analyzed on a country-by-country basis. There is no general presumption that higher breadth is always better.

**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 structural characteristics on which these estimates are based are GDP per capita, population, remoteness, landlockedness, and linguistic commonality (and their regression coefficients are reported in the fourth column of **Table B.5** in **Appendix B**). Thus, we account here for the influence of country size and other variables that are known to affect the intensity of international interactions, and do so based on impacts that are derived from the data rather than arbitrarily pre-specified. 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.

The countries that are farthest above the diagonal line are those that outperformed predictions based on their structural characteristics the most, and the countries farthest below the line are the countries that underperformed the most. The 10 countries with the largest outperformance and underperformance are labeled.

Before discussing the results of this analysis, it is important to recognize that "outperformance" and "underperformance" here are only relative to historically observed levels of globalization, not relative to 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" can be thought of as lying 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, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, and Mozambique. The top four are all located in Southeast Asia, a region where countries tend to have unusually high scores on the trade pillar. At the region level, countries in Southeast Asia benefit from linkages with wider Asian supply chain networks as well as ASEAN policy initiatives promoting regional economic

integration. However, country level policies have also played important roles in boosting these countries' depth scores. Singapore is discussed briefly in **Chapter 3**, since in addition to ranking first on depth at the country level, it is also the top-ranked city on both of the city-level globalization indexes presented in that chapter. And for an extended case study on how Vietnam, since 1989, leveraged deepening its international integration to rapidly grow from ranking as the second poorest country in the world to middle income status, see Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2012*.

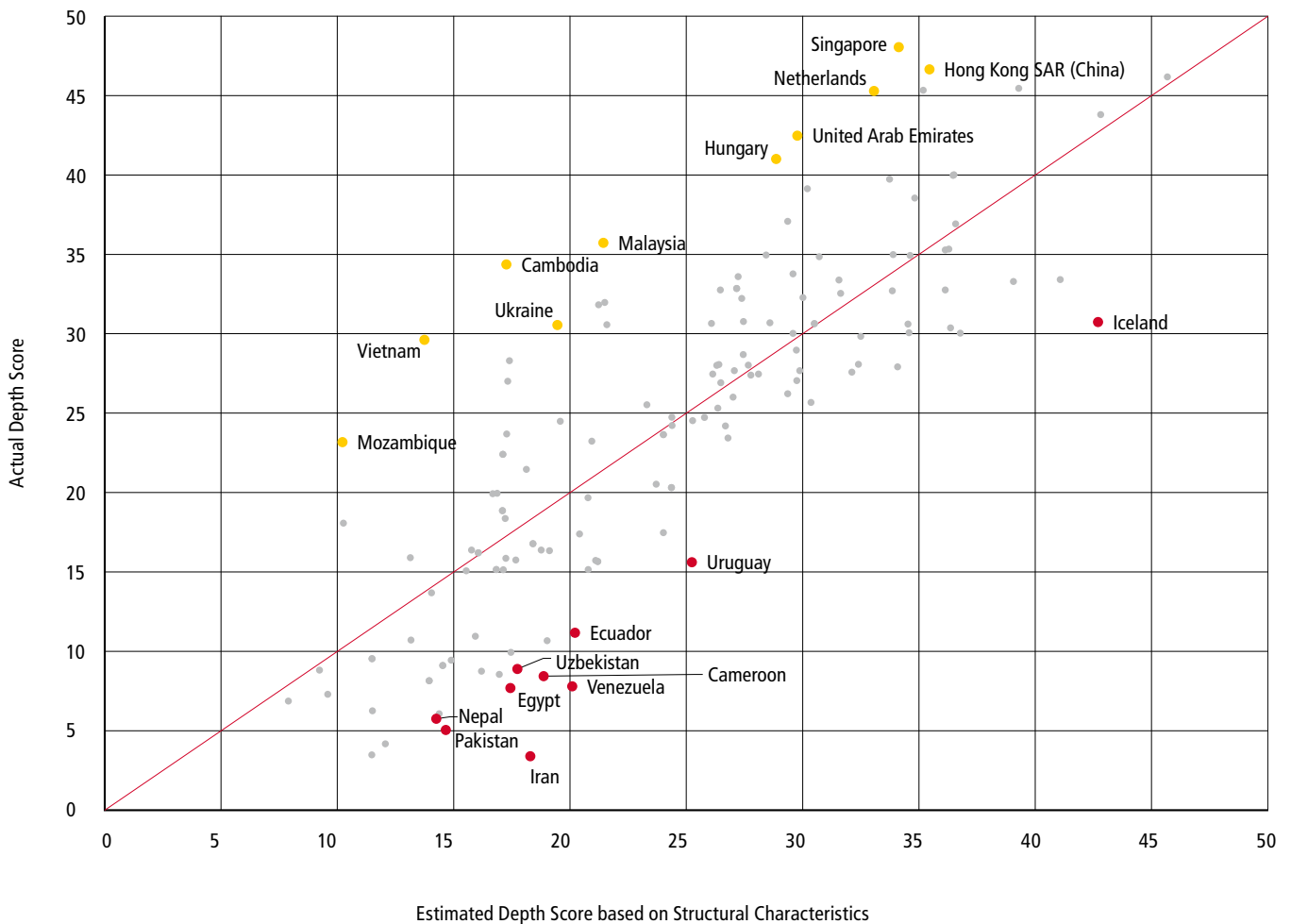
Mozambique's outperformance, in contrast to its Southeast Asian counterparts, was driven primarily by inward FDI and secondarily by trade. While Mozambique is still among the world's poorest countries, with a GDP per capita of only about \$500 at market exchange rates, it ranked fifth worldwide on FDI inflows depth and eighth on inward FDI stock. Between 2005 and 2015, its inward FDI stock grew tenfold, and its depth on this measure quintupled. On merchandise and services imports depth, Mozambique ranked among the top 30 countries. Those high ranks reflect Mozambique's strategy of inviting foreign participation in mega-projects, particularly in natural resources and infrastructure.<sup>14</sup>

The remaining countries among the top 10 outperformers—the United Arab Emirates, the Netherlands, Hungary, Hong Kong SAR (China), and Ukraine exemplify a variety of other paths to surpassing expectations based on countries' structural characteristics. The United Arab Emirates, the Netherlands, and Hong Kong all serve as major hubs linking countries within their respective regions to each other and to the rest of the world. These three economies play leading roles in trade networks, but have varying positions on the other pillars of the index. The United Arab Emirates stands out for its informational connectedness (ranking 5<sup>th</sup> on this depth pillar) as well as for having the largest proportion of its population born abroad. The Netherlands complements its trade connections with capital market ties (ranking 5<sup>th</sup> on capital pillar depth). For a case study on the Netherlands' global connectedness, see Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2012*. Hong Kong's high depth is balanced across the trade, information, and people pillars (on which it ranks 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup>, respectively), but with a disproportionate focus on flows to and from Mainland China.

Hungary's outperformance is driven by the trade pillar, on which it ranks 5<sup>th</sup> on depth. Since its transition from central planning to a market economy, Hungary has become tightly integrated into European production networks. In



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



The four countries with the largest outperformance versus depth scores estimated based on their structural characteristics are all located in Southeast Asia: Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Singapore.

2004, Hungary became a member of the European Union, and nearly 90% of Hungary's 2015 exports were directed towards other countries within Europe.<sup>15</sup> And while Ukraine does not hold a leading position on any of the pillars of the index, it outperformed on depth across all four of them in 2015.

The ten countries that most lagged estimates based on structural factors vary widely in terms of size, income, and geographic characteristics. They are, in ascending order, Iran, Venezuela, Iceland, Cameroon, Egypt, Uruguay, Pakistan, Ecuador, Uzbekistan, and Nepal. Many of these countries face unique challenges, such as the international sanctions regime applied to Iran, the present political and economic turmoil in Venezuela, and Iceland's continuing recovery from a major financial crisis.

#### Changes in Country Level Connectedness, 2013–2015

Turning to how specific countries' levels of connectedness and ranks shifted from 2013 to 2015, 75 countries increased their absolute levels of connectedness while 38 saw their levels of connectedness decline (and 27 were unchanged).<sup>16</sup>

**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 2013–2015 in terms of absolute levels of connectedness (scores) were posted, in decreasing order, by Suriname, Jamaica, Oman, Fiji, Macau SAR (China), Portugal, Mexico, Mozambique, Bahrain, and Madagascar.

TABLE 2.1 //  
**LARGEST CHANGES IN SCORES AND RANKS FROM 2013 TO 2015**

#### Largest Increases

Country	Score Change
Suriname	9
Jamaica	9
Oman	8
Fiji	8
Macau SAR (China)	6
Portugal	6
Mexico	5
Mozambique	5
Bahrain	5
Madagascar	5

Country	Rank Change
Suriname	23
Jamaica	22
Fiji	20
Oman	18
Macau SAR (China)	18
Mexico	17
Bahrain	13
Mozambique	12
Madagascar	10
Senegal	10

#### Largest Decreases

Country	Score Change
Yemen	-9
Nigeria	-7
Venezuela	-6
Togo	-5
Mali	-5
Burkina Faso	-5
Nicaragua	-4
Kazakhstan	-4
Costa Rica	-4
United Kingdom	-3

Country	Rank Change
Nigeria	-28
Togo	-21
Nicaragua	-19
Venezuela	-15
Kazakhstan	-13
Costa Rica	-13
Trinidad and Tobago	-13
Egypt	-12
Ethiopia	-10
Russia	-9

Suriname's position as the country with the largest increase in its overall global connectedness score (pushing it up from the 112<sup>th</sup> rank to the 89<sup>th</sup>) was driven by a substantial broadening of its international interactions, rising from 138<sup>th</sup> to 108<sup>th</sup> on the breadth dimension. From 2013 to 2015, the intra-regional share of Suriname's merchandise imports fell from 39% to 20% and the intra-regional share of its merchandise exports declined from 11% to 7%. Suriname's top three export partners in 2015 were Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, and India, while its largest destination in its own region, Jamaica, ranked 10<sup>th</sup>.

Jamaica, the country with the second largest gain, from 107<sup>th</sup> rank to 85<sup>th</sup>, increased both the depth and the breadth of its global connectedness. On depth, its gains were driven by the capital pillar, where its rank improved from 62<sup>nd</sup> to 40<sup>th</sup>. On breadth, the increase was concentrated in the trade pillar, on which its rank rose from 122<sup>nd</sup> to 101<sup>st</sup>. Oman, the

country with the third largest gain in global connectedness, increased from 64<sup>th</sup> rank in 2013 to 46<sup>th</sup> in 2015. Its gains were driven by both depth and breadth. Oman's largest gain was on the trade pillar, rising from 60<sup>th</sup> place to 24<sup>th</sup>.

Mexico is the largest country among those ranking in the top 10 on increases in levels of connectedness between 2013 and 2015, with increases on both the depth and the breadth dimensions of the index. Mexico's gains on the depth dimension were driven primarily by merchandise trade. Its merchandise exports and imports depth ranks both increased, from 61<sup>st</sup> to 42<sup>nd</sup> on exports and from 82<sup>nd</sup> to 62<sup>nd</sup> on imports. Its trade breadth, however, remained limited, ranking 82<sup>nd</sup> overall, due to its large trading relationship with the United States: in 2015, 81% of Mexico's exports went to the US and 47% of its imports came from the US. On breadth, Mexico reported increases on both the trade and the capital pillars.

The countries with the largest absolute declines in global connectedness were, starting with the largest decline, Yemen, Nigeria, Venezuela, Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso, Nicaragua, Kazakhstan, Costa Rica, and the United Kingdom. The decline in Yemen's global connectedness was driven by the trade pillar, where Yemen's rank fell from 105<sup>th</sup> to 130<sup>th</sup>. Although the crisis in Yemen began in 2011, it was between 2014 and 2015 that its trade sank. Its merchandise exports depth plunged from 21% to 3% between 2013 and 2015, dropping in the rankings from 96<sup>th</sup> to last. Additionally, Yemen's trade breadth plummeted from 83<sup>rd</sup> to 116<sup>th</sup>. The intra-regional proportion of Yemen's merchandise imports rose from 28% to 44%. Yemen's ongoing civil war has clearly had a strongly negative impact on the country's level of global connectedness. A naval blockade, in particular, substantially disrupted Yemen's international trade.

Nigeria, the country with the second largest score decrease, dropped from 67<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> place overall. This was driven primarily by the breadth dimension, on which Nigeria fell from 26<sup>th</sup> to 42<sup>nd</sup>. The breadth of Nigeria's merchandise exports in particular dropped from 38<sup>th</sup> to 81<sup>st</sup>. Slumping oil prices presumably played a role in shifting both the composition and the geographic distribution of Nigeria's merchandise exports, although available data are not yet sufficient to confirm this as the principal cause.

The United Kingdom is the largest economy that appears on the list of countries with the largest decreases, highlighting how the UK's global connectedness began to decline well before the Brexit vote. It has been on a falling trend since 2012, and its decline between 2013 and 2015 was driven by depth on the capital and trade pillars. At the component level, the greatest contributor was large negative FDI outflows in both 2014 and 2015.

Turning to other large economies that were neither among the largest gainers nor decliners in terms of global connectedness, the United States' rank remained stable at 27<sup>th</sup> place, with its score also unchanged. As discussed in Chapter 1, the United States experienced a spike in FDI inflows during 2015 (due in substantial part to large corporate inversions). FDI inflows rose from 7% of US gross fixed capital formation in 2013 (and 3% in 2014) to 11% in 2015. However, because we smooth capital flows over three years in our country-level analysis, the overall results for the US indicate a basically stable level of connectedness.

China's global connectedness rank declined from 65<sup>th</sup> in 2013 to 68<sup>th</sup> in 2015, reflecting, in particular, a declining rank on the trade pillar as China continued to rebalance its

economy away from export-led growth and toward greater reliance on domestic consumption. China's merchandise exports depth peaked at 35% of GDP in 2006 before starting to decline. It reached 21% in 2015. China's rank on the breadth dimension remained constant at 16.

Japan's overall global connectedness rank improved by one place, from 39<sup>th</sup> in 2013 to 38<sup>th</sup> in 2015, while its score rose two points. Japan's score increase was driven more by depth than breadth, with contributions from components across the trade and capital pillars.

Moving beyond the world's three largest economies to look at the other BRIC countries, Brazil increased its overall connectedness 3 points by gaining 3 points on the trade pillar, 5 points on the capital pillar, and 1 point on the people pillar. Russia's overall score decreased by 1 point. A gain on the trade pillar partially offset declines on the other three pillars. This relative stability is somewhat surprising in light of international sanctions against Russia beginning in February 2014. India decreased its overall connectedness by 1 point, due mainly to a 3 point loss on the trade pillar. Smaller declines on the information and people pillars were partially offset by an increase on the capital pillar. Relatively stable global connectedness in the BRIC countries kept this set of economies in the middle of the pack on overall connectedness, with all four ranking between 57<sup>th</sup> and 78<sup>th</sup> out of the 140 countries covered in the index.

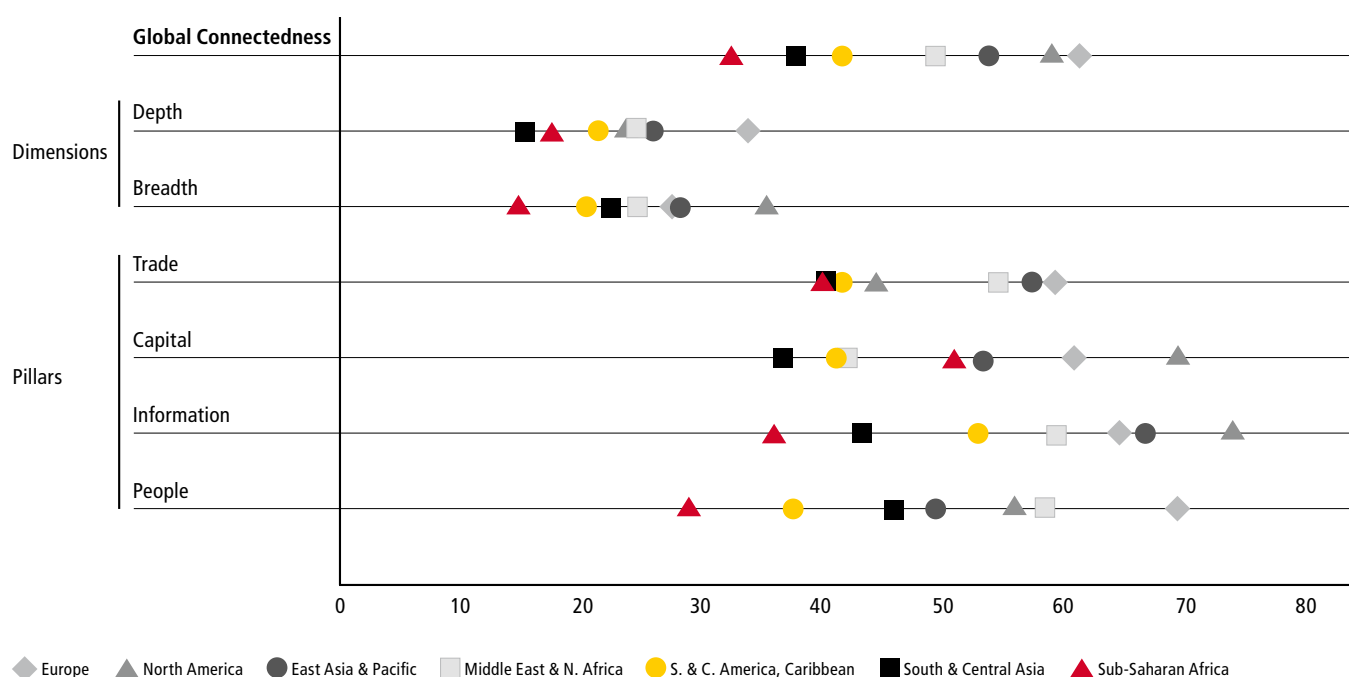
This section was able to highlight only a small number of countries because there are too many for each to be covered. The next section attempts to achieve comprehensiveness by aggregating countries into a relatively small number (seven) of regions.

### 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 most types of international activity, therefore, takes place within rather than between roughly continent-sized regions. This pattern suggests that countries' levels of global connectedness should be assessed not only on a global basis but also in relation to the integration of the relations in which they are located.

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. Note that the regional analysis of global connectedness, depth, and breadth scores that follows is based on simple averages of scores across the countries in each of the regions, so

FIGURE 2.6 //  
REGIONAL AVERAGE SCORES, 2015



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

what are described for compactness as comparisons among regions reflect, more precisely, comparisons among average countries within the regions.

The classification of countries into regions employed for this analysis is shown in **Table B.6** in **Appendix B**. 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.<sup>17</sup> In a new analysis relating regional boundaries to patterns of international interactions, the DHL Global Connectedness Index regions outperformed five other region classification schemes.<sup>18</sup>

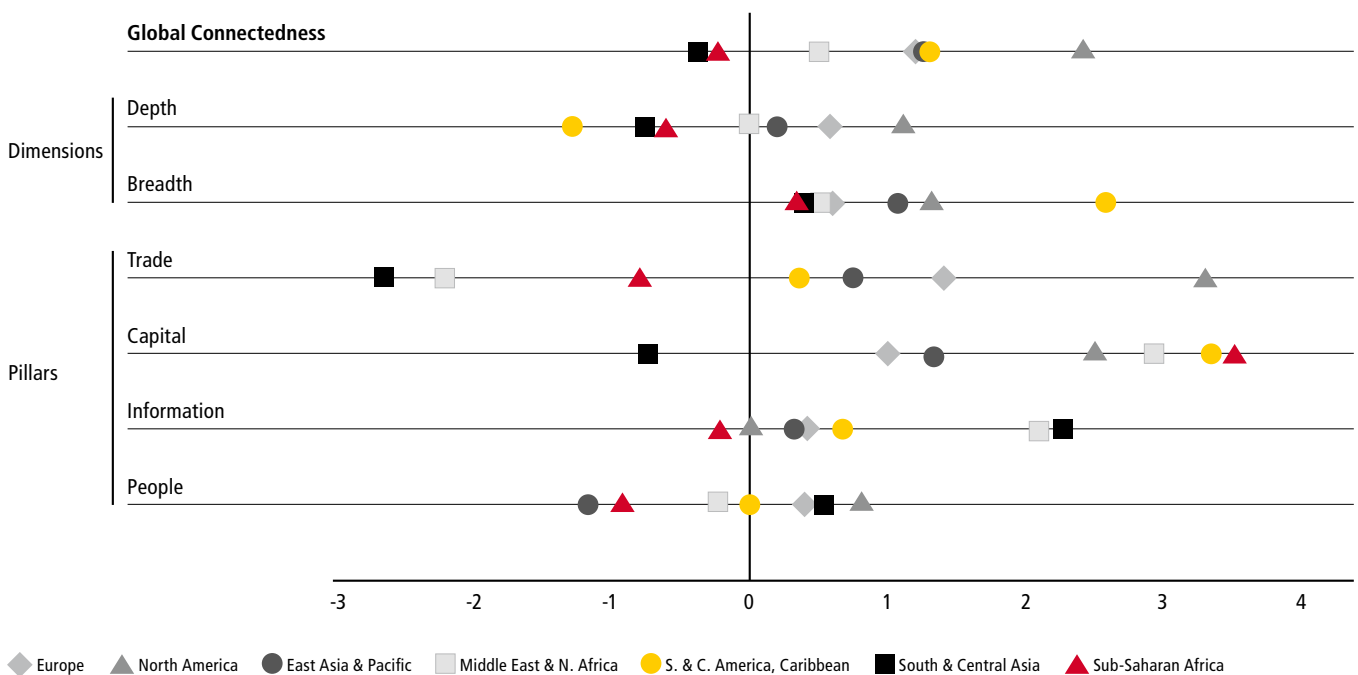
**Figure 2.6** displays average global connectedness, depth, breadth, and pillar scores for countries in each region. In terms of overall global connectedness, countries in Europe average the highest levels of connectedness followed closely by those in North America. East Asia & Pacific and Middle East & North Africa come next, and are followed at some distance by South & Central America & Caribbean, South and Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. 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.

**Figure 2.7** shows the average changes in scores from 2013 to 2015 for each of the regions. It shows that North America had the largest gain in overall global connectedness during the past two years, followed at some distance by South & Central America & the Caribbean, East Asia & Pacific, and Europe. It also reveals that South & Central Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa were the only two regions to suffer a drop in their average levels of global connectedness.

To understand more clearly what global connectedness means to different regions, it is useful to compare regions' average depth scores and the intra-regional proportions of their international flows, as shown in **Figures 2.8 and 2.9**. This juxtaposition suggests, first of all, that while depth and breadth at the country level are only weakly correlated (the correlation coefficient between countries' depth and breadth scores in 2015 was only 0.18), there seems to be a somewhat stronger association between regions' average depth scores and the intra-regional share of their international flows. The same regions often lead (and lag) across

FIGURE 2.7 //  
REGIONAL AVERAGE CHANGES IN SCORES, FROM 2013 TO 2015



Countries in North America averaged the largest increases in global connectedness scores from 2013 to 2015. Sub-Saharan Africa and South & Central Asia were the only regions where the average country's score declined.

both charts. Regional integration has been an essential part of rather than an alternative to global integration.

A second point from Figure 2.9 in particular is the magnitude of the differences across regions in their proportions of intra-regional flows. The high proportion of intra-regional flows globally was noted above, but is far from uniform across regions, which suggests that “international” takes on a distinct meaning in different parts of the world. Consider, for example, the contrast on the trade pillar between Europe and South & Central Asia. Across European countries, the average intra-regional share of trade flows is 76% whereas the same metric averages only 21% across South & Central Asian countries. For European countries, “international” is best understood first and foremost as the rest of Europe, whereas for South & Central Asian countries, it necessarily includes distant countries as well as neighbors.

And finally, a third important point from Figure 2.9 is the correlation between levels of intra-regional integration and prosperity. 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.<sup>19</sup> While the prosperous North American

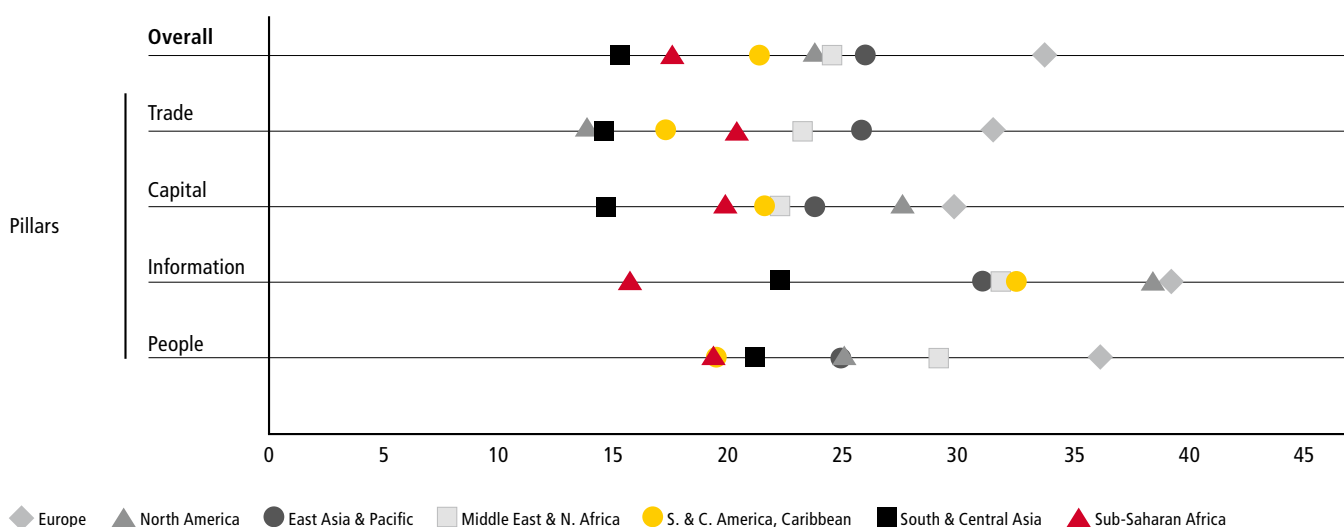
region might initially seem like an exception to this pattern with its moderate level of regionalization, that largely reflects how this region is composed of only three countries among which one (the United States) is disproportionately large (87% of the region's GDP). Those characteristics naturally reduce the intra-regional share of this region's international flows.

Looking at global connectedness region-by-region, *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 policies 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, but its overall strength is reflected by the fact that it, uniquely, ranks in the top three on all of the pillars.

Europe's strength across the 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.<sup>20</sup> The remaining pillar, information, is included in the EU's Copenhagen Criteria for accession to

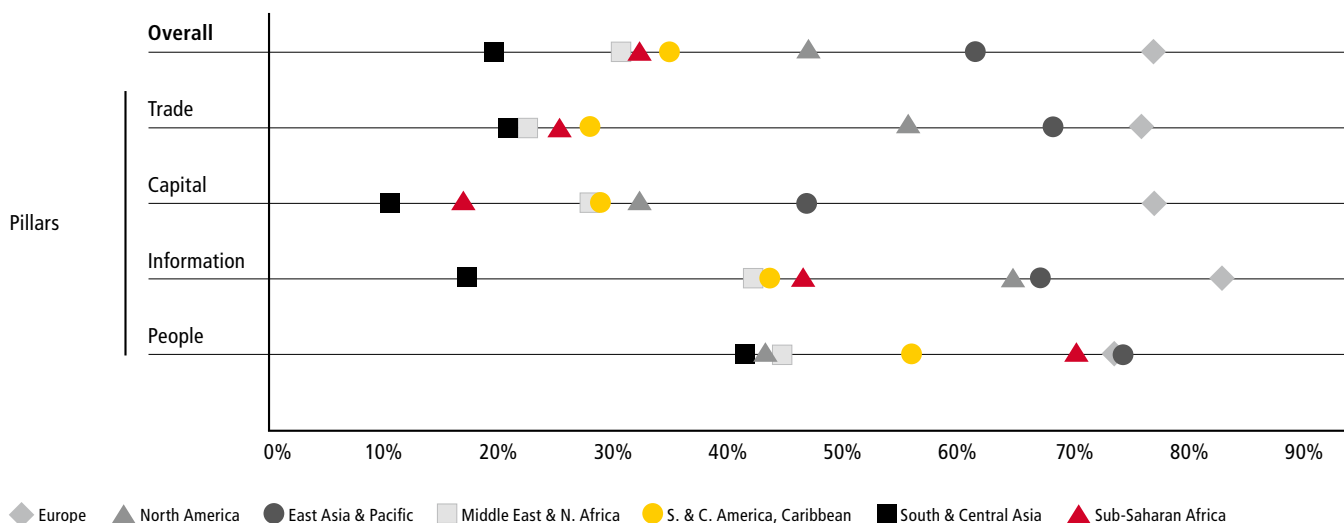


FIGURE 2.8 //  
REGIONAL AVERAGE DEPTH SCORES BY PILLAR, 2015



Europe leads by a wide margin on overall global connectedness depth, and is the top ranked region on all four depth pillars.

FIGURE 2.9 //  
REGIONAL AVERAGE INTRA-REGIONAL SHARE OF FLOWS BY PILLAR, 2015



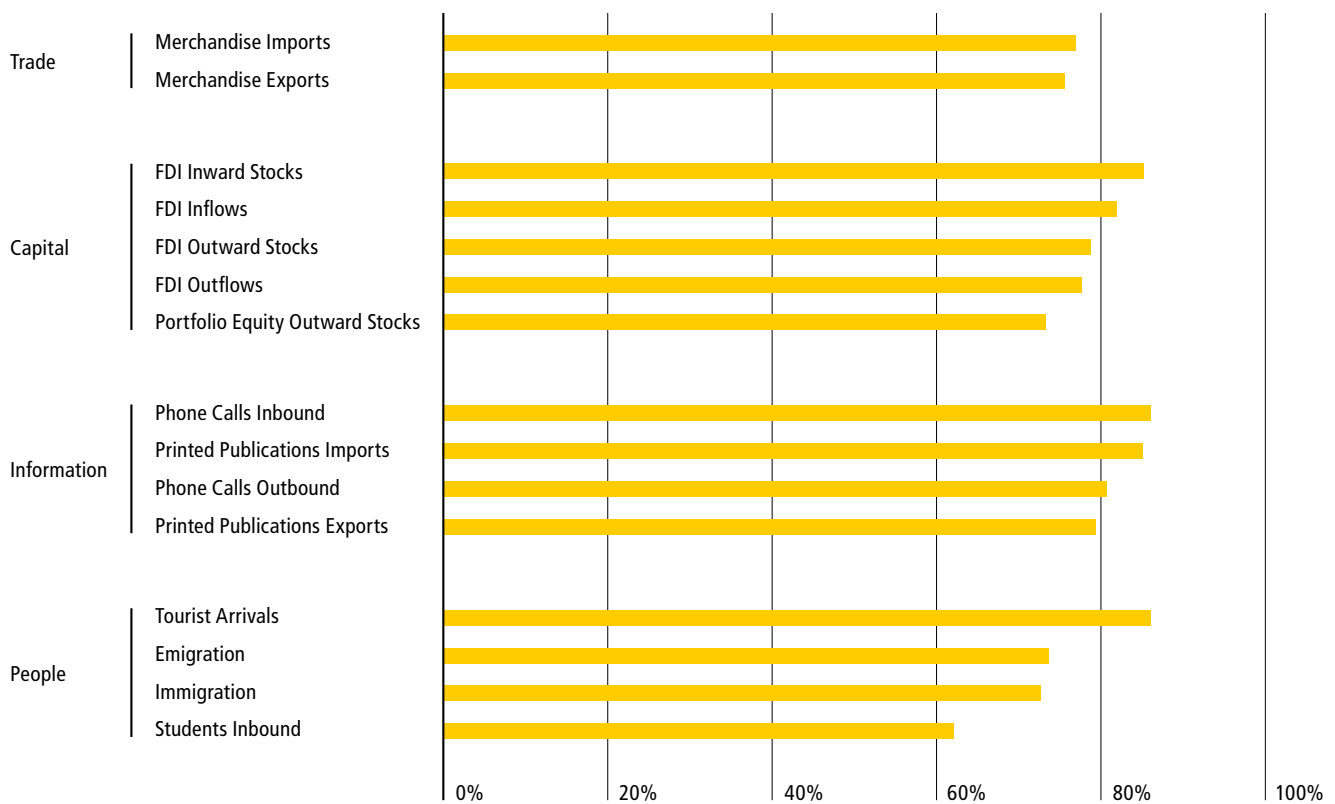
The wide gulf between the countries with the highest and lowest intra-regional shares of their international interactions reveals “globalization” to be a very distinct phenomenon in, for example, Europe, where international connectedness primarily involves ties to other European countries, versus South & Central Asia, where intra-regional ties barely register.

the Union, based on which “the EU makes press freedom one of the main criteria for accession.”<sup>21,22</sup>

The average level of global connectedness across European countries increased from 2013 to 2015, as did European countries’ scores on both the depth and the breadth dimensions. However, the UK’s vote to leave the EU and rising Euroscepticism in other countries raise concern about the

future of regional integration as a driver of global connectedness in Europe. In this context, it is worth emphasizing that Europe has the highest proportion of intra-regional flows, which suggests that this is also the region with the most at risk from a potential unwinding of regional integration. Across all four pillars of the index, more than 70% of the average European country’s international activity involves interactions with other countries within Europe.

**FIGURE 2.10 // INTRA-REGIONAL SHARE OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES' INTERNATIONAL FLOWS  
2015 OR MOST RECENT**



The average intra-regional share of international interactions across European countries ranges from 62% (inbound international students) to 86% (international tourist arrivals). Such high levels of regionalization provide a reminder of how much is at stake if Europe reverses course on regional integration.

Regionalization in Europe at the level of individual components of the index is summarized in **Figure 2.10**.

*North America* holds the second place ranking in overall global connectedness, leading by a wide margin on breadth while ranking in the middle on depth. This reflects both the overall high level of economic development in North America (defined here as the members of the North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA: the United States, Canada, and Mexico) as well as the fact that all three countries in this region have relatively large populations. Recall that countries with larger populations tend to have higher breadth scores and lower depth scores. The United States, Mexico, and Canada rank 3<sup>rd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 38<sup>th</sup> globally in terms of the sizes of their populations.

North America is the leading region on the capital and information pillars, ranks third on the people pillar, and ranks fourth on the trade pillar (where it ranks last on depth). North America's poor showing on trade depth in particular suggests the importance of sustaining and

building upon NAFTA (rather than weakening it) as well as promoting exports beyond NAFTA (exports being emphasized for this region in particular given persistent trade deficits in the region's largest economy, the United States).

While both deals face significant hurdles, if they can be pushed to fruition, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) could help boost North America's trade and capital flows. The TPP negotiations involve all three NAFTA members, and could strengthen North America's connectedness to key economies in both East Asia and South America. TTIP would bring the United States into a free trade agreement with the EU, while CETA, the concluded (though not yet ratified) agreement between Canada and the EU, along with the existing trade agreement between Mexico and the EU, could create a transatlantic free trade region.

*East Asia & Pacific* averaged the third highest level of overall global connectedness, and ranked second on both depth and breadth. This region is strongest on the trade



and information pillars (on which it is the second ranked region). Countries in East Asia & Pacific also average the second highest intra-regional share of their international flows. This result is somewhat surprising given the relatively limited institutional infrastructure for regional integration in East Asia & Pacific. However, countries in this region have in the large part pursued export oriented economic development strategies, complemented by private sector-led development of integrated multi-country supply chains across the region.

*Middle East & North Africa* ranked fourth in overall connectedness, placing third on depth and fourth on breadth. While the region's connectedness on the depth dimension decreased very slightly from 2013 to 2015, this was offset by an increase on breadth, resulting in a positive overall change in global connectedness over the two-year period. One aspect of the Middle East & North Africa's results that raises concern is its very low intra-regional integration across all four pillars.

*South & Central America & the Caribbean* ranked third to last overall and on depth, and second to last on breadth. This region's combination of low breadth scores and low intra-regional integration reflects a pattern where countries in the region have narrow ties to specific countries outside

of the region, the United States being the most prominent example. In terms of pillar scores, South & Central America & the Caribbean ranks next-to-last on capital and people, and third-to-last on trade and information.

*South & Central Asia* lags across nearly all aspects of global connectedness. This region ranks last on depth and third from last on breadth. Furthermore, its relatively higher breadth than depth is a reflection of the poor levels of integration within the region, depressed in particular by the animosity between South Asia's two largest economies, India and Pakistan. South & Central Asia is also the region across which countries averaged the largest declines in global connectedness from 2013 to 2015, and one of only two regions where the average country's level of connectedness fell over this period.

Finally, *Sub-Saharan Africa* ranks last, with scores that reflect its limited connectedness across the board, and is the other region where countries' global connectedness scores decreased on average from 2013 to 2015. The region ranked last on breadth and second to last on depth. The only pillar on which Sub-Saharan Africa did not rank last was capital, where the region had the largest increase in connectedness between 2013 and 2015.

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

# CONCLUSION

This chapter has compared the global connectedness of countries and regions around the world. The world's most connected countries based on this year's DHL Global Connectedness Index are the Netherlands, Singapore, Ireland, Switzerland, and Luxembourg. The least connected countries are Burundi, Uzbekistan, Mali, Myanmar, and Rwanda. The countries with the largest increases in their global connectedness scores from 2013 to 2015 are Suriname, Jamaica, Oman, Fiji, and Macau SAR (China).

Wealthier countries tend to be more globally 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 global connectedness.

Those structural factors influence but do not strictly determine countries' levels and patterns of connectedness. This chapter also provided an analysis of countries' actual depth scores as compared to predictions based on their structural characteristics and discussed the countries whose depth scores exceeded what would be expected given their structural conditions by the largest amount. Four of the five countries with the largest "outperformance" on this metric were 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 most connected region on the capital and information pillars, and was also the region with the largest increase in connectedness scores from 2013 to 2015.

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.

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 from there, 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.

- **Consider Directionality:** Take note if a country's connectedness is biased toward inward or outward directionality. For example, South Korea's strengths in particular technology fields naturally draw the interest of foreign firms, but a more careful look at its FDI depth scores will reveal a strong bias toward outward investment, reflecting the much greater prevalence of Korean companies investing abroad relative to foreign companies investing in Korea.
- **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?
- **Compare Scores across Flows, Dimensions, and Directions:** Looking across the 12 components of the index in terms of depth, breadth, and directionality, 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 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 *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2011*.
- **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 in Part II of this report, provide useful perspective to inform cross-country comparisons and can help guide policy customization.

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

- **Benchmark Levels of Connectedness:** Compare your country's scores to those of 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 (after percentiles normalization), while ranks reflect levels of connectedness in comparison to other countries.

While the focus of this chapter has been on analysis at the country level, major cities around the world have also prioritized global connectedness as central to their policy visions. The next chapter turns to the analysis of "global cities" and introduces two new city-level indexes capturing the distinct roles that "globalization hotspots" and "globalization giants" contribute to global connectedness.



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

# NOTES

- 1 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 also 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). The term "countries" is used throughout this report to refer to all of the countries and territories in the index, thus encompassing Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan, as well as all of the other economies that are covered.
- 2 Since this edition of the index introduces a 5-year limit on repetition of data to fill gaps in a series (refer to Chapter 4 for details), the available variables based on which a country's scores are computed can change over time. For the country profile trend charts in Part II, when changes in the available variables have a substantial impact, we restrict the years shown to only those where data availability does not meaningfully affect the results. In Appendix A, all scores and ranks are shown, regardless of the impact of changes in data availability over time.
- 3 The current IMF country classifications are reported at <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/weodata/weoselagr.aspx>.
- 4 These estimates are based on the regression reported in Column 2 of Table B.5 in Appendix B.
- 5 Based on the World Bank's income classifications, which are reported at <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>.
- 6 The region classifications employed here are shown in Table B.6 in Appendix B and discussed in the final section of this chapter.
- 7 Among countries on the African continent itself, South Africa holds the highest rank (47th).
- 8 While landlockedness was not statistically significant in the depth regression reported in Appendix B, it was significant in an alternative specification in which the dependent variable was in log form.
- 9 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.
- 10 Due to limitations in availability of directional data, the following components are excluded from analysis of directional flows: international internet bandwidth (depth), portfolio investment (breadth), students (breadth), and tourists (breadth).
- 11 This relationship was analyzed in Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2011*.
- 12 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.
- 13 As discussed in Chapter 4, 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.
- 14 James Zhan, "Making Foreign Investment Work: Lessons from Mozambique," *The Guardian*, July 30, 2013. <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2013/jul/30/mozambique-foreign-direct-investment-unctad>.
- 15 Including both EU members and other countries within the continent of Europe.
- 16 Based on scores rounded to the nearest whole number.
- 17 We made that adjustment to align our Europe category somewhat more closely with the European Union and countries with strong linkages to it.
- 18 Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman, "Geographic Distance and Regionalization," Chapter 10 in Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization and Business Applications*, Cambridge University Press, 2017. The other region classifications tested range from the UN's twenty-two M49 subregions to the three "Broad Triad" regions employed in Alan M. Rugman and Alain Verbeke, "A Perspective on the Regional and Global Strategies of Multinational Enterprises," *Journal of International Business Studies*, 35(1), 2004.
- 19 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 and Business Applications*, Cambridge University Press, 2017.
- 20 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.
- 21 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.
- 22 For more discussion of policies that contribute to connectedness in Europe (and what could be lost if European integration were to go into reverse), refer to the case study of the Netherlands in Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2012*.

## CHAPTER 3

# GLOBAL CITIES: HOTSPOTS AND GIANTS



Cities have been widely celebrated for their outsized contributions to economic and cultural development. Urban economist Edward Glaeser has hailed cities as humanity's greatest invention and written of their power to make us "richer, smarter, greener, healthier, and happier."<sup>1</sup> And rising interest in cities is also propelled by urbanization itself: for the first time in human history, more people now live in cities than in rural areas.<sup>2</sup>

Globalization remains more limited than urbanization—and more subject to reversals—but the alignment of these two macro-trends in the latter part of the 20th century gave rise to intense interest in the phenomenon of global cities. Today, the enthusiasm among civic leaders to position their cities as global centers appears to be undimmed, despite the anxiety about globalization itself discussed in Chapter 1. Leaders of major cities in every region of the world have proclaimed "global city" status as central to their policy visions, as exemplified by the quotes captured in [Figure 3.1](#).

Which cities are the most global, and what types of activity propelled them to that status? We provide a novel take on this question by introducing two city-level globalization indexes: Globalization Hotspots and Globalization Giants. The Globalization Hotspots index parallels the depth dimension of the country-level DHL Global Connectedness Index by comparing cities' international trade, capital, information, and people flows to corresponding measures of intra-city activity. It reveals which cities are most intensively internationalized. The Globalization Giants index focuses on absolute flows rather than intensities (i.e., does not normalize by intra-city activity). While these new indexes cover the same four pillars as the DHL Global Connectedness Index, different (and fewer) component measures are used due to more limited availability of city-level data.<sup>3</sup> For the same reason, it is infeasible to calculate city-level analogues to the country-level breadth measures.

This chapter begins by reviewing the rising interest in global cities and discussing prior rankings of cities' globality. The shortcomings of prior analyses motivate our development of the Globalization Hotspots and Globalization Giants indexes, which are described next. We then proceed to report and discuss the results of our new indexes. Finally, the chapter concludes with policy and business implications.

### Global Cities

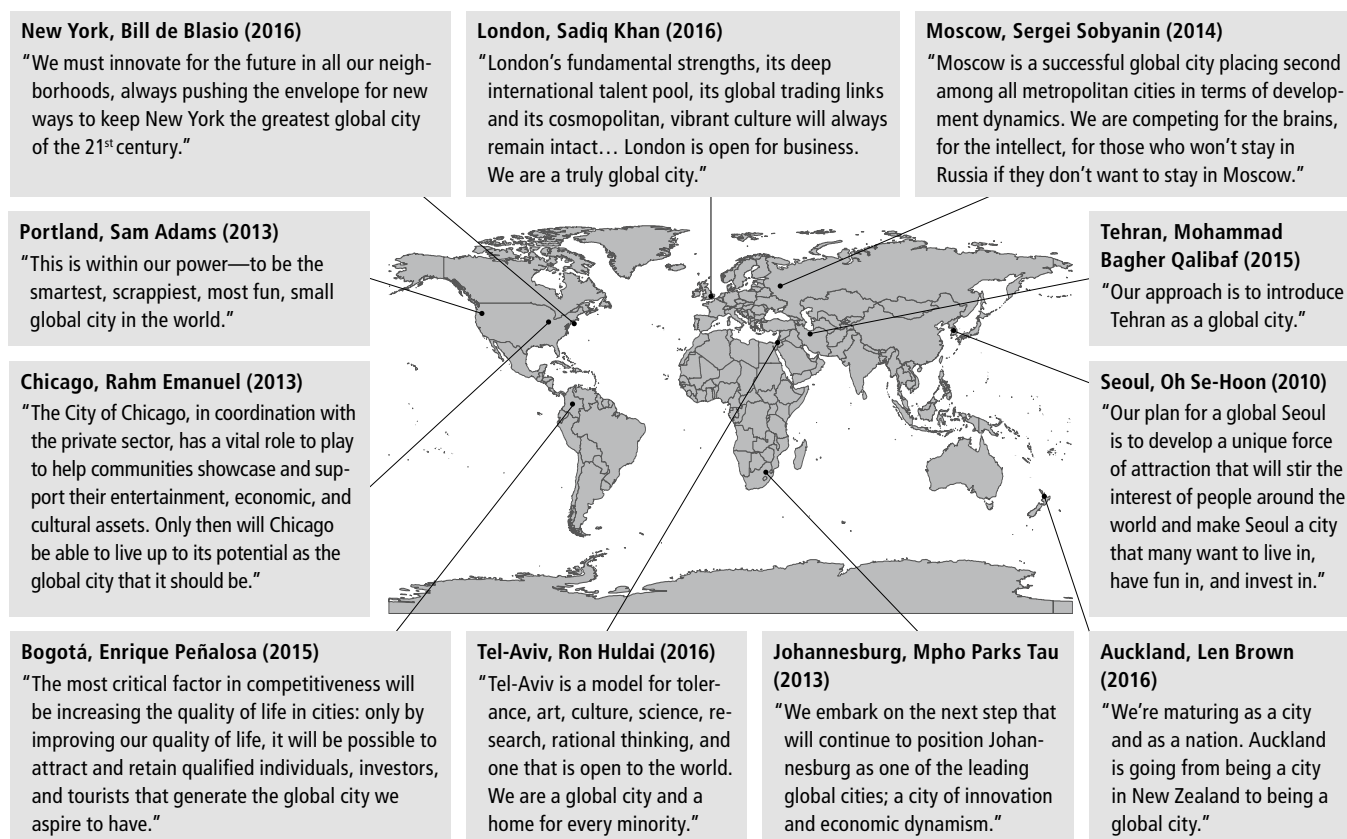
The interest in global cities draws together the two macro-trends of urbanization and globalization, tracked using selected indicators in [Figure 3.2](#).<sup>4</sup> In 1986, John Friedmann explicitly linked the study of urbanization to global economic forces in his "World City Hypothesis."<sup>5</sup> Friedmann observed that "key cities throughout the world are used by global capital as 'basing points' in the spatial organization and articulation of production and markets. The resulting linkages make it possible to arrange world cities into a complex spatial hierarchy." He also drew attention to how the extent of cities' integration into international economic activity affects the internal structure of the cities themselves.<sup>6</sup>

Saskia Sassen, in her 1991 book, *The Global City*, argued that the changing configuration of economic activity around the world had brought about the arrival of a new type of city<sup>7</sup>, which she termed the "global city" to distinguish it from "world cities" that thrived in earlier periods, such as Europe's capitals at the height of the colonial era.<sup>8</sup> Sassen also highlighted the role of global cities as command points in the organization of economic activity, and drew attention to the specialized services, production, innovation, and markets concentrated within them.

As urbanization and globalization have advanced, the scope for cities to play the sort of roles in anchoring international economic activity envisioned by Friedmann and Sassen has expanded. However, it is important to recall the emphasis



FIGURE 3.1 //  
**QUOTES BY MAJOR CITY MAYORS ON GLOBAL CITY ASPIRATIONS<sup>9</sup>**



Mayors of major cities in every world region regard the places they lead as "global cities," or aspire to achieve that status over time.

from **Chapter 1** that globalization itself still remains limited—and is often overestimated. Such exaggeration or "globaloney" also appears in the literature on global cities. For example, consider Sassen's suggestion that as the connections among global cities grow, these cities become progressively less connected to their domestic hinterlands: a kind of world in which New York City might have more links with London, say, than with other US cities.<sup>11</sup>

While of obvious appeal to certain urban elites, this picture turns out to be factually wrong. While New York is usually rated as one of the world's top global cities, prior research using Sassen's preferred measure indicates that New York's greatest connectivity is with Washington, DC, ahead of Tokyo, and Chicago and Boston round out its top four connections. Other US cities are much less connected internationally: thus, the Los Angeles metro area, the fourth largest in the world in GDP terms after New York, Tokyo, and London,<sup>12</sup> counts only one foreign city (Tokyo, at #8) among its top dozen connections.<sup>13</sup>

Thus, even as long-term trends point to the rising importance of global cities, there is evidence that cities—like countries—conform to the *laws of globalization* that were articulated in the conclusion of Chapter 1.<sup>14</sup> Paralleling the *law of semiglobalization*, flows often take place more intensively within large cities than between them. For an example pertaining to trade, the value of shipments within a given zip (postal) code in the US (with a median radius of just four miles) is three times larger than the value of shipments across zip code boundaries.<sup>15</sup> And in regard to capital flows, investment fund managers are more likely to buy or sell stocks when other managers in the same city are doing so.<sup>16</sup>

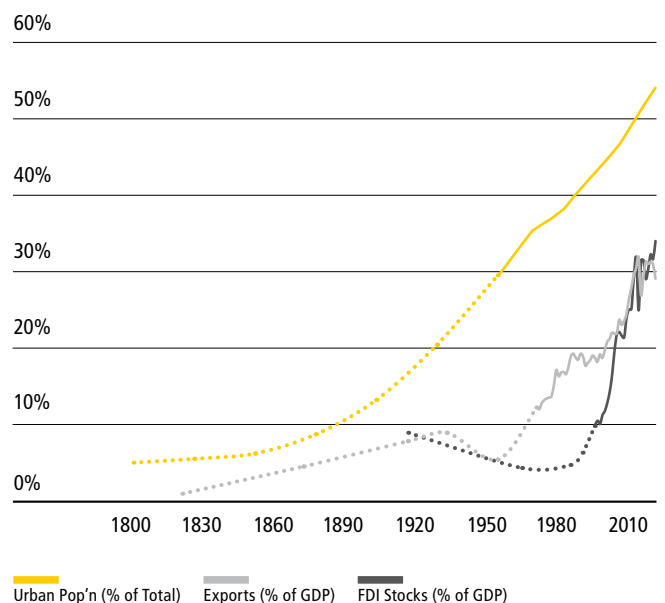
US international trade patterns also reflect city-level evidence of the *law of distance*. The map presented in **Figure 3.3** was prepared by the US Commerce Department, and we retained their title: "Metro Area Trade Relationships often Reflect Geographic and Cultural Ties." Thus, New York specializes in trade with Europe, Los Angeles and Seattle with Asia, Miami and Houston with Latin America and the Caribbean, and so on.



Both *laws of globalization* are also in evidence when one looks at patterns of who follows whom on Twitter. Overall, 39% of all Twitter ties turn out to be local as in within the same (roughly metropolitan) regional cluster, 36% fall outside the regional cluster but within the same country, and 25% are international (as we noted in Chapter 1). Nor do these average tendencies necessarily weaken with city size. Thus, in Sao Paulo, one of the biggest hubs of Twitter activity in the world, more than 75% of the ties were local!<sup>17</sup> And **Figure 3.4** highlights how Twitter ties drop off with physical distance. This analysis of Twitter also backstops the earlier point that even supposedly global cities still tend to be more connected to their domestic hinterlands than to other cities abroad. Figure 3.4 indicates that the overall pattern of extreme distance-dependence is affected noticeably only by a spike at the New York–Los Angeles distance (a domestic link); New York–London is just a blip, if that, in the overall pattern, and the other city pairs highlighted in the figure have no discernible effect at all.

Having noted the rising salience of global cities and flagged the importance of avoiding globaloney about them, it is time to turn to how we measure the globality of cities. Competitive rankings of cities based on a wide variety of attributes have been produced since at least the 1970s,<sup>18</sup> and they have proliferated to the extent that more than 150 different city indexes and benchmarking reports were issued between 2008 and 2013.<sup>19</sup> The first major attempt at ranking cities specifically based on their globality came with the

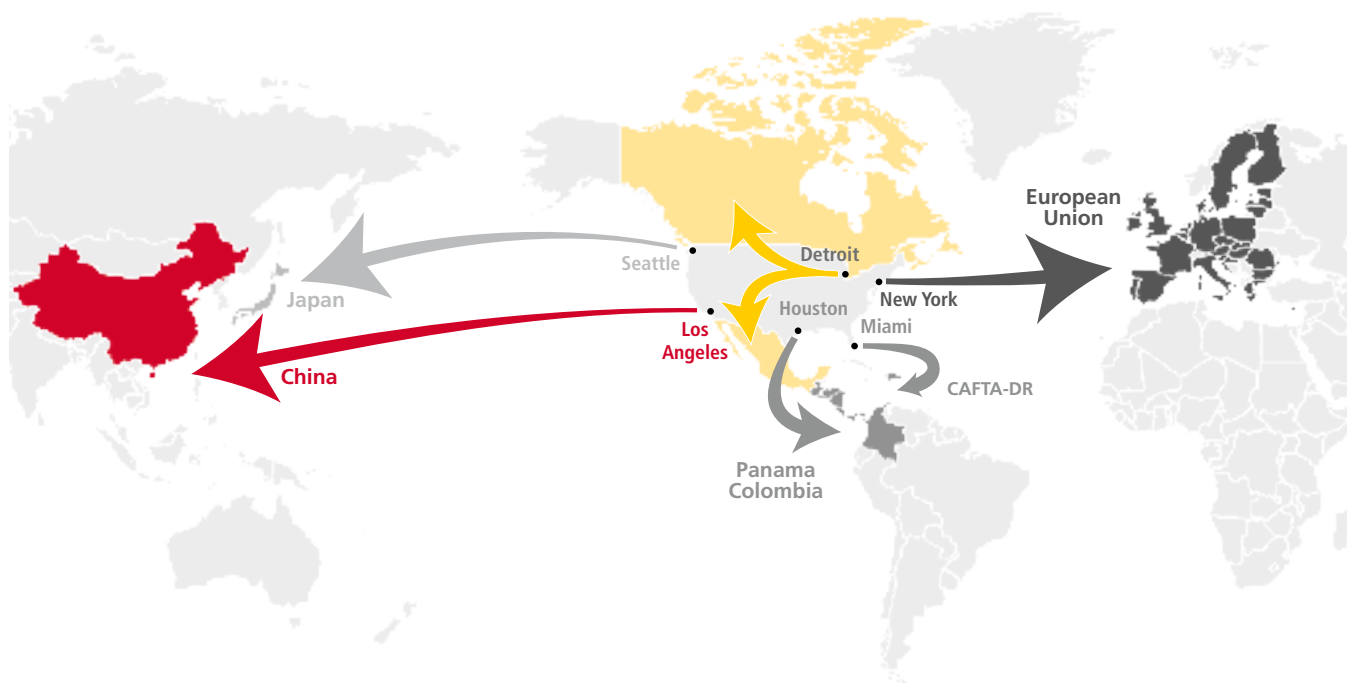
**FIGURE 3.2 //**  
**WORLD URBANIZATION AND SELECTED**  
**GLOBALIZATION INDICATORS, 1800–2015<sup>10</sup>**



The twin trends of urbanization and globalization have expanded the possibilities for global cities and fostered rising interest in the measurement of globalization at the city level.



FIGURE 3.3 //  
**METRO AREA TRADE RELATIONSHIPS OFTEN REFLECT GEOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL TIES**



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration (2013).

New York specializes in trade with Europe, Los Angeles and Seattle with Asia, and Miami and Houston with Latin America and the Caribbean.

publication of Jonathan Beaverstock, Richard Smith, and Peter Taylor's "A Roster of World Cities" in 1999.<sup>20</sup> Several others followed, but most mix globality with other attractiveness factors. Two stand out for their focus on globalization: consultancy A.T. Kearney's Global Cities Index and the Globalization and World Cities ratings, produced by a research network founded by Peter J. Taylor at the Geography Department of Loughborough University.

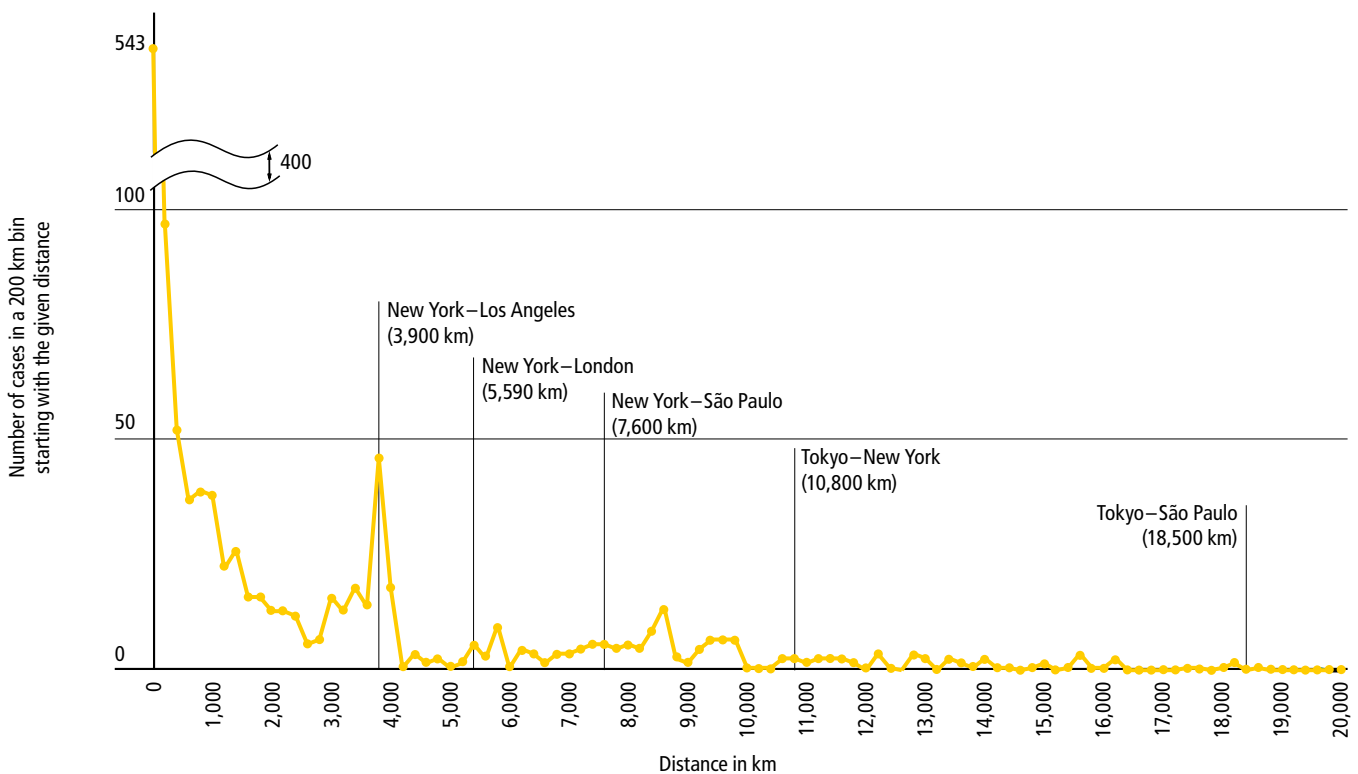
A.T. Kearney's Global Cities Index (ATK) takes a broad perspective—it encompasses 27 indicators—but suffers from one of the common problems with prior country-level globalization indexes that we sought to correct when we developed the DHL Global Connectedness Index. ATK mixes together actual international interactions with measures of their enablers—and then also adds in many indicators focused on local characteristics or activities. According to our calculations (as shown in **Figure 3.5**), ATK devotes only 27% of its weight to measures that directly track actual international interactions. We classified the remainder of its weight into three categories that are progressively less

closely related to actual international interactions: 15% was allocated to the presence of international organizations (e.g. multinational firms, embassies or consulates) within a city, 18% to other enablers of international interactions (e.g. sister-city relationships), and 41% to local attributes that are supposed to attract international interactions (e.g. top universities, museums, performing arts venues).<sup>21</sup>

The inclusion of local attributes such as top universities that are supposed to proxy for international activity is somewhat more defensible at the city level than the country level due to the relatively more limited data on the former than the latter. However, the limited depth of globalization described in Chapter 1 suggests that such metrics can lead to highly erroneous results. Recall that only 2% of university students around the world are international. While elite universities are more international than the global average, they still predominantly serve domestic students.

The inclusion of a metric such as top universities also illustrates the use of subjective data sources in the ATK index.

FIGURE 3.4 //  
THE DISTANCE-DEPENDENCE OF TIES ON TWITTER



Source: Yuri Takhteyev, Anatoliy Gruzdt, and Barry Wellman. "Geography of Twitter Networks." *Social Networks* 34, no. 1 (January 2012): 73–81. Reprinted with permission from Elsevier.

Twitter ties decline sharply with distance, and the lack of spikes at distances between major international city pairs backstops the observation that even the cities traditionally regarded as the most global still have stronger domestic than international connectedness.

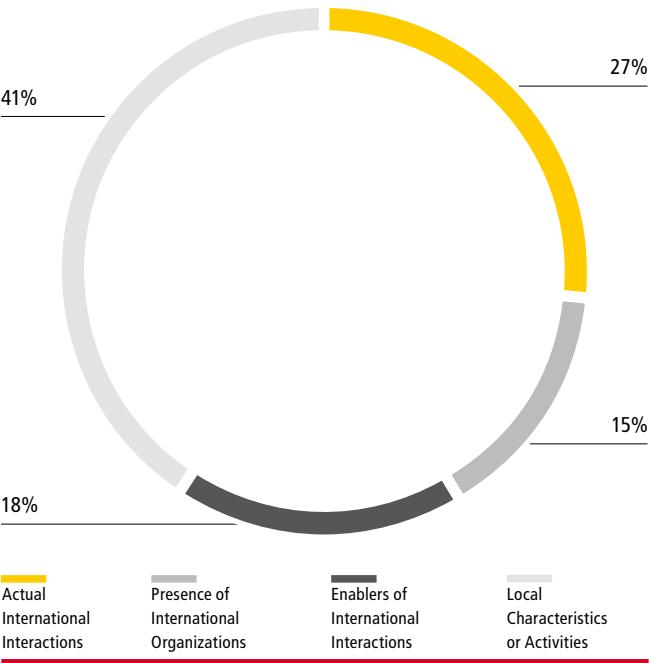
Other enablers of globalization included in that index are also subject to the authors' judgment, e.g. freedom of expression and diverse culinary establishments. In contrast, we rely exclusively on hard data inputs in constructing our city (as well as country) rankings.

The second ranking that we consider, Globalization and World Cities (GaWC),<sup>22</sup> examines in great detail just one of the indicators covered by A.T. Kearney, the office networks of professional services firms. Here, firms' presence is rated on a scale from 0 (no office) to 5 (world headquarters), and separate analyses are conducted for six types of firms: firms involved in accounting, advertising, banking & finance, insurance, law, and management consulting. The analysis takes into account the links across offices within firms' networks rather than simply adding up the values each city obtains based on the offices located within its limits. Thus, it attempts to capture both what exists locally within cities as well as connections between them. The results are summarized in terms of several levels of globality: Alpha++, Alpha+, Alpha, Alpha-, Beta, and Gamma.

GaWC's narrower focus helps restrict the inputs to hard data and avoid reliance on indicators of questionable relevance, but its focus on professional services also raises some concerns rooted in the limited internationalization of such activity. Among the world's 100 largest law firms by revenues, only 23% of the average firm's lawyers are located abroad,<sup>23</sup> implying a much lower (presumably single-digit) depth ratio for all legal services. While the world's top accounting firms have global networks, very little of the work they do is actually international—most of it is driven by national reporting and taxation requirements. And with reference to advertising and related activity, Sir Martin Sorrell, CEO of WPP, the world's largest marketing services firm, estimates that "no more than 15 percent of the business we do at WPP is truly global."<sup>24</sup>

Despite the very large differences in how the ATK and GaWC analyses were developed, they agree to a surprising extent in their rankings. The top 20 cities on each are shown in **Table 3.1**, and among these, 14 cities appear on both lists. Overall, the correlation between their rankings

FIGURE 3.5 // OUR ASSESSMENT OF WEIGHTS BY INDICATOR TYPE ON THE A.T. KEARNEY GLOBAL CITIES INDEX



Source: Based on Authors’ analysis of A.T. Kearney’s reported 2014 methodology (the 2016 methodology was not reported in sufficient detail to permit such an analysis).

City rankings traditionally focus more on cities’ internal attributes than their international interactions, a pattern that holds even when examining the component metrics of the A.T. Kearney Global Cities Index.

is a very high 0.89. Both turn out to be correlated with city size (measured based on GDP): ATK 0.73 and GaWC 0.53.<sup>25</sup> The correlation between both ATK and GaWC and city size points toward another common limitation of both of these sources: neither systematically normalizes for city size, as we do along the depth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index.

To conclude this brief review of the state of research on global cities, long-term urbanization and globalization trends over the past century point to the rising salience of global cities. But the available measures of global cities feature many of the same shortcomings associated with other country-level globalization indexes (which we elaborate in the conclusion to Chapter 4). They mix enablers (as well as proxies) together with actual data on international interactions, and in some cases also draw on subjective data sources. These shortcomings prompted us to develop new methods for measuring global cities, elaborated in the next section.

TABLE 3.1 // TOP 20 CITIES ON GLOBALIZATION AND WORLD CITIES AND A.T. KEARNEY INDEXES

GaWC Top 20 Cities (2012)		A.T. Kearney Top 20 Cities (2016)	
1	London (Alpha ++)	1	London
2	New York City (Alpha ++)	2	New York City
3	Hong Kong (Alpha +)	3	Paris
4	Paris (Alpha +)	4	Tokyo
5	Singapore (Alpha +)	5	Hong Kong
6	Shanghai (Alpha +)	6	Los Angeles
7	Tokyo (Alpha +)	7	Chicago
8	Beijing (Alpha +)	8	Singapore
9	Sydney (Alpha +)	9	Beijing
10	Dubai (Alpha +)	10	Washington
11	Chicago (Alpha)	11	Seoul
12	Mumbai (Alpha)	12	Brussels
13	Milan (Alpha)	13	Madrid
14	Moscow (Alpha)	14	Sydney
15	Sao Paulo (Alpha)	15	Melbourne
16	Frankfurt (Alpha)	16	Berlin
17	Toronto (Alpha)	17	Toronto
18	Los Angeles (Alpha)	18	Moscow
19	Madrid (Alpha)	19	Vienna
20	Mexico City (Alpha)	20	Shanghai

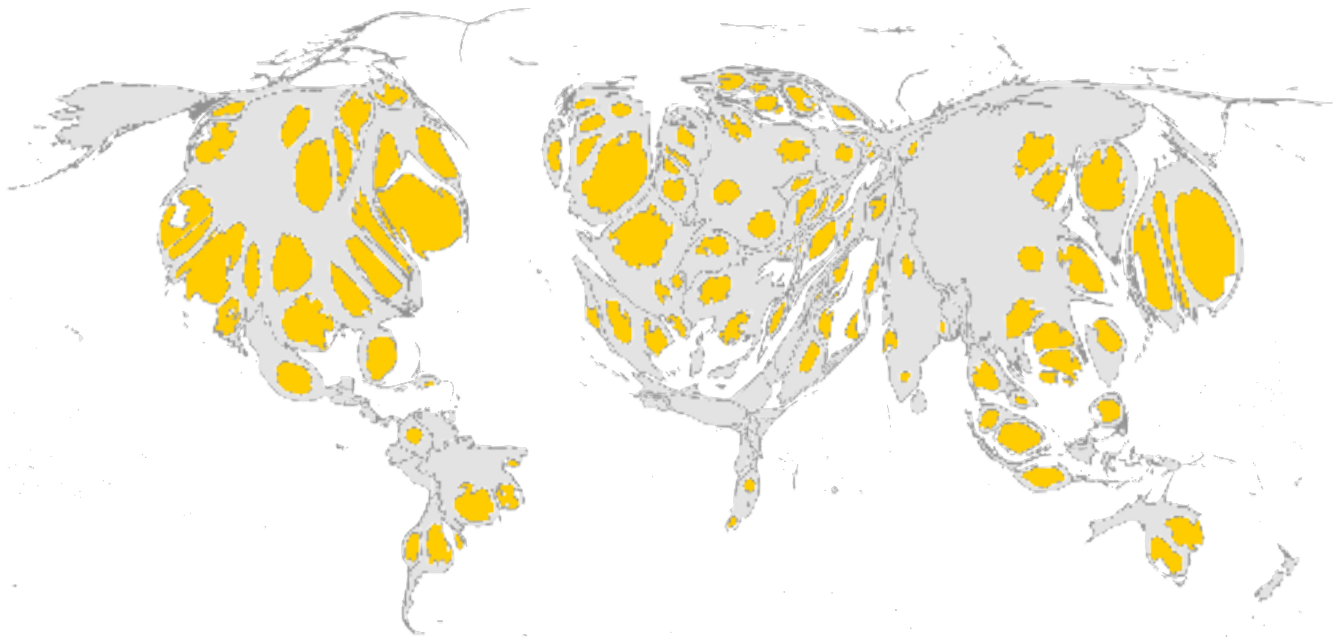
Sources: Globalization and World Cities and A.T. Kearney

New Methods for Measuring Global Cities

The limitations of existing measures of global cities coupled with strong interest in assessing cities’ globality motivate our introduction here of two new city-level globalization indexes: “Globalization Hotspots” and “Globalization Giants.” Both of these indexes—like the country-level DHL Global Connectedness Index—focus exclusively on actual international flows (and stocks accumulated from prior year flows). They are generated entirely based on hard data, and do not mix in any enablers of or proxies for international activity. Both city-level indexes are also constructed based on the same four pillars as the DHL Global Connectedness Index: trade, capital, information, and people.

The Hotspots index parallels the depth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index by normalizing (scaling) cities’ international interactions based on relevant measures of city size. The top-ranked cities on the Hotspots index, thus, are cities where international interactions are the most intense relative to within-city activity. Giants, in contrast, are simply the cities with the largest international interactions in absolute terms.

**FIGURE 3.6 // WORLD MAP WITH COVERED CITIES AS WELL AS ALL COUNTRIES**  
 SIZED BASED ON 2015 GDP IN US DOLLARS AT MARKET EXCHANGE RATES



Source: Based on data from IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016) and Euromonitor Passport

The 113 cities covered on the new Globalization Hotspots and Globalization Giants indexes are spread across 64 countries and account for one-third of world GDP.

Another way of thinking about the distinction between Hotspots and Giants is to regard Hotspots as the cities where international interactions have the greatest impact on the cities themselves. Giants, in contrast, are the cities with the largest projection abroad and loom especially large in contexts where scale economies matter. While both are interesting and useful, following the logic of the DHL Global Connectedness Index, we prefer the Hotspots index if the focus is actually on comparing levels of globalization (or more precisely internationalization since breadth is not covered) across cities. In our view, international projection or influence is a somewhat distinct topic from internationalization. In this context, the Giants index helps us to clarify how much of the differences between our Hotspots rankings and those on other indexes are due to size-based normalization (depth) versus the other distinctions that are common across both of our indexes.

Our new city indexes cover 113 cities, spread across 64 countries. These cities account for one-third of world GDP, as illustrated in **Figure 3.6**, which sizes both countries and cities based on their economic output (in US dollars at market exchange rates in 2015). We include in our analysis all cities for which data available in the sources cited in

Appendix B meet the data sufficiency rules described later in this section. The level of analysis employed is the metropolitan area, in order to account for activity taking place in suburbs as well as in city centers. Thus, wherever the term city appears in the material that follows, it should be read as equivalent to metropolitan area. While the dataset compiled for this analysis covers the period from 2007 to 2015, the discussion that follows will focus primarily on the 2015 results.

The types of activity measured on the Globalization Hotspots and Globalization Giants indexes are the same. The trade pillar captures merchandise exports, the capital pillar announced greenfield foreign direct investment (FDI), the information pillar international internet traffic, and the people pillar both migrants and tourists. For the Hotspots index, as shown on the left side of **Table 3.2**, these components enter into the analysis in the form of depth ratios (parallel to those used on the depth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index). On the trade and capital pillars, the depth ratios are scaled using metropolitan area GDP in their denominators. On the information and people pillars, metropolitan area population is used. For the Giants index, the flow or stock values themselves (the

**TABLE 3.2 //**  
**HOTSPOTS AND GIANTS INDEX PILLARS AND COMPONENT METRICS**

Pillars	Hotspots Components	Giants Components
1. Trade	1.1 Exports (% GDP)	1.1 Exports (US\$ mn)
2. Capital	2.1 Outward Announced Greenfield FDI (% GDP, 3-year average)	2.1 Outward Announced Greenfield FDI (US\$ mn, 3-year average)
	2.2 Inward Announced Greenfield FDI (% GDP, 3-year average)	2.2 Inward Announced Greenfield FDI (US\$ mn, 3-year average)
3. Information	3.1 Average International Internet Traffic (Gbps) per Capita	3.1 Average International Internet Traffic (Gbps)
4. People	4.1 Foreign Citizens (% Population)	4.1 Foreign Citizens ('000s)
	4.2 Inbound Tourist Arrivals per Capita	4.2 Inbound Tourist Arrivals ('000s)

numerators in the depth ratios) are used directly without any scaling, as shown on the right side of Table 3.2. The data sources employed are listed in **Table B.4** in Appendix B.

Having highlighted similarities between our new city-level indexes and the DHL Global Connectedness Index, there are also several key differences. The most important one is the exclusion of breadth from the city-level analysis, which is due to data limitations. With respect to individual metrics, while both the city-level and country-level analyses cover FDI, the FDI metrics employed differ substantially. At the country level, we use the standard indicators of FDI tracked in countries' balance of payments statistics. For cities, we capture only greenfield FDI (thus excluding FDI arising from mergers and acquisitions as well as from earnings that are reinvested in foreign affiliates), and we do so based on the values announced by the firms involved which may differ from the actual values that are ultimately invested. Some announced investments never actually come to fruition and others are later scaled up or down. Due to the limitations implied by a reliance on transaction announcements, these data are also necessarily less comprehensive than the country-level data.

While we analyze migration at both the city and the country levels, the city-level data are based on citizenship, whereas the country-level data reflect migrants' countries of birth. Thus, naturalized citizens are included in our country-level migration metrics but not in the city-level analysis. Additionally, at the city level we are able to use data on international internet traffic (our preferred metric) whereas at the country level, data constraints require the use of international internet bandwidth as a proxy for international internet traffic.

We should also note that data availability and quality constraints are far more severe when analyzing cities as

compared to countries. There is no city-level equivalent to the tracking of flows across national borders that takes place, for example, at customs and immigration control checkpoints. The term "statistics," in fact, comes from the same origin as the word state, because administrative requirements at the state level gave impetus to the first large-scale collection and analysis of demographic and economic data. Thus, whereas at the country level, we rely primarily on official data that have been collated and harmonized by international organizations such as the United Nations, we must make do at the city level with data from unofficial sources, including analysts' estimates.<sup>26</sup> Furthermore, city-level analysis is also complicated by ambiguity and inconsistency in the treatment of metropolitan area boundaries.

After all the data are compiled, the methods used for normalizing and aggregating the data parallel the methodology of the DHL Global Connectedness Index, as described in detail in **Chapter 4**. The same methods for filling data gaps employed at the country level are used here as well, and for a city to be included in the index, available data must cover at least 65% of the components (by weight). The (percentiles) normalization method used at the country level is also employed here, with values normalized over the period from 2007 to 2015 (panel normalization). After normalization, scores are aggregated via weighted sums, based on the weights shown in **Table 3.3**.

#### Globalization Hotspots and Giants

**Figures 3.7 and 3.8** display the overall 2015 scores and ranks on the Hotspots and Giants indexes. The top 10 Globalization Hotspots are: Singapore, Manama, Hong Kong, Dubai, Amsterdam, Tallinn, Dublin, Geneva, Abu Dhabi, and Skopje. And the top 10 Globalization Giants are: Singapore, Hong Kong, London, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Shanghai, Seoul, Beijing, and Toronto.



TABLE 3.3 //  
CITY LEVEL INDEX WEIGHTS

Pillar (Weight % of Index)	Hotspots/Giants Component (Weight % of Pillar)	Hotspots/Giants Component (Weight % of Index)
1. Trade (35%)	1.1 Exports (100%)	1.1 Exports (35%)
2. Capital (35%)	2.1 Outward Announced Greenfield FDI (50%)	2.1 Outward Announced Greenfield FDI (17.5%)
	2.2 Inward Announced Greenfield FDI (50%)	2.2 Inward Announced Greenfield FDI (17.5%)
3. Information (15%)	3.1 Average International Internet Traffic (100%)	3.1 Average International Internet Traffic (15%)
4. People (15%)	4.1 Foreign Citizens (50%)	4.1 Foreign Citizens (7.5%)
	4.2 Inbound Tourist Arrivals (50%)	4.2 Inbound Tourist Arrivals (7.5%)

Only two cities appear on both lists, Singapore and Hong Kong, and Singapore is ranked first on both. Those two Asian hubs, however, function as city-states, making them somewhat distinct from the other cities covered. Singapore is both a city and an independent country, and Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China with, among other things, distinct laws, customs arrangements and immigration and visa policies. City-states tend to rank high on depth metrics due in part to the fact that they have no (domestic) hinterlands so all of their interactions that cross city boundaries are international.

The Hotspots index differs starkly from prior rankings of global cities. The perennial winners on such rankings, London and New York, hold the 47<sup>th</sup> and 76<sup>th</sup> places on the Hotspots ranking, but do come in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> on the Giants list. To see why this is the case, **Figure 3.9** compares London and New York on each of the underlying metrics to the top-ranked city (Singapore) on each of the indexes and on the individual metrics. While London and New York do stand out among the world's largest cities for their levels of internationalization, many smaller cities are actually far more intensively focused on international activity than those two megacities.

The inference that our Hotspots ranking reflects a new perspective on global cities is supported by simple correlation calculations. The Hotspots rankings are barely correlated at all with the ATK (0.06) and GaWC (0.09) indexes, nor are they closely correlated with city size (-0.27 correlation with GDP and -0.30 with population). In contrast, our Giants index does correlate more closely with all of those other metrics (0.56 with ATK, 0.69 with GaWC, 0.73 with GDP, and 0.51 with population).<sup>27</sup>

As the top-ranked city on both indexes, the case of Singapore merits further examination. Across both city indexes, Singapore ranks among the top 5 on all of the pillars except

information (on which it ranks 10<sup>th</sup> among Giants and 15<sup>th</sup> among Hotspots). Singapore's lead on the Hotspots index—which focuses on depth—is consistent with its top rank at the country level on the depth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index. Singapore's top rank on the Giants index is more surprising, as it ranks only 24<sup>th</sup> on GDP and 44<sup>th</sup> on population among the cities we cover. The obvious explanation is the high proportion of activity that flows *through* Singapore rather than originating inside its domestic economy.

Part of Singapore's large role in international flows can be chalked up to the general pattern that economies with structural characteristics like Singapore's tend to be deeply globalized. As we explained in **Chapter 2**, countries that are small, rich, on the sea, fluent in major languages and close to major markets tend to have deeper global connectedness than those that are not. However, credit must also be given to the role of public policy. In 1972, less than seven years after Singapore's independence and almost two decades before Sassen's 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."<sup>28</sup> He articulated a vision in which Singapore's economic development would be driven by its growing connections beyond its immediate neighborhood.

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. A 2014 *Time* magazine article summed up the results: "no other place on earth has so engineered itself to prosper from globalization - and succeeded at it." Indeed, the analysis in Chapter 2 affirmed that even after we control statistically for Singapore's structural advantages, Singapore still outperforms on the depth of its international flows.

FIGURE 3.7 //  
GLOBALIZATION HOTSPOTS 2015 SCORES AND RANKS

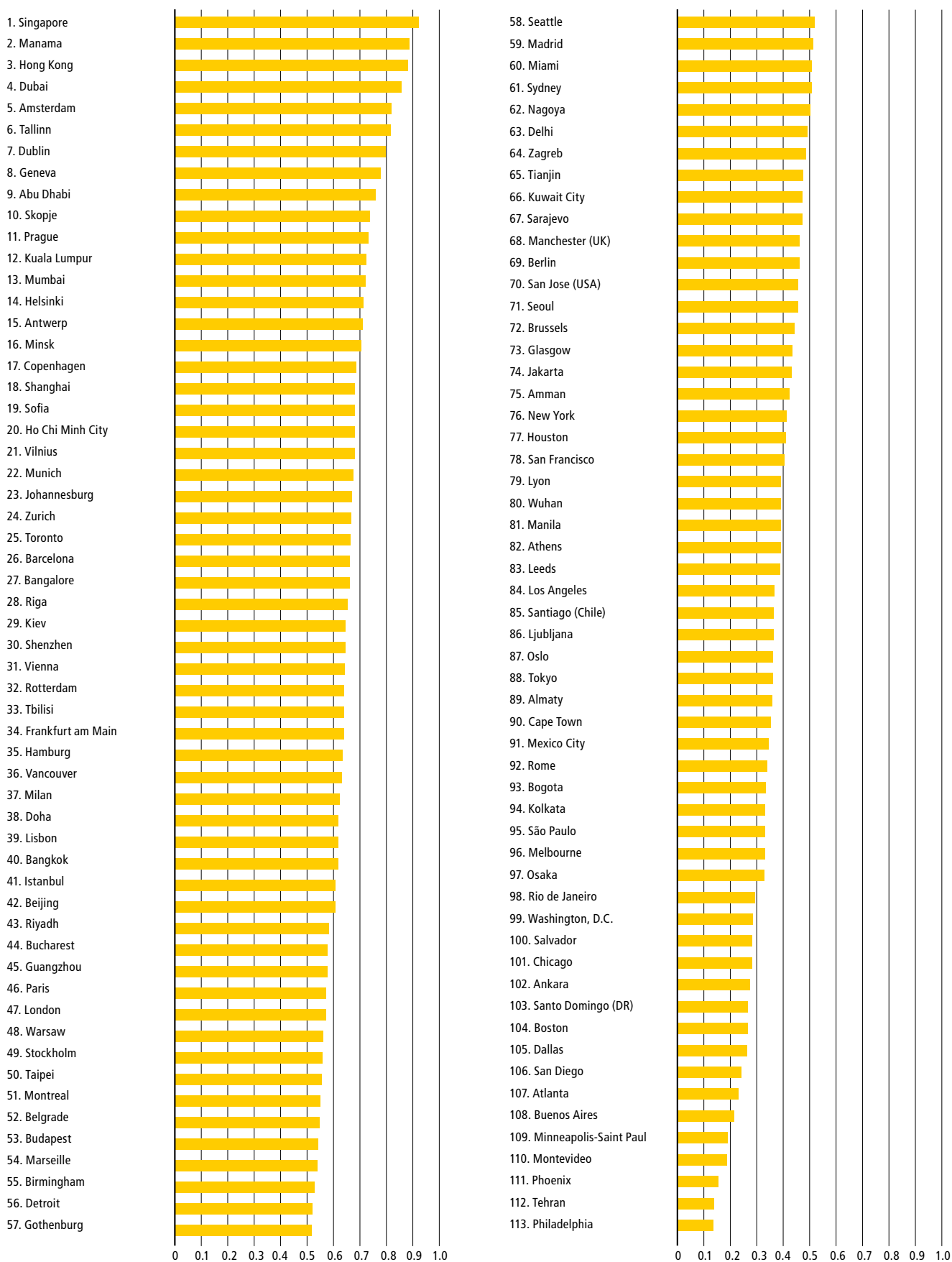
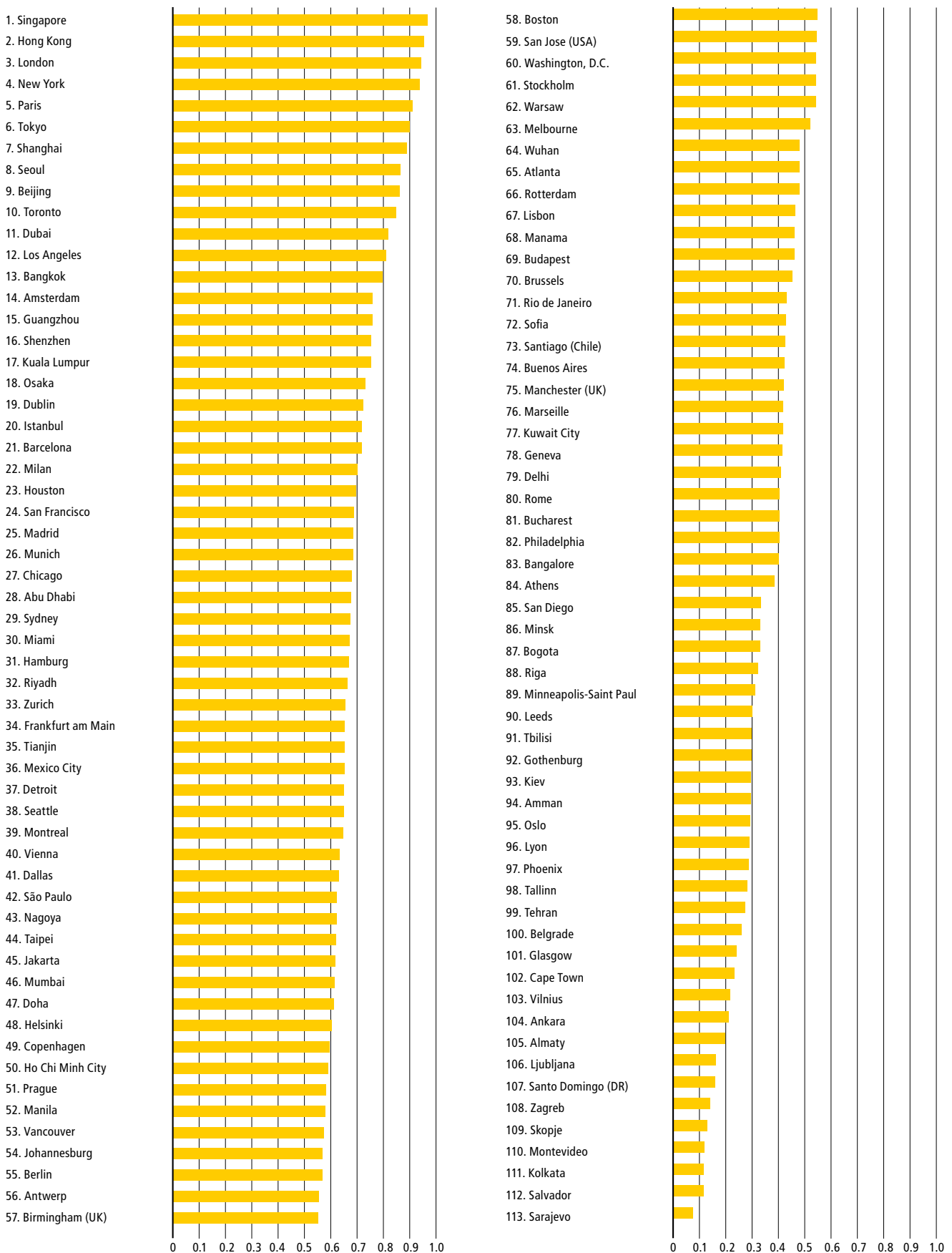


FIGURE 3.8 //  
GLOBALIZATION GIANTS 2015 SCORES AND RANKS





The second-ranked Hotspot, Manama, is a more surprising entrant into the top leagues of global cities. With a population of less than one million people, Bahrain's capital does not even break into the world's hundred largest cities (it ranks 102<sup>nd</sup> on GDP and 107<sup>th</sup> on population, among the cities covered here). But it ranks first on the capital pillar and second on the people pillar of the Hotspots index. Manama attracted six times as much announced (inward) greenfield FDI relative to its GDP as London and five times as many tourist arrivals per capita (including business travelers) as New York. More than half of Manama's population are foreign citizens (surpassed by only five cities on that metric, all of them neighbors within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)). It is also important to point out that Bahrain is among the world's smallest countries—its land area is about the same as Singapore's—prompting an unusually high proportion of its economic activity to cross national borders.

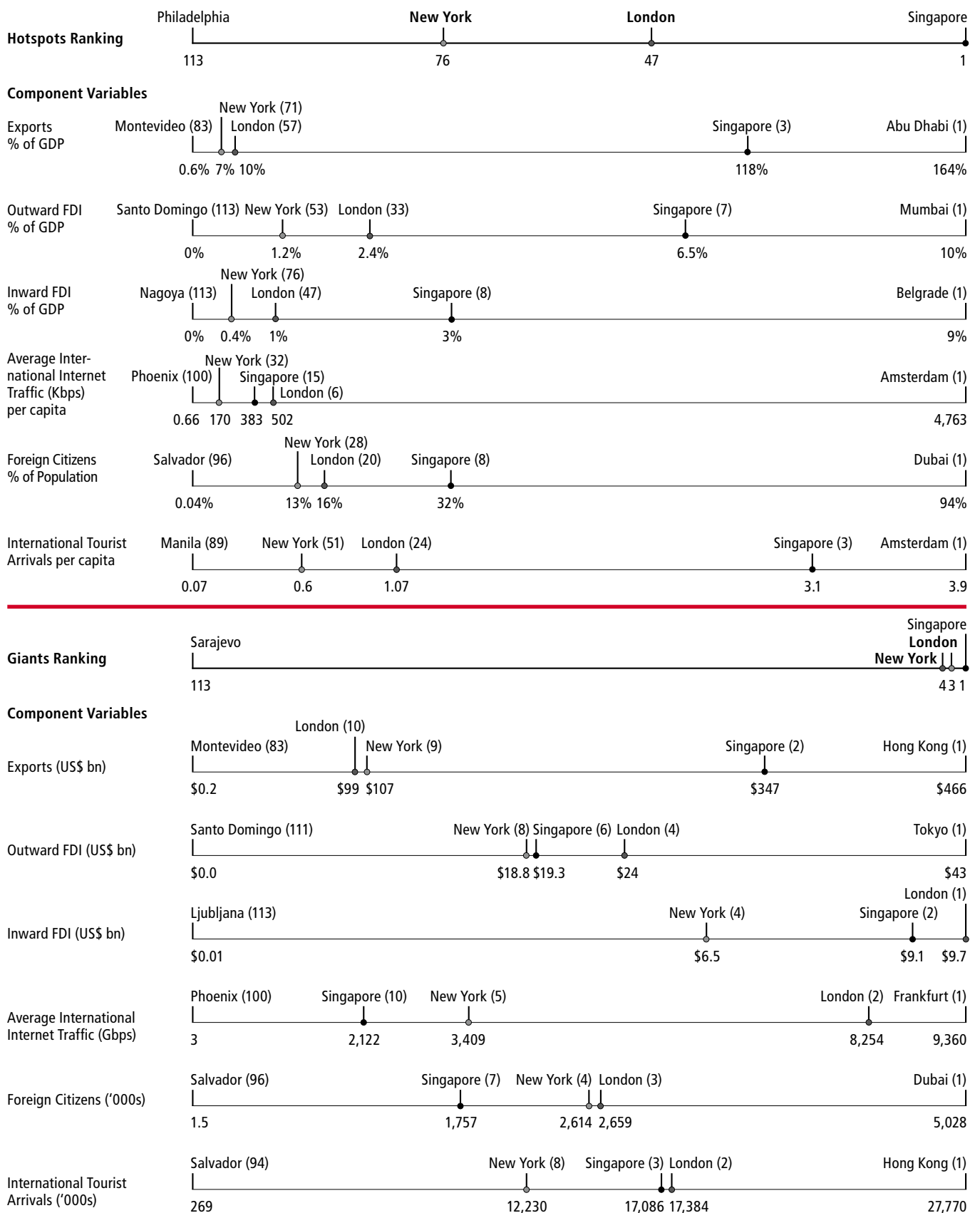
The remaining cities among the top five Hotspots share some similar characteristics with the top two. Like Singapore, Hong Kong's high depth rank on the DHL Global Connectedness Index translates into a leading position on the Hotspots index. Dubai shares similarities with its smaller neighbor, Manama, and ranks first on the proportion of

its population comprised by foreign citizens: 94%. Amsterdam is the largest city in the top-ranked country overall on the DHL Global Connectedness Index (the Netherlands), and is a major European gateway and hub.

The leading cities on the Giants index are less surprising. The top 10 on this index all appear within the top 20 on both GaWC and ATK, except Seoul which ranks 24<sup>th</sup> on GaWC. Singapore and Hong Kong surpass the usual winners London and New York in part because of the latter pair's relatively small merchandise trade flows. London ranks 1<sup>st</sup> on the capital and people pillars of this index, and 2<sup>nd</sup> on the information pillar, but only 10<sup>th</sup> on the trade pillar (on which Hong Kong ranks 1<sup>st</sup> followed by Singapore). New York ranks among the top five cities on all of the pillars except trade, on which it ranks 9<sup>th</sup>.

The maps shown in **Figure 3.10** help summarize geographic patterns in the Hotspots and Giants rankings. Starting with the map of Globalization Hotspots, all of the top 10 cities as well as 43 out of the top 50 are located in three regions—Europe, East Asia & Pacific, and Middle East & North Africa—and cities in these regions also average the highest Hotspots scores. This is consistent with the finding

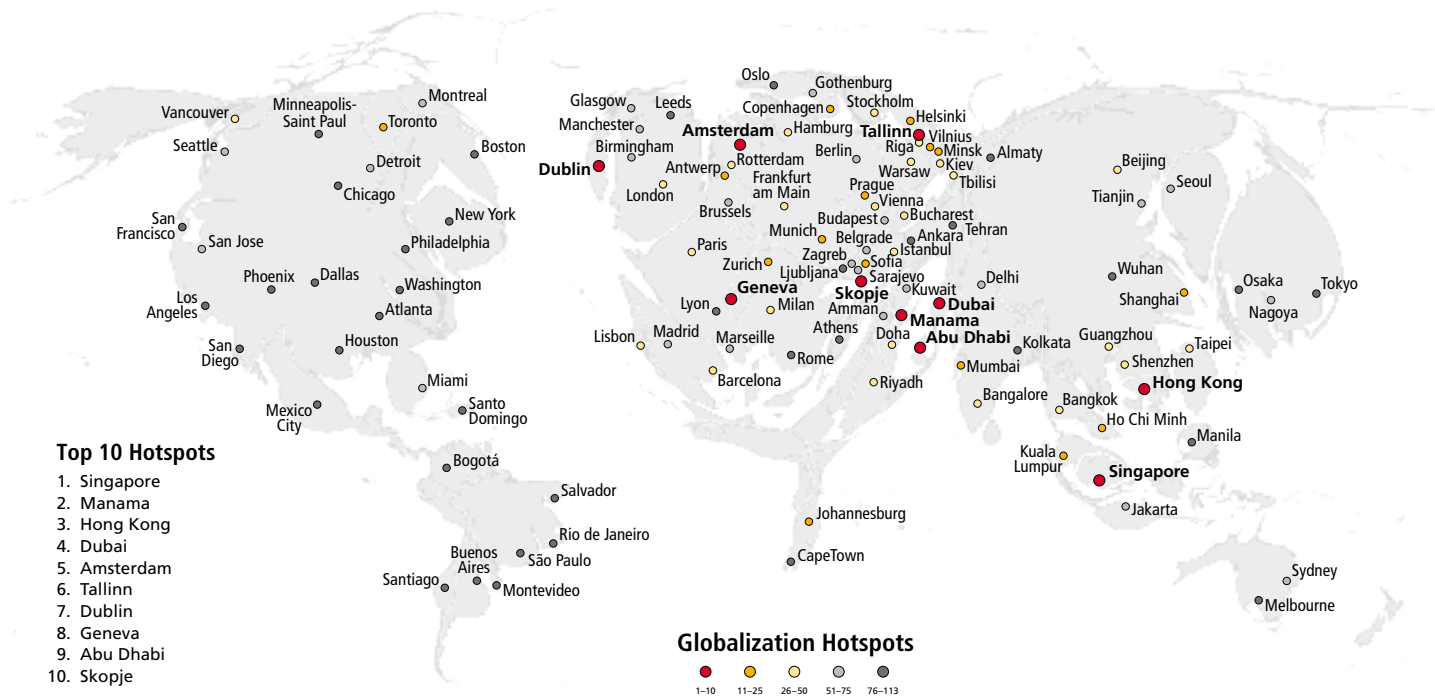
**FIGURE 3.9 //**  
**LONDON AND NEW YORK ON THE HOTPOTS AND GIANTS INDEXES**



London and New York, perennial leaders on rankings of global cities place 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> on the Globalization Giants index but only 47<sup>th</sup> and 76<sup>th</sup> on the Globalization Hotspots index. Many smaller cities are far more intensively focused on international activity than these two megacities.

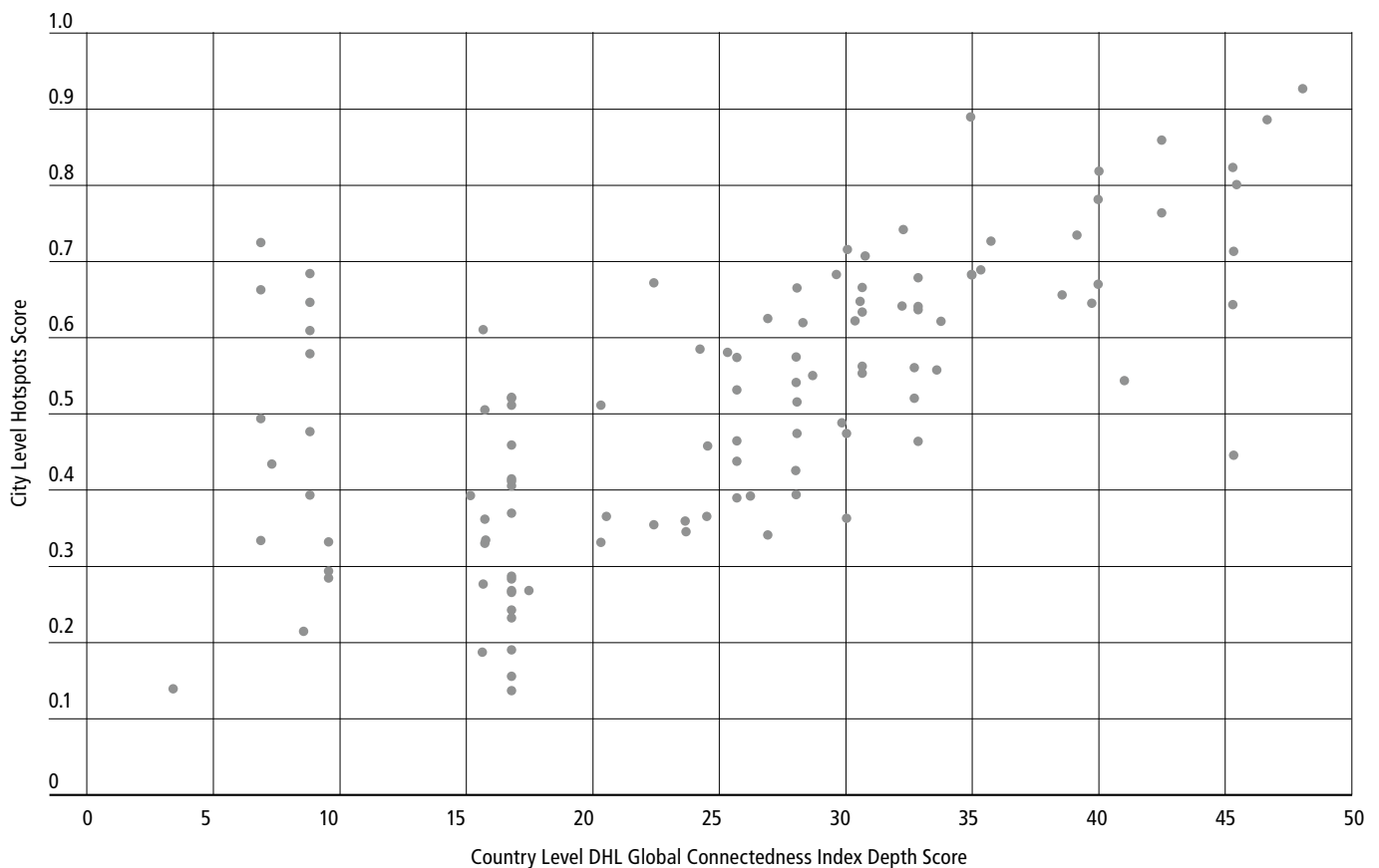


FIGURE 3.10 //  
MAPPING THE 2015 GLOBALIZATION HOTSPOTS AND GIANTS



The leading Globalization Hotspots are concentrated in the Europe, Middle East & North Africa, and East Asia & Pacific regions, which also average the highest depth scores at the country level. The top ranked Globalization Giants are dispersed more widely across regions.

**FIGURE 3.11 //**  
**SCATTERPLOT COMPARING CITY LEVEL HOTSPOTS SCORES AND COUNTRY LEVEL DEPTH SCORES**



The correlation between city level Hotspots scores and country level depth scores on the DHL Global Connectedness Index suggest strong linkages between city and country level connectedness.

reported in Chapter 2 that these three regions also average the highest country level depth scores.

That pattern suggests that there are strong linkages between country- and city-level connectedness. As shown in **Figure 3.11**, this inference holds up in a comprehensive comparison of cities' Hotspots scores with the DHL Global Connectedness Index depth scores of the countries within which they are located. The correlation between those two sets of scores is 0.65. We discuss the business and public policy implications of such linkages in the conclusion of this chapter.

The Globalization Giants are spread more evenly across regions than are the Hotspots. There are multiple cities ranked in the top 50 on this index in every region except Sub-Saharan Africa, and that region's top city (Johannesburg) ranks 54<sup>th</sup>. Cities in East Asia & Pacific average the highest Giants scores, which is not very surprising when one

notes that among the cities in our index, half of those with populations above 10 million are located in that region.

To wrap up this discussion of the results of our new indexes, while our primary focus has been on cities' current levels of connectedness, the dataset assembled for this analysis also permits the assessment of changes over the period from 2007 to 2015. Using the Hotspots index, we can point to the following cities as those where the intensity of international interactions increased the most over that period: Tbilisi, Mexico City, Bangkok, Birmingham (UK), Riyadh, Sofia, Skopje, Belgrade, Miami, and Bangalore. And the Giants index reveals which cities grew the absolute size of their international activity the most: Mexico City, Riyadh, Bangkok, Wuhan, Manila, Kuala Lumpur, Osaka, Birmingham (UK), Jakarta, and Atlanta.

### 3. GLOBAL CITIES: HOTSPOTS AND GIANTS – CONCLUSION

# GLOBAL CITIES BUSINESS AND PUBLIC POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This chapter has provided a first attempt at bringing the analysis of global cities into alignment with the methods used to analyze countries in the DHL Global Connectedness Index. It introduced two new city-level globalization indexes: Globalization Hotspots and Globalization Giants. Globalization Hotspots are the cities with the most intense international interactions relative to relevant size measures. On this basis, the cities with the deepest international connectedness are Singapore, Manama, Hong Kong, Dubai, and Amsterdam. Globalization Giants are the cities with the largest international interactions in absolute terms. The top cities on this index are Singapore, Hong Kong, London, New York, and Paris.

Data availability—and quality—impose greater constraints on city-level analysis than they do at the country-level, and we aim to strengthen this analysis in several respects in the future by broadening the cities covered, extending the variables analyzed, and reducing the gaps in the data. Looking at the breadth of cities' connections, both domestically and internationally, is another, longer-term objective. Additionally, there is much to be learned from natural experiments, whether fortunate or unfortunate. Thus, Brexit's impact on London's international connectedness is something that will merit measurement over time.

While our current analysis does have its limitations, it affirms strong linkages between the depth of global connectedness at the city- and country-levels. For public policy, this implies that efforts to promote connectedness at multiple levels can be complementary. While we have focused on cities and countries, efforts at the state/province level can provide a useful intermediate link. And the same analysis also implies that—given the far more limited availability of city-level connectedness data—business decision-makers can often use country-level data to proxy for city-level variables of interest.

Most of the business and public policy implications of our country-level analysis discussed in the conclusion of Chapter 2 also apply when looking at cities. Rather than repeating those points, we will focus here on additional implications that arise specifically at the city level. Starting with business,

- Since traditional city rankings focus almost entirely on cities' local attributes, it is especially important here to draw attention to cities' international connectedness, which has greater salience for some industries and firms than for others. Airbnb and Uber, for example, are both prominent firms that pursue city-level strategies in the online "sharing economy," but international connectedness matters far more for Airbnb, where two-thirds of bookings cross national borders.<sup>29</sup> Uber, in contrast, can pursue a city-by-city strategy, since its business entails almost exclusively local travel within the cities where it operates.
- Whereas the country rankings are comprehensive in the sense that they cover the locations where almost all economic activity takes place worldwide, city rankings capture only the urban component of the world economy. This implies another source of variation across firms in how they should approach such rankings. For firms such as Airbnb and Uber, city-level strategy is important across the value chain. For firms with large operations outside of major metropolitan areas, e.g. those in agribusiness and oil exploration, the relevance of city-level analysis may be restricted to selected slices of the value chain (e.g. headquarters, R&D centers).
- The analysis of distance effects and company capabilities for traversing distance discussed in Chapter 2 can be made significantly more granular when conducted at the city level. Rather than proxying travel time, for instance, based on

kilometers or miles of distance (using country-level weighted averages), city-level analysis can account for the actual availability and frequency of airline flights, rail connections, and so on. And when considering internal distance within firms, one can focus in on the people located in a particular local operation: Where do they have prior work experience? What languages do they speak? Such detailed analysis can provide a clearer view of how best to configure a firm to boost both external and internal connectivity.

Shifting the focus to public policy,

- City-level policy—like typical city rankings—tends to underemphasize connectedness. While it is natural and appropriate for local policymakers to have a primarily local focus, an exclusive focus on what lies within city limits can lead to what Bruce Katz and Jennifer Bradley call the “Starbucks, stadia, and stealing business” model of economic development.<sup>30</sup>
- We have already mentioned complementarities between city- and country-level policy, but it is worth adding that cities have domestic hinterlands in a way that has no country-level parallel. The role that cities play as nodes connecting their hinterlands with other countries/regions suggests a need for greater focus by city-level policymakers on the health of their hinterlands. Cities’ international connectedness depends in part on the demand for connections to or from the regions that surround them.
- City-level policymakers—particularly in large countries—need to consider opportunities for competition and cooperation domestically as well as internationally.<sup>31</sup> Given the limited depth and breadth of globalization, other cities in the same country as well as nearby cities abroad will tend to be the most relevant ones to consider. To highlight just one example, research we conducted on Abu

Dhabi suggested that competition and cooperation with neighboring Dubai was so important that we started to think more broadly of “Abu Dubai.”

To conclude, and to link the material covered here back to the discussion of global levels of connectedness in Chapter 1, city-level assessments of global connectedness (like their country-level counterparts) only make sense if one recognizes that the world is semiglobalized rather than completely globalized. If the world were perfectly “flat” as in Tom Friedman’s imagery,<sup>32</sup> every place would be perfectly connected to every other place, and there would be no scope for global cities to have greater connectedness than a randomly chosen spot. One cannot sensibly discuss global cities with either complete globalization or, obviously, with zero globalization. So in addition to its empirical appeal, semiglobalization is the state of the world that is essential if the category of “global cities” is to have any meaningful content!

In a semiglobalized world, location matters because of what’s available locally *and* the intensity of connections to the rest of the world. But much of the global cities literature has actually focused on local attractions rather than nonlocal connectivity, presumably under the assumption that “if we build it, they will come.” Assuming that local attractions are an adequate proxy for international engagement can easily lead to questionable conclusions. As a result, we have focused here, despite data constraints that are much more severe than in the country-level analyses presented in earlier chapters, on actually measuring cities’ global connectedness based exclusively on their actual international interactions.

## 3. GLOBAL CITITES: HOTSPOTS AND GIANTS

# NOTES

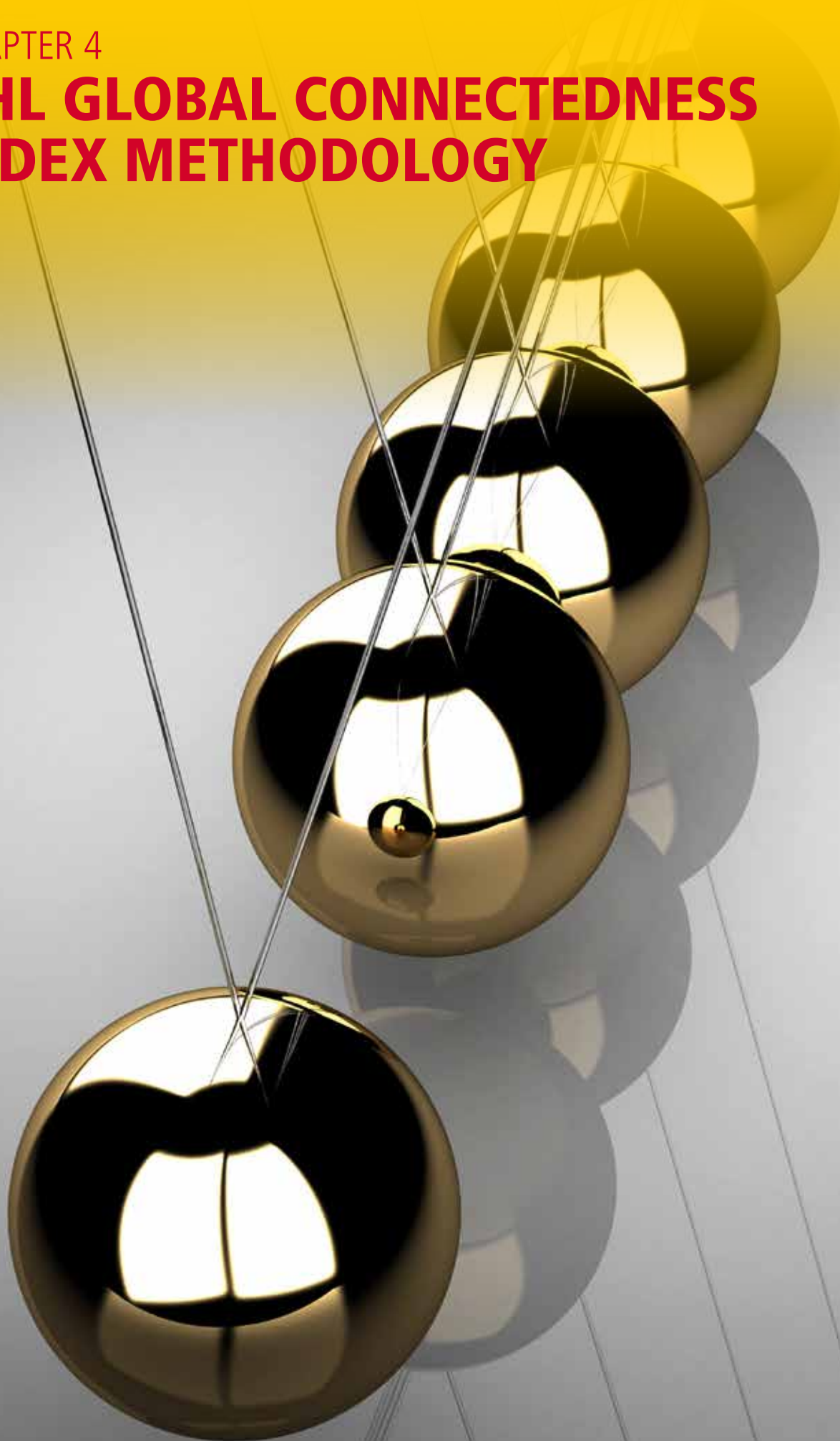
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- 2 According to UN data, this milestone was crossed in 2007.
- 3 A detailed explanation is provided in the second major section of this chapter, under the heading New Methods for Measuring Global Cities.
- 4 The juxtaposition displayed in Figure 3.2 is not intended to imply causality in either direction between urbanization and globalization.
- 5 The term “world city” itself is older, dating back to a 1915 book by Patrick Geddes, and it was popularized in Peter Hall’s 1966 book *The World Cities*. Source: Noel Castree, Rob Kitchin, and Alisdair Rogers, *A Dictionary of Human Geography*, Oxford University Press, 2013.
- 6 John Friedmann, “The World City Hypothesis,” *Development and Change* 17(1), January 1986.
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- 23 Based on data from the 2015 American Lawyer Global 100. Lawyers located abroad are defined here as those located outside of the country where the firm has the most lawyers (typically but not always the country where the firm's headquarters is located). The value reported in the text is a simple average across this sample of firms. If the average is weighted based on the number of lawyers in each firm, it rises to 35%.
- 24 Pankaj Ghemawat, Steven A. Altman, and Robert Strauss, "WPP and the Globalization of Marketing Services," IESE Business School Case Study SM-1600-E, June 2013.
- 25 Whereas the correlation between ATK and GaWC reflects only the 111 cities covered in common on both indexes, the correlations with GDP reflect all cities covered on each index: 125 on ATK and 307 on GaWC. These correlations pertain to ranks rather than scores or values.
- 26 The World Council on City Data (WCCD) is spearheading a promising effort to address this, but unfortunately, for our purposes, their current dataset does not cover cities' international interactions. It focuses instead on their internal attributes and activity. See <http://www.dataforcities.org/>.
- 27 Note that even the highest correlation among this set only implies that GDP explains about half of the variation in our Giants rankings.
- 28 "S. Rajaratnam's Speech on Singapore as a Global City," HistorySG, <http://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/history/events/a5ea5bc9-2ea4-4dfc-b53d-ba45b567104c>
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CHAPTER 4

# **DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX METHODOLOGY**



This chapter explains how the DHL Global Connectedness Index was constructed and describes the rationale for key methodological decisions. 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 phenomena 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 2016 DHL Global Connectedness Index) will be used to illustrate the calculations that were performed to generate the index. The methodology used to calculate the 2016 DHL Global Connectedness Index remains largely the same as in the previous edition, and minor changes this year 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 2015 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*.<sup>1</sup>

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 solely on *hard data*, which makes it ideal for dispelling myths about globalization (“globaloney”).

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 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

**TABLE 4.1 //**  
**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. International Students

of flows was ultimately a subjective choice, they seem to encompass most of 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.

Within these four pillars, individual types of flows are the components from which the index is built up. 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 category based on their importance to the overall phenomenon of connectedness as well as the availability of hard data on which they could be measured. The twelve components that were ultimately selected across the four pillars are shown in **Table 4.1**.

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.<sup>2</sup>

Additionally, it is worth noting that 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.<sup>3</sup> For example, an index focused on harms might include international transmission of diseases and cross-border environmental pollution, but these are not covered here.<sup>4</sup>

Somewhat more controversially, the coverage of capital flows in this index is restricted to equity capital, and excludes cross-border debt. This reflects research indicating the more favorable impacts 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 international indebtedness.

## 2. Defining Metrics

Having identified the set of component flows based on which global connectedness will be measured, the next step is to identify appropriate metrics to quantify each of these flows. Building on the definition of global connectedness shown above, these metrics must capture each flow's depth as well as its breadth. Consider each of these aspects in turn.

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 of merchandise exports and merchandise imports as percent

**TABLE 4.2 //**  
**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. Tourism (departures and arrivals of overnight tourists)	Population
	4.3. International Students	Tertiary Education Enrollment

of GDP. Thus, in 2015, the Netherlands' merchandise exports were 77% of its GDP and merchandise imports 68%.

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 2½ times as large as the Netherlands' exports in 2015, but the US economy was roughly twenty-four 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 77% 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 4.2**, 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.<sup>5</sup> For portfolio equity flows and stocks, stock market capitalization is used as the domestic comparison, since a large proportion of portfolio equity investment takes place on public stock markets.

FDI and portfolio equity flows are measured using three-year moving averages (in country-level analysis only) 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 for international internet bandwidth (where internet users is a more precise match) and international university students (where total tertiary education enrollment is the best match).

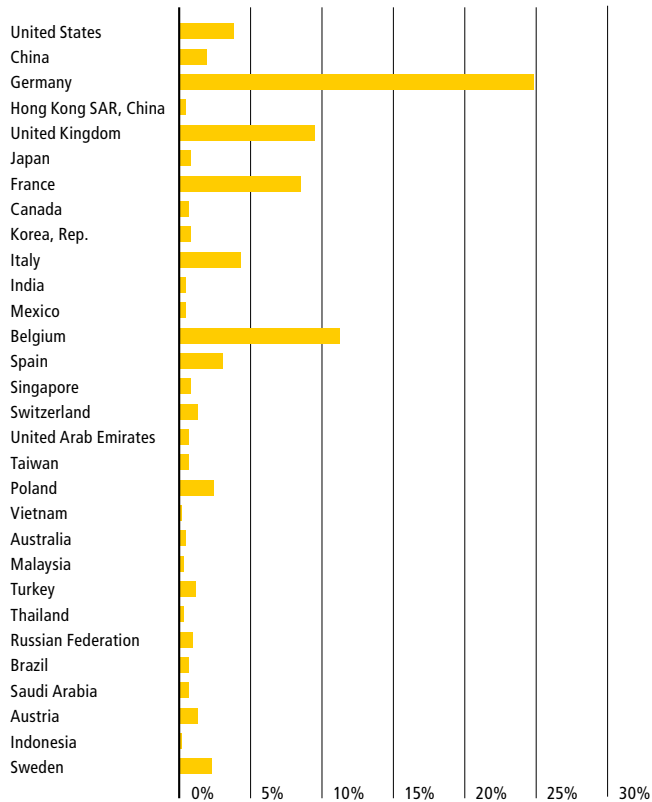
For the measurement of the depth of services trade, only commercial services are included; government services are excluded.

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

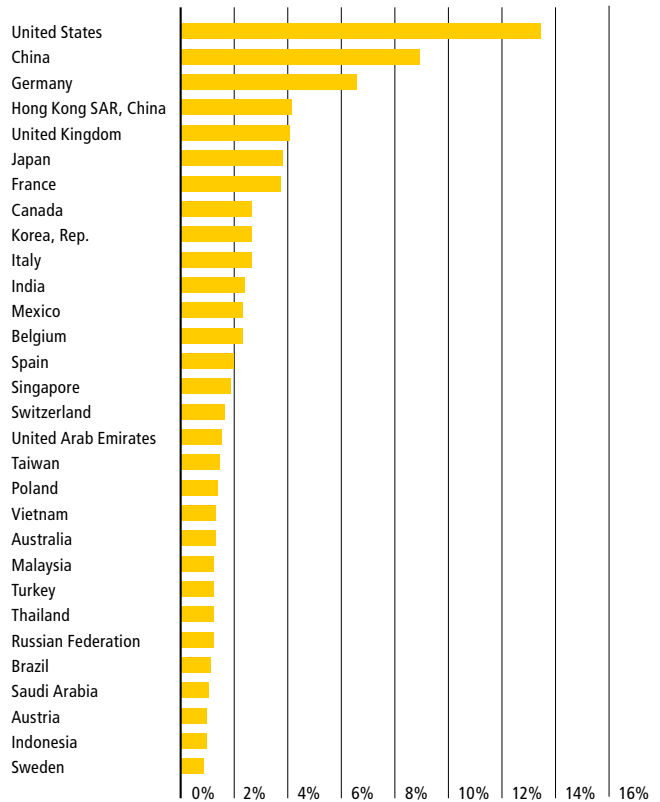


**FIGURE 4.1 // COUNTRY MERCHANDISE EXPORTS VERSUS REST OF WORLD IMPORTS (%)**  
**TOP 30 IMPORTING COUNTRIES ONLY**

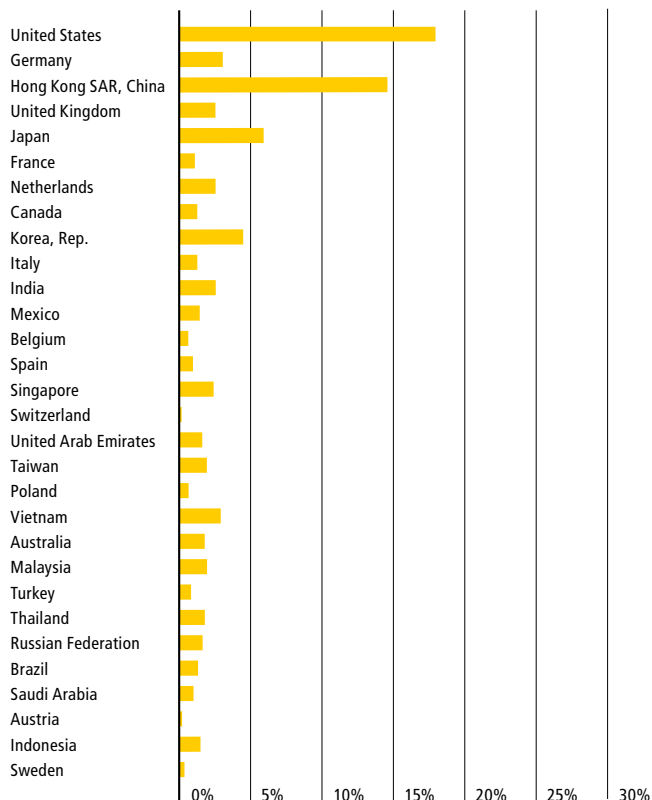
#### Netherlands Exports



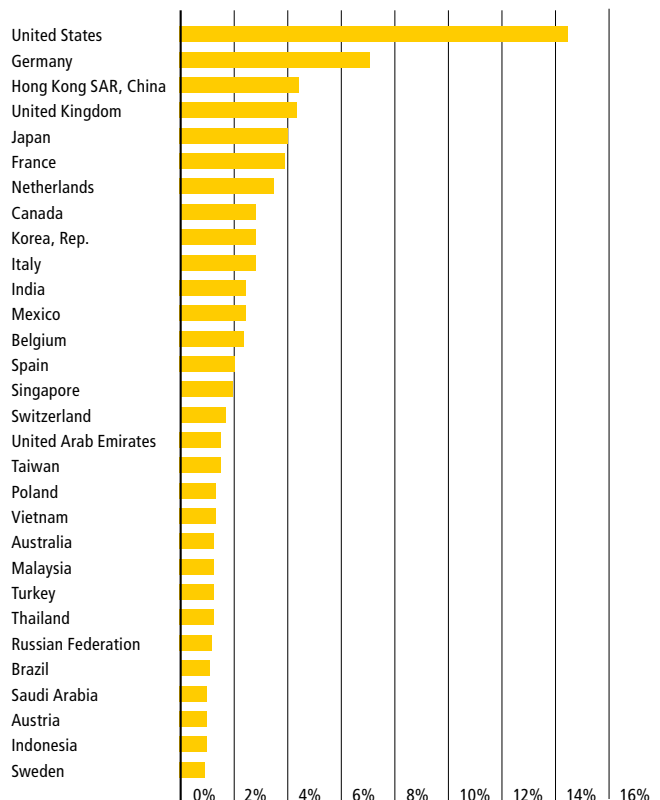
#### World Except Netherlands Imports



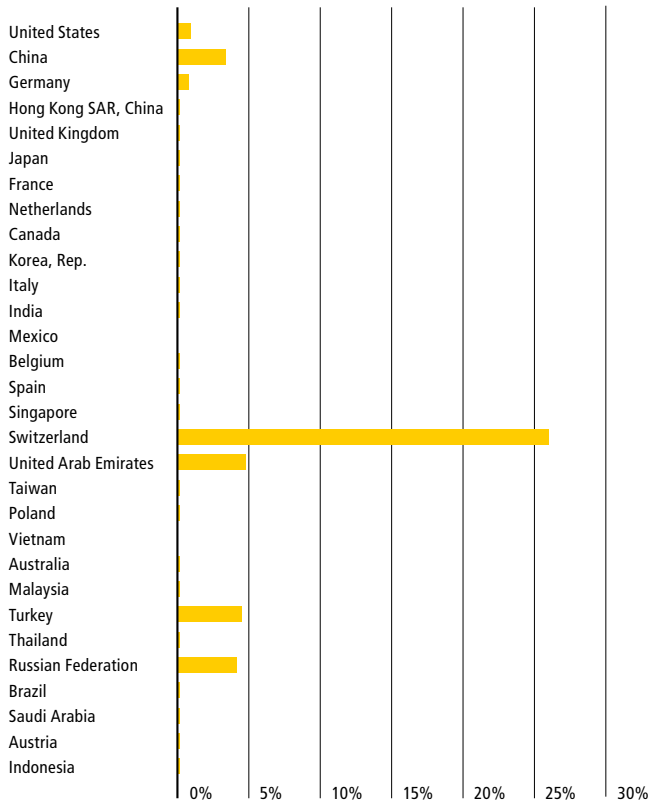
#### China Exports



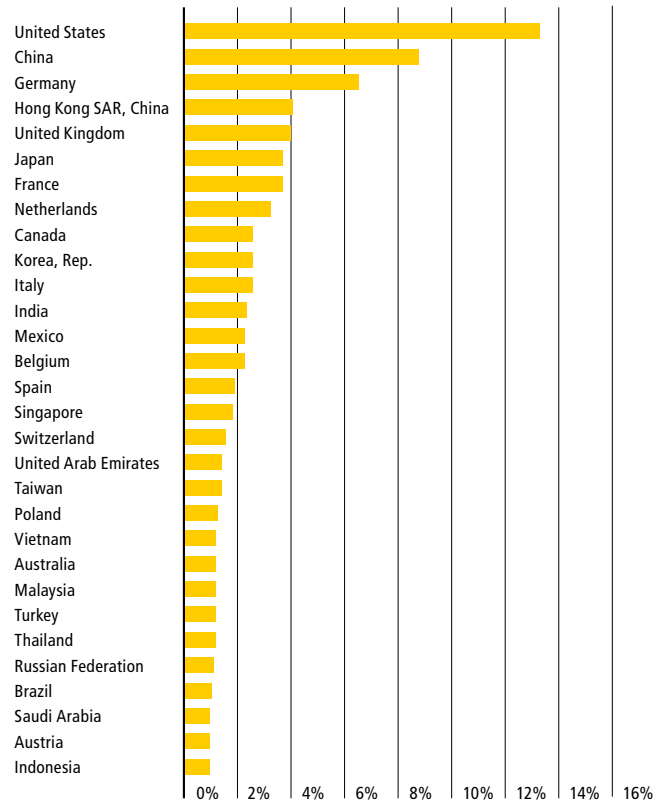
#### World Except China Imports



Kyrgyz Republic Exports



World Except Kyrgyz Republic Imports



versus the rest of the world's distribution of merchandise imports.<sup>6</sup>

As the focus in breadth is on the geographical distribution of the flows, the absolute value of FDI 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.

To elaborate how this metric works, compare the breadth of the Netherlands' merchandise exports versus those of China and Kyrgyz Republic. The Netherlands ranks 42<sup>nd</sup> globally on this metric, and China and Kyrgyz Republic are the top and bottom ranked countries on this metric respectively. **Figure 4.1** 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 30 importers are shown in each pair. Notice how China's exports most closely resemble world imports, the Netherlands' bear moderately close resemblance, and Kyrgyz

Republic's bear almost no resemblance at all. Thus, China's exports have the highest breadth, the Netherlands' are fairly close behind, and Kyrgyz Republic's have very low breadth.

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 rescaled 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, 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

**TABLE 4.3 //**  
**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. Tourism (departures and arrivals of overnight tourists)	Yes (Inbound Only)
	4.3. International Students	Yes (Inbound Only)

Imports Excluding Country A's Imports]. Then, these results are rescaled between 0 and 1 and then subtracted from 1.

### 3. Addressing Data Gaps

Given the very large data requirements of an analysis such as the DHL Global Connectedness Index (more than 1.8 million data points were used to calculate the index over an eleven-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, three methods are employed to generate the index in spite of missing data: exclusion of some components from the breadth analysis, adjusting weights to account for missing countries for specific components, and filling gaps via interpolation and repetition. With regards to repetition, this edition of the index introduces a limit of five years to repetition of data.

To elaborate, first of all, 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 4.3**.

Second, there are also situations where the data required to calculate metrics for both depth and breadth are available for some but not all of the target countries. In such cases the weights for calculating a country's pillar and index

scores are adjusted so that the weight that would normally be applied to a missing component is redistributed proportionally across the remaining available components.

If many of the components for a particular country are unavailable, a country's score at the pillar or the overall index level may be deemed to be based on inadequate data and thus not displayed. To address such cases the following rules<sup>7</sup> are applied:

- 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 displayed.
- 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.

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 for which data

**TABLE 4.4 //**  
**MISSING COMPONENTS IN DEPTH (DATA MISSING FOR FULL COMPONENT IN AT LEAST ONE YEAR)**

Component	Data Gap	Remedy
3.2. Telephone Call Minutes	No 2015 data	2014 data repeated in 2015
4.1. Migrants	Data available only for 2005, 2010, and 2015	Linear interpolation employed over 2006–2009 and 2011–2014
4.2. Tourists	No 2015 data	2014 data repeated in 2015
4.3. Students	Outbound: No 2015 data	2014 data repeated in 2015

**TABLE 4.5 //**  
**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 2015 data	2014 data repeated in 2015
2.2. FDI Flows	No 2013, 2014, or 2015 data	2012 data (3 year averages) repeated in 2013, 2014, and 2015
2.3. Portfolio Equity Stocks	No 2015 data	2014 data repeated in 2015
3.2. Telephone Call Minutes	No 2015 data	2014 data repeated in 2015
4.1. Migrants	Data available only for 2005, 2010, and 2015	Linear interpolation employed over 2005–2009 and 2011–2014
4.2. Tourists	No 2015 data	2014 data repeated in 2015
4.3. Students	No 2015 data available	2014 data repeated in 2015 for all other countries

are missing, especially for 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.

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 calculated. The 2016 DHL Global Connectedness Index is based primarily on 2015 data, but where 2015 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), linear 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 2011 (no data are available for 2012–2015), the 2011 value will be repeated over the period 2012–2015. If the most recent available data pertain to 2009, the 2009 value would be repeated over

the period 2010–2014, and the value would be treated as missing (and not reported) in 2015.

The 5-year limit on repetition is an enhancement introduced in this edition of the index. This change was motivated by the expansion of the time series covered on the index since the original development of the methodology. In the original (2011) edition, the index covered only six years of data, precluding any possibility of repeating values over more than five years. In this edition, the time series covers eleven years and without the addition of such a restriction, a 2005 data point could be repeated all the way to 2015. The specific choice to limit to five years of repetition (rather than, say, four or six) reflected a balance between considerations of data quality and index coverage.

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 all countries have missing data for at least one year. Those cases and the remedies employed are described in **Tables 4.4 and 4.5**. Note that the data gaps are especially severe in 2015 for breadth, owing to much more limited and slower reporting of flows by partner as compared to aggregate flows. Where data for all countries on a given indicator are repeated, the five-year limit on

repetition of country-level data may, on an exceptional basis, be extended to permit the consistent repetition of all countries' data.

Due to a change in the international standards for foreign direct investment reporting, a complete time series was not available for FDI flows breadth data over the 2005–2015 period.<sup>8</sup> Because data following the new guidelines are currently very limited, the most recent available data using the older standard are employed in this edition of the index. Although this results in the most recent data pertaining to 2012 on this variable, the use of a new data source has allowed us to more than double the number of countries covered on this indicator.<sup>9</sup> Because data were not available for years past 2012, the data for 2012 are repeated through 2015.

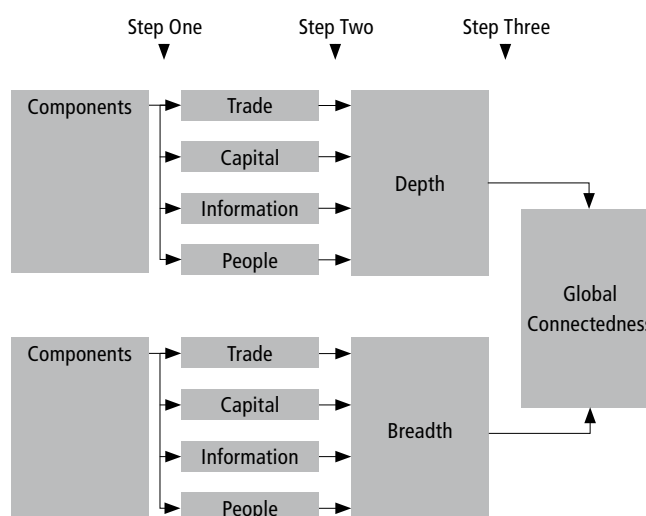
Finally, we screen the breadth data to ensure adequate coverage across partners. Breadth scores for a given country in a given year are only deemed reportable if the sum of that country's flows (or stocks) add up to between 80% and 110% of that country's reported world total flows (or stocks) within the same breadth data source. 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, and the lack of a reportable breadth score is counted toward the data adequacy threshold described earlier, i.e. if more than 50% of the breadth components (by weight) are missing, no overall breadth score can be reported and the country is dropped from the index.

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 remaining data gaps are filled with zeros.

#### 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.

FIGURE 4.2 // **AGGREGATION STRUCTURE**



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 2005 to 2015. 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 77% in 2015. 96% of the scores across all countries on this metric over the period from 2005 to 2015 were lower than 77%. Thus, the Netherlands' raw score of 77% converts to a normalized score of 0.96. The United States' score of 8% converts to a normalized score of 0.05, because only 5% of all of the scores observed on that metric were less than 8%.

Note that the normalization calculations are performed over the period 2005 to 2015 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 renormalizing 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 2015 by comparing 2013 versus 2015 scores in this edition of the index rather than by comparing 2015 scores from this edition with 2013 scores from the 2014 edition.



**TABLE 4.6 //**  
**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%)

## 5. Aggregation and Weights

The overall index is built up from its constituent components via three steps, as illustrated in **Figure 4.2**. 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 4.6**. 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.

The trade and capital pillars are each assigned higher weights (35% each) than the information and people flow pillars (15% each). This reflects how trade and capital flows have tended to be more integrated than information and people flows on a global basis as indicated by depth measures at the global level. While the specific levels vary based on the flows covered and the definitions used, this pattern generally bears out across metrics, though finer analyses do tend to indicate higher (and rising) intensity of information flows relative to people flows.

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 2015, merchandise trade was only 3.5 times larger than services trade. Reflecting this long term trend, we assign three times more weight to merchandise trade than to 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 outstripping the other, as was the case for merchandise trade versus services trade. Furthermore, within FDI, equal weights are assigned to both stocks and flows because they both 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 each weighted at 40%, 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 range across the other components (e.g. students serving as conduits of information and migrants promoting trade). Without an obvious basis for assigning different weights, they are treated as having equal importance.

Thus, 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 0.96, merchandise imports 0.92, services exports 0.90, and services imports 0.93. 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 0.93 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, with equal weights applied 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 rescaled between 0 and 50. 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 .85 and .83 respectively were rescaled to become 45 and 46. The sum of these scores, 91, is the Netherlands' overall 2015 score on the 2016 DHL Global Connectedness Index.

## 4. DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX METHODOLOGY

# NOTES

- 1 The definition we employ here draws upon the one proposed in David Held, Anthony G. McGrew, David Goldblatt, and Jonathan Perraton, *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture*, Stanford University Press, 1999. For analysis demonstrating its prominence in the business and economics literature as well discussion of how our conception of globalization differs from the one captured in that definition, 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 use of international internet bandwidth as a proxy for internet traffic draws support from a comparison of the variables "international internet bandwidth" and "used international internet bandwidth (traffic)" in the International Telecommunication Union's World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database (July 2016 edition). Among the 81 countries with data available on both variables in 2015, the values reported were the same for 75 countries and the correlation between the two variables was 0.98.
- 3 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.
- 4 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>.
- 5 No similarly precise match is available for FDI stocks, so GDP is retained as the domestic comparison for FDI stocks.
- 6 Breadth calculations use implied opposite direction flows based on the data reported for the direction being analyzed. In the example discussed here, exports are compared to implied imports based on reported exports.
- 7 Note that in the Depth Dimension, the data availability rules applied here are stricter than those in the KOF Globalization Index (which only measures Depth). The 2016 edition of that index allows results to be displayed if up to 40% of the underlying variables are missing.
- 8 For details, refer to the OECD's announcement at <http://www.oecd.org/investment/fdibenchmarkdefinition.htm>
- 9 For prior editions of the index, we relied primarily on FDI flows data from the OECD. In this edition, we use the UNCTAD Bilateral FDI Statistics, which were first released in 2014 and (as of this writing) have not yet been updated.

# DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX

The DHL Global Connectedness Index is not the first or only publication to rank countries based on their levels of international integration. The first globalization index to attract significant attention was produced by the consulting firm A.T. Kearney in collaboration with *Foreign Policy* magazine, and was introduced in 2001. But as that index has not been released since 2007, it will not be discussed further here. There are, however, four other globalization indexes that have been published more than once and continue to be updated: the *KOF Index of Globalization*, the *Ernst & Young (E&Y) Globalization Index* (developed in cooperation with the Economist Intelligence Unit), the *Maastricht Globalization Index (MGI)*, and the *McKinsey Global Institute Connectedness Index (McK)*. The following points highlight features that distinguish the DHL Global Connectedness Index from the others:

## Focus on Actual Flows

The DHL Global Connectedness Index pioneered the computation of a globalization index with a strict focus on measures of actual international flows (and stocks), a design choice that was subsequently adopted by McK, the only major new index introduced after the DHL Global Connectedness Index.<sup>1</sup> All of the other indexes devote a substantial portion of their weight to measures of presumed policy and technology enablers of globalization, as shown in **Figure 4.3**.<sup>2</sup> The KOF index, at the extreme, devotes more than half of its weight to such indicators, which is one of the main reasons why it (along with E&Y) registered only a pause rather than a drop during the 2008–09 financial crisis.<sup>3</sup> The DHL Global Connectedness Index was the only one of the established indexes that clearly picked up on what was widely regarded at the time as globalization's largest reversal in decades.<sup>4</sup>

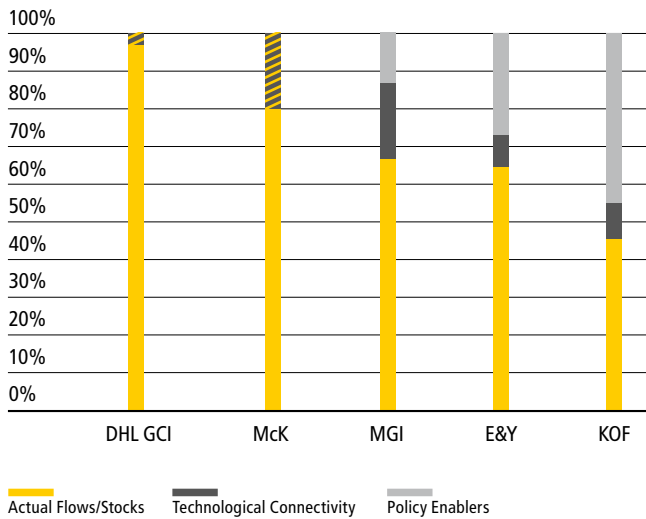
Mixing together actual international interactions with their enablers is problematic not only because it reduces

the sensitivity of an index to year-to-year changes in levels of globalization. It also interferes with the use of an index for 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 the DHL Global Connectedness Index feature such policy analysis. Among the most interesting findings is that policies designed to improve countries' domestic business environments can sometimes do even more to deepen their levels of connectedness than policies that focus specifically on easing international interactions.

The sole measure of technological connectivity (rather than actual connectedness) incorporated in our index (and also in McK's) is international internet bandwidth, which is used to proxy international internet traffic (and is therefore depicted on Figure 4.3 with stripes corresponding to the colors for both of these types of measures). While imperfect, this does, at least, measure *international* connectivity, whereas all three of the other indexes include technological connectivity measures that are not specifically international. Thus, KOF, E&Y, and MGI, all include data on the number of internet users in a country, even though, as we reported in Chapter 1, the internet is used far more intensively for domestic rather than international communication. Similarly, KOF also includes the number of televisions per capita and MGI the number of mobile phone subscriptions per capita, both of which better track domestic rather than international connectivity.

For the same reasons that we exclude enablers of globalization from the DHL Global Connectedness Index, we also choose not to include a pillar focused on its broader societal or cultural impacts (a pillar that is included in KOF, E&Y, and MGI). Again, we find it more useful to focus on as pure a measure as we can of international interactions, which can then be analyzed

**FIGURE 4.3 // COMPARISON ACROSS GLOBALIZATION INDEXES:**  
WEIGHTS ASSIGNED TO ACTUAL FLOWS/STOCKS  
VERSUS TECHNOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY AND  
POLICY ENABLERS



in relation to its hypothesized effects. Additionally, we find some of the cultural indicators used on other indexes particularly problematic. KOF, for example, incorporates the number of IKEA stores per capita, even though IKEA has stores in less than 50 countries, roughly two-thirds of its stores are in Europe, and its share of the global homewares and home furnishings market is a mere 6%.<sup>5</sup>

#### Breadth Dimension

Other globalization indexes, to the extent they measure actual interactions rather than their presumed enablers and impacts, concentrate almost entirely on depth. An analysis of the fifty-six economies included in all of the indexes shows that the correlation coefficient between depth ranks on the DHL Global Connectedness Index and ranks on the KOF, E&Y, and MGI indexes is between 0.81 and 0.84. The correlation coefficient with McK is much lower, 0.34, for reasons explained below. By contrast, the correlation coefficient between breadth ranks and ranks on all the other indexes ranges from only 0.34 to 0.47. E&Y did add one simple breadth measure—the share of main trading partners in total trade—in its 2012 edition, but the other three indexes incorporate none.<sup>6</sup> The exclusion of breadth from other indexes is particularly noteworthy since the (co-) authors of the KOF index and the MGI have written that “an important criticism of many indices...is that,

strictly speaking, they measure internationalization and regionalization rather than globalization.”<sup>7</sup>

McK does look beyond intensity measures, as reflected in its lower correlations with the depth dimension of our index. However, rather than complementing depth with breadth, McK 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.”<sup>8</sup> 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 arbitrary, at best.<sup>9</sup>

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 up to more than 1.8 million. But once compiled, it enables a range of analyses that go well beyond the calculation of breadth scores: the average distances traversed by international flows covered in Chapter 1, the levels of regionalization discussed in Chapter 2, the maps depicting countries’ export patterns in the country profiles in Part II, and so on.

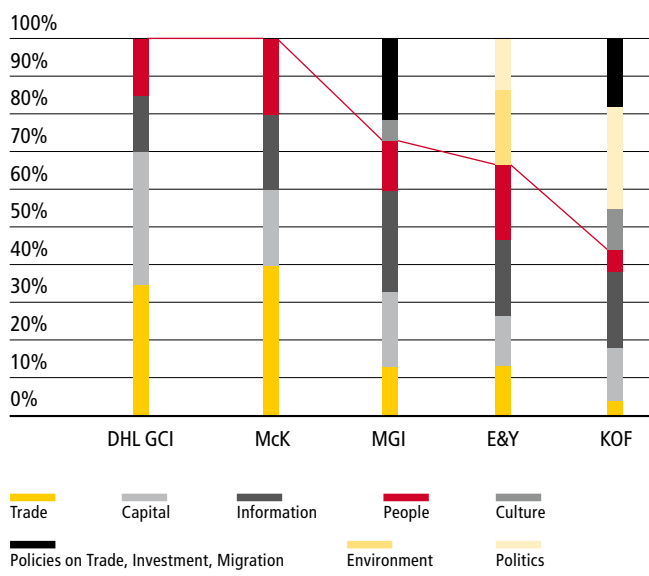
#### Importance Based Weighting Scheme

The differences in weighting schemes across the established globalization indexes are very striking, as shown in **Figure 4.4**, which reflects our own classification of what the other indexes cover rather than their own categorizations. 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.

KOF assigns weights based on principal-component analysis to ensure maximum variation, which has theoretical appeal in that it removes human judgment from the process, but it can generate—and in our view has generated—weights that do not reflect the importance users, particularly ones focused on economic and business policies, might attach to different aspects of globalization. For example, KOF assigns 5% weights each to the number of McDonald’s



**FIGURE 4.4 // COMPARISON ACROSS GLOBALIZATION INDEXES: WEIGHTS ASSIGNED TO ASPECTS OF GLOBALIZATION MEASURED (MATCHING DHL GCI PILLARS WHERE POSSIBLE)**



restaurants and IKEA stores and 7% to membership in international organizations but only 4% to all of merchandise trade. McK and MGI both assign equal weights across their pillars, although one may also question whether the pillars really have equal importance to the users of those indexes.<sup>10</sup>

E&Y does assign weights according to the relative importance of its components, but does so based on a survey of business executives, which raises some concern given the prevalence of “globaloney” among business leaders. 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 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 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 a country such as China where outbound flows (and stocks) far exceed inbound flows and the United Arab Emirates, where the

opposite pattern is observed. 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 way 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 an 11-month lag following the end of the most recent year measured (in this case, 2015). KOF (which is published more frequently than the others) is usually released with a 27-month lag. Thus, even though KOF is published annually and the DHL Global Connectedness Index every two years, the latter is still more timely than the former. The most recent year covered in this report is 2015, as compared to 2013 for the 2016 KOF index.

#### Exclusive Reliance on Hard Data

The DHL Global Connectedness Index is built up exclusively from hard data. This contrasts with E&Y, which incorporates subjective assessments, e.g. of appropriation risk, generated by EIU analysts. The exclusion of subjective assessments is designed to maximize the index’s value as an antidote to the “globaloney” that was discussed in Chapter 1.

## DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX

# NOTES

- 1 The focus on actual interactions is one of several respects in which the McKinsey index, developed later, adopted a design similar to the DHL Global Connectedness Index. See, in particular, p. 61 of McKinsey Global Institute, "Global flows in a digital age: How trade, finance, people, and data connect the world economy," April 2014 and p. 124 of McKinsey Global Institute, "Digital Globalization: The New Era of Global Flows," March 2016.
- 2 On Figure 4.3, 3% of the weight on the DHL Global Connectedness Index and 20% of the weight on the McKinsey Global Institute Connectedness Index are classified as a blend of actual international interactions and technological connectivity. In both cases, this refers to the weight allocated to international internet bandwidth, a technological connectivity measure that is used as a proxy for international internet traffic. McK employs "used" bandwidth for this purpose, but analysis reported earlier in this chapter indicates that this is very close to the standard bandwidth measure used in the DHL Global Connectedness Index.
- 3 The latest edition of MGI covers only three years (2005, 2008, and 2012), so the lack of evidence of a crisis-era decline on that index reflects at least in part this limitation. McK cannot be assessed in this context because that index does not release trend data. Its report does discuss global trends, but based on a narrower set of indicators than those included in the index itself.
- 4 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.
- 5 Store locations from IKEA Group's 2015 annual report; market share from Euromonitor Passport.
- 6 Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman, "Defining and Measuring Globalization," in Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization and Business Applications*, Cambridge University Press, 2017. Due to the longer reporting lags on other indexes than on the DHL Global Connectedness, this analysis correlates ranks from the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2014* with the most recent year covered on each of the other indexes.
- 7 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.
- 8 McKinsey Global Institute, "Digital Globalization: The New Era of Global Flows," March 2016, p. 56.
- 9 McK 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).
- 10 This is based on the pillars of these indexes as they are reported, and thus they do not correspond to the depictions in Figure 4.4, which reflect our own classification of the components of other indexes.

PART II.  
**COUNTRY PROFILES**





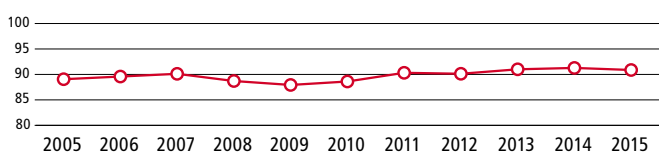


## NETHERLANDS

### KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	1/140	1/140	0	91/100	91/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	6/140	4/140	-2	45/50	45/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	3/140	3/140	0	46/50	46/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	3/140	3/140	0	90/100	89/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	3/72	3/72	0	88/100	90/100	-2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	2/85	2/85	0	89/100	90/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	8/102	7/103	-1	82/100	82/100	0

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



### DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	4/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	8/139	13/140	77%	68%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	16/140	12/140	24%	21%
<b>Capital</b>	5/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	8/133	18/140	145%	96%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	5/131	15/138	52%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	10/82	6/81	106%	73%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	76/84	16/86	0%	2%
<b>Information</b>	12/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	11/140		242,326	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	24/140	27/140	342	286
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	9/137	13/137	\$82	\$61
<b>People</b>	30/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	69/139	37/139	6%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	10/80	32/126	1.1	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	91/126	18/116	2%	11%

### STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	15/140	\$43,603	Operating Environment (+)	8/129	5.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	3/128	5.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	94/140	1%	Infrastructure (+)	2/128	6.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	136/138	1.8	Press Freedom (+)	5/137	98	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	58/140	16.9	Labor Freedom (+)	55/140	66	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## 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). 2013 and 2015 scores and ranks are shown along with changes in each of the scores and ranks from 2013 to 2015. 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. In cases where data availability issues materially impact the trends, the affected years are not shown. The vertical axis is calibrated in accordance with each country's individual level of connectedness in order to allow for maximum granularity. The progression of the graph thus should be understood in relation to the individual scaling of the axis.

### 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 8/133 for Outward FDI Stock (% of GDP) means that the Netherlands has the 8th highest score on that component, out of 133 countries for which data are available. For details on the minimum data requirements for displaying pillar level results, please refer to Chapter 4.

**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 4. 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 2015 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.



## 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 merchandise exports, and are colored based on the profiled country's share of their implied imports (according to data reported by the exporting countries). The profiled country's proportion of the map area is held constant across all of these maps to make them more directly comparable. Thus, these maps do not show differences in the share of exports in the profiled countries' economic output. Furthermore, these maps show gross exports; no adjustments are made to remove double-counting of re-exported goods. Exports to unknown or undisclosed locations are taken into account in reporting data on top export destinations, but not in drawing maps themselves. These maps were generated based on data from the International Monetary Fund Direction of Trade Statistics Database and the United Nations Commodity Trade Database (Comtrade).

For additional context, a list of major export products is also provided for each country. The source for these lists is the CIA World Factbook.

## 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. In some cases, these ratios were computed based on only a sample of a country's flows for which partner-by-partner data were available. Thus, these shares should be treated as approximate, especially for the telephone calls component, where such data limitations were most severe.

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

## Directionality

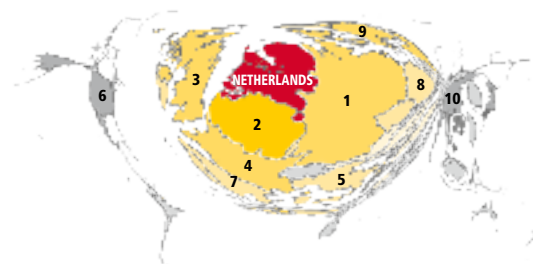
The directionality chart shows the profiled country's outward and inward overall, depth, and breadth scores. A diamond is used to mark the directional balance, calculated as the difference of the outward minus inward scores.

## 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.

## ROOTED MAP

### NETHERLANDS' MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



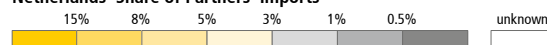
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (25%)
2. Belgium (11%)
3. U.K. (9%)
4. France (8%)
5. Italy (4%)
6. U.S.A. (4%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. Poland (2%)
9. Sweden (2%)
10. China (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs

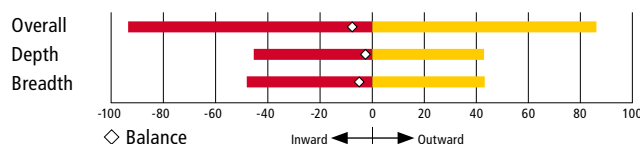
#### Netherlands' Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	17/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	42/139	2/138	80%	54%
<b>Capital</b>	3/79		—	
FDI Stock	2/88	2/111	65%	61%
FDI Flows	9/77	14/99	88%	70%
Portfolio Equity Stock	4/71	—	41%	—
<b>Information</b>	6/85		—	
International Phone Calls	14/83	10/70	80%	78%
Printed Publications Trade	7/137	7/137	90%	81%
<b>People</b>	8/123		—	
Migrants	22/139	9/136	58%	31%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	2/94	—	79%
International Students	—	15/93	—	76%

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	15/140	\$43,603	Operating Environment (+)	8/129	5.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	3/128	5.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	94/140	1%	Infrastructure (+)	2/128	6.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	136/138	1.8	Press Freedom (+)	5/137	98	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	58/140	16.9	Labor Freedom (+)	55/140	66	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

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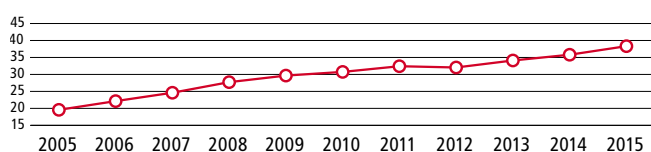
Albania.....	89	Guinea.....	139	Paraguay.....	189
Angola.....	90	Guyana.....	140	Peru.....	190
Argentina.....	91	Honduras.....	141	Philippines.....	191
Armenia.....	92	Hong Kong SAR (China) .	142	Poland.....	192
Australia.....	93	Hungary.....	143	Portugal.....	193
Austria.....	94	Iceland.....	144	Qatar.....	194
Azerbaijan.....	95	India.....	145	Romania.....	195
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Bahrain.....	97	Iran, Islamic Republic.....	147	Rwanda.....	197
Bangladesh.....	98	Ireland.....	148	Saudi Arabia.....	198
Barbados.....	99	Israel.....	149	Senegal.....	199
Belarus.....	100	Italy.....	150	Serbia.....	200
Belgium.....	101	Jamaica.....	151	Singapore.....	201
Benin.....	102	Japan.....	152	Slovak Republic.....	202
Bolivia.....	103	Jordan.....	153	Slovenia.....	203
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Dominican Republic.....	124	Montenegro.....	174	Venezuela, RB.....	224
Ecuador.....	125	Morocco.....	175	Vietnam.....	225
Egypt, Arab Republic.....	126	Mozambique.....	176	Yemen, Republic.....	226
El Salvador.....	127	Myanmar.....	177	Zambia.....	227
Estonia.....	128	Namibia.....	178	Zimbabwe.....	228
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Gambia, The.....	133	Niger.....	183		
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# ALBANIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	100/140	106/140	6	38/100	34/100	4
<b>Depth</b>	55/140	62/140	7	29/50	29/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	123/140	128/140	5	9/50	6/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	105/140	113/140	8	38/100	35/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	60/85	69/85	9	50/100	43/100	7
<b>People Pillar</b>	67/102	71/103	4	41/100	40/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	62/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	101/139	53/140	17%	37%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	25/140	27/140	19%	14%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	97/133	67/140	2%	42%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	79/131	17/138	1%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	64/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	83/140		30,660	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	47/140	18/140	157	421
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	92/137	84/137	\$0	\$4
<b>People</b>	20/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	4/139	93/139	39%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	22/126	.	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	15/126	68/116	14%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	91/140	\$3,995	Operating Environment (+)	83/129	3.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	67/128	4.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	88/128	3.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	111/120	1.1
Remoteness (-)	111/138	3.0	Press Freedom (+)	66/137	73	Capital Account Openness (+)	80/134	0.4
Population (-)	115/140	2.9	Labor Freedom (+)	100/140	53	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	71/140	94
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	96/127	22

— Not Applicable

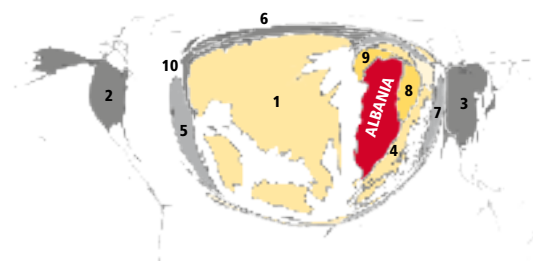
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### ALBANIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



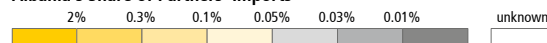
#### Top Export Destinations

- Italy (43%)
- U.S.A. (8%)
- China (6%)
- Greece (5%)
- Spain (5%)
- Germany (2%)
- Turkey (2%)
- Macedonia (2%)
- Montenegro (2%)
- France (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Textiles and footwear, asphalt, metals and metallic ores, crude oil, vegetables, fruits, tobacco

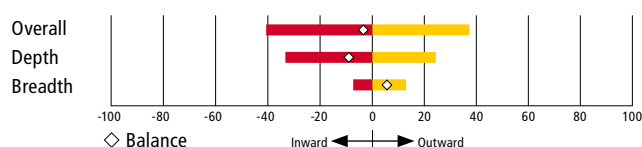
#### Albania's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	114/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	100/139	123/138	77%	75%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	73/88	71/111	27%	73%
FDI Flows	.	99/99	.	100%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	65/85		—	
International Phone Calls	.	65/70	82%	94%
Printed Publications Trade	76/137	44/137	56%	75%
<b>People</b>	120/123		—	
Migrants	111/139	120/136	91%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	90/93	—	81%

## DIRECTIONALITY

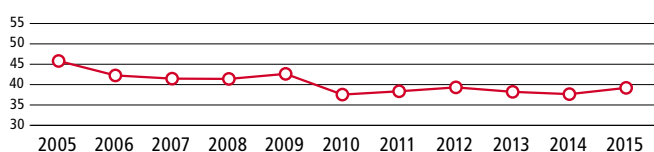


# ANGOLA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	97/140	95/140	-2	39/100	38/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	96/140	100/140	4	18/50	18/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	76/140	70/140	-6	21/50	20/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	70/140	55/140	-15	50/100	54/100	-4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	81/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	43/139	118/140	33%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	134/140	16/140	2%	18%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	43/133	134/140	23%	9%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	9/131	38/138	25%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	118/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	116/140		6,518	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	132/140	119/140	5	35
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	.	.	.	.
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	113/139	125/139	2%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	112/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	75/126	.	3%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	87/140	\$4,100	Operating Environment (+)	126/129	2.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	128/128	2.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	84/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	127/128	2.3	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	7/120	11.7
Remoteness (-)	19/138	7.4	Press Freedom (+)	96/137	61	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	45/140	25.0	Labor Freedom (+)	124/140	43	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	131/140	40
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	126/127	0

— Not Applicable

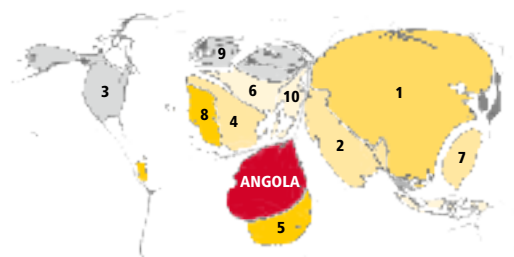
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### ANGOLA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



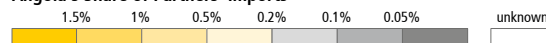
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (44%)
- India (10%)
- U.S.A. (8%)
- Spain (6%)
- South Africa (5%)
- France (4%)
- Taiwan (4%)
- Portugal (3%)
- U.K. (3%)
- Italy (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Crude oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton

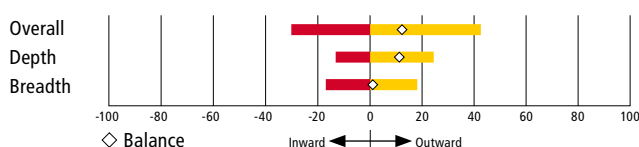
#### Angola's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	62/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	75/139	43/138	5%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	94/111	.	1%
FDI Flows	.	88/99	.	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	64/83	.	40%	12%
Printed Publications Trade	.	.	.	.
<b>People</b>	107/123		—	
Migrants	122/139	130/136	57%	83%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	63/94	—	18%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

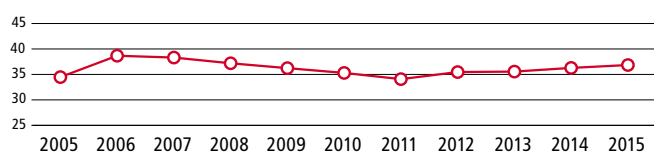


# ARGENTINA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	102/140	100/140	-2	37/100	36/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	127/140	130/140	3	9/50	8/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	50/140	51/140	1	28/50	27/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	94/140	94/140	0	41/100	40/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	64/72	66/72	2	28/100	27/100	1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	51/85	53/85	2	53/100	52/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	139/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	123/139	138/140	10%	10%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	129/140	134/140	2%	3%
<b>Capital</b>	81/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	71/133	119/140	6%	16%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	77/131	87/138	1%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	79/82	57/81	0%	12%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	73/84	51/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	86/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	71/140		46,145	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	75/140	103/140	64	70
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	80/137	96/137	\$1	\$2
<b>People</b>	98/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	115/139	61/139	2%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	52/80	79/126	0.2	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	126/126	104/116	0%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	49/140	\$13,589	Operating Environment (+)	117/129	3.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	87/128	3.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	70/140	5%	Infrastructure (+)	72/128	3.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	27/120	6.6
Remoteness (-)	5/138	8.9	Press Freedom (+)	46/137	76	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	31/140	43.4	Labor Freedom (+)	123/140	43	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	38/140	150
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	47/127	29

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### ARGENTINA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



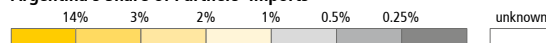
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Brazil (18%)
2. China (9%)
3. U.S.A. (6%)
4. Chile (4%)
5. India (4%)
6. Vietnam (3%)
7. Venezuela (2%)
8. Spain (2%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Canada (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Soybeans and derivatives, petroleum and gas, vehicles, corn, wheat

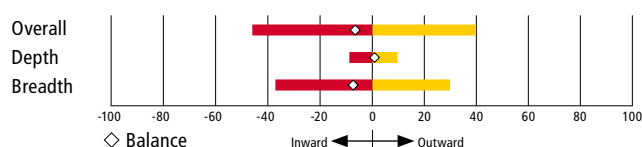
#### Argentina's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	29/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	37/139	28/138	34%	30%
<b>Capital</b>	60/79		—	
FDI Stock	.	18/111	.	21%
FDI Flows	55/77	9/99	78%	31%
Portfolio Equity Stock	64/71	—	1%	—
<b>Information</b>	41/85		—	
International Phone Calls	53/83	18/70	81%	35%
Printed Publications Trade	100/137	23/137	86%	9%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	36/139	100/136	28%	83%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



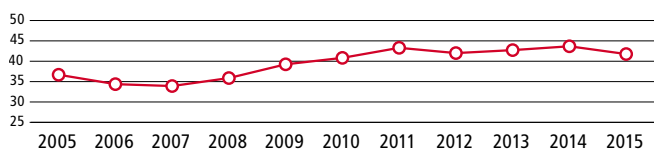


# ARMENIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	91/140	83/140	-8	42/100	43/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	82/140	75/140	-7	24/50	26/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	90/140	87/140	-3	18/50	17/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	83/140	68/140	-15	46/100	49/100	-3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	63/85	64/85	1	48/100	45/100	3
<b>People Pillar</b>	51/102	55/103	4	53/100	51/100	2

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	80/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	112/139	77/140	14%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	41/140	25/140	14%	15%
<b>Capital</b>	65/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	88/133	70/140	3%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	86/131	60/138	1%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	60/82	55/81	3%	13%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	55/84	39/86	1%	1%
<b>Information</b>	61/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	55/140		67,871	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	70/140	22/140	76	343
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	107/137	95/137	\$0	\$3
<b>People</b>	37/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	7/139	56/139	31%	6%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	35/80	59/126	0.4	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	44/126	49/116	6%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	98/140	\$3,535	Operating Environment (+)	48/129	4.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	72/128	3.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	67/120	2.4
Remoteness (-)	96/138	3.9	Press Freedom (+)	64/137	73	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	113/140	3.0	Labor Freedom (+)	56/140	64	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	108/140	52
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	32/127	45

— Not Applicable

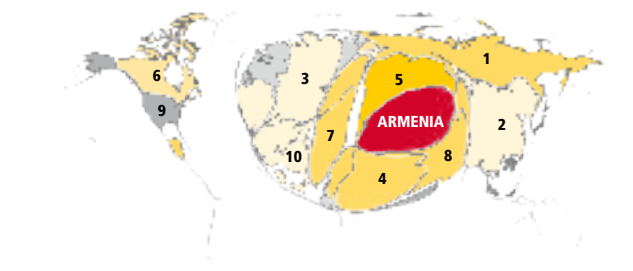
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### ARMENIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



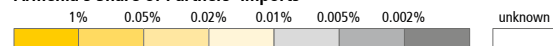
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Russia (15%)
2. China (11%)
3. Germany (10%)
4. Iraq (9%)
5. Georgia (8%)
6. Canada (8%)
7. Bulgaria (5%)
8. Iran (5%)
9. U.S.A. (4%)
10. Italy (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Pig iron, unwrought copper, nonferrous metals, gold, diamonds, mineral products, foodstuffs, energy

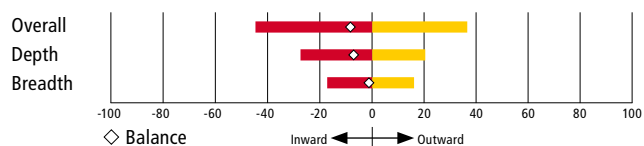
#### Armenia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	75/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	85/139	64/138	10%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	85/88	77/111	0%	0%
FDI Flows	.	91/99	.	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	70/85		—	
International Phone Calls	78/83	67/70	9%	0%
Printed Publications Trade	46/137	28/137	13%	1%
<b>People</b>	81/123		—	
Migrants	79/139	87/136	19%	78%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	64/93	—	49%

## DIRECTIONALITY

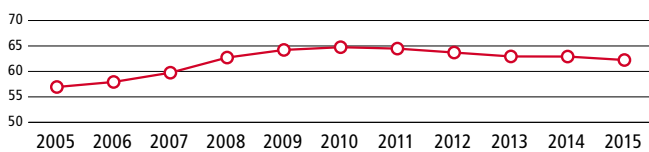


# AUSTRALIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	34/140	28/140	-6	62/100	63/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	91/140	88/140	-3	20/50	21/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	10/140	9/140	-1	42/50	42/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	89/140	89/140	0	45/100	43/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	19/72	14/72	-5	66/100	70/100	-4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	4/85	5/85	1	86/100	86/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	19/102	19/103	0	77/100	77/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	128/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	106/139	129/140	15%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	109/140	119/140	4%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	47/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	31/133	64/140	32%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	126/131	76/138	-2%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	36/82	34/81	31%	28%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	53/84	32/86	1%	1%
<b>Information</b>	30/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	47/140		81,564	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	37/140	39/140	240	237
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	40/137	24/137	\$8	\$34
<b>People</b>	58/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	114/139	14/139	2%	28%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	36/80	.	0.4	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	113/126	9/116	1%	18%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	10/140	\$50,962	Operating Environment (+)	15/129	5.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	19/128	4.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	31/140	38%	Infrastructure (+)	20/128	5.2	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	74/120	1.9
Remoteness (-)	2/138	9.3	Press Freedom (+)	25/137	88	Capital Account Openness (+)	50/134	0.9
Population (-)	47/140	24.0	Labor Freedom (+)	19/140	82	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	23/140	168
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	1/136	90	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	43/127	31

— Not Applicable

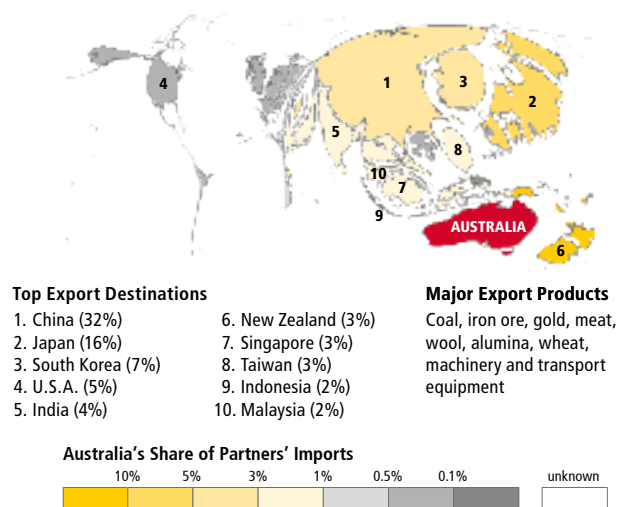
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

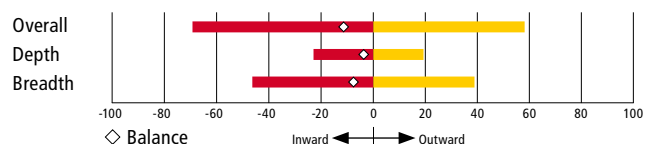
### AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	34/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	56/139	14/138	76%	61%
<b>Capital</b>	13/79		—	
FDI Stock	.	14/111	31%	27%
FDI Flows	13/77	17/99	32%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock	13/71	—	14%	—
<b>Information</b>	2/85		—	
International Phone Calls	4/83	3/70	44%	29%
Printed Publications Trade	37/137	19/137	74%	47%
<b>People</b>	4/123		—	
Migrants	13/139	8/136	26%	36%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	6/93	—	65%

## DIRECTIONALITY

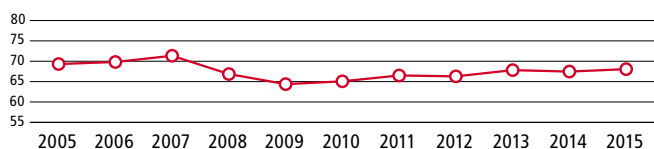


# AUSTRIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	20/140	20/140	0	68/100	68/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	12/140	13/140	1	40/50	39/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	49/140	45/140	-4	28/50	29/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	35/140	32/140	-3	62/100	61/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	16/72	16/72	0	70/100	68/100	2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	36/85	34/85	-2	63/100	63/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	18/102	17/103	-1	78/100	78/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	26/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	31/139	43/140	41%	41%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	33/140	41/140	15%	12%
<b>Capital</b>	9/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	15/133	62/140	56%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	27/131	103/138	12%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	11/82	15/81	98%	55%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	19/84	27/86	5%	1%
<b>Information</b>	17/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	42/140		90,501	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	27/140	35/140	312	261
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	16/137	5/137	\$54	\$132
<b>People</b>	11/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	61/139	20/139	7%	17%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	6/80	6/126	1.3	3.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	68/126	12/116	4%	15%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	14/140	\$43,724	Operating Environment (+)	13/129	5.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	14/128	5.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	54/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	19/128	5.3	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	132/138	2.2	Press Freedom (+)	7/137	96	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	82/140	8.5	Labor Freedom (+)	26/140	77	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	19/140	169
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

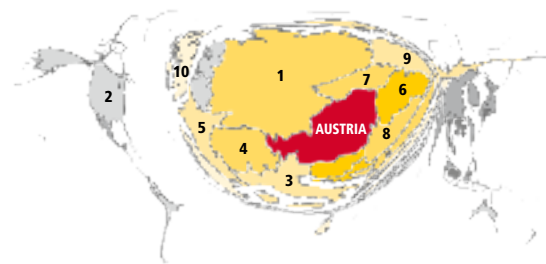
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(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### AUSTRIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



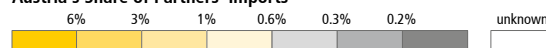
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (29%)
- U.S.A. (6%)
- Italy (6%)
- Switzerland (6%)
- France (4%)
- Slovakia (4%)
- Czech Republic (3%)
- Hungary (3%)
- Poland (3%)
- U.K. (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, paper and paperboard, metal goods, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles, foodstuffs

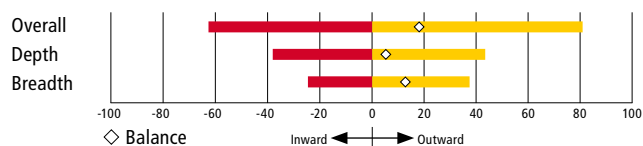
#### Austria's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	72/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	44/139	96/138	79%	85%
<b>Capital</b>	23/79		—	
FDI Stock	·	·	78%	89%
FDI Flows	19/77	27/99	80%	85%
Portfolio Equity Stock	24/71	—	82%	—
<b>Information</b>	57/85		—	
International Phone Calls	43/83	53/70	90%	92%
Printed Publications Trade	32/137	107/137	92%	97%
<b>People</b>	27/123		—	
Migrants	28/139	25/136	78%	74%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	31/94	—	91%
International Students	—	36/93	—	85%

## DIRECTIONALITY

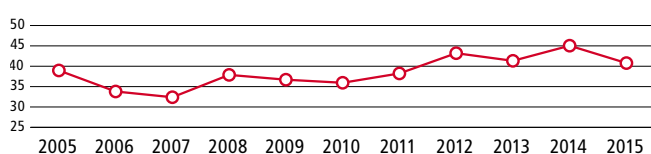


# AZERBAIJAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
Overall	92/140	87/140	-5	41/100	41/100	0
Depth	77/140	84/140	7	25/50	23/50	2
Breadth	99/140	80/140	-19	16/50	19/50	-3
Trade Pillar	115/140	91/140	-24	34/100	43/100	-9
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	55/102	53/103	-2	51/100	51/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

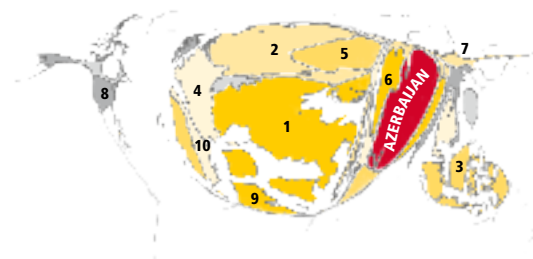


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	88/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	62/139	128/140	27%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	72/140	21/140	8%	16%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	36/133	69/140	28%	41%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	14/131	31/138	17%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	101/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	78/140		35,127	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	106/140	99/140	26	85
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	133/137	74/137	\$0	\$5
<b>People</b>	54/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	37/139	80/139	12%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	37/80	72/126	0.3	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	25/126	69/116	9%	2%

## ROOTED MAP

### AZERBAIJAN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



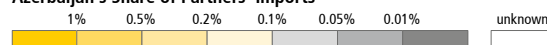
#### Top Export Destinations

- Italy (26%)
- Germany (13%)
- Indonesia (7%)
- France (7%)
- Czech Republic (6%)
- Georgia (3%)
- Russia (3%)
- U.S.A. (3%)
- Tunisia (3%)
- Spain (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Oil and gas, machinery, foodstuffs, cotton

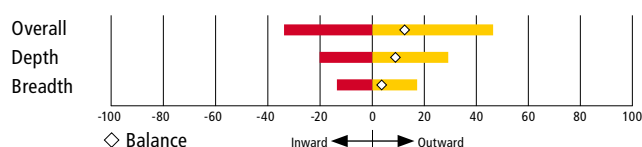
#### Azerbaijan's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	107/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	98/139	107/138	8%	22%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	60/88	75/111	81%	19%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	44/137	121/137	2%	24%
<b>People</b>	66/123		—	
Migrants	109/139	93/136	17%	87%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	34/94	—	27%
International Students	—	60/93	—	70%

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	78/140	\$5,739	Operating Environment (+)	56/129	4.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	75/128	3.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	59/128	3.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	34/120	5.3
Remoteness (-)	92/138	4.1	Press Freedom (+)	128/137	34	Capital Account Openness (+)	72/134	0.5
Population (-)	78/140	9.8	Labor Freedom (+)	23/140	79	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	100/140	58
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	61/127	25

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

# BAHAMAS, THE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	65/140	68/140	3	49/100	47/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	27/140	23/140	-4	33/50	34/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	102/140	106/140	4	16/50	13/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	123/140	124/140	1	30/100	30/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	84/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	135/139	68/140	6%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	10/140	32/140	31%	14%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	21/133	7/140	46%	220%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	25/131	11/138	13%	46%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	14/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	14/140		225,877	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	16/140	4/140	465	786
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	83/137	16/137	\$1	\$48
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	44/139	25/139	10%	15%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	4/126	.	3.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	31/140	\$23,903	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	11/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	1/120	19.7
Remoteness (-)	75/138	4.9	Press Freedom (+)	.	.	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	138/140	0.4	Labor Freedom (+)	35/140	75	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	46/140	139
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

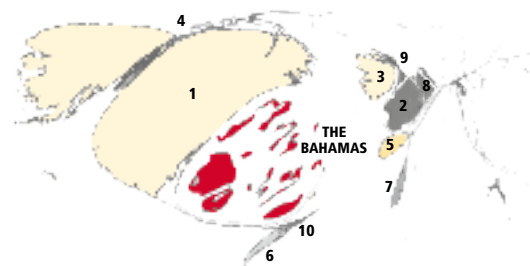
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### THE BAHAMAS' MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2014



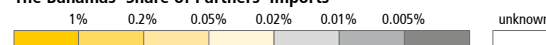
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (83%)
2. France (4%)
3. Ireland (4%)
4. Canada (2%)
5. Ghana (1%)
6. Argentina (1%)
7. South Africa (1%)
8. Germany (1%)
9. U.K. (1%)
10. Brazil (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Crawfish, aragonite, crude salt, polystyrene products

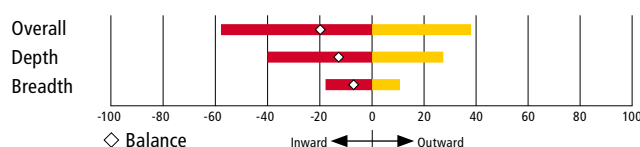
#### The Bahamas' Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	117/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	127/139	92/138	3%	18%
<b>Capital</b>	35/79		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	31/71	—	23%	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	84/137	120/137	24%	1%
<b>People</b>	92/123		—	
Migrants	73/139	72/136	3%	70%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	83/94	—	3%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



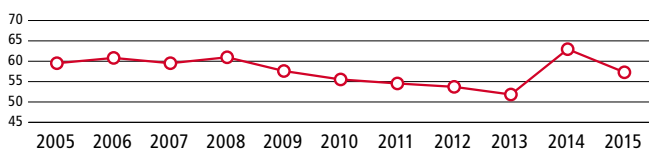


# BAHRAIN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	40/140	53/140	13	57/100	52/100	5
<b>Depth</b>	22/140	25/140	3	35/50	34/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	70/140	84/140	14	22/50	18/50	4
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	51/140	14/140	-37	56/100	72/100	-16
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	34/72	62/72	28	55/100	31/100	24
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	56/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	37/139	69/140	37%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	62/140	109/140	10%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	11/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	20/133	20/140	48%	91%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	51/131	29/138	4%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	12/82	20/81	96%	42%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	4/84	85/86	39%	-14%
<b>Information</b>	22/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	69/140		47,205	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	1/140	8/140	3316	623
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	60/137	27/137	\$3	\$30
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	91/139	5/139	4%	51%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	17/126	6/116	13%	21%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	32/140	\$23,510	Operating Environment (+)	24/129	5.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	33/128	4.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	76/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	27/128	4.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	50/120	3.6
Remoteness (-)	79/138	4.8	Press Freedom (+)	129/137	34	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	125/140	1.4	Labor Freedom (+)	14/140	83	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	82/140	70
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	56/127	27

— Not Applicable

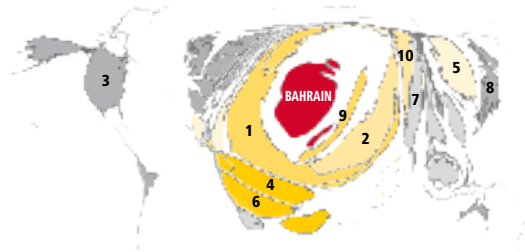
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### BAHRAIN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



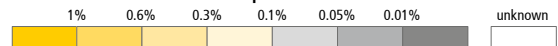
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Saudi Arabia (4%)
2. U.A.E. (2%)
3. U.S.A. (2%)
4. Kenya (1%)
5. South Korea (1%)
6. Tanzania (1%)
7. India (1%)
8. Japan (1%)
9. Qatar (1%)
10. Pakistan (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, aluminum, textiles

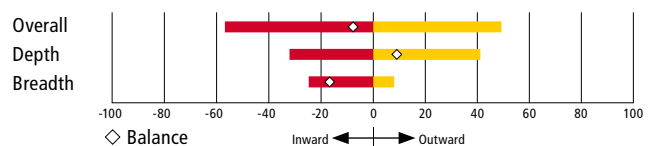
#### Bahrain's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	61/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	.	59/138	.	37%
<b>Capital</b>	54/79		—	
FDI Stock	76/88	108/111	0%	84%
FDI Flows	61/77	.	81%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	28/71	—	26%	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	124/137	69/137	80%	43%
<b>People</b>	62/123		—	
Migrants	114/139	34/136	24%	19%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	53/93	—	77%

## DIRECTIONALITY

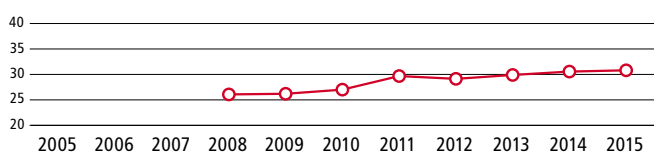


# BANGLADESH

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	118/140	119/140	1	31/100	30/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	139/140	140/140	1	3/50	4/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	55/140	56/140	1	27/50	25/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	81/140	86/140	5	46/100	45/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	70/72	71/72	1	15/100	14/100	1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	72/85	68/85	-4	43/100	43/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	130/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	104/139	123/140	16%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	138/140	120/140	1%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	90/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	128/133	136/140	0%	6%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	109/131	124/138	0%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	80/82	64/81	0%	8%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	68/84	45/86	0%	1%
<b>Information</b>	123/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	118/140		6,181	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	134/140	100/140	4	81
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	124/137	129/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	109/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	88/139	112/139	4%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	80/80	126/126	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	106/126	108/116	1%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	120/140	\$1,287	Operating Environment (+)	97/129	3.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	111/128	3.4
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	115/128	2.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	.	.
Remoteness (-)	73/138	5.1	Press Freedom (+)	116/137	54	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	8/140	161.0	Labor Freedom (+)	61/140	64	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	131/140	40
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	30/127	47

— Not Applicable

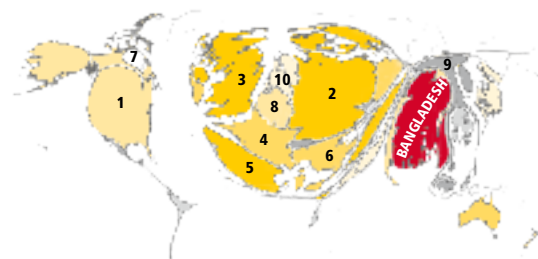
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### BANGLADESH'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



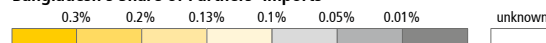
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (14%)
2. Germany (13%)
3. U.K. (9%)
4. France (5%)
5. Spain (5%)
6. Italy (4%)
7. Canada (3%)
8. Belgium (2%)
9. China (2%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Garments, knitwear, agricultural products, frozen food (fish and seafood), jute and jute goods, leather

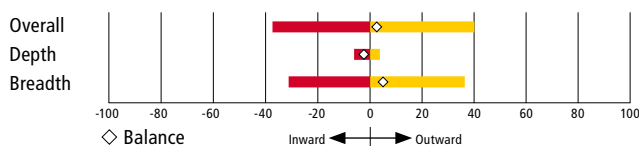
#### Bangladesh's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	26/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	15/139	45/138	5%	20%
<b>Capital</b>	68/79		—	
FDI Stock	48/88	44/111	35%	8%
FDI Flows	.	25/99	.	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock	71/71	—	30%	—
<b>Information</b>	29/85		—	
International Phone Calls	12/83	40/70	37%	31%
Printed Publications Trade	43/137	86/137	20%	30%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	87/139	55/136	45%	6%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	78%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

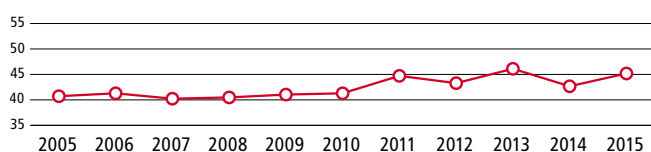


# BARBADOS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	76/140	73/140	-3	45/100	46/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	29/140	31/140	2	33/50	33/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	116/140	105/140	-11	12/50	13/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	126/140	125/140	-1	28/100	30/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	39/72	33/72	-6	52/100	53/100	-1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	33/85	33/85	0	64/100	64/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	42/102	42/103	0	60/100	59/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

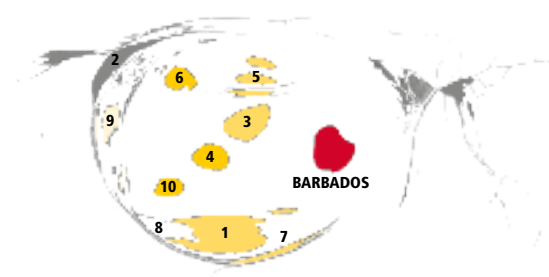


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	72/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	120/139	55/140	11%	37%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	9/140	22/140	32%	15%
<b>Capital</b>	29/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	10/133	10/140	91%	151%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	35/131	13/138	10%	41%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	51/82	59/81	11%	11%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	38/84	67/86	1%	0%
<b>Information</b>	10/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	10/140		247,474	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	14/140	6/140	526	773
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	48/137	23/137	\$5	\$35
<b>People</b>	4/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	6/139	35/139	35%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	15/126	·	1.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	21/126	11/116	10%	16%

## ROOTED MAP

### BARBADOS'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



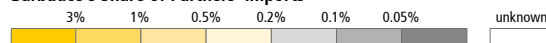
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Trinidad & Tobago (22%)
2. U.S.A. (12%)
3. St. Lucia (9%)
4. St. Vincent & the Grenadines (6%)
5. Antigua & Barbuda (5%)
6. St. Kitts & Nevis (4%)
7. Guyana (4%)
8. Venezuela (4%)
9. Jamaica (4%)
10. Grenada (4%)

#### Major Export Products

Manufactures, sugar, molasses, rum, other foodstuffs and beverages, chemicals, electrical components

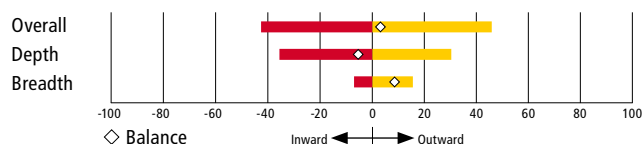
#### Barbados's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	135/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	122/139	130/138	73%	46%
<b>Capital</b>	51/79		—	
FDI Stock	43/88	74/111	73%	25%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	45/71	—	8%	—
<b>Information</b>	61/85		—	
International Phone Calls	54/83	·	59%	17%
Printed Publications Trade	86/137	84/137	87%	14%
<b>People</b>	95/123		—	
Migrants	78/139	·	5%	·
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	61/94	—	18%
International Students	—	81/93	—	93%

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	44/140	\$15,774	Operating Environment (+)	·	·	Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Linguistic Commonality (+)	9/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	·	·	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	4/120	13.9
Remoteness (-)	47/138	6.1	Press Freedom (+)	·	·	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	140/140	0.3	Labor Freedom (+)	46/140	69	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	47/140	138
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	36/127	37

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

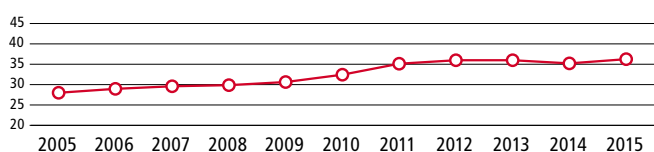
(-) Negative Impact

# BELARUS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	104/140	98/140	-6	36/100	36/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	41/140	45/140	4	31/50	30/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	131/140	129/140	-2	5/50	6/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	86/140	83/140	-3	45/100	46/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	78/85	79/85	1	39/100	37/100	2
<b>People Pillar</b>	52/102	51/103	-1	52/100	53/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	21/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	22/139	26/140	49%	56%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	48/140	80/140	12%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	105/133	90/140	1%	33%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	93/131	91/138	1%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	68/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	25/140		139,374	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	68/140	113/140	81	51
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	61/137	57/137	\$3	\$8
<b>People</b>	57/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	27/139	39/139	16%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	63/80	85/126	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	40/126	59/116	6%	3%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	76/140	\$5,749	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	70/120	2.2
Remoteness (-)	115/138	2.8	Press Freedom (+)	123/137	48	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	79/140	9.5	Labor Freedom (+)	20/140	80	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	95/140	62
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	136/136	10	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

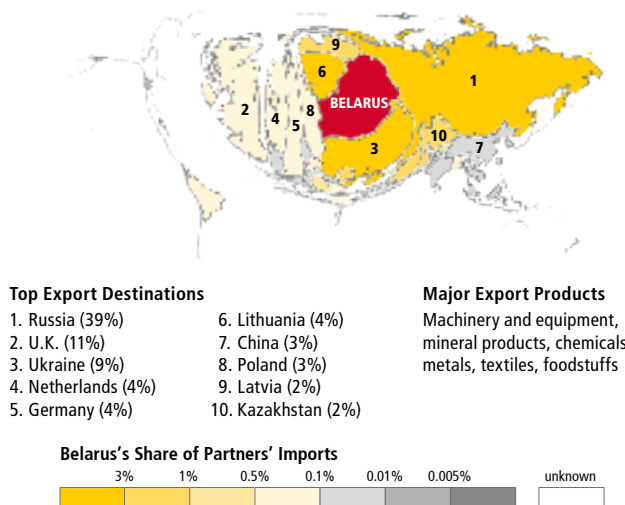
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

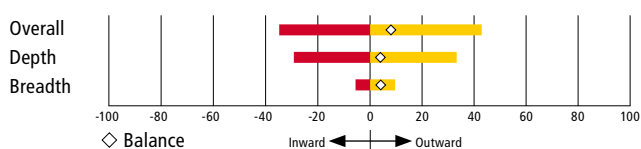
### BELARUS'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	128/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	113/139	128/138	83%	82%
<b>Capital</b>	79/79		—	
FDI Stock	67/88	101/111	92%	94%
FDI Flows	74/77	.	100%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	70/71	—	94%	—
<b>Information</b>	81/85		—	
International Phone Calls	83/83	69/70	96%	99%
Printed Publications Trade	50/137	117/137	64%	98%
<b>People</b>	58/123		—	
Migrants	102/139	82/136	86%	88%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	38/93	—	18%

## DIRECTIONALITY

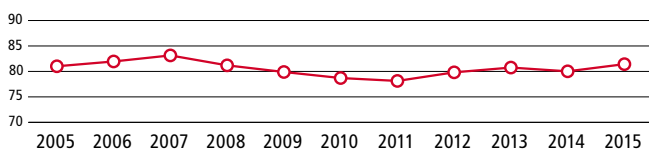


# BELGIUM

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	6/140	5/140	-1	81/100	81/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	5/140	6/140	1	45/50	45/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	25/140	25/140	0	36/50	35/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	1/140	1/140	0	90/100	89/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	15/72	13/72	-2	70/100	70/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	18/85	18/85	0	73/100	74/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	10/102	13/103	3	80/100	79/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	3/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	3/139	7/140	88%	83%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	17/140	9/140	24%	23%
<b>Capital</b>	7/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	9/133	16/140	101%	103%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	12/131	71/138	19%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	19/82	33/81	65%	28%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	16/84	25/86	5%	1%
<b>Information</b>	9/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	12/140		241,805	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	23/140	26/140	343	289
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	6/137	9/137	\$93	\$74
<b>People</b>	28/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	84/139	34/139	5%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	12/80	41/126	1.0	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	73/126	14/116	3%	12%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	20/140	\$40,107	Operating Environment (+)	15/129	5.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	19/128	4.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	38/140	13%	Infrastructure (+)	18/128	5.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	137/138	1.7	Press Freedom (+)	15/137	94	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	67/140	11.3	Labor Freedom (+)	61/140	64	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	14/140	170
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

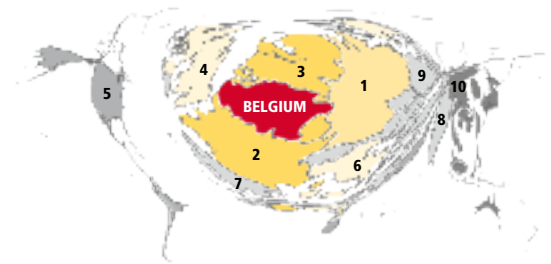
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### BELGIUM'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



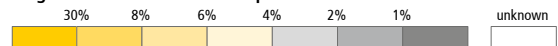
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (17%)
- France (15%)
- Netherlands (11%)
- U.K. (9%)
- U.S.A. (6%)
- Italy (5%)
- Spain (3%)
- India (2%)
- Poland (2%)
- China (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Chemicals, machinery and equipment, finished diamonds, metals and metal products, foodstuffs

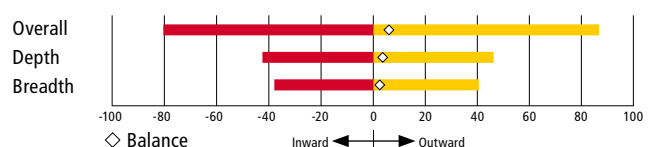
#### Belgium's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	20/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	35/139	23/138	76%	68%
<b>Capital</b>	29/79		—	
FDI Stock	15/88	43/111	83%	86%
FDI Flows	11/77	21/99	59%	82%
Portfolio Equity Stock	41/71	—	89%	—
<b>Information</b>	36/85		—	
International Phone Calls	30/83	44/70	82%	89%
Printed Publications Trade	21/137	58/137	93%	87%
<b>People</b>	12/123		—	
Migrants	34/139	13/136	81%	70%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	11/94	—	84%
International Students	—	—	—	75%

## DIRECTIONALITY



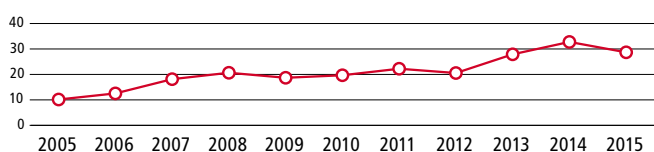


# BENIN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	121/140	123/140	2	29/100	28/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	95/140	102/140	7	19/50	17/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	121/140	112/140	-9	10/50	11/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	104/140	107/140	3	38/100	38/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	85/102	91/103	6	30/100	28/100	2

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	70/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	76/139	61/140	24%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	98/140	64/140	5%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	98/133	113/140	2%	20%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	75/131	61/138	1%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	122/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	128/140		3,002	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	91/140	110/140	40	55
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	115/137	127/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	65/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	73/139	88/139	6%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	114/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	67/126	25/116	4%	8%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	128/140	\$780	Operating Environment (+)	117/129	3.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	117/128	3.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	47/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	120/128	2.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	10/120	10.6
Remoteness (-)	46/138	6.2	Press Freedom (+)	68/137	72	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	71/140	10.9	Labor Freedom (+)	99/140	53	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	102/140	56
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

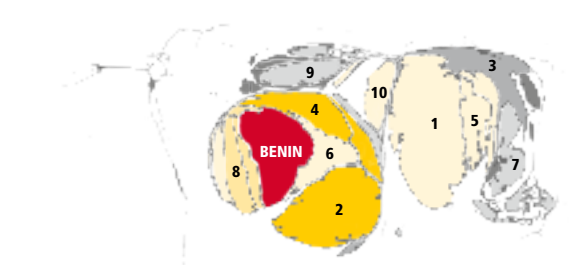
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### BENIN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



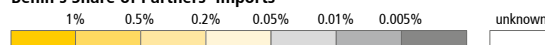
#### Top Export Destinations

- India (24%)
- Gabon (15%)
- China (7%)
- Niger (6%)
- Bangladesh (5%)
- Nigeria (5%)
- Vietnam (4%)
- Ghana (4%)
- Switzerland (4%)
- Lebanon (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Cotton, cashews, shea butter, textiles, palm products, seafood

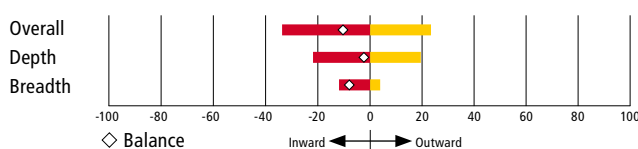
#### Benin's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	112/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	131/139	70/138	39%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	72/88	103/111	97%	32%
FDI Flows	.	95/99	.	46%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	111/137	61/137	90%	5%
<b>People</b>	111/123		—	
Migrants	135/139	128/136	95%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	69/94	—	66%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

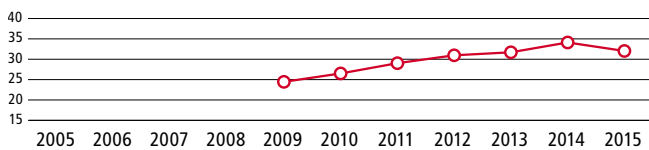


# BOLIVIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	116/140	115/140	-1	32/100	32/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	112/140	103/140	-9	15/50	17/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	93/140	98/140	5	17/50	14/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	82/140	88/140	6	46/100	44/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	72/72	72/72	0	12/100	13/100	-1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	77/85	77/85	0	39/100	38/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	86/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	75/139	83/140	25%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	102/140	89/140	5%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	86/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	125/133	83/140	0%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	122/131	53/138	0%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	76/82	78/81	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	98/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	96/140		19,673	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	105/140	66/140	26	164
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	114/137	82/137	\$0	\$4
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	57/139	105/139	7%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	58/80	90/126	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	101/140	\$2,886	Operating Environment (+)	90/129	3.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	87/128	3.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	59/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	103/128	3.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	43/120	4.5
Remoteness (-)	12/138	8.0	Press Freedom (+)	76/137	69	Capital Account Openness (+)	73/134	0.4
Population (-)	72/140	10.7	Labor Freedom (+)	138/140	26	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	81/140	71
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	24/127	53

— Not Applicable

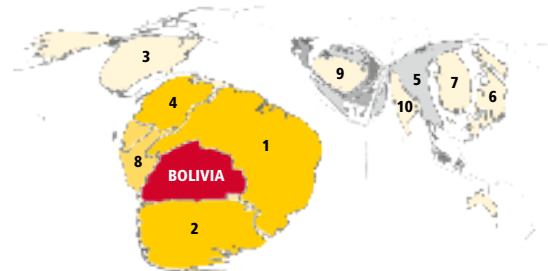
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### BOLIVIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



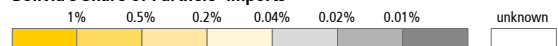
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Brazil (28%)
2. Argentina (17%)
3. U.S.A. (12%)
4. Colombia (6%)
5. China (5%)
6. Japan (5%)
7. South Korea (4%)
8. Peru (4%)
9. Belgium (3%)
10. India (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Natural gas, mineral ores, gold, soybeans and soy products, tin

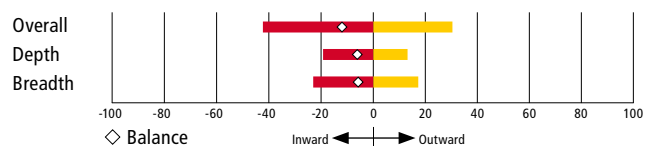
#### Bolivia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	67/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	78/139	57/138	58%	43%
<b>Capital</b>	74/79		—	
FDI Stock	.	70/111	.	27%
FDI Flows	63/77	86/99	46%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock	68/71	—	8%	—
<b>Information</b>	69/85		—	
International Phone Calls	70/83	34/70	80%	37%
Printed Publications Trade	83/137	108/137	80%	41%
<b>People</b>	54/123		—	
Migrants	105/139	43/136	64%	70%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	44/94	—	56%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

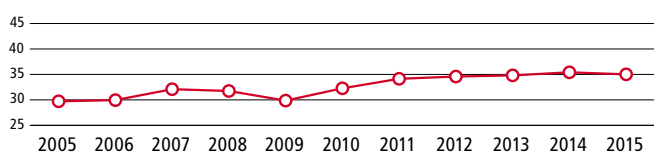


# BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	110/140	103/140	-7	35/100	35/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	52/140	48/140	-4	30/50	30/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	133/140	131/140	-2	5/50	5/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	108/140	115/140	7	36/100	35/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	73/85	67/85	-6	41/100	43/100	-2
<b>People Pillar</b>	59/102	62/103	3	45/100	44/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	42/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	47/139	25/140	32%	57%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	59/140	133/140	10%	3%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	99/133	66/140	2%	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	84/131	72/138	1%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	49/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	63/140		56,331	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	64/140	34/140	88	268
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	46/137	62/137	\$5	\$7
<b>People</b>	45/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	3/139	111/139	43%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	78/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	22/126	28/116	10%	8%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	88/140	\$4,088	Operating Environment (+)	62/129	4.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	75/128	3.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	101/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	88/128	3.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	77/120	1.7
Remoteness (-)	125/138	2.6	Press Freedom (+)	54/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	88/134	0.3
Population (-)	111/140	3.8	Labor Freedom (+)	64/140	63	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	68/140	98
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

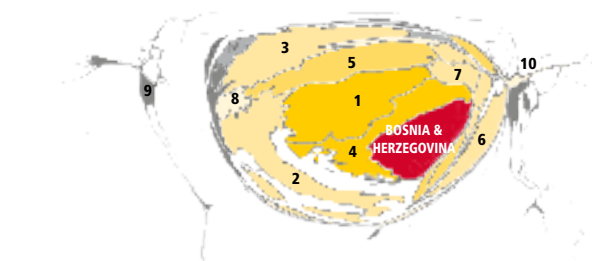
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



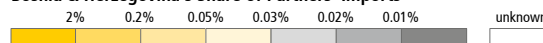
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Slovenia (16%)
2. Italy (16%)
3. Germany (12%)
4. Croatia (12%)
5. Austria (11%)
6. Turkey (5%)
7. Hungary (3%)
8. Switzerland (2%)
9. U.S.A. (2%)
10. Russia (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Metals, clothing, wood products

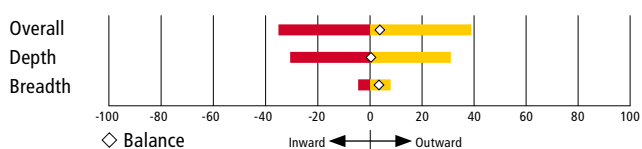
#### Bosnia & Herzegovina's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	131/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	118/139	132/138	88%	93%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	87/88	89/111	99%	92%
FDI Flows	.	78/99	.	90%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	82/85		—	
International Phone Calls	73/83	61/70	97%	93%
Printed Publications Trade	125/137	125/137	97%	.
<b>People</b>	101/123		—	
Migrants	90/139	116/136	87%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	54/94	—	75%
International Students	—	89/93	—	79%

## DIRECTIONALITY

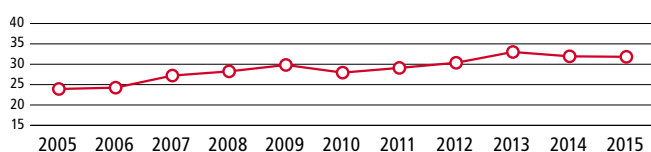


# BOTSWANA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	117/140	111/140	-6	32/100	33/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	66/140	57/140	-9	27/50	29/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	136/140	135/140	-1	4/50	4/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	111/140	110/140	-1	35/100	36/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	70/102	72/103	2	40/100	40/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	36/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	23/139	36/140	48%	49%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	69/140	116/140	9%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	73/133	80/140	6%	37%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	128/131	77/138	-2%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	95/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	108/140		11,379	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	50/140	94/140	138	93
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	94/137	50/137	\$0	\$11
<b>People</b>	59/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	110/139	55/139	3%	7%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	39/126	.	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	31/126	76/116	8%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	73/140	\$6,041	Operating Environment (+)	62/129	4.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	87/128	3.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	14/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	82/128	3.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	118/120	0.6
Remoteness (-)	11/138	8.1	Press Freedom (+)	36/137	80	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	119/140	2.3	Labor Freedom (+)	45/140	70	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	80/140	72
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	47/127	29

— Not Applicable

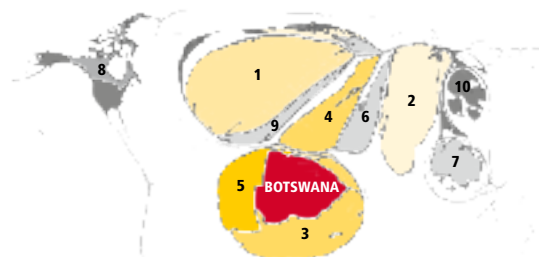
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### BOTSWANA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2014



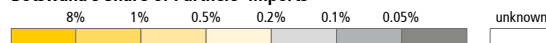
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Belgium (26%)
2. India (15%)
3. South Africa (12%)
4. Israel (8%)
5. Namibia (7%)
6. U.A.E. (5%)
7. Singapore (4%)
8. Canada (4%)
9. Switzerland (4%)
10. Hong Kong (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Diamonds, copper, nickel, soda ash, meat, textiles

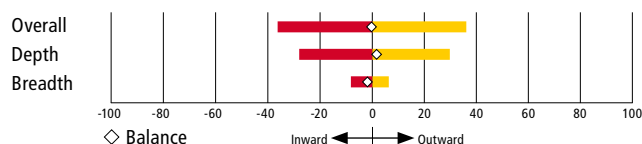
#### Botswana's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	139/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	129/139	138/138	21%	76%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	61/88	88/111	89%	46%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	105/137	118/137	71%	55%
<b>People</b>	97/123		—	
Migrants	132/139	47/136	89%	77%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	82/94	—	77%
International Students	—	68/93	—	82%

## DIRECTIONALITY

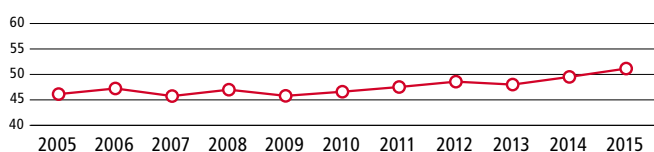


# BRAZIL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	57/140	63/140	6	51/100	48/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	121/140	131/140	10	10/50	8/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	11/140	12/140	1	42/50	40/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	66/140	72/140	6	51/100	48/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	31/72	38/72	7	56/100	51/100	5
<b>Information Pillar</b>	34/85	32/85	-2	63/100	64/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	75/102	78/103	3	36/100	35/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	136/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	121/139	139/140	11%	10%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	133/140	125/140	2%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	59/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	61/133	103/140	10%	27%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	97/131	55/138	0%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	61/82	37/81	3%	24%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	57/84	28/86	0%	1%
<b>Information</b>	106/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	73/140		43,634	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	126/140	116/140	9	45
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	102/137	118/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	110/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	133/139	128/139	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	75/80	108/126	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	123/126	104/116	0%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	65/140	\$8,670	Operating Environment (+)	83/129	3.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	82/128	3.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	95/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	59/128	3.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	21/120	7.8
Remoteness (-)	9/138	8.3	Press Freedom (+)	79/137	68	Capital Account Openness (+)	80/134	0.4
Population (-)	5/140	207.8	Labor Freedom (+)	102/140	52	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	43/140	148
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	96/127	22

— Not Applicable

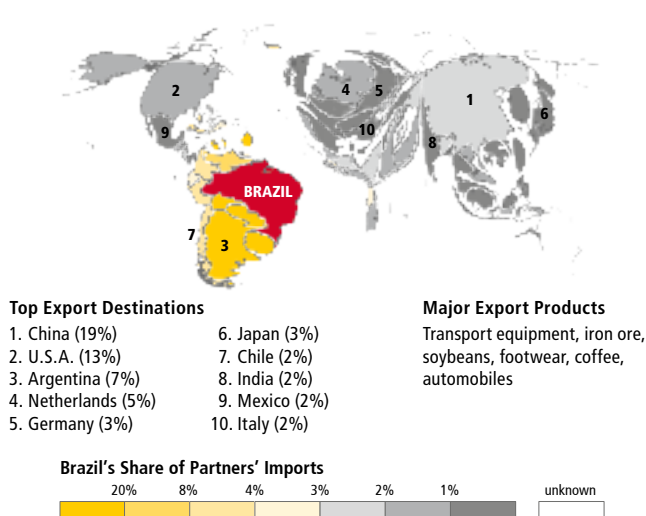
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

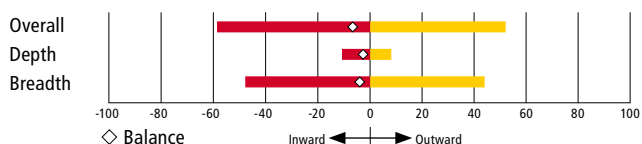
### BRAZIL'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	2/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	6/139	4/138	19%	13%
<b>Capital</b>	21/79		—	
FDI Stock	34/88	5/111	46%	6%
FDI Flows	16/77	3/99	22%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock	36/71	—	21%	—
<b>Information</b>	9/85		—	
International Phone Calls	17/83	6/70	32%	8%
Printed Publications Trade	39/137	5/137	47%	4%
<b>People</b>	30/123		—	
Migrants	7/139	30/136	15%	31%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	36/94	—	51%
International Students	—	40/93	—	37%

## DIRECTIONALITY



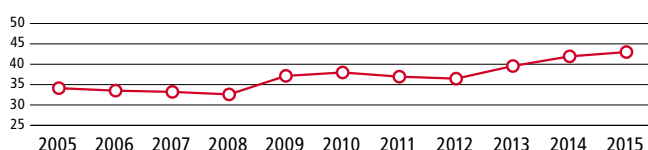


# BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	83/140	90/140	7	43/100	40/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	32/140	43/140	11	33/50	31/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	117/140	120/140	3	10/50	9/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	116/140	128/140	12	34/100	29/100	5
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	40/102	38/103	-2	62/100	62/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	57/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	16/139	113/140	56%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	96/140	20/140	5%	16%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	44/133	50/140	22%	51%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	31/131	85/138	11%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	29/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	57/140		63,090	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	8/140	32/140	853	268
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	97/137	3/137	\$0	\$171
<b>People</b>	15/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	40/139	16/139	11%	24%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	52/126	.	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	3/126	56/116	38%	3%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	28/140	\$28,237	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	96/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	119/120	0.5
Remoteness (-)	35/138	6.4	Press Freedom (+)	95/137	62	Capital Account Openness (+)	.	.
Population (-)	136/140	0.4	Labor Freedom (+)	2/140	97	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	38/140	150
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

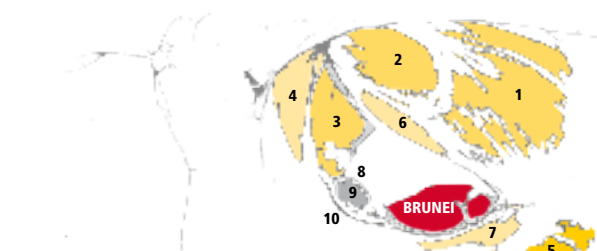
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(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### BRUNEI DARUSSALAM'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



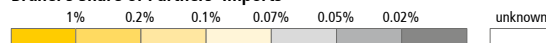
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Japan (36%)
2. South Korea (15%)
3. Thailand (11%)
4. India (10%)
5. New Zealand (6%)
6. Taiwan (5%)
7. Australia (5%)
8. Malaysia (2%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. Indonesia (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Mineral fuels, organic chemicals

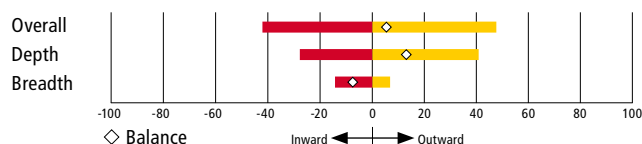
#### Brunei's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	129/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	133/139	113/138	88%	79%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	59/77	69/99	92%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	85/137	124/137	80%	24%
<b>People</b>	65/123		—	
Migrants	124/139	63/136	21%	86%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	64/94	—	82%
International Students	—	33/93	—	59%

## DIRECTIONALITY

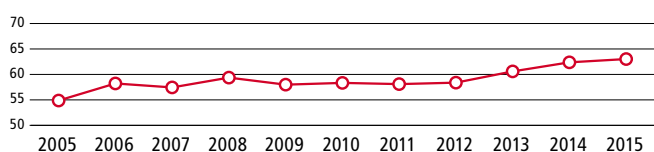


# BULGARIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	32/140	32/140	0	63/100	61/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	21/140	26/140	5	35/50	34/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	52/140	53/140	1	28/50	27/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	26/140	30/140	4	64/100	62/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	30/72	32/72	2	57/100	53/100	4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	35/85	35/85	0	63/100	63/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	29/102	31/103	2	68/100	66/100	2

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	18/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	19/139	20/140	52%	60%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	29/140	56/140	16%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	52/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	72/133	23/140	6%	86%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	63/131	50/138	3%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	42/82	72/81	25%	4%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	15/84	79/86	6%	-1%
<b>Information</b>	46/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	23/140		145,170	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	77/140	47/140	61	216
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	44/137	73/137	\$6	\$5
<b>People</b>	31/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	26/139	104/139	16%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	26/80	26/126	0.6	1.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	28/126	42/116	9%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	68/140	\$6,832	Operating Environment (+)	76/129	4.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	67/128	4.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	55/128	4.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	108/138	3.1	Press Freedom (+)	84/137	67	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	89/140	7.1	Labor Freedom (+)	27/140	77	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	38/140	150
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

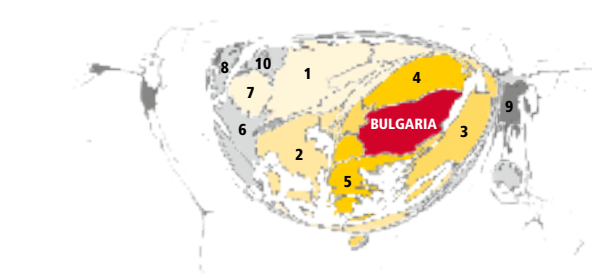
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### BULGARIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



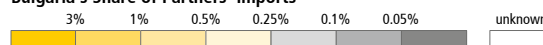
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (13%)
- Italy (9%)
- Turkey (9%)
- Romania (8%)
- Greece (7%)
- France (4%)
- Belgium (4%)
- U.K. (3%)
- China (2%)
- Netherlands (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Clothing, footwear, iron and steel, machinery and equipment, fuels

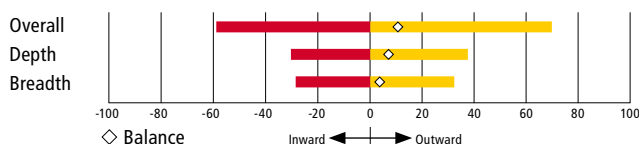
#### Bulgaria's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	79/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	51/139	103/138	74%	82%
<b>Capital</b>	26/79		—	
FDI Stock	32/88	34/111	75%	88%
FDI Flows	27/77	20/99	67%	85%
Portfolio Equity Stock	29/71	—	70%	—
<b>Information</b>	38/85		—	
International Phone Calls	34/83	39/70	82%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	45/137	54/137	78%	82%
<b>People</b>	39/123		—	
Migrants	53/139	12/136	49%	75%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	30/94	—	87%
International Students	—	49/93	—	54%

## DIRECTIONALITY

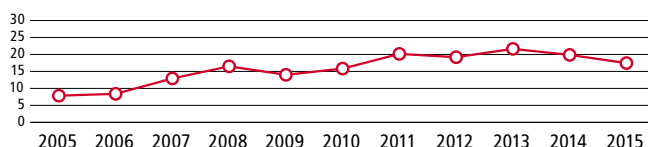


# BURKINA FASO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
Overall	135/140	131/140	-4	17/100	22/100	-5
Depth	115/140	108/140	-7	14/50	16/50	-2
Breadth	139/140	130/140	-9	4/50	6/50	-2
Trade Pillar	136/140	131/140	-5	19/100	25/100	-6
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	88/102	88/103	0	28/100	29/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

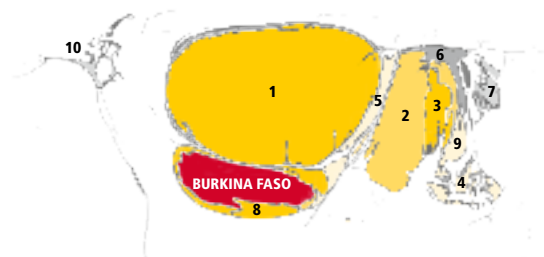


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	101/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	92/139	102/140	19%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	116/140	52/140	3%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	93/133	121/140	3%	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	65/131	56/138	2%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	134/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	130/140		2,862	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	116/140	115/140	15	46
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	134/137	128/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	67/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	50/139	69/139	8%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	117/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	58/126	64/116	5%	3%

## ROOTED MAP

### BURKINA FASO'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



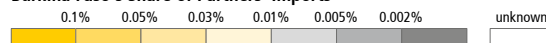
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Switzerland (53%)
2. India (14%)
3. Bangladesh (4%)
4. Indonesia (3%)
5. Turkey (2%)
6. China (2%)
7. Japan (2%)
8. Ghana (2%)
9. Thailand (2%)
10. Canada (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Gold, cotton, livestock

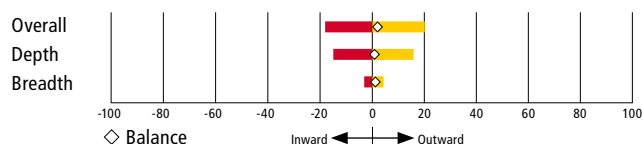
#### Burkina Faso's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	136/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	134/139	125/138	6%	45%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	69/88	99/111	91%	16%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	79/137	134/137	.	3%
<b>People</b>	113/123		—	
Migrants	139/139	131/136	98%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	70/94	—	47%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment		Globalization Policies	
	Rank	Level		Rank	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	133/140	\$615	Operating Environment (+)	117/129	125/128	2.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	50/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	117/128	20/120	7.9
Remoteness (-)	53/138	5.9	Press Freedom (+)	39/137	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	54/140	18.1	Labor Freedom (+)	82/140	108/140	52
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	106/127	18

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

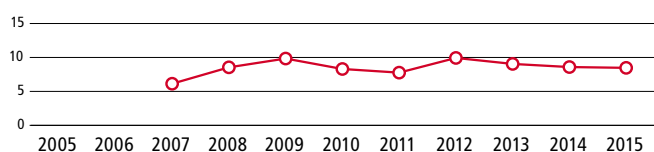
(-) Negative Impact

# BURUNDI

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	140/140	140/140	0	8/100	9/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	138/140	137/140	-1	4/50	6/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	137/140	139/140	2	4/50	3/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	140/140	139/140	-1	16/100	17/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

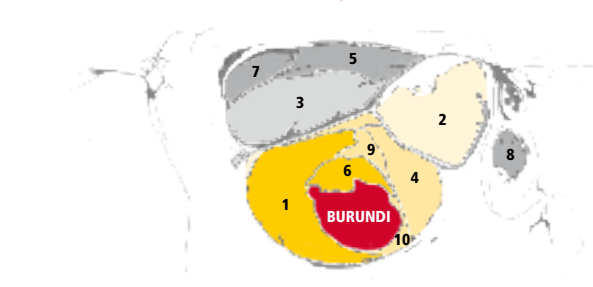


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	124/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	137/139	95/140	4%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	137/140	73/140	1%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	130/133	139/140	0%	2%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	112/131	114/138	0%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	138/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	121/140		5,702	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	140/140	139/140	2	8
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	135/137	133/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	93/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	112/139	83/139	3%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	116/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	60/126	85/116	4%	1%

## ROOTED MAP

### BURUNDI'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2014



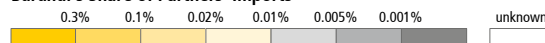
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Congo, DRC (20%)
2. U.A.E. (18%)
3. Switzerland (17%)
4. Kenya (9%)
5. Germany (9%)
6. Rwanda (5%)
7. Belgium (4%)
8. Singapore (3%)
9. Uganda (2%)
10. Tanzania (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, hides

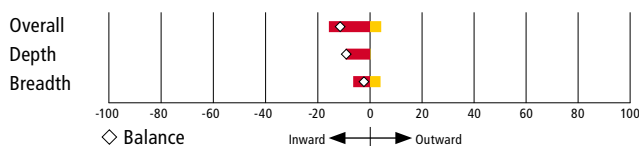
#### Burundi's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	127/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	132/139	110/138	40%	40%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	84/88	.	0%	.
FDI Flows	64/77	.	0%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	134/137	133/137	.	18%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	127/139	134/136	90%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	140/140	\$306	Operating Environment (+)	125/129	3.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	121/128	3.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	44/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	125/128	2.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	33/120	5.4
Remoteness (-)	25/138	6.9	Press Freedom (+)	115/137	54	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	69/140	11.2	Labor Freedom (+)	50/140	68	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	129/140	41
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	8/127	71

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

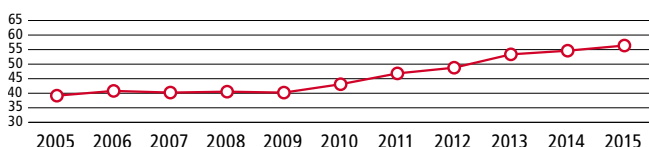
(-) Negative Impact

# CAMBODIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	44/140	49/140	5	56/100	53/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	24/140	22/140	-2	34/50	34/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	73/140	77/140	4	22/50	19/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	14/140	16/140	2	72/100	71/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	77/102	79/103	2	33/100	33/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	7/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	13/139	8/140	66%	79%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	23/140	53/140	21%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	91/133	26/140	3%	81%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	78/131	10/138	1%	49%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	93/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	99/140		17,792	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	100/140	112/140	31	53
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	3/137	56/137	\$257	\$9
<b>People</b>	92/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	55/139	123/139	8%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	67/80	65/126	0.1	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	90/126	108/116	2%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	122/140	\$1,168	Operating Environment (+)	70/129	4.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	87/128	3.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	96/128	3.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	41/120	4.9
Remoteness (-)	61/138	5.7	Press Freedom (+)	110/137	57	Capital Account Openness (+)	56/134	0.7
Population (-)	63/140	15.6	Labor Freedom (+)	68/140	62	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	118/140	47
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	6/127	72

— Not Applicable

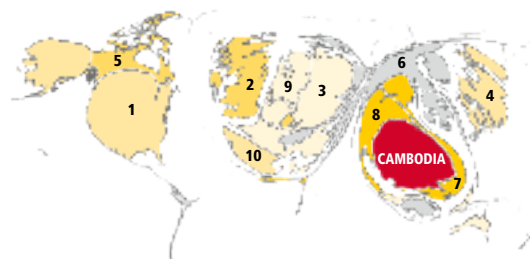
· Data Not Available

(+ Positive Impact

(- Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### CAMBODIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



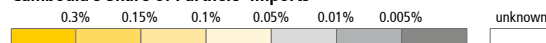
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (23%)
2. U.K. (9%)
3. Germany (8%)
4. Japan (7%)
5. Canada (7%)
6. China (5%)
7. Vietnam (5%)
8. Thailand (5%)
9. Netherlands (4%)
10. Spain (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Clothing, timber, rubber, rice, fish, tobacco, footwear

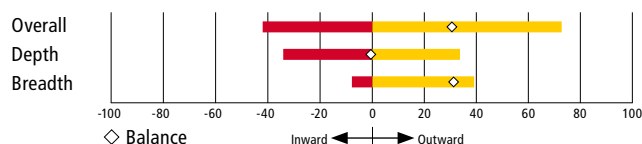
#### Cambodia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	69/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	9/139	126/138	30%	93%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	90/111	.	84%
FDI Flows	.	81/99	.	88%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	88/137	53/137	100%	24%
<b>People</b>	73/123		—	
Migrants	76/139	111/136	76%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	49/94	—	77%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



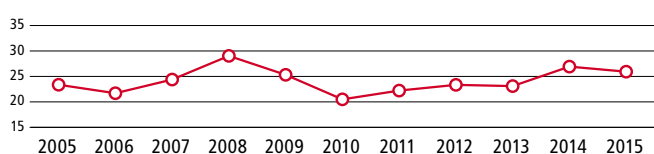


# CAMEROON

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	127/140	130/140	3	26/100	23/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	128/140	129/140	1	8/50	9/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	91/140	96/140	5	17/50	14/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	109/140	120/140	11	36/100	32/100	4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	92/102	93/103	1	27/100	27/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	114/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	114/139	106/140	13%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	87/140	69/140	6%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	103/133	104/140	2%	27%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	127/131	86/138	-2%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	139/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	138/140		992	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	124/140	127/140	10	28
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	123/137	119/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	84/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	125/139	99/139	1%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	101/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	24/126	80/116	9%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	121/140	\$1,232	Operating Environment (+)	83/129	3.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	114/128	3.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	5/140	45%	Infrastructure (+)	120/128	2.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	3/120	15.8
Remoteness (-)	40/138	6.3	Press Freedom (+)	105/137	58	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	49/140	23.3	Labor Freedom (+)	116/140	48	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	125/140	44
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	120/127	3

— Not Applicable

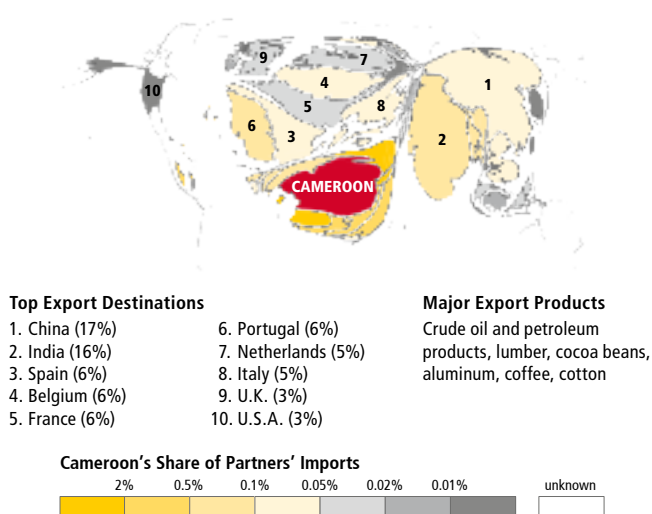
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(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

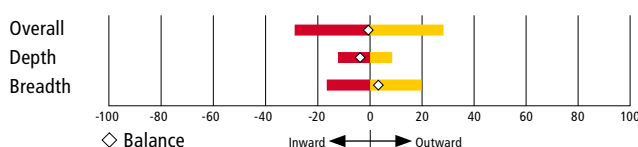
### CAMEROON'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	76/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	72/139	78/138	12%	23%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	74/88	.	2%	.
FDI Flows	62/77	.	3%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	131/137	76/137	97%	4%
<b>People</b>	106/123		—	
Migrants	38/139	124/136	36%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	91/93	—	100%

## DIRECTIONALITY

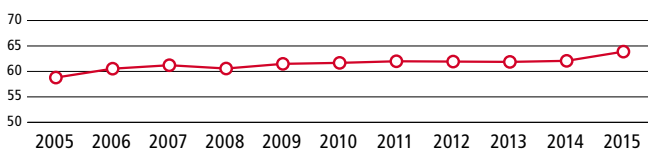


# CANADA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	30/140	30/140	0	64/100	62/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	45/140	54/140	9	31/50	29/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	33/140	35/140	2	33/50	33/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	96/140	102/140	6	41/100	38/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	13/72	12/72	-1	72/100	70/100	2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	3/85	3/85	0	88/100	87/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	16/102	18/103	2	78/100	77/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	87/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	68/139	86/140	26%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	96/140	96/140	5%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	21/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	12/133	54/140	69%	49%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	20/131	58/138	15%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	23/82	45/81	53%	20%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	48/84	35/86	1%	1%
<b>Information</b>	11/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	26/140		135,496	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	20/140	12/140	447	539
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	24/137	10/137	\$27	\$68
<b>People</b>	21/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	98/139	18/139	4%	22%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	13/80	55/126	0.9	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	—	21/116	—	10%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	16/140	\$43,332	Operating Environment (+)	15/129	5.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	14/128	5.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	6/140	43%	Infrastructure (+)	20/128	5.2	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	114/120	0.8
Remoteness (-)	87/138	4.3	Press Freedom (+)	8/137	96	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	34/140	35.9	Labor Freedom (+)	31/140	76	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	14/140	170
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	109/127	15

— Not Applicable

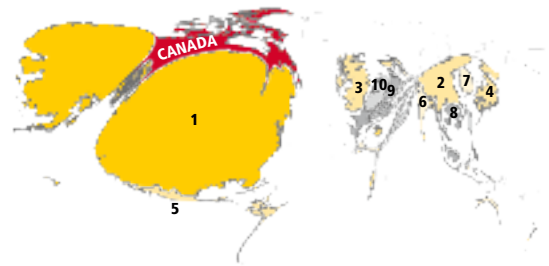
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(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### CANADA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



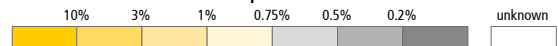
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (77%)
2. China (4%)
3. U.K. (3%)
4. Japan (2%)
5. Mexico (1%)
6. India (1%)
7. South Korea (1%)
8. Hong Kong (1%)
9. Germany (1%)
10. Netherlands (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, aircraft, telecommunications equipment, chemicals, plastics, fertilizers, wood pulp, timber, crude petroleum, natural gas, electricity, aluminum

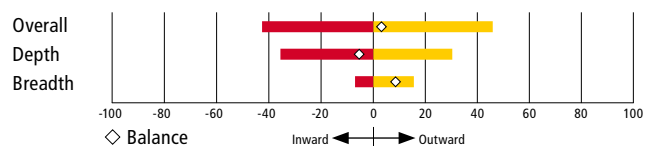
#### Canada's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	83/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	95/139	67/138	78%	60%
<b>Capital</b>	15/79		—	
FDI Stock	16/88	10/111	47%	52%
FDI Flows	—	—	—	—
Portfolio Equity Stock	18/71	—	61%	—
<b>Information</b>	11/85		—	
International Phone Calls	8/83	5/70	64%	75%
Printed Publications Trade	36/137	64/137	80%	75%
<b>People</b>	17/123		—	
Migrants	16/139	1/136	67%	6%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	51/94	—	71%
International Students	—	2/93	—	7%

## DIRECTIONALITY

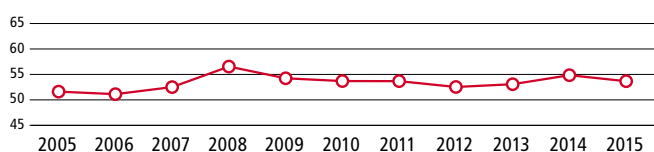


## CHILE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	53/140	50/140	-3	54/100	53/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	80/140	79/140	-1	24/50	25/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	47/140	49/140	2	29/50	28/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	47/140	41/140	-6	58/100	58/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	29/72	26/72	-3	58/100	57/100	1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	47/85	47/85	0	56/100	55/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	83/102	86/103	3	30/100	30/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	93/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	66/139	93/140	26%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	107/140	106/140	4%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	15/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	29/133	22/140	36%	87%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	11/131	20/138	20%	33%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	29/82	60/81	49%	10%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	36/84	33/86	2%	1%
<b>Information</b>	76/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	27/140		129,825	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	101/140	104/140	31	70
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	70/137	60/137	\$2	\$8
<b>People</b>	94/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	100/139	82/139	3%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	47/80	75/126	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	118/126	104/116	1%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	50/140	\$13,341	Operating Environment (+)	24/129	5.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	8/128	5.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	68/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	40/128	4.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	75/120	1.8
Remoteness (-)	4/138	8.9	Press Freedom (+)	37/137	80	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	55/140	17.9	Labor Freedom (+)	53/140	67	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	38/140	150
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	39/127	33

— Not Applicable

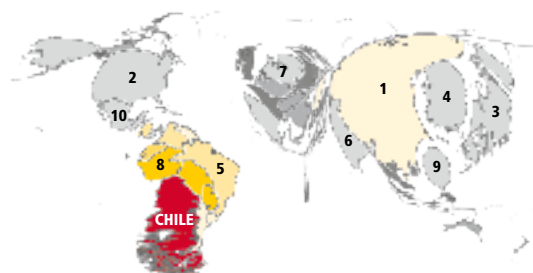
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(+ ) Positive Impact

(- ) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

## CHILE'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



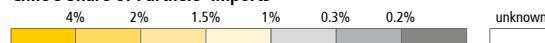
## Top Export Destinations

1. China (26%)
2. U.S.A. (13%)
3. Japan (9%)
4. South Korea (7%)
5. Brazil (5%)
6. India (3%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Peru (3%)
9. Taiwan (2%)
10. Mexico (2%)

## Major Export Products

Copper, fruit, fish products, paper and pulp, chemicals, wine

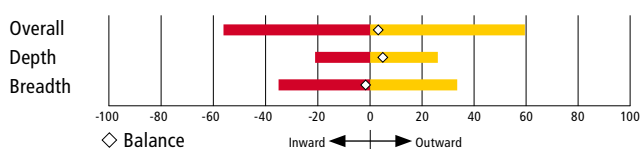
## Chile's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	22/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	28/139	33/138	16%	21%
<b>Capital</b>	49/79		—	
FDI Stock	—	—	76%	16%
FDI Flows	48/77	32/99	63%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock	47/71	—	3%	—
<b>Information</b>	42/85		—	
International Phone Calls	38/83	30/70	66%	52%
Printed Publications Trade	107/137	16/137	80%	17%
<b>People</b>	83/123		—	
Migrants	30/139	58/136	46%	78%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	79/94	—	78%
International Students	—	74/93	—	94%

## DIRECTIONALITY

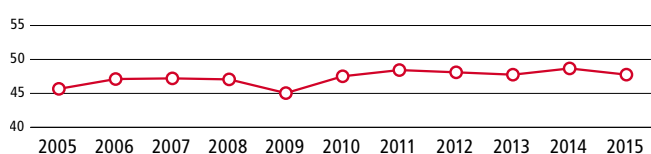


# CHINA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	68/140	65/140	-3	48/100	48/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	125/140	128/140	3	9/50	9/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	16/140	16/140	0	39/50	39/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	56/140	52/140	-4	55/100	57/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	53/72	53/72	0	44/100	42/100	2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	52/85	48/85	-4	53/100	54/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	125/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	86/139	133/140	21%	15%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	124/140	120/140	3%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	79/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	67/133	132/140	9%	11%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	60/131	126/138	3%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	63/82	67/81	2%	7%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	59/84	41/86	0%	1%
<b>Information</b>	111/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	115/140		6,530	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	119/140	134/140	14	19
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	59/137	114/137	\$3	\$1
<b>People</b>	107/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	135/139	139/139	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	59/80	103/126	0.1	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	86/126	100/116	2%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	66/140	\$7,990	Operating Environment (+)	35/129	4.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	89/140	2%	Infrastructure (+)	34/128	4.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	58/120	3.2
Remoteness (-)	56/138	5.9	Press Freedom (+)	137/137	15	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	1/140	1376.0	Labor Freedom (+)	66/140	63	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	122/140	45
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	123/127	2

— Not Applicable

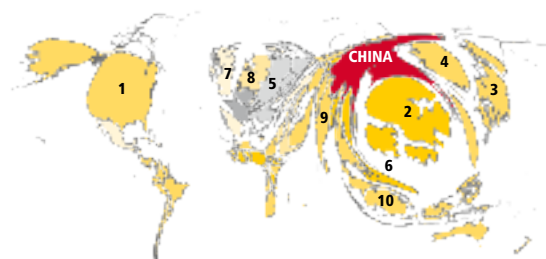
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### CHINA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



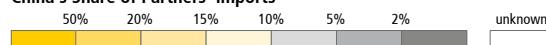
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (18%)
2. Hong Kong (15%)
3. Japan (6%)
4. South Korea (4%)
5. Germany (3%)
6. Vietnam (3%)
7. U.K. (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. India (3%)
10. Singapore (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Electrical and other machinery including data processing equipment, apparel, furniture, textiles, integrated circuits

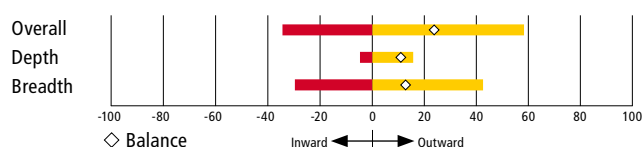
#### China's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	4/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	1/139	22/138	42%	51%
<b>Capital</b>	32/79		—	
FDI Stock	35/88	67/111	68%	69%
FDI Flows	25/77	75/99	66%	80%
Portfolio Equity Stock	17/71	—	31%	—
<b>Information</b>	17/85		—	
International Phone Calls	27/83	13/70	79%	72%
Printed Publications Trade	6/137	26/137	34%	39%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	20/139	67/136	55%	81%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

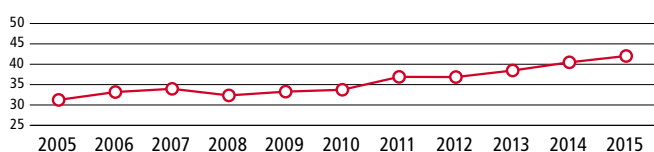


# COLOMBIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	88/140	93/140	5	42/100	38/100	4
<b>Depth</b>	107/140	116/140	9	16/50	13/50	3
<b>Breadth</b>	58/140	58/140	0	26/50	25/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	100/140	112/140	12	40/100	36/100	4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	47/72	54/72	7	48/100	42/100	6
<b>Information Pillar</b>	39/85	36/85	-3	61/100	60/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	84/102	87/103	3	30/100	29/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	134/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	117/139	125/140	12%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	127/140	129/140	2%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	27/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	48/133	53/140	16%	51%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	44/131	45/138	6%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	51/81	·	15%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	21/86	·	2%
<b>Information</b>	73/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	36/140		105,050	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	109/140	61/140	22	173
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	64/137	89/137	\$2	\$3
<b>People</b>	102/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	76/139	131/139	5%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	60/80	99/126	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	103/126	115/116	1%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	71/140	\$6,084	Operating Environment (+)	105/129	3.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	67/128	4.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	69/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	82/128	3.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	44/120	4.2
Remoteness (-)	30/138	6.6	Press Freedom (+)	100/137	59	Capital Account Openness (+)	80/134	0.4
Population (-)	27/140	48.2	Labor Freedom (+)	18/140	82	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	88/140	66
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	16/127	67

— Not Applicable

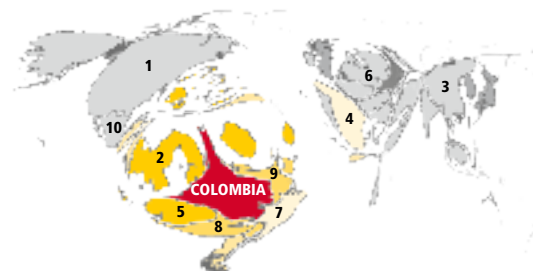
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(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### COLOMBIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



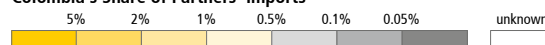
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (28%)
2. Panama (7%)
3. China (5%)
4. Spain (4%)
5. Ecuador (4%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. Brazil (3%)
8. Peru (3%)
9. Venezuela (3%)
10. Mexico (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum, coal, emeralds, coffee, nickel, cut flowers, bananas, apparel

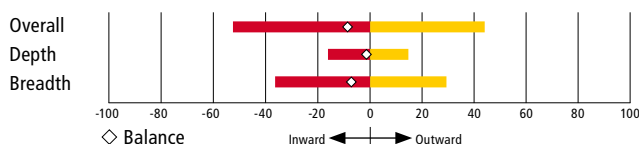
#### Colombia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	44/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	49/139	36/138	34%	13%
<b>Capital</b>	57/79		—	
FDI Stock	56/88	·	85%	·
FDI Flows	29/77	35/99	62%	44%
Portfolio Equity Stock	56/71	—	4%	—
<b>Information</b>	30/85		—	
International Phone Calls	33/83	16/70	55%	17%
Printed Publications Trade	75/137	67/137	72%	39%
<b>People</b>	67/123		—	
Migrants	50/139	38/136	50%	63%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	62/94	—	52%
International Students	—	71/93	—	85%

## DIRECTIONALITY



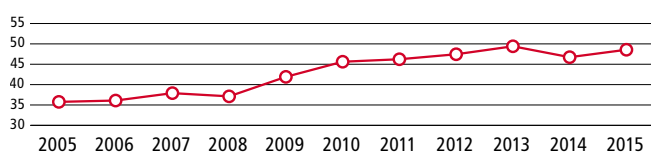


# CONGO, REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	66/140	57/140	-9	49/100	49/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	39/140	47/140	8	32/50	30/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	94/140	76/140	-18	17/50	19/50	-2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	18/140	21/140	3	68/100	67/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	78/102	80/103	2	33/100	33/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	14/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	20/139	3/140	52%	87%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	94/140	5/140	5%	37%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	111/133	6/140	1%	265%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	117/131	7/138	0%	73%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	120/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	140/140		185	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	62/140	63/140	94	168
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	136/137	108/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	61/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	83/139	51/139	5%	9%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	89/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	7/126	84/116	22%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	108/140	\$2,032	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	48/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	2/120	16.4
Remoteness (-)	24/138	7.0	Press Freedom (+)	85/137	67	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	103/140	4.6	Labor Freedom (+)	134/140	36	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	129/140	41
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

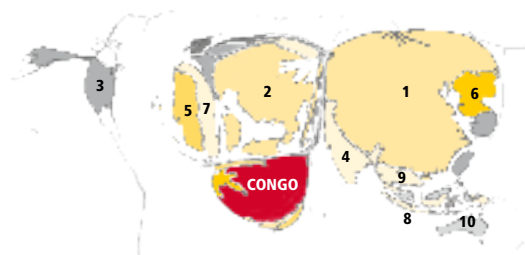
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(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### CONGO'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



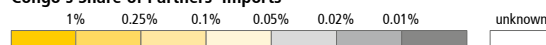
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (42%)
- Italy (17%)
- U.S.A. (5%)
- India (5%)
- Portugal (4%)
- North Korea (4%)
- Spain (4%)
- Indonesia (2%)
- Thailand (2%)
- Australia (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum, lumber, plywood, sugar, cocoa, coffee, diamonds

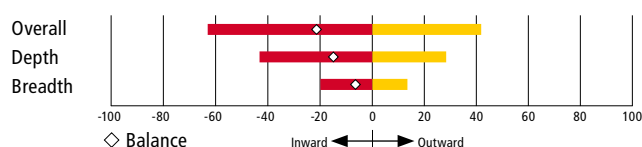
#### Congo's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	74/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	106/139	41/138	3%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	105/111	0%	0%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	126/137	132/137	.	6%
<b>People</b>	112/123		—	
Migrants	107/139	116/136	51%	95%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	88/93	—	97%

## DIRECTIONALITY

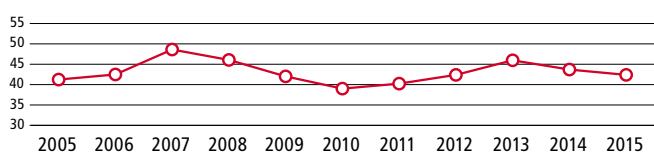


# COSTA RICA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	87/140	74/140	-13	42/100	46/100	-4
<b>Depth</b>	85/140	72/140	-13	23/50	26/50	-3
<b>Breadth</b>	80/140	73/140	-7	19/50	20/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	91/140	90/140	-1	44/100	43/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	38/85	41/85	3	61/100	58/100	3
<b>People Pillar</b>	71/102	74/103	3	40/100	39/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	89/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	97/139	81/140	18%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	39/140	112/140	15%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	81/133	51/140	4%	51%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	70/131	23/138	2%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	45/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	59/140		61,746	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	54/140	38/140	126	244
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	62/137	33/137	\$3	\$19
<b>People</b>	79/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	106/139	49/139	3%	9%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	48/80	47/126	0.2	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	109/126	85/116	1%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	56/140	\$10,936	Operating Environment (+)	40/129	4.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	37/128	4.4
Linguistic Commonality (+)	61/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	82/128	3.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	63/120	2.7
Remoteness (-)	42/138	6.3	Press Freedom (+)	16/137	94	Capital Account Openness (+)	56/134	0.7
Population (-)	101/140	4.8	Labor Freedom (+)	95/140	55	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	52/140	127
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	56/127	27

— Not Applicable

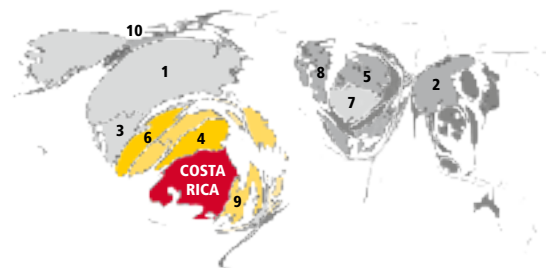
· Data Not Available

(+ Positive Impact

(- Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### COSTA RICA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



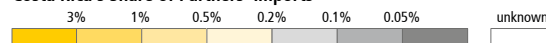
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (34%)
2. China (6%)
3. Mexico (5%)
4. Nicaragua (4%)
5. Netherlands (4%)
6. Guatemala (4%)
7. Belgium (4%)
8. U.K. (3%)
9. Panama (3%)
10. Canada (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Bananas, pineapples, coffee, melons, ornamental plants, sugar, beef, seafood, electronic components, medical equipment

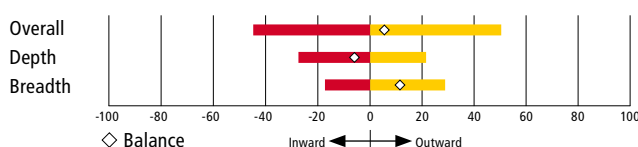
#### Costa Rica's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	71/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	39/139	101/138	23%	15%
<b>Capital</b>	70/79		—	
FDI Stock	38/88	65/111	64%	13%
FDI Flows	60/77	85/99	28%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock	63/71	—	60%	—
<b>Information</b>	47/85		—	
International Phone Calls	60/83	9/70	80%	14%
Printed Publications Trade	81/137	112/137	87%	12%
<b>People</b>	67/123		—	
Migrants	51/139	84/136	21%	92%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	57/94	—	34%
International Students	—	61/93	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

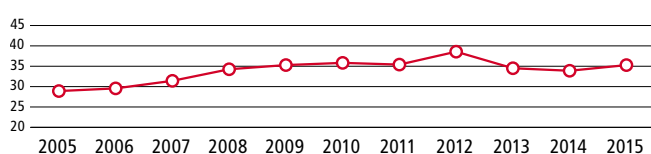


# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	109/140	104/140	-5	35/100	35/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	104/140	92/140	-12	16/50	20/50	-4
<b>Breadth</b>	79/140	95/140	16	19/50	14/50	5
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	55/140	63/140	8	56/100	52/100	4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	83/85	82/85	-1	22/100	27/100	-5
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	61/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	39/139	70/140	36%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	128/140	61/140	2%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	88/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	119/133	106/140	0%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	107/131	95/138	0%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	67/82	.	1%	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	72/84	64/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	115/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	123/140		5,194	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	99/140	122/140	31	33
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	110/137	113/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	95/139	47/139	4%	10%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	64/126	77/116	4%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	117/140	\$1,315	Operating Environment (+)	105/129	3.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	112/128	3.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	53/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	103/128	3.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	29/120	6.3
Remoteness (-)	34/138	6.4	Press Freedom (+)	70/137	70	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	50/140	22.7	Labor Freedom (+)	117/140	46	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	106/140	54
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	114/127	10

— Not Applicable

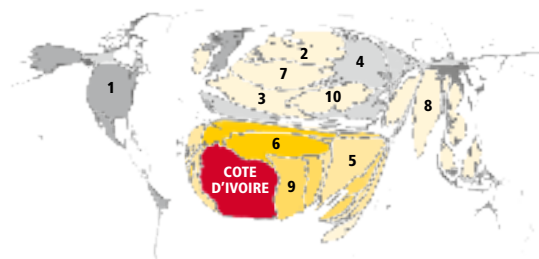
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### CÔTE D'IVOIRE'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



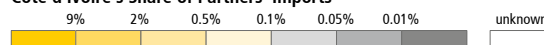
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (8%)
2. Netherlands (6%)
3. France (6%)
4. Germany (6%)
5. Nigeria (6%)
6. Burkina Faso (5%)
7. Belgium (5%)
8. India (5%)
9. Ghana (4%)
10. Switzerland (4%)

#### Major Export Products

Cocoa, coffee, timber, petroleum, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, fish

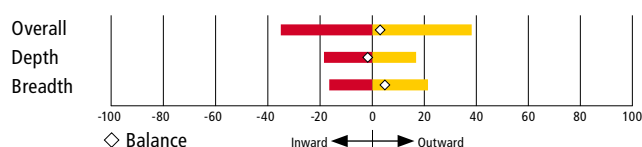
#### Côte d'Ivoire's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	58/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	45/139	68/138	31%	28%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	80/85		—	
International Phone Calls	80/83	48/70	87%	18%
Printed Publications Trade	127/137	123/137	91%	3%
<b>People</b>	121/123		—	
Migrants	125/139	129/136	79%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	82/93	—	93%

## DIRECTIONALITY

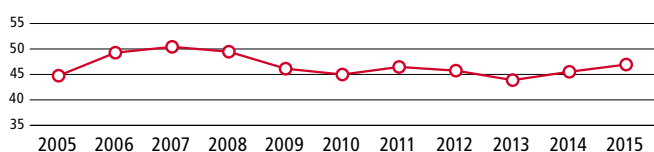


## CROATIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	70/140	79/140	9	47/100	44/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	53/140	76/140	23	30/50	26/50	4
<b>Breadth</b>	92/140	81/140	-11	17/50	18/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	85/140	85/140	0	46/100	46/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	59/72	61/72	2	42/100	33/100	9
<b>Information Pillar</b>	57/85	57/85	0	51/100	49/100	2
<b>People Pillar</b>	35/102	35/103	0	63/100	63/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	44/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	64/139	41/140	26%	42%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	13/140	81/140	26%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	58/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	57/133	47/140	11%	54%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	46/131	57/138	5%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	53/82	74/81	11%	3%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	51/84	70/86	1%	0%
<b>Information</b>	41/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	52/140		72,381	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	52/140	42/140	134	228
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	33/137	51/137	\$12	\$11
<b>People</b>	19/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	19/139	29/139	20%	14%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	21/80	7/126	0.6	2.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	43/126	94/116	6%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	54/140	\$11,573	Operating Environment (+)	70/129	4.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	56/128	4.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	103/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	40/128	4.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	108/120	1.3
Remoteness (-)	129/138	2.4	Press Freedom (+)	47/137	76	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	106/140	4.2	Labor Freedom (+)	126/140	43	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	45/140	142
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

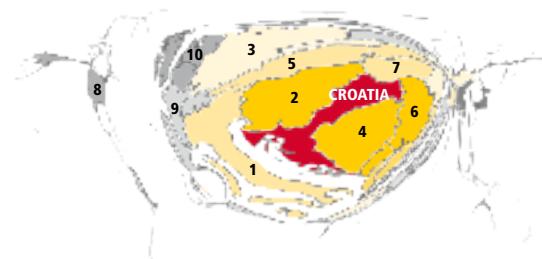
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

## CROATIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



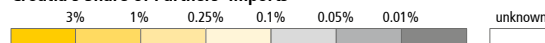
## Top Export Destinations

- Italy (13%)
- Slovenia (12%)
- Germany (11%)
- Bosnia & Herzegovina (10%)
- Austria (7%)
- Serbia (5%)
- Hungary (4%)
- U.S.A. (2%)
- France (2%)
- Netherlands (2%)

## Major Export Products

Transport equipment, machinery, textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs, fuels

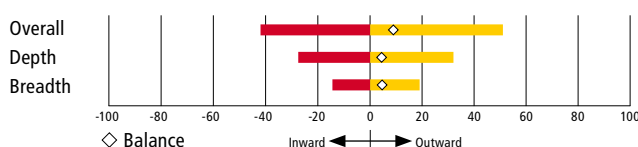
## Croatia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	106/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	88/139	118/138	89%	88%
<b>Capital</b>	53/79		—	
FDI Stock	58/88	57/111	84%	97%
FDI Flows	49/77	50/99	86%	90%
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	—	·	—
<b>Information</b>	72/85		—	
International Phone Calls	77/83	64/70	98%	95%
Printed Publications Trade	53/137	68/137	·	94%
<b>People</b>	50/123		—	
Migrants	83/139	107/136	81%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	25/94	—	90%
International Students	—	43/93	—	81%

## DIRECTIONALITY

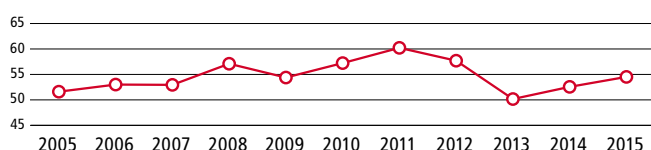


# CYPRUS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	50/140	54/140	4	55/100	50/100	5
<b>Depth</b>	19/140	33/140	14	35/50	33/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	77/140	86/140	9	19/50	18/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	95/140	103/140	8	41/100	38/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	41/72	44/72	3	51/100	48/100	3
<b>Information Pillar</b>	29/85	43/85	14	67/100	56/100	11
<b>People Pillar</b>	17/102	15/103	-2	78/100	78/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	83/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	125/139	84/140	9%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	6/140	6/140	45%	28%
<b>Capital</b>	4/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	2/133	2/140	689%	715%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	8/131	137/138	32%	-63%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	6/82	5/81	164%	96%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	9/84	3/86	9%	17%
<b>Information</b>	28/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	43/140		89,791	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	7/140	19/140	938	418
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	103/137	37/137	\$0	\$17
<b>People</b>	2/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	28/139	21/139	15%	17%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	11/126	·	2.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	2/126	13/116	85%	12%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	34/140	\$22,587	Operating Environment (+)	24/129	5.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	37/128	4.4
Linguistic Commonality (+)	91/140	1%	Infrastructure (+)	45/128	4.3	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	97/138	3.9	Press Freedom (+)	24/137	88	Capital Account Openness (+)	50/134	0.9
Population (-)	129/140	1.2	Labor Freedom (+)	77/140	60	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	35/140	158
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

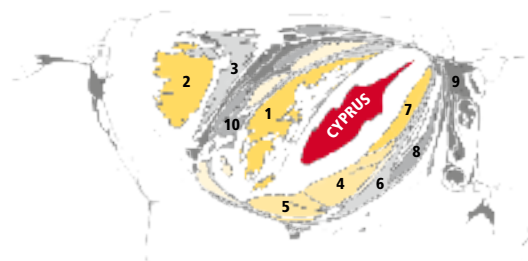
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### CYPRUS'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



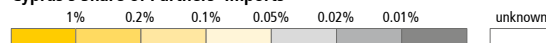
#### Top Export Destinations

- Greece (11%)
- Ireland (9%)
- U.K. (7%)
- Israel (6%)
- Egypt (4%)
- Saudi Arabia (4%)
- Lebanon (4%)
- U.A.E. (2%)
- China (2%)
- Italy (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Citrus, potatoes, pharmaceuticals, cement, clothing

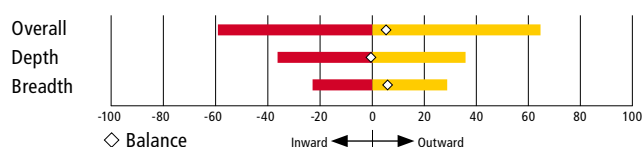
#### Cyprus's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	88/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	75/139	91/138	54%	80%
<b>Capital</b>	71/79		—	
FDI Stock	·	·	96%	93%
FDI Flows	28/77	66/99	79%	56%
Portfolio Equity Stock	67/71	—	95%	—
<b>Information</b>	40/85		—	
International Phone Calls	32/83	·	77%	·
Printed Publications Trade	40/137	110/137	58%	91%
<b>People</b>	43/123		—	
Migrants	77/139	16/136	66%	59%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	58/94	—	93%
International Students	—	30/93	—	57%

## DIRECTIONALITY



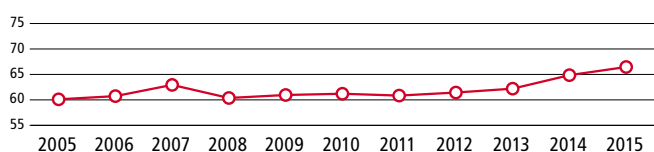


# CZECH REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	24/140	29/140	5	66/100	62/100	4
<b>Depth</b>	13/140	14/140	1	39/50	37/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	56/140	54/140	-2	27/50	26/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	12/140	17/140	5	74/100	70/100	4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	32/72	42/72	10	55/100	48/100	7
<b>Information Pillar</b>	41/85	38/85	-3	60/100	60/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	27/102	26/103	-1	70/100	70/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	6/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	4/139	9/140	87%	77%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	47/140	50/140	13%	11%
<b>Capital</b>	31/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	62/133	40/140	10%	62%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	48/131	102/138	5%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	26/82	36/81	51%	26%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	20/84	40/86	5%	1%
<b>Information</b>	40/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	30/140		119,841	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	56/140	91/140	112	97
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	8/137	17/137	\$83	\$47
<b>People</b>	39/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	48/139	70/139	9%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	31/80	27/126	0.5	1.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	77/126	20/116	3%	10%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	42/140	\$17,257	Operating Environment (+)	56/129	4.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	37/128	4.4
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	27/128	4.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	134/138	2.0	Press Freedom (+)	13/137	95	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	73/140	10.5	Labor Freedom (+)	15/140	83	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	26/140	164
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

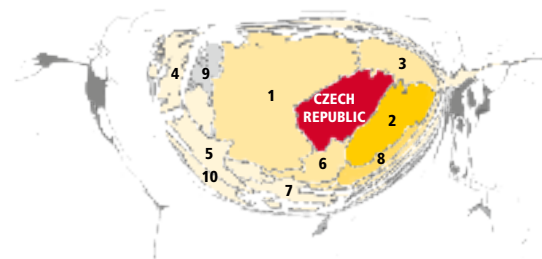
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### CZECH REPUBLIC'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



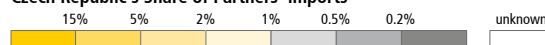
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (32%)
- Slovakia (9%)
- Poland (6%)
- U.K. (5%)
- France (5%)
- Austria (4%)
- Italy (4%)
- Hungary (3%)
- Netherlands (3%)
- Spain (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and transport equipment, raw materials, fuel, chemicals

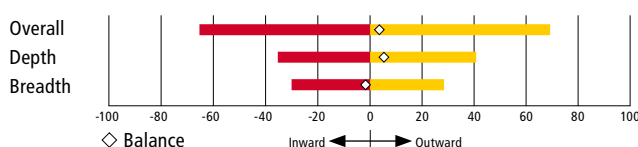
#### Czech Republic's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	64/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	53/139	65/138	89%	81%
<b>Capital</b>	44/79		—	
FDI Stock	46/88	37/111	97%	93%
FDI Flows	38/77	31/99	88%	88%
Portfolio Equity Stock	46/71	—	86%	—
<b>Information</b>	52/85		—	
International Phone Calls	42/83	57/70	95%	90%
Printed Publications Trade	17/137	62/137	98%	91%
<b>People</b>	26/123		—	
Migrants	63/139	21/136	87%	76%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	10/94	—	80%
International Students	—	46/93	—	86%

## DIRECTIONALITY

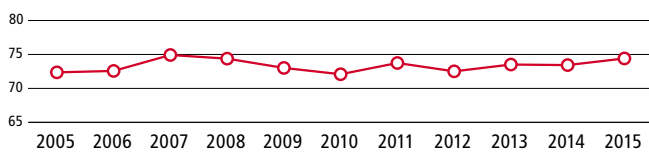


# DENMARK

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	9/140	9/140	0	74/100	74/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	18/140	18/140	0	35/50	35/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	13/140	17/140	4	39/50	39/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	19/140	25/140	6	67/100	65/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	5/72	8/72	3	78/100	78/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	20/85	17/85	-3	72/100	74/100	-2
<b>People Pillar</b>	22/102	21/103	-1	76/100	75/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	49/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	45/139	82/140	32%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	24/140	17/140	21%	18%
<b>Capital</b>	16/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	13/133	88/140	65%	34%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	18/131	118/138	16%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	22/82	14/81	60%	56%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	29/84	18/86	3%	2%
<b>Information</b>	15/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	8/140		328,018	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	26/140	53/140	326	199
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	15/137	12/137	\$58	\$65
<b>People</b>	27/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	89/139	43/139	4%	10%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	5/80	16/126	1.5	1.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	93/126	16/116	2%	11%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	8/140	\$52,114	Operating Environment (+)	20/129	5.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	14/128	5.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	14/128	5.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	133/138	2.1	Press Freedom (+)	3/137	99	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	96/140	5.7	Labor Freedom (+)	5/140	92	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

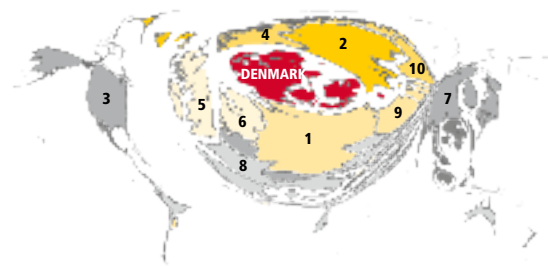
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### DENMARK'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



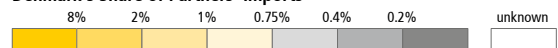
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (18%)
- Sweden (12%)
- U.S.A. (8%)
- Norway (6%)
- U.K. (6%)
- Netherlands (4%)
- China (4%)
- France (3%)
- Poland (3%)
- Finland (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and instruments, meat and meat products, dairy products, fish, pharmaceuticals, furniture, windmills

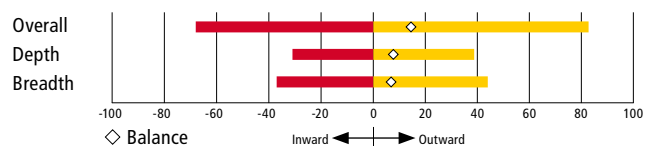
#### Denmark's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	32/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	22/139	49/138	71%	79%
<b>Capital</b>	6/79		—	
FDI Stock	9/88	25/111	69%	86%
FDI Flows	10/77	15/99	67%	64%
Portfolio Equity Stock	8/71	—	45%	—
<b>Information</b>	31/85		—	
International Phone Calls	26/83	43/70	86%	88%
Printed Publications Trade	41/137	50/137	94%	91%
<b>People</b>	19/123		—	
Migrants	15/139	5/136	68%	48%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	39/94	—	92%
International Students	—	22/93	—	82%

## DIRECTIONALITY

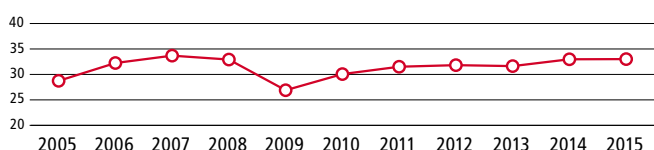


# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	112/140	116/140	4	33/100	32/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	98/140	99/140	1	17/50	18/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	101/140	103/140	2	16/50	14/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	127/140	130/140	3	27/100	26/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	49/85	49/85	0	56/100	53/100	3
<b>People Pillar</b>	73/102	73/103	0	39/100	40/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	111/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	113/139	99/140	14%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	56/140	118/140	11%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	107/133	57/140	1%	46%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	123/131	49/138	-1%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	62/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	77/140		36,155	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	72/140	11/140	70	568
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	93/137	72/137	\$0	\$6
<b>People</b>	70/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	36/139	67/139	12%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	73/80	51/126	0.0	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	117/126	66/116	1%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	69/140	\$6,756	Operating Environment (+)	105/129	3.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	75/128	3.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	64/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	72/128	3.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	.	.
Remoteness (-)	64/138	5.6	Press Freedom (+)	51/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	53/134	0.8
Population (-)	74/140	10.5	Labor Freedom (+)	83/140	58	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	112/140	51
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	44/127	30

— Not Applicable

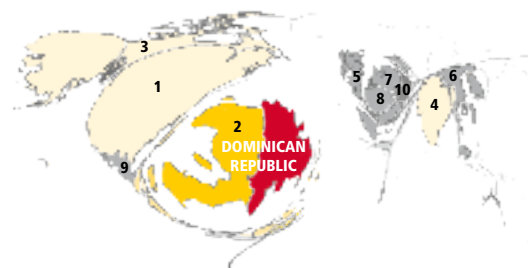
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



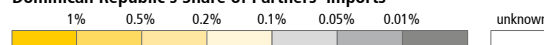
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (42%)
2. Haiti (16%)
3. Canada (8%)
4. India (5%)
5. U.K. (2%)
6. China (2%)
7. Netherlands (2%)
8. Belgium (2%)
9. Mexico (1%)
10. Germany (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Gold, silver, cocoa, sugar, coffee, tobacco, meat, consumer goods

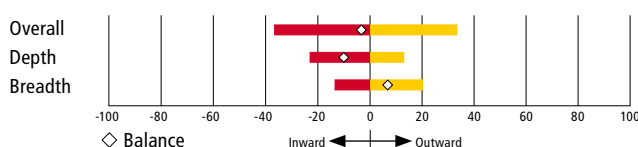
#### Dominican Republic's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	110/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	93/139	117/138	23%	26%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	75%	.
FDI Flows	.	74/99	.	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	53/85		—	
International Phone Calls	61/83	29/70	28%	2%
Printed Publications Trade	68/137	65/137	54%	17%
<b>People</b>	82/123		—	
Migrants	67/139	95/136	9%	88%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	45/94	—	16%
International Students	—	78/93	—	76%

## DIRECTIONALITY

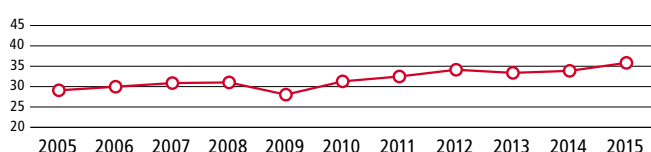


# ECUADOR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	107/140	109/140	2	36/100	33/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	116/140	113/140	-3	11/50	14/50	-3
<b>Breadth</b>	64/140	78/140	14	25/50	19/50	6
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	99/140	109/140	10	40/100	37/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	58/85	60/85	2	51/100	48/100	3
<b>People Pillar</b>	74/102	77/103	3	37/100	37/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	121/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	95/139	115/140	19%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	130/140	132/140	2%	3%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	113/133	120/140	1%	16%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	102/131	125/138	0%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	79/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	63/140		56,561	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	98/140	64/140	32	167
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	88/137	91/137	\$1	\$3
<b>People</b>	82/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	59/139	85/139	7%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	61/80	.	0.1	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	89/126	91/116	2%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	72/140	\$6,071	Operating Environment (+)	83/129	3.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	61/128	4.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	65/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	79/128	3.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	38/120	5.2
Remoteness (-)	22/138	7.1	Press Freedom (+)	86/137	66	Capital Account Openness (+)	73/134	0.4
Population (-)	61/140	16.1	Labor Freedom (+)	104/140	51	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	76/140	78
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

— Not Applicable

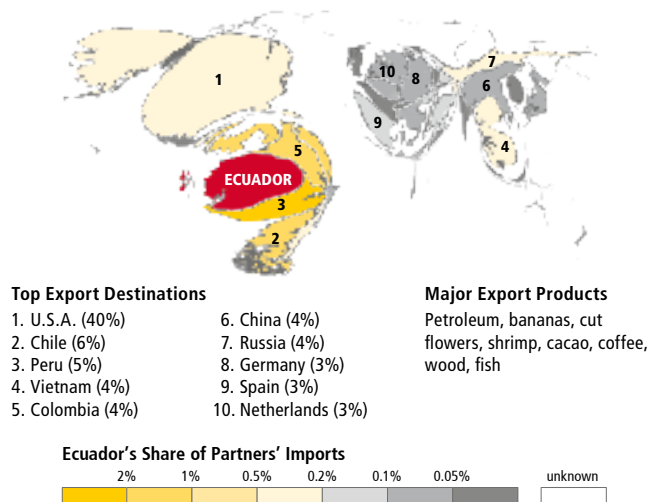
· Data Not Available

(+ ) Positive Impact

(- ) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

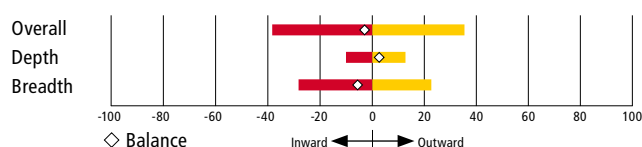
### ECUADOR'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	54/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	55/139	48/138	23%	26%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	59/88	.	78%	.
FDI Flows	57/77	57/99	79%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	55/85		—	
International Phone Calls	55/83	27/70	52%	11%
Printed Publications Trade	99/137	73/137	91%	29%
<b>People</b>	71/123		—	
Migrants	59/139	61/136	8%	78%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	69/93	—	78%

## DIRECTIONALITY

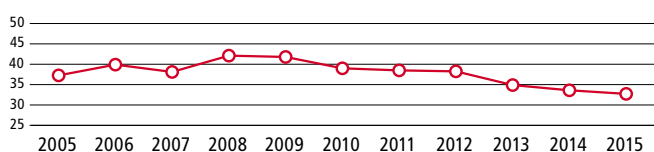


# EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	114/140	102/140	-12	33/100	35/100	-2
<b>Depth</b>	131/140	132/140	1	8/50	8/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	63/140	52/140	-11	25/50	27/50	-2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	92/140	79/140	-13	43/100	47/100	-4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	69/72	69/72	0	15/100	17/100	-2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	81/85	81/85	0	34/100	35/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	132/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	136/139	121/140	6%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	92/140	111/140	5%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	84/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	95/133	100/140	2%	28%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	89/131	66/138	1%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	65/82	75/81	1%	3%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	77/84	65/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	110/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	109/140		11,318	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	129/140	98/140	7	87
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	100/137	120/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	101/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	99/139	120/139	4%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	83/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	116/126	73/116	1%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	97/140	\$3,740	Operating Environment (+)	97/129	3.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/128	3.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	81/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	58/128	4.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	23/120	7.4
Remoteness (-)	84/138	4.4	Press Freedom (+)	124/137	45	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	15/140	91.5	Labor Freedom (+)	97/140	54	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	118/140	47
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	96/127	22

— Not Applicable

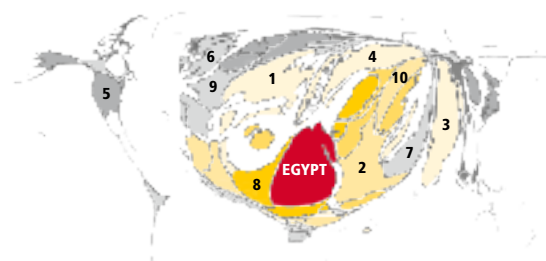
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### EGYPT'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2014



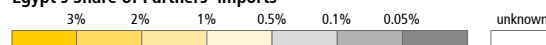
#### Top Export Destinations

- Italy (9%)
- Saudi Arabia (7%)
- India (7%)
- Turkey (5%)
- U.S.A. (4%)
- U.K. (4%)
- U.A.E. (4%)
- Libya (4%)
- France (3%)
- Iraq (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Crude oil and petroleum products, fruits and vegetables, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals, processed food

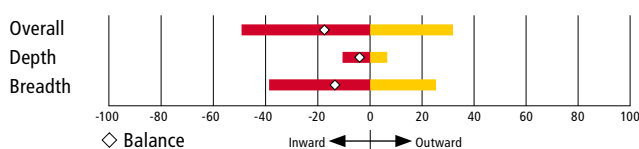
#### Egypt's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	32/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	63/139	9/138	35%	13%
<b>Capital</b>	75/79		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	30%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock	62/71	—	56%	—
<b>Information</b>	66/85		—	
International Phone Calls	62/83	55/70	81%	89%
Printed Publications Trade	96/137	34/137	81%	8%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	61/139	37/136	82%	73%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



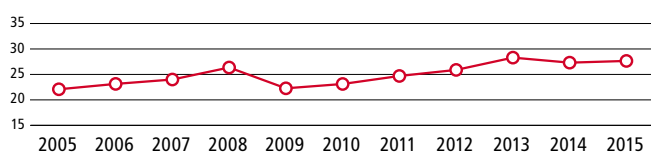


# EL SALVADOR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	123/140	122/140	-1	28/100	28/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	90/140	90/140	0	21/50	21/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	126/140	123/140	-3	7/50	7/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	125/140	122/140	-3	30/100	31/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	71/72	70/72	-1	15/100	14/100	1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	53/85	51/85	-2	53/100	52/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	79/102	82/103	3	32/100	32/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	71/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	81/139	47/140	21%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	68/140	101/140	9%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	87/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	133/133	82/140	0%	36%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	113/131	88/138	0%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	73/82	·	0%	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	71/84	·	0%	·
<b>Information</b>	31/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	59/140		61,959	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	18/140	15/140	456	481
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	55/137	63/137	\$3	\$7
<b>People</b>	74/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	12/139	116/139	23%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	45/80	74/126	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	96/126	94/116	2%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	89/140	\$4,040	Operating Environment (+)	109/129	3.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	67/128	4.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	57/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	67/128	3.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	76/120	1.8
Remoteness (-)	52/138	5.9	Press Freedom (+)	38/137	79	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	92/140	6.1	Labor Freedom (+)	98/140	53	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	61/140	112
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	30/127	47

— Not Applicable

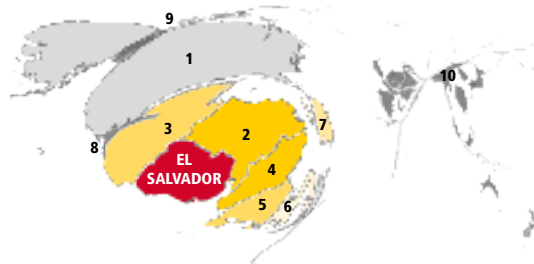
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### EL SALVADOR'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



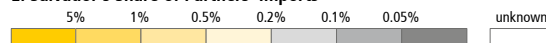
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (47%)
2. Honduras (14%)
3. Guatemala (14%)
4. Nicaragua (7%)
5. Costa Rica (5%)
6. Panama (2%)
7. Dominican Republic (2%)
8. Mexico (1%)
9. Canada (1%)
10. China (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Offshore assembly exports, coffee, sugar, textiles and apparel, gold, ethanol, chemicals, electricity, iron and steel manufactures

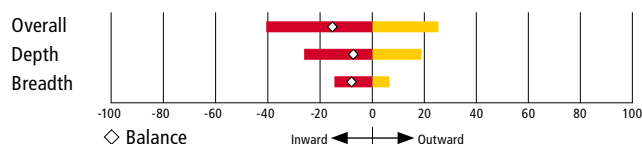
#### El Salvador's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	130/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	129/139	122/138	45%	28%
<b>Capital</b>	73/79		—	
FDI Stock	82/88	73/111	37%	44%
FDI Flows	77/77	59/99	100%	49%
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	—	·	—
<b>Information</b>	74/85		—	
International Phone Calls	56/83	·	30%	·
Printed Publications Trade	118/137	106/137	91%	27%
<b>People</b>	98/123		—	
Migrants	85/139	69/136	4%	77%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	88/94	—	61%
International Students	—	·	—	68%

## DIRECTIONALITY

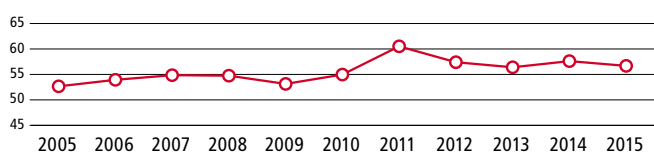


# ESTONIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	43/140	42/140	-1	57/100	56/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	10/140	9/140	-1	40/50	40/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	95/140	90/140	-5	17/50	16/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	41/140	35/140	-6	60/100	61/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	49/72	48/72	-1	47/100	45/100	2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	48/85	44/85	-4	56/100	56/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	31/102	32/103	1	67/100	66/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	9/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	15/139	16/140	57%	64%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	12/140	18/140	26%	18%
<b>Capital</b>	26/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	37/133	25/140	27%	83%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	59/131	106/138	3%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	7/82	23/81	149%	39%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	7/84	80/86	12%	-1%
<b>Information</b>	48/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	82/140		30,924	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	31/140	74/140	279	142
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	9/137	35/137	\$82	\$18
<b>People</b>	12/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	29/139	24/139	15%	15%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	9/80	8/126	1.1	2.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	38/126	57/116	6%	3%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	41/140	\$17,288	Operating Environment (+)	20/129	5.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	25/128	4.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	34/128	4.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	116/138	2.8	Press Freedom (+)	10/137	95	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	127/140	1.3	Labor Freedom (+)	79/140	59	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	33/140	159
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

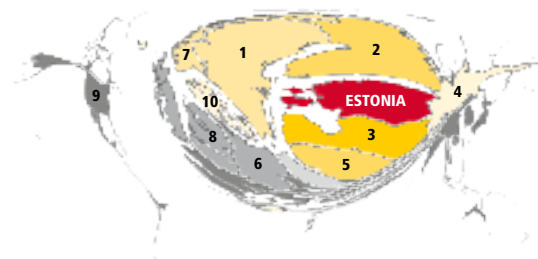
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### ESTONIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



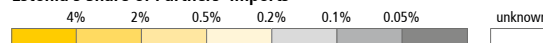
#### Top Export Destinations

- Sweden (19%)
- Finland (16%)
- Latvia (10%)
- Russia (7%)
- Lithuania (6%)
- Germany (5%)
- Norway (4%)
- Netherlands (3%)
- U.S.A. (3%)
- Denmark (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and electrical equipment, food products and beverages, mineral fuels, wood and wood products, metals, furniture, vehicles and parts, chemicals

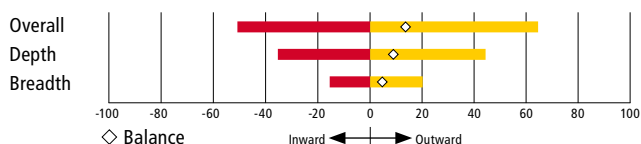
#### Estonia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	109/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	96/139	112/138	88%	91%
<b>Capital</b>	61/79		—	
FDI Stock	53/88	80/111	96%	93%
FDI Flows	58/77	52/99	95%	90%
Portfolio Equity Stock	52/71	—	88%	—
<b>Information</b>	58/85		—	
International Phone Calls	45/83	54/70	88%	76%
Printed Publications Trade	73/137	59/137	100%	83%
<b>People</b>	55/123		—	
Migrants	52/139	71/136	89%	94%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	66/94	—	95%
International Students	—	32/93	—	78%

## DIRECTIONALITY

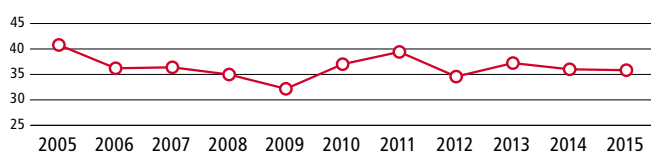


# ETHIOPIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	106/140	96/140	-10	36/100	37/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	134/140	136/140	2	6/50	6/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	44/140	40/140	-4	30/50	31/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	88/140	74/140	-14	45/100	48/100	-3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	109/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	134/139	75/140	6%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	101/140	83/140	5%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	118/140	.	17%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	84/138	.	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	140/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	136/140		1,959	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	135/140	135/140	4	13
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	128/137	123/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	132/139	108/139	1%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	120/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	114/126	.	1%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	131/140	\$687	Operating Environment (+)	109/129	3.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	114/128	3.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	23/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	115/128	2.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	12/120	10.0
Remoteness (-)	48/138	6.1	Press Freedom (+)	112/137	56	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	13/140	99.4	Labor Freedom (+)	90/140	56	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	138/140	35
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	133/136	20	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	33/127	43

— Not Applicable

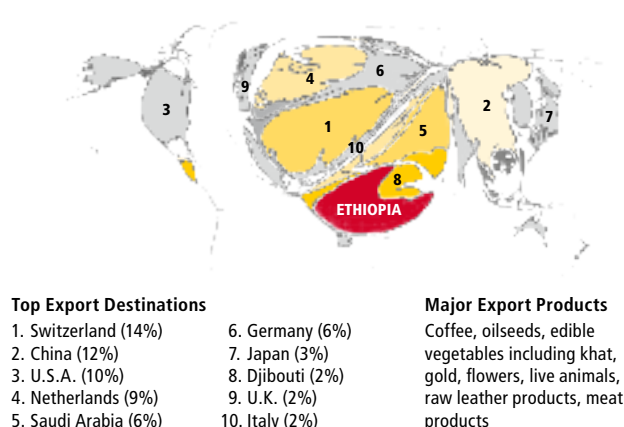
· Data Not Available

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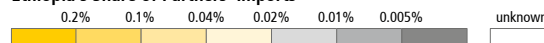
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## ROOTED MAP

### ETHIOPIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



### Ethiopia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	49/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	29/139	75/138	2%	2%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	98/99	.	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	16/137	75/137	.	4%
<b>People</b>	40/123		—	
Migrants	12/139	132/136	21%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	20/94	—	23%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

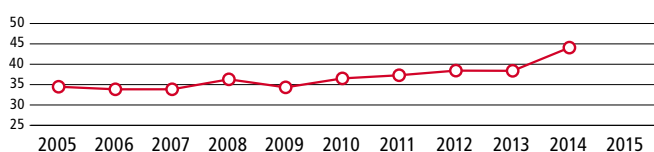
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# FIJI

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	74/140	94/140	20	46/100	38/100	8
<b>Depth</b>	43/140	61/140	18	31/50	29/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	104/140	117/140	13	15/50	10/50	5
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	65/140	73/140	8	51/100	48/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	33/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	74/139	18/140	25%	61%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	15/140	58/140	24%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	54/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	89/133	24/140	3%	85%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	106/131	16/138	0%	37%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	49/82	.	12%	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	66/86	.	0%
<b>Information</b>	70/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	85/140		27,399	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	85/140	50/140	45	204
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	53/137	39/137	\$4	\$16
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	14/139	102/139	23%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	53/80	36/126	0.2	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	81/140	\$5,374	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	10/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	11/120	10.6
Remoteness (-)	3/138	8.9	Press Freedom (+)	75/137	69	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	130/140	0.9	Labor Freedom (+)	37/140	75	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	73/140	80
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

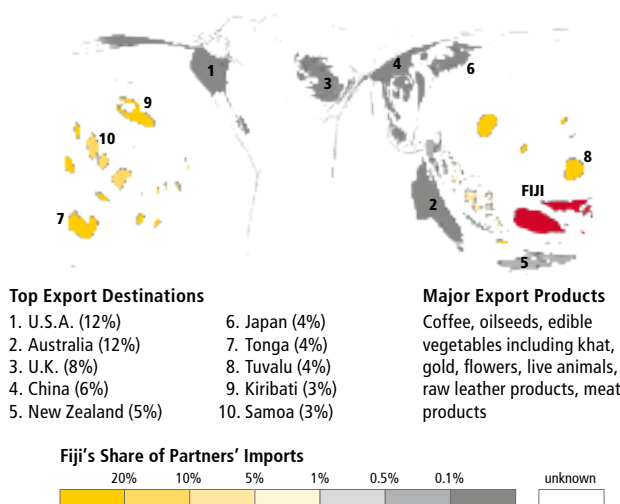
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(+ Positive Impact

(- Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

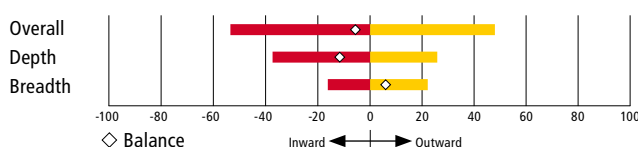
### FIJI'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2014



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	103/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	86/139	111/138	73%	83%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	120/137	101/137	99%	61%
<b>People</b>	78/123		—	
Migrants	68/139	57/136	63%	60%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	74/94	—	81%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

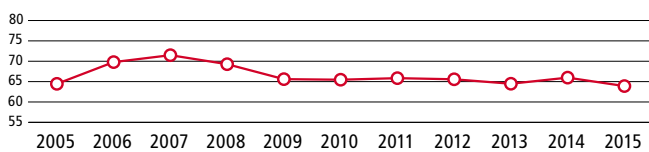


# FINLAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	28/140	26/140	-2	64/100	64/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	50/140	40/140	-10	30/50	31/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	30/140	31/140	1	34/50	33/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	57/140	53/140	-4	54/100	56/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	18/72	17/72	-1	68/100	68/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	42/85	37/85	-5	60/100	60/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	11/102	10/103	-1	80/100	79/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	76/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	70/139	96/140	26%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	57/140	47/140	11%	11%
<b>Capital</b>	24/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	26/133	71/140	41%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	131/131	47/138	-9%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	14/82	9/81	89%	61%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	31/84	23/86	2%	2%
<b>Information</b>	42/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	16/140		208,526	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	53/140	97/140	128	88
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	25/137	28/137	\$25	\$28
<b>People</b>	34/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	77/139	60/139	5%	6%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	3/80	37/126	1.6	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	79/126	26/116	3%	8%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	18/140	\$41,974	Operating Environment (+)	1/129	5.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	4/128	5.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	93/140	1%	Infrastructure (+)	14/128	5.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	113/138	3.0	Press Freedom (+)	1/137	100	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	98/140	5.5	Labor Freedom (+)	94/140	55	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	3/140	172
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

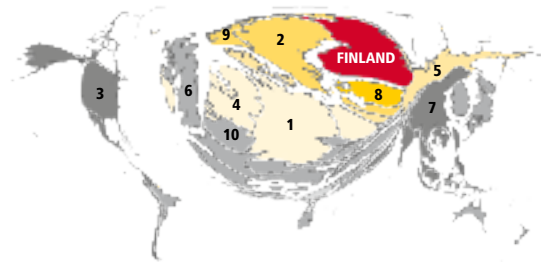
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(+/-) Positive Impact

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## ROOTED MAP

### FINLAND'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



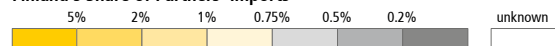
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (14%)
- Sweden (10%)
- U.S.A. (7%)
- Netherlands (7%)
- Russia (6%)
- U.K. (5%)
- China (5%)
- Estonia (3%)
- Norway (3%)
- Belgium (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Electrical and optical equipment, machinery, transport equipment, paper and pulp, chemicals, basic metals, timber

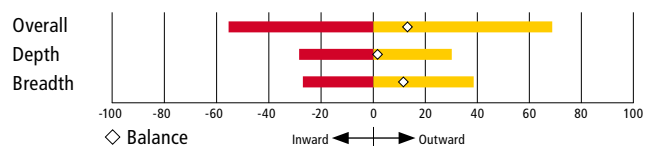
#### Finland's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	53/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	20/139	85/138	70%	86%
<b>Capital</b>	18/79		—	
FDI Stock	21/88	55/111	87%	95%
FDI Flows	24/77	33/99	93%	88%
Portfolio Equity Stock	15/71	—	68%	—
<b>Information</b>	51/85		—	
International Phone Calls	44/83	56/70	94%	84%
Printed Publications Trade	48/137	30/137	92%	85%
<b>People</b>	11/123		—	
Migrants	44/139	6/136	84%	54%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	13/94	—	81%
International Students	—	8/93	—	38%

## DIRECTIONALITY



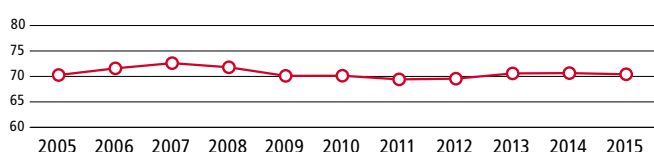


## FRANCE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	14/140	12/140	-2	70/100	71/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	60/140	69/140	9	28/50	27/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	7/140	5/140	-2	42/50	44/50	-2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	45/140	44/140	-1	58/100	58/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	12/72	11/72	-1	72/100	72/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	10/85	6/85	-4	80/100	85/100	-5
<b>People Pillar</b>	9/102	9/103	0	80/100	80/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	90/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	84/139	105/140	21%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	61/140	60/140	10%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	34/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	16/133	96/140	54%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	45/131	107/138	6%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	35/82	19/81	36%	42%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	50/84	34/86	1%	1%
<b>Information</b>	16/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	27/140		129,973	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	25/140	46/140	333	219
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	5/137	7/137	\$101	\$86
<b>People</b>	41/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	103/139	36/139	3%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	34/80	18/126	0.4	1.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	70/126	21/116	4%	10%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	21/140	\$37,675	Operating Environment (+)	30/129	4.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	19/128	4.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	72/140	5%	Infrastructure (+)	7/128	5.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	120/138	2.7	Press Freedom (+)	33/137	82	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	21/140	64.4	Labor Freedom (+)	121/140	44	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

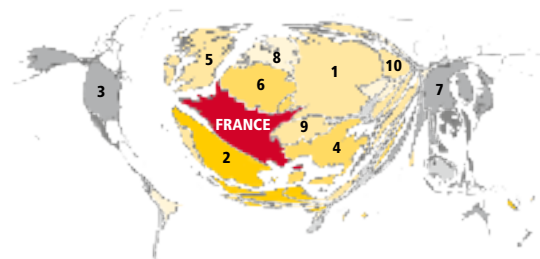
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(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

## FRANCE'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



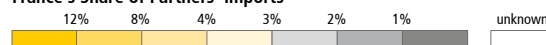
## Top Export Destinations

- Germany (16%)
- Spain (7%)
- U.S.A. (7%)
- Italy (7%)
- U.K. (7%)
- Belgium (7%)
- China (4%)
- Netherlands (4%)
- Switzerland (3%)
- Poland (2%)

## Major Export Products

Machinery and transportation equipment, aircraft, plastics, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel, beverages

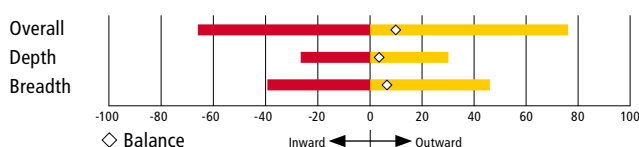
## France's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	27/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	18/139	44/138	64%	74%
<b>Capital</b>	11/79		—	
FDI Stock	6/88	12/111	64%	83%
FDI Flows	5/77	22/99	63%	79%
Portfolio Equity Stock	10/71	—	73%	—
<b>Information</b>	19/85		—	
International Phone Calls	18/83	—	51%	—
Printed Publications Trade	26/137	59/137	29%	66%
<b>People</b>	6/123		—	
Migrants	24/139	18/136	57%	34%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	4/94	—	77%
International Students	—	10/93	—	22%

## DIRECTIONALITY

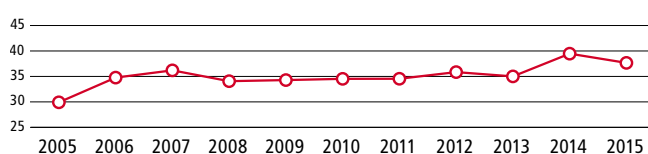


# GAMBIA, THE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	101/140	101/140	0	38/100	35/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	75/140	80/140	5	26/50	25/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	115/140	116/140	1	12/50	10/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	103/140	117/140	14	38/100	33/100	5
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	66/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	118/139	39/140	12%	46%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	19/140	70/140	23%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	75/140	.	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	19/131	63/138	15%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	92/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	104/140		13,342	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	88/140	24/140	44	316
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	111/137	106/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	86/139	46/139	5%	10%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	92/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	137/140	\$451	Operating Environment (+)	48/129	4.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/128	3.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	7/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	96/128	3.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	5/120	12.5
Remoteness (-)	50/138	6.0	Press Freedom (+)	120/137	52	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	123/140	2.0	Labor Freedom (+)	54/140	67	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	88/140	66
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	96/127	22

— Not Applicable

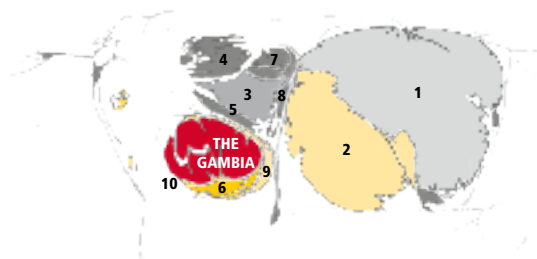
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(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### GAMBIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



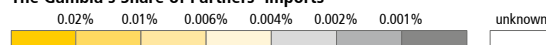
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (48%)
- India (27%)
- France (6%)
- U.K. (5%)
- Spain (2%)
- Guinea-Bissau (1%)
- Netherlands (1%)
- Italy (1%)
- Ghana (1%)
- Senegal (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels

#### The Gambia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	113/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	121/139	84/138	6%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	116/137	116/137	31%	5%
<b>People</b>	88/123		—	
Migrants	35/139	136/136	23%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	67/94	—	4%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

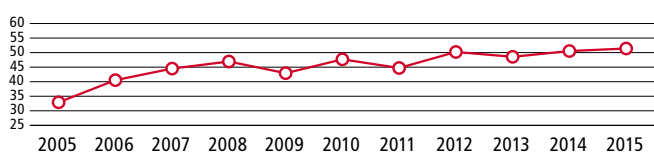
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# GEORGIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	56/140	61/140	5	51/100	49/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	37/140	46/140	9	32/50	30/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	78/140	82/140	4	19/50	18/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	72/140	84/140	12	50/100	46/100	4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	70/85	65/85	-5	44/100	44/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	50/102	47/103	-3	53/100	54/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	52/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	104/139	28/140	16%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	20/140	44/140	22%	12%
<b>Capital</b>	23/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	56/133	21/140	12%	89%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	47/131	19/138	5%	34%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	64/82	11/81	2%	59%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	81/84	6/86	-1%	7%
<b>Information</b>	66/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	39/140		101,468	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	79/140	56/140	54	195
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	100/137	80/137	\$0	\$4
<b>People</b>	23/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	18/139	66/139	21%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	17/80	44/126	0.8	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	27/126	59/116	9%	3%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	96/140	\$3,789	Operating Environment (+)	48/129	4.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	35/128	4.5
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	67/128	3.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	116/120	0.7
Remoteness (-)	99/138	3.8	Press Freedom (+)	57/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	108/140	4.0	Labor Freedom (+)	21/140	80	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	96/140	61
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	2/127	80

— Not Applicable

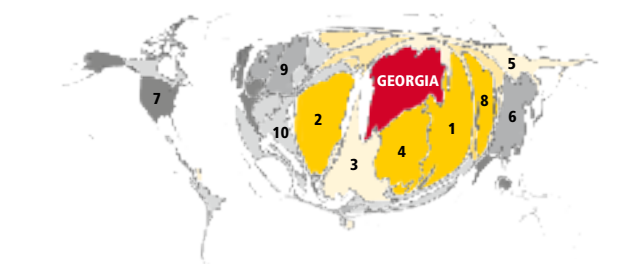
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### GEORGIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



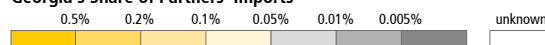
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Azerbaijan (11%)
2. Bulgaria (10%)
3. Turkey (8%)
4. Armenia (8%)
5. Russia (7%)
6. China (6%)
7. U.S.A. (5%)
8. Uzbekistan (4%)
9. Germany (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Vehicles, ferro-alloys, fertilizers, nuts, scrap metal, gold, copper ores

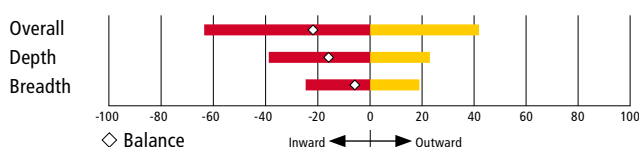
#### Georgia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	89/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	79/139	90/138	36%	29%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	21/111	.	19%
FDI Flows	.	24/99	.	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	77/85		—	
International Phone Calls	59/83	60/70	41%	2%
Printed Publications Trade	110/137	91/137	82%	45%
<b>People</b>	86/123		—	
Migrants	100/139	68/136	13%	18%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	73/94	—	40%
International Students	—	57/93	—	70%

## DIRECTIONALITY

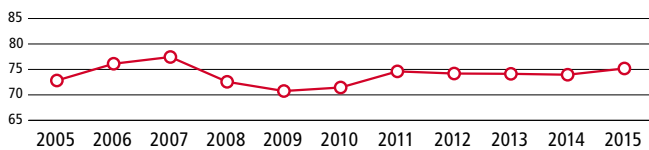


# GERMANY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	7/140	8/140	1	75/100	74/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	30/140	37/140	7	33/50	32/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	8/140	7/140	-1	42/50	42/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	17/140	19/140	2	69/100	69/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	11/72	15/72	4	72/100	69/100	3
<b>Information Pillar</b>	12/85	11/85	-1	79/100	80/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	3/102	3/103	0	85/100	85/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	53/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	33/139	73/140	40%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	80/140	71/140	7%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	30/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	17/133	89/140	54%	33%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	30/131	131/138	11%	2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	25/82	21/81	52%	40%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	24/84	44/86	4%	1%
<b>Information</b>	25/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	31/140		117,540	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	28/140	59/140	311	180
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	13/137	26/137	\$59	\$32
<b>People</b>	35/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	80/139	26/139	5%	15%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	11/80	58/126	1.0	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	62/126	31/116	4%	7%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	19/140	\$40,997	Operating Environment (+)	11/129	5.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	8/128	5.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	87/140	2%	Infrastructure (+)	5/128	5.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	124/138	2.6	Press Freedom (+)	12/137	95	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	16/140	80.7	Labor Freedom (+)	106/140	51	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	1/140	173
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

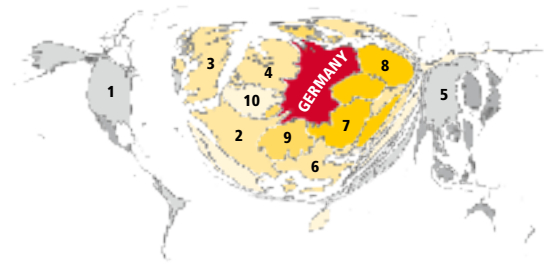
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### GERMANY'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



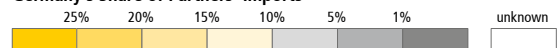
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (10%)
2. France (9%)
3. U.K. (7%)
4. Netherlands (7%)
5. China (6%)
6. Italy (5%)
7. Austria (5%)
8. Poland (4%)
9. Switzerland (4%)
10. Belgium (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, metals, transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, rubber and plastic products

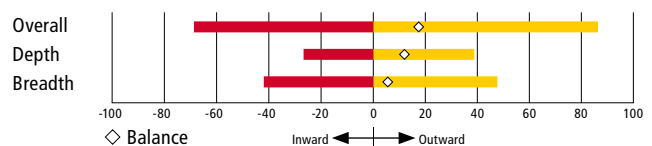
#### Germany's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	23/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	11/139	47/138	66%	75%
<b>Capital</b>	12/79		—	
FDI Stock	1/88	4/111	67%	79%
FDI Flows	6/77	6/99	70%	72%
Portfolio Equity Stock	22/71	—	81%	—
<b>Information</b>	15/85		—	
International Phone Calls	29/83	12/70	74%	82%
Printed Publications Trade	4/137	27/137	87%	84%
<b>People</b>	1/123		—	
Migrants	1/139	11/136	59%	60%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	3/94	—	79%
International Students	—	4/93	—	47%

## DIRECTIONALITY

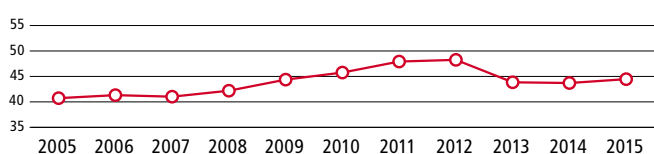


## GHANA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	79/140	80/140	1	44/100	44/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	89/140	94/140	5	21/50	19/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	67/140	64/140	-3	23/50	24/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	40/140	39/140	-1	60/100	59/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	79/85	72/85	-7	39/100	42/100	-3
<b>People Pillar</b>	86/102	89/103	3	29/100	29/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	45/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	63/139	54/140	27%	37%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	31/140	31/140	16%	14%
<b>Capital</b>	69/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	110/133	33/140	1%	73%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	82/131	18/138	1%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	72/82	79/81	1%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	42/86	.	1%
<b>Information</b>	114/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	131/140		2,841	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	81/140	107/140	51	59
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	116/137	100/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	85/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	105/139	103/139	3%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	102/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	81/126	47/116	2%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	116/140	\$1,340	Operating Environment (+)	70/129	4.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/128	3.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	20/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	95/128	3.2	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	12/120	10.0
Remoteness (-)	38/138	6.3	Press Freedom (+)	22/137	90	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	43/140	27.4	Labor Freedom (+)	87/140	57	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	96/140	61
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	118/127	5

— Not Applicable

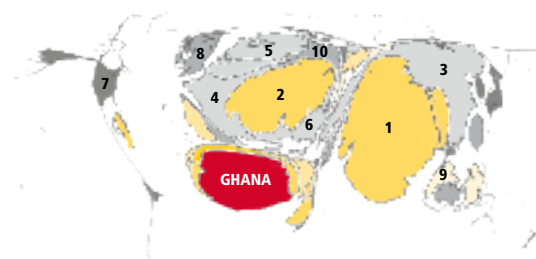
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

## GHANA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



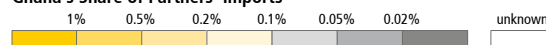
## Top Export Destinations

- India (25%)
- Switzerland (12%)
- China (11%)
- France (6%)
- Netherlands (4%)
- Italy (3%)
- U.S.A. (3%)
- U.K. (3%)
- Malaysia (2%)
- Germany (2%)

## Major Export Products

Oil, gold, cocoa, timber, tuna, bauxite, aluminum, manganese ore, diamonds, horticultural products

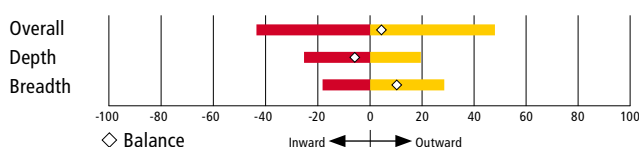
## Ghana's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	55/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	54/139	53/138	6%	21%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	86/111	.	16%
FDI Flows	41/77	94/99	79%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	46/85		—	
International Phone Calls	58/83	15/70	20%	8%
Printed Publications Trade	71/137	82/137	46%	5%
<b>People</b>	96/123		—	
Migrants	32/139	118/136	50%	98%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	85/93	—	98%

## DIRECTIONALITY



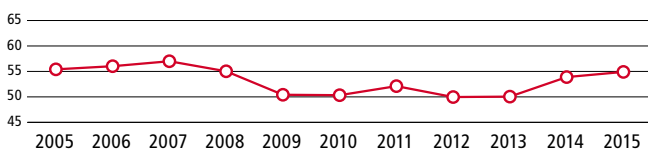


# GREECE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	49/140	55/140	6	55/100	50/100	5
<b>Depth</b>	72/140	87/140	15	26/50	22/50	4
<b>Breadth</b>	48/140	48/140	0	29/50	29/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	79/140	87/140	8	47/100	45/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	50/72	57/72	7	47/100	37/100	10
<b>Information Pillar</b>	16/85	19/85	3	74/100	73/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	23/102	22/103	-1	75/100	74/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	103/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	110/139	100/140	15%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	32/140	95/140	16%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	35/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	51/133	135/140	14%	9%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	87/131	113/138	1%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	27/82	12/81	50%	58%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	10/84	4/86	9%	16%
<b>Information</b>	34/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	39/140		100,861	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	46/140	40/140	172	236
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	39/137	54/137	\$9	\$10
<b>People</b>	18/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	53/139	41/139	8%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	28/80	12/126	0.5	2.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	54/126	46/116	5%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment		Globalization Policies	
	Rank	Level		Rank	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	40/140	\$18,064	Operating Environment (+)	76/129	67/128	4.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	104/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	50/128	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	106/138	3.5	Press Freedom (+)	73/137	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	70/140	11.0	Labor Freedom (+)	103/140	24/140	167
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	66/127
					23	

— Not Applicable

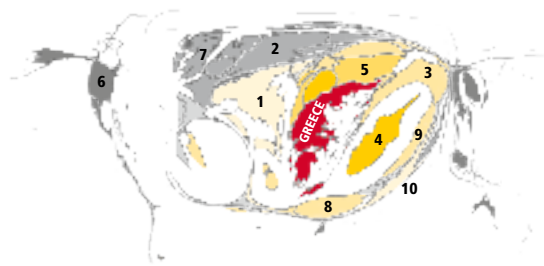
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### GREECE'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



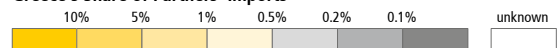
#### Top Export Destinations

- Italy (11%)
- Germany (7%)
- Turkey (7%)
- Cyprus (6%)
- Bulgaria (5%)
- U.S.A. (5%)
- U.K. (4%)
- Egypt (4%)
- Lebanon (3%)
- Saudi Arabia (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Food and beverages, manufactured goods, petroleum products, chemicals, textiles

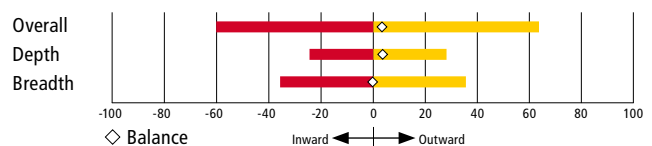
#### Greece's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	50/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	48/139	51/138	64%	64%
<b>Capital</b>	56/79		—	
FDI Stock	36/88	20/111	63%	88%
FDI Flows	32/77	43/99	61%	92%
Portfolio Equity Stock	66/71	—	93%	—
<b>Information</b>	21/85		—	
International Phone Calls	24/83	19/70	82%	77%
Printed Publications Trade	25/137	41/137	66%	73%
<b>People</b>	22/123		—	
Migrants	14/139	15/136	50%	70%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	6/94	—	86%
International Students	—	56/93	—	88%

## DIRECTIONALITY

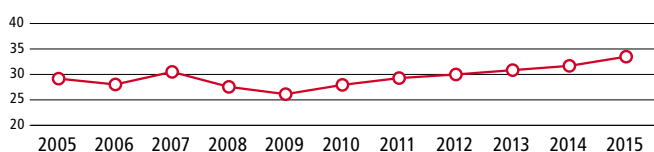


# GUATEMALA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	111/140	118/140	7	33/100	31/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	111/140	104/140	-7	15/50	17/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	87/140	100/140	13	18/50	14/50	4
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	120/140	126/140	6	33/100	29/100	4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	59/85	55/85	-4	50/100	51/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	108/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	100/139	90/140	17%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	106/140	115/140	4%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	108/133	108/140	1%	21%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	81/131	46/138	1%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	72/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	89/140		24,676	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	74/140	30/140	68	273
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	72/137	71/137	\$1	\$6
<b>People</b>	99/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	64/139	124/139	6%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	69/80	87/126	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	110/126	.	1%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	93/140	\$3,929	Operating Environment (+)	90/129	3.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	61/128	4.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	72/128	3.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	104/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	55/138	5.9	Press Freedom (+)	97/137	61	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	59/140	16.3	Labor Freedom (+)	109/140	51	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	60/140	113
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	47/127	29

— Not Applicable

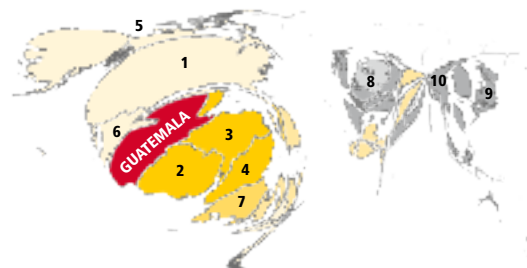
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### GUATEMALA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



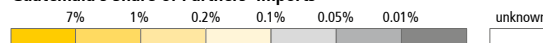
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (35%)
2. El Salvador (8%)
3. Honduras (7%)
4. Nicaragua (5%)
5. Canada (5%)
6. Mexico (4%)
7. Costa Rica (4%)
8. Netherlands (2%)
9. Japan (2%)
10. China (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Sugar, coffee, petroleum, apparel, bananas, fruits and vegetables, cardamom, manufacturing products, precious stones and metals, electricity

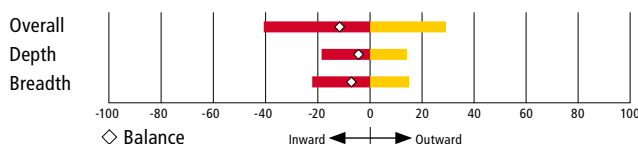
#### Guatemala's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	91/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	86/139	89/138	34%	17%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	81/88	59/111	98%	25%
FDI Flows	.	55/99	.	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	59/85		—	
International Phone Calls	57/83	22/70	25%	4%
Printed Publications Trade	123/137	85/137	96%	30%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	91/139	60/136	4%	56%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



# GUINEA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	120/140	117/140	-3	30/100	31/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	114/140	96/140	-18	15/50	19/50	-4
<b>Breadth</b>	103/140	109/140	6	15/50	13/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	98/140	100/140	2	41/100	39/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	81/102	83/103	2	31/100	32/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	77/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	50/139	80/140	31%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	135/140	55/140	2%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	109/133	92/140	1%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	108/131	70/138	0%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	128/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	139/140		930	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	112/140	121/140	20	35
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	36/137	116/137	\$9	\$1
<b>People</b>	97/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	102/139	96/139	3%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	125/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	52/126	85/116	5%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	135/140	\$542	Operating Environment (+)	122/129	3.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	125/128	2.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	46/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	128/128	2.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	6/120	11.9
Remoteness (-)	44/138	6.2	Press Freedom (+)	82/137	68	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	65/140	12.6	Labor Freedom (+)	39/140	74	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	128/140	43
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	116/127	8

— Not Applicable

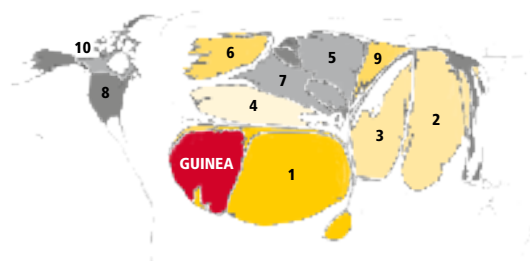
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### GUINEA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



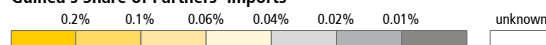
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Ghana (22%)
2. India (16%)
3. U.A.E. (10%)
4. Spain (9%)
5. Germany (7%)
6. Ireland (6%)
7. France (6%)
8. U.S.A. (5%)
9. Ukraine (3%)
10. Canada (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Bauxite, gold, diamonds, coffee, fish, agricultural products

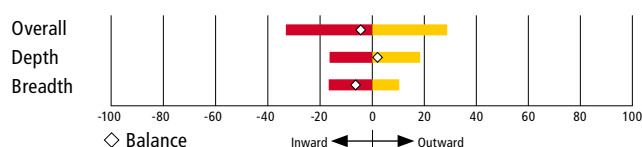
#### Guinea's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	98/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	110/139	72/138	26%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	97/111	.	0%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	137/137	89/137	0%	9%
<b>People</b>	80/123		—	
Migrants	111/139	94/136	77%	88%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	48/94	—	30%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

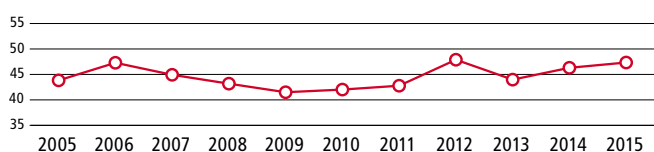


# GUYANA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	69/140	78/140	9	47/100	44/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	35/140	20/140	-15	33/50	35/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	107/140	118/140	11	15/50	9/50	6
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	67/140	70/140	3	51/100	48/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	64/102	66/103	2	42/100	42/100	0

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	35/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	40/139	37/140	35%	49%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	88/140	29/140	6%	14%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	131/133	19/140	0%	92%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	14/138	.	40%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	69/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	88/140		25,607	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	80/140	13/140	52	537
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	106/137	41/137	\$0	\$14
<b>People</b>	51/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	1/139	92/139	60%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	67/126	.	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	8/126	94/116	17%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	86/140	\$4,125	Operating Environment (+)	90/129	3.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/128	3.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	8/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	110/128	2.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	25/120	7.1
Remoteness (-)	32/138	6.6	Press Freedom (+)	50/137	75	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	131/140	0.8	Labor Freedom (+)	38/140	75	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	73/140	80
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	5/127	76

— Not Applicable

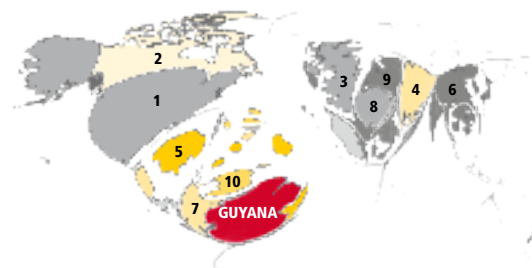
· Data Not Available

(+ Positive Impact

(- Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### GUYANA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



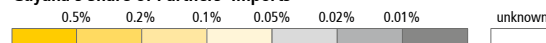
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (33%)
2. Canada (18%)
3. U.K. (7%)
4. Ukraine (4%)
5. Jamaica (4%)
6. China (4%)
7. Venezuela (4%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Trinidad & Tobago (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Sugar, gold, bauxite, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, rum, timber

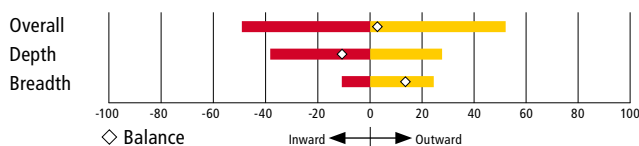
#### Guyana's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	102/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	82/139	114/138	17%	44%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	70/137	114/137	39%	22%
<b>People</b>	99/123		—	
Migrants	70/139	98/136	13%	77%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	79/93	—	70%

## DIRECTIONALITY

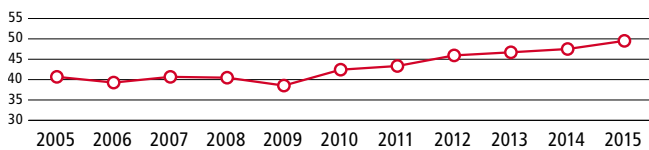


# HONDURAS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	62/140	70/140	8	50/100	47/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	47/140	44/140	-3	31/50	31/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	81/140	91/140	10	19/50	16/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	46/140	59/140	13	58/100	53/100	5
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	90/102	85/103	-5	28/100	31/100	-3

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	25/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	35/139	29/140	38%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	45/140	72/140	13%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	86/133	41/140	3%	61%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	76/131	27/138	1%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	65/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	91/140		23,617	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	41/140	33/140	198	268
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	67/137	79/137	\$2	\$5
<b>People</b>	91/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	50/139	127/139	8%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	65/80	82/126	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	92/126	88/116	2%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	104/140	\$2,407	Operating Environment (+)	109/129	3.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	82/128	3.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	56/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	103/128	3.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	.	.
Remoteness (-)	57/138	5.8	Press Freedom (+)	104/137	59	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	84/140	8.1	Labor Freedom (+)	136/140	28	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	58/140	116
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	47/127	29

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+ ) Positive Impact

(- ) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### HONDURAS'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



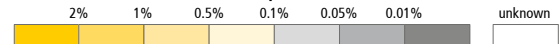
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (36%)
2. Germany (9%)
3. El Salvador (8%)
4. Guatemala (6%)
5. Nicaragua (6%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. Costa Rica (2%)
9. Mexico (2%)
10. Dominican Republic (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Coffee, apparel, coffee, shrimp, automobile wire harnesses, cigars, bananas, gold, palm oil, fruit, lobster, lumber

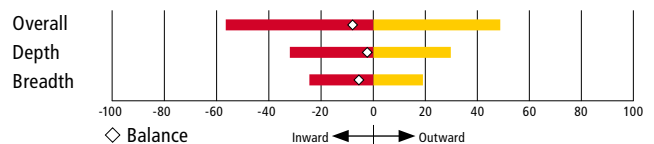
#### Honduras's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	87/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	68/139	99/138	31%	27%
<b>Capital</b>	52/79		—	
FDI Stock	86/88	45/111	99%	20%
FDI Flows	53/77	29/99	62%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	60/137	88/137	61%	35%
<b>People</b>	94/123		—	
Migrants	88/139	55/136	8%	70%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	78/94	—	53%
International Students	—	75/93	—	86%

## DIRECTIONALITY



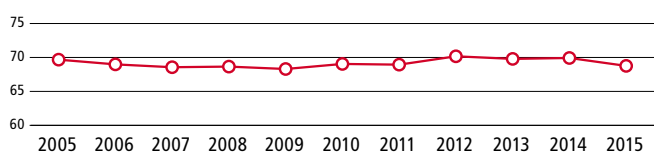


# HONG KONG SAR (CHINA)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	17/140	17/140	0	69/100	70/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	2/140	2/140	0	47/50	47/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	71/140	67/140	-4	22/50	22/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	7/140	8/140	1	80/100	79/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	45/72	36/72	-9	48/100	52/100	-4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	17/85	15/85	-2	74/100	75/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	26/102	28/103	2	70/100	69/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	2/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	1/139	1/140	165%	181%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	7/140	8/140	34%	24%
<b>Capital</b>	17/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	3/133	3/140	479%	507%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	2/131	2/138	128%	176%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	43/82	53/81	25%	13%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	41/84	74/86	1%	0%
<b>Information</b>	1/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	2/140		4,155,651	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	3/140	1/140	2450	1097
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	2/137	2/137	\$261	\$185
<b>People</b>	3/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	30/139	10/139	14%	39%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	3/126	·	3.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	19/126	19/116	11%	10%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	17/140	\$42,390	Operating Environment (+)	1/129	5.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	2/128	5.5
Linguistic Commonality (+)	2/140	55%	Infrastructure (+)	2/128	6.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	120/120	0.0
Remoteness (-)	80/138	4.7	Press Freedom (+)	58/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	88/140	7.3	Labor Freedom (+)	4/140	96	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	37/140	152
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	1/136	90	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	2/127	80

— Not Applicable

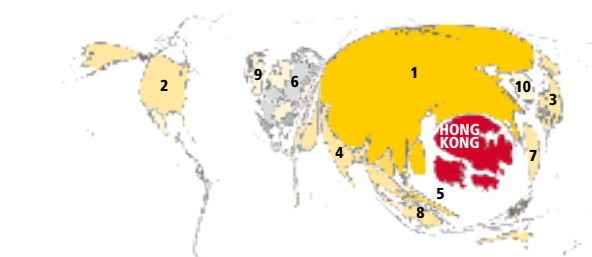
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(+ Positive Impact

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## ROOTED MAP

### HONG KONG SAR (CHINA)'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



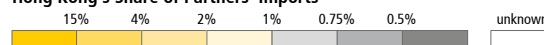
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (54%)
- U.S.A. (10%)
- Japan (3%)
- India (3%)
- Vietnam (2%)
- Germany (2%)
- Taiwan (2%)
- Singapore (2%)
- U.K. (2%)
- South Korea (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Electrical machinery and appliances, textiles, apparel, footwear, watches and clocks, toys, plastics, precious stones, printed material

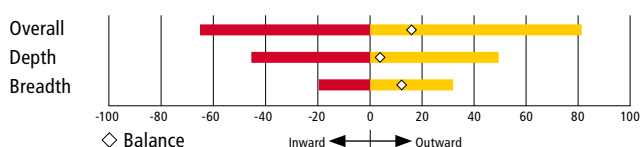
#### Hong Kong's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	60/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	43/139	69/138	70%	81%
<b>Capital</b>	63/79		—	
FDI Stock	47/88	81/111	50%	36%
FDI Flows	43/77	61/99	51%	45%
Portfolio Equity Stock	57/71	—	32%	—
<b>Information</b>	44/85		—	
International Phone Calls	35/83	49/70	87%	89%
Printed Publications Trade	5/137	100/137	34%	90%
<b>People</b>	61/123		—	
Migrants	54/139	80/136	44%	97%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	75/94	—	90%
International Students	—	34/93	—	96%

## DIRECTIONALITY

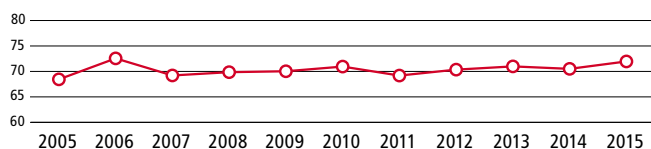


# HUNGARY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	12/140	11/140	-1	72/100	71/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	9/140	11/140	2	41/50	40/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	39/140	37/140	-2	31/50	31/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	13/140	13/140	0	73/100	73/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	20/72	21/72	1	66/100	65/100	1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	27/85	30/85	3	67/100	66/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	20/102	23/103	3	76/100	74/100	2

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	5/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	7/139	10/140	82%	77%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	26/140	36/140	18%	13%
<b>Capital</b>	12/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	33/133	30/140	32%	76%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	40/131	59/138	8%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	33/82	10/81	37%	60%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	30/84	37/86	3%	1%
<b>Information</b>	52/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	65/140		55,410	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	61/140	65/140	94	166
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	30/137	48/137	\$15	\$12
<b>People</b>	43/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	67/139	64/139	6%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	27/80	20/126	0.6	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	84/126	29/116	2%	7%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	53/140	\$12,240	Operating Environment (+)	62/129	4.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	40/128	4.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	127/138	2.4	Press Freedom (+)	53/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	76/140	9.9	Labor Freedom (+)	51/140	68	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	28/140	163
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

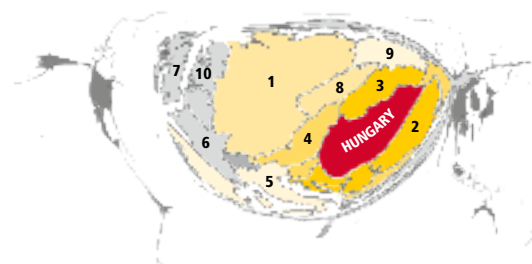
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(+) Positive Impact

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## ROOTED MAP

### HUNGARY'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



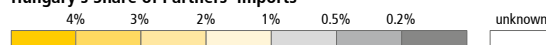
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (28%)
- Romania (5%)
- Slovakia (5%)
- Austria (5%)
- Italy (5%)
- France (5%)
- U.K. (4%)
- Czech Republic (4%)
- Poland (4%)
- Netherlands (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, other manufactures, food products, raw materials, fuels and electricity

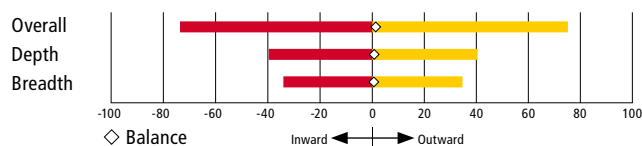
#### Hungary's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	70/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	59/139	74/138	88%	83%
<b>Capital</b>	34/79		—	
FDI Stock	30/88	24/111	76%	67%
FDI Flows	22/77	16/99	89%	95%
Portfolio Equity Stock	44/71	—	82%	—
<b>Information</b>	26/85		—	
International Phone Calls	37/83	23/70	94%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	29/137	29/137	93%	87%
<b>People</b>	14/123		—	
Migrants	17/139	27/136	72%	87%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	17/94	—	88%
International Students	—	19/93	—	68%

## DIRECTIONALITY

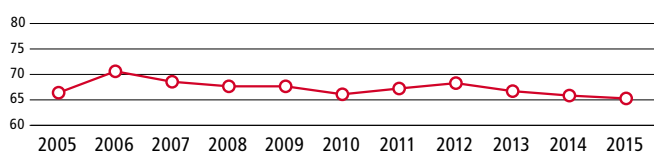


# ICELAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	26/140	23/140	-3	65/100	67/100	-2
<b>Depth</b>	42/140	32/140	-10	31/50	33/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	28/140	29/140	1	35/50	34/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	29/140	27/140	-2	63/100	63/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	43/72	31/72	-12	50/100	54/100	-4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	2/102	2/103	0	88/100	87/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	48/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	58/139	72/140	28%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	14/140	19/140	25%	17%
<b>Capital</b>	66/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	23/133	65/140	43%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	130/131	80/138	-3%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	15/82	61/81	80%	10%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	56/84	81/86	1%	-1%
<b>Information</b>	24/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	5/140		725,806	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	55/140	29/140	113	275
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	57/137	14/137	\$3	\$53
<b>People</b>	7/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	38/139	40/139	12%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	8/80	5/126	1.2	3.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	13/126	32/116	14%	7%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	11/140	\$50,855	Operating Environment (+)	31/129	4.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	19/128	4.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	30/128	4.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	112/120	1.0
Remoteness (-)	102/138	3.5	Press Freedom (+)	21/137	92	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	139/140	0.3	Labor Freedom (+)	68/140	62	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	26/140	164
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

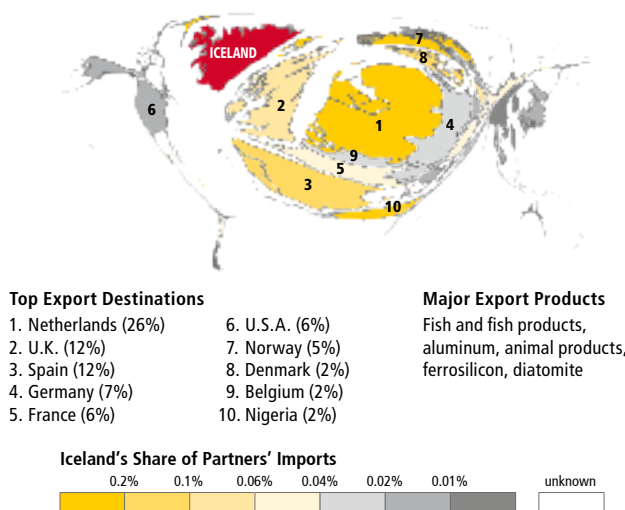
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

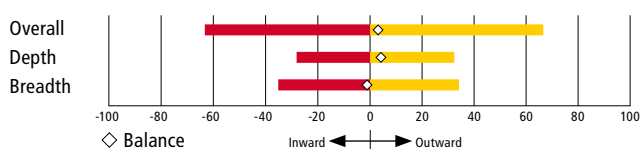
### ICELAND'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	45/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	67/139	34/138	83%	61%
<b>Capital</b>	33/79		—	
FDI Stock	13/88	46/111	80%	70%
FDI Flows	31/77	56/99	95%	95%
Portfolio Equity Stock	30/71	—	76%	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	27/137	22/137	34%	71%
<b>People</b>	13/123		—	
Migrants	42/139	20/136	80%	74%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	7/94	—	76%
International Students	—	21/93	—	76%

## DIRECTIONALITY

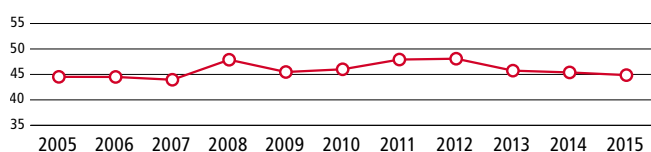


# INDIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	78/140	75/140	-3	45/100	46/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	133/140	126/140	-7	7/50	9/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	21/140	23/140	2	38/50	36/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	59/140	46/140	-13	54/100	57/100	-3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	60/72	55/72	-5	41/100	39/100	2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	45/85	42/85	-3	56/100	57/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	80/102	81/103	1	32/100	33/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	122/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	115/139	124/140	13%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	79/140	100/140	7%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	82/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	70/133	125/140	7%	14%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	80/131	109/138	1%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	81/82	62/81	0%	9%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	70/84	30/86	0%	1%
<b>Information</b>	124/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	120/140		5,725	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	117/140	123/140	15	32
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	98/137	134/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	112/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	127/139	126/139	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	78/80	122/126	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	121/126	108/116	1%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	112/140	\$1,617	Operating Environment (+)	70/129	4.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/128	3.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	32/140	37%	Infrastructure (+)	67/128	3.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Remoteness (-)	63/138	5.6	Press Freedom (+)	107/137	57	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	2/140	1311.1	Labor Freedom (+)	112/140	49	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	112/140	51
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	115/127	9

— Not Applicable

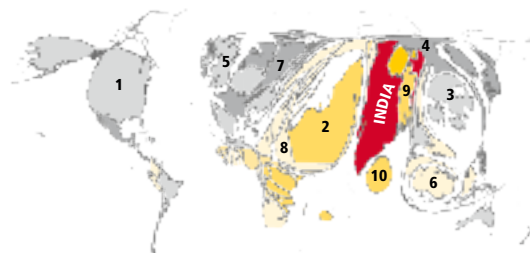
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### INDIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



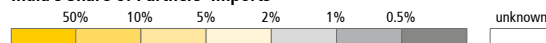
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (15%)
2. U.A.E. (11%)
3. Hong Kong (5%)
4. China (4%)
5. U.K. (3%)
6. Singapore (3%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. Saudi Arabia (3%)
9. Bangladesh (2%)
10. Sri Lanka (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum products, precious stones, vehicles, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, cereals, apparel

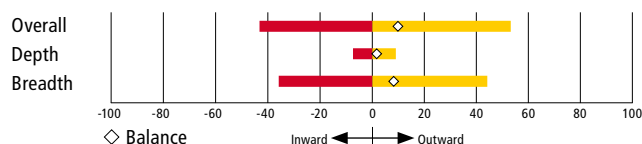
#### India's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	9/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	8/139	25/138	9%	1%
<b>Capital</b>	36/79		—	
FDI Stock	19/88	30/111	1%	0%
FDI Flows	18/77	40/99	7%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	43/71	—	0%	—
<b>Information</b>	8/85		—	
International Phone Calls	15/83	2/70	29%	1%
Printed Publications Trade	13/137	38/137	12%	1%
<b>People</b>	38/123		—	
Migrants	25/139	97/136	16%	97%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	15/94	—	23%
International Students	—	42/93	—	40%

## DIRECTIONALITY

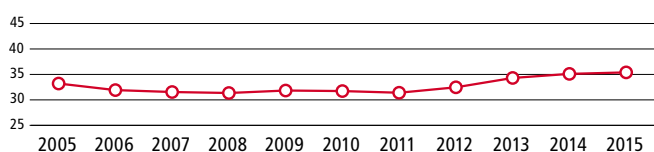


# INDONESIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	108/140	105/140	-3	35/100	34/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	132/140	134/140	2	7/50	7/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	51/140	50/140	-1	28/50	27/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	78/140	80/140	2	47/100	46/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	63/72	63/72	0	32/100	30/100	2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	75/85	73/85	-2	40/100	40/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	100/102	101/103	1	20/100	19/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	129/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	99/139	130/140	17%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	125/140	131/140	2%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	74/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	83/133	105/140	4%	26%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	64/131	105/138	2%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	68/82	40/81	1%	23%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	60/84	59/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	126/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	114/140		6,584	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	138/140	129/140	3	24
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	105/137	126/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	111/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	121/139	137/139	2%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	77/80	106/126	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	122/126	108/116	1%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	99/140	\$3,362	Operating Environment (+)	62/129	4.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	56/128	4.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	59/128	3.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	69/120	2.3
Remoteness (-)	20/138	7.3	Press Freedom (+)	109/137	57	Capital Account Openness (+)	80/134	0.4
Population (-)	4/140	257.6	Labor Freedom (+)	112/140	49	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	105/140	55
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	24/127	53

— Not Applicable

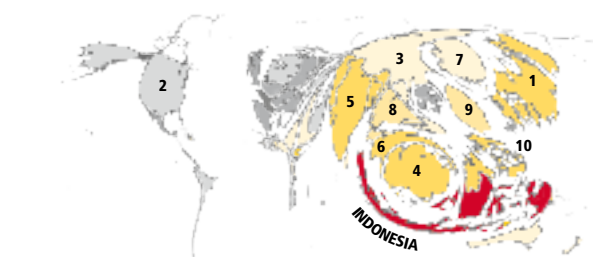
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### INDONESIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



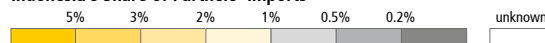
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Japan (12%)
2. U.S.A. (11%)
3. China (10%)
4. Singapore (8%)
5. India (8%)
6. Malaysia (5%)
7. South Korea (5%)
8. Thailand (4%)
9. Taiwan (3%)
10. Philippines (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Mineral fuels, animal or vegetable fats including palm oil, electrical machinery, rubber, machinery and mechanical appliance parts

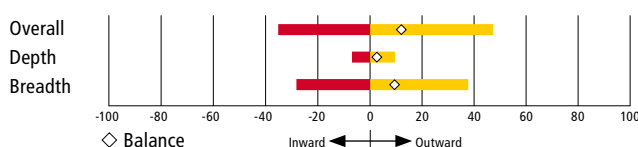
#### Indonesia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	24/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	26/139	38/138	57%	71%
<b>Capital</b>	58/79		—	
FDI Stock	·	60/111	·	49%
FDI Flows	·	54/99	·	75%
Portfolio Equity Stock	53/71	—	80%	—
<b>Information</b>	32/85		—	
International Phone Calls	16/83	50/70	76%	93%
Printed Publications Trade	9/137	83/137	35%	52%
<b>People</b>	77/123		—	
Migrants	89/139	49/136	41%	69%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	55/94	—	78%
International Students	—	72/93	—	98%

## DIRECTIONALITY



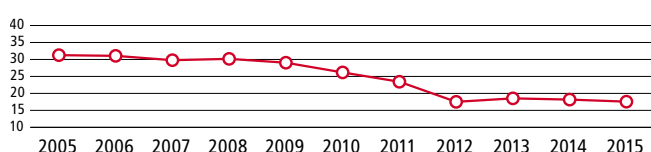


# IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	133/140	137/140	4	18/100	19/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	140/140	139/140	-1	3/50	5/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	109/140	102/140	-7	14/50	14/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	133/140	136/140	3	20/100	23/100	-3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

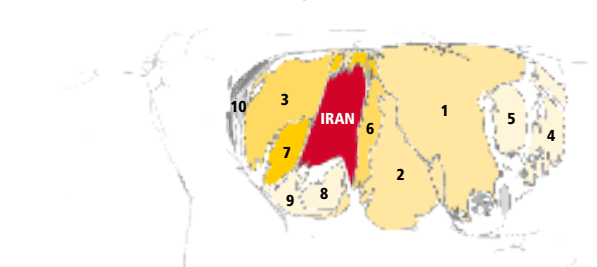


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	135/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	102/139	137/140	16%	11%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	126/140	130/140	2%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	117/133	131/140	1%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	105/131	129/138	0%	2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	117/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	110/140		8,502	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	120/140	132/140	13	20
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	91/137	131/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	124/139	77/139	1%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	105/126	100/116	1%	0%

## ROOTED MAP

### IRAN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



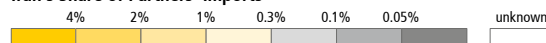
#### Top Export Destinations

1. China (22%)
2. India (10%)
3. Turkey (8%)
4. Japan (4%)
5. South Korea (3%)
6. Pakistan (3%)
7. Syria (3%)
8. U.A.E. (2%)
9. Saudi Arabia (2%)
10. Italy (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum, chemical and petrochemical products, fruits and nuts, carpets, cement, ore

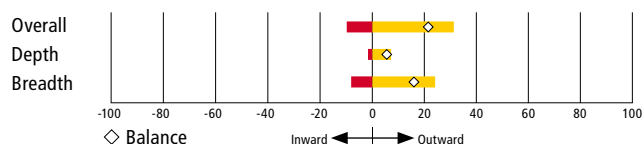
#### Iran's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	104/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	89/139	116/138	12%	42%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	56/77	.	3%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	122/137	93/137	88%	25%
<b>People</b>	87/123		—	
Migrants	10/139	123/136	6%	3%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	76/93	—	15%

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	84/140	\$4,877	Operating Environment (+)	117/129	3.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	121/128	3.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	88/128	3.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	.	.
Remoteness (-)	83/138	4.5	Press Freedom (+)	135/137	16	Capital Account Openness (+)	89/134	0.3
Population (-)	17/140	79.1	Labor Freedom (+)	104/140	51	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	136/140	37
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	136/136	10	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	36/127	37

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

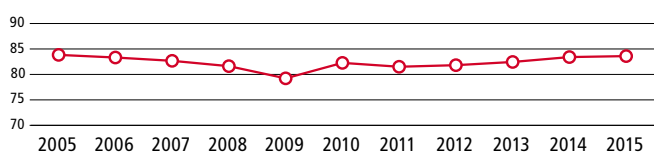
(-) Negative Impact

## IRELAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	3/140	4/140	1	84/100	82/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	4/140	7/140	3	45/50	44/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	20/140	19/140	-1	38/50	38/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	15/140	18/140	3	71/100	70/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	2/72	2/72	0	97/100	96/100	1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	19/85	21/85	2	73/100	72/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	5/102	5/103	0	83/100	83/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	29/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	21/139	78/140	51%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	4/140	3/140	54%	64%
<b>Capital</b>	2/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	4/133	9/140	333%	183%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	3/131	4/138	117%	121%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	4/82	2/81	652%	1786%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	3/84	2/86	48%	119%
<b>Information</b>	6/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	20/140		155,521	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	13/140	10/140	542	572
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	19/137	11/137	\$39	\$66
<b>People</b>	9/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	22/139	23/139	19%	16%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	13/126	·	1.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	23/126	38/116	10%	5%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	9/140	\$51,351	Operating Environment (+)	20/129	5.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	25/128	4.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	25/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	27/128	4.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	126/138	2.5	Press Freedom (+)	11/137	95	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	102/140	4.7	Labor Freedom (+)	30/140	76	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	19/140	169
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	64/127	24

— Not Applicable

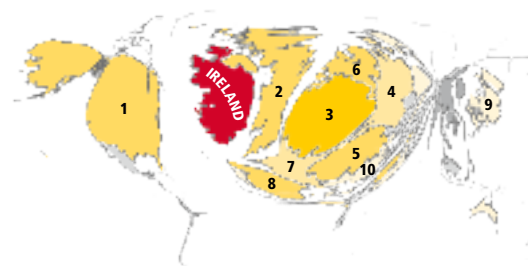
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

## IRELAND'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



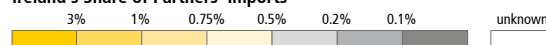
## Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (24%)
2. U.K. (14%)
3. Belgium (13%)
4. Germany (7%)
5. Switzerland (6%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. France (4%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. Japan (3%)
10. Italy (2%)

## Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, computers, chemicals, medical devices, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, animal products

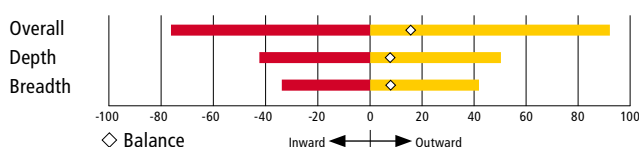
## Ireland's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	41/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	25/139	61/138	60%	71%
<b>Capital</b>	4/79		—	
FDI Stock	17/88	8/111	73%	77%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	3/71	—	43%	—
<b>Information</b>	39/85		—	
International Phone Calls	28/83	41/70	86%	85%
Printed Publications Trade	11/137	103/137	62%	88%
<b>People</b>	20/123		—	
Migrants	46/139	24/136	66%	76%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	35/94	—	86%
International Students	—	11/93	—	36%

## DIRECTIONALITY

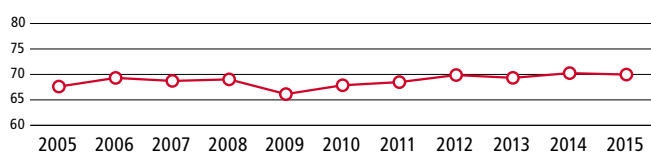


## ISRAEL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	15/140	18/140	3	70/100	69/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	62/140	65/140	3	28/50	28/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	9/140	10/140	1	42/50	41/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	32/140	22/140	-10	62/100	65/100	-3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	21/72	24/72	3	66/100	62/100	4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	5/85	7/85	2	84/100	85/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	15/102	11/103	-4	78/100	79/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	96/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	80/139	114/140	22%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	51/140	84/140	12%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	19/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	34/133	83/140	30%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	28/131	42/138	11%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	40/82	18/81	26%	43%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	37/84	20/86	2%	2%
<b>Information</b>	32/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	44/140		89,638	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	39/140	31/140	234	270
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	34/137	59/137	\$12	\$8
<b>People</b>	56/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	90/139	15/139	4%	25%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	20/80	60/126	0.7	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	66/126	81/116	4%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	24/140	\$35,343	Operating Environment (+)	40/129	4.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	29/128	4.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	28/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	30/128	4.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	113/120	1.0
Remoteness (-)	88/138	4.3	Press Freedom (+)	81/137	68	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	85/140	8.1	Labor Freedom (+)	52/140	67	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	44/140	145
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	47/127	29

— Not Applicable

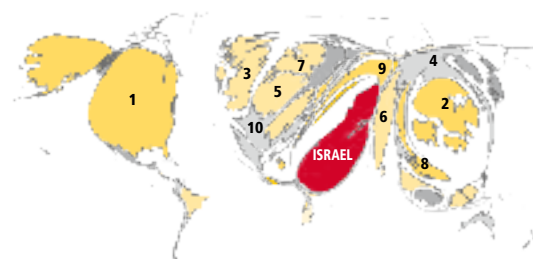
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

## ISRAEL'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



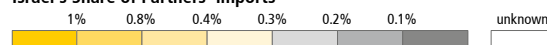
## Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (27%)
2. Hong Kong (8%)
3. U.K. (6%)
4. China (5%)
5. Belgium (4%)
6. India (3%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Vietnam (3%)
9. Turkey (3%)
10. France (3%)

## Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, software, cut diamonds, agricultural products, chemicals, textiles and apparel

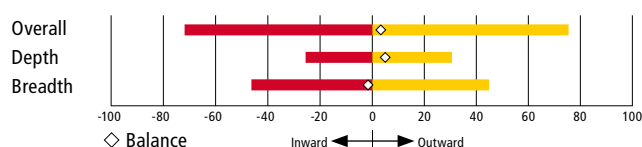
## Israel's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	8/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	17/139	18/138	0%	1%
<b>Capital</b>	27/79		—	
FDI Stock	18/88	·	0%	0%
FDI Flows	21/77	·	0%	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	35/71	—	0%	—
<b>Information</b>	4/85		—	
International Phone Calls	·	8/70	·	0%
Printed Publications Trade	19/137	3/137	0%	0%
<b>People</b>	3/123		—	
Migrants	4/139	·	19%	·
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	5/94	—	1%
International Students	—	·	—	·

## DIRECTIONALITY

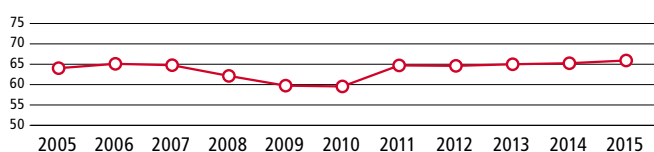


# ITALY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	25/140	24/140	-1	66/100	65/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	71/140	71/140	0	27/50	26/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	15/140	15/140	0	39/50	39/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	43/140	45/140	2	59/100	58/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	27/72	25/72	-2	60/100	60/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	11/85	12/85	1	80/100	80/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	14/102	16/103	2	79/100	78/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	99/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	72/139	111/140	25%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	93/140	107/140	5%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	20/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	39/133	115/140	26%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	41/131	104/138	8%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	13/82	25/81	95%	36%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	8/84	12/86	12%	3%
<b>Information</b>	39/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	48/140		77,322	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	36/140	72/140	243	145
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	28/137	49/137	\$21	\$11
<b>People</b>	49/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	81/139	45/139	5%	10%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	33/80	34/126	0.5	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	82/126	41/116	2%	5%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment		Globalization Policies	
	Rank	Level		Rank	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	26/140	\$29,867	Operating Environment (+)	62/129	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/140	1%	Infrastructure (+)	30/128	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	112/138	3.0	Press Freedom (+)	61/137	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	22/140	59.8	Labor Freedom (+)	92/140	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	96/127	22

— Not Applicable

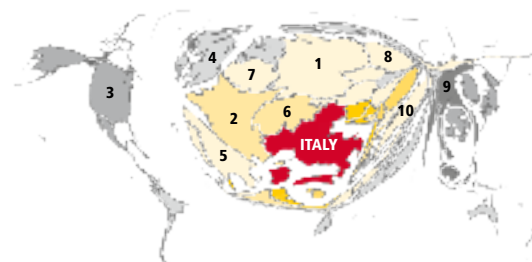
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### ITALY'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



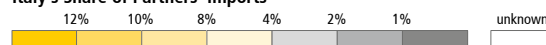
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (12%)
- France (10%)
- U.S.A. (9%)
- U.K. (5%)
- Spain (5%)
- Switzerland (5%)
- Belgium (4%)
- Poland (3%)
- China (3%)
- Turkey (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Engineering products, textiles and clothing, production machinery, motor vehicles, transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco, minerals, nonferrous metals

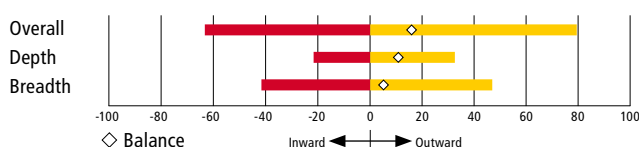
#### Italy's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	12/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	12/139	29/138	64%	67%
<b>Capital</b>	39/79		—	
FDI Stock	11/88	27/111	75%	95%
FDI Flows	14/77	11/99	55%	84%
Portfolio Equity Stock	54/71	—	94%	—
<b>Information</b>	10/85		—	
International Phone Calls	3/83	21/70	58%	82%
Printed Publications Trade	3/137	17/137	84%	81%
<b>People</b>	5/123		—	
Migrants	17/139	7/136	58%	54%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	8/94	—	84%
International Students	—	12/93	—	50%

## DIRECTIONALITY

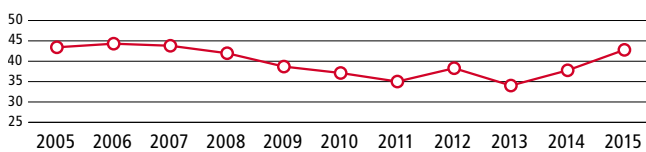


# JAMAICA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	85/140	107/140	22	43/100	34/100	9
<b>Depth</b>	69/140	81/140	12	27/50	25/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	100/140	119/140	19	16/50	9/50	7
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	101/140	118/140	17	39/100	33/100	6
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

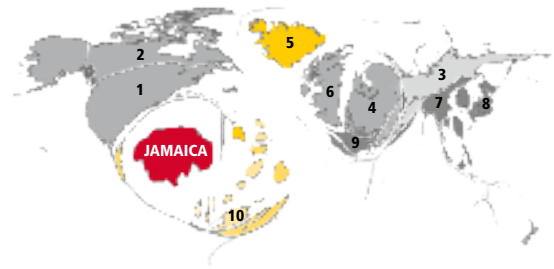


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	78/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	127/139	57/140	9%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	22/140	24/140	21%	15%
<b>Capital</b>	40/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	96/133	17/140	2%	101%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	124/131	25/138	-1%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	54/82	17/81	11%	46%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	62/84	13/86	0%	3%
<b>Information</b>	55/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	105/140		13,261	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	17/140	14/140	462	520
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	74/137	31/137	\$1	\$20
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	5/139	113/139	38%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	38/126	.	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	50/126	.	5%	.

## ROOTED MAP

### JAMAICA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



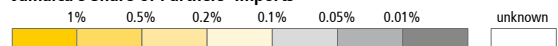
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (24%)
2. Canada (16%)
3. Russia (9%)
4. Netherlands (9%)
5. Iceland (7%)
6. U.K. (7%)
7. China (3%)
8. Japan (2%)
9. France (2%)
10. Trinidad & Tobago (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Alumina, bauxite, sugar, rum, coffee, yams, beverages, chemicals, apparel, mineral fuels

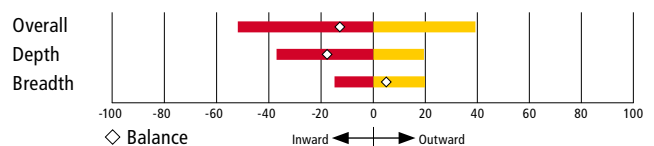
#### Jamaica's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	101/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	92/139	104/138	11%	34%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	94/137	80/137	53%	9%
<b>People</b>	89/123		—	
Migrants	81/139	85/136	3%	35%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	68/94	—	4%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	83/140	\$4,948	Operating Environment (+)	90/129	3.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	75/128	3.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	15/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	72/128	3.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	.	.
Remoteness (-)	66/138	5.6	Press Freedom (+)	9/137	95	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	117/140	2.8	Labor Freedom (+)	29/140	77	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	78/140	76
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	27/127	50

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

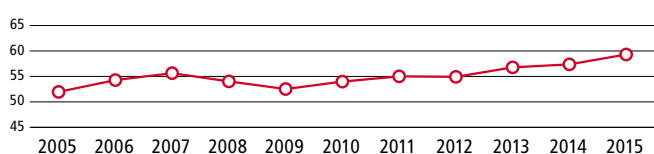


# JAPAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	38/140	39/140	1	59/100	57/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	108/140	115/140	7	16/50	14/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	5/140	6/140	1	44/50	43/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	63/140	69/140	6	52/100	49/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	22/72	22/72	0	65/100	62/100	3
<b>Information Pillar</b>	22/85	22/85	0	71/100	72/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	131/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	108/139	132/140	15%	16%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	113/140	122/140	4%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	49/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	35/133	137/140	30%	4%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	24/131	135/138	13%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	41/82	30/81	26%	31%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	46/84	24/86	1%	1%
<b>Information</b>	78/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	58/140		62,618	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	57/140	125/140	109	30
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	56/137	68/137	\$3	\$6
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	136/139	100/139	1%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	112/126	52/116	1%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	25/140	\$32,486	Operating Environment (+)	20/129	5.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	8/128	5.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	5/128	5.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	109/120	1.2
Remoteness (-)	69/138	5.3	Press Freedom (+)	49/137	75	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	11/140	126.6	Labor Freedom (+)	8/140	90	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	104/127	20

— Not Applicable

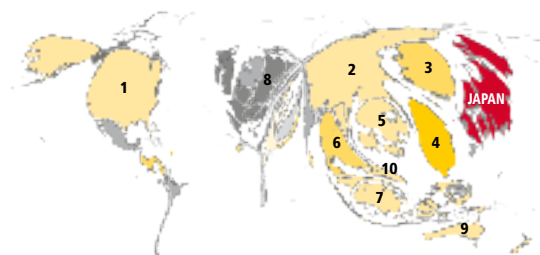
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### JAPAN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



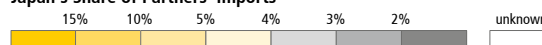
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (20%)
2. China (17%)
3. South Korea (7%)
4. Taiwan (6%)
5. Hong Kong (6%)
6. Thailand (4%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. Australia (2%)
10. Vietnam (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Motor vehicles, iron and steel products, semiconductors, auto parts, power generating machinery, plastic materials

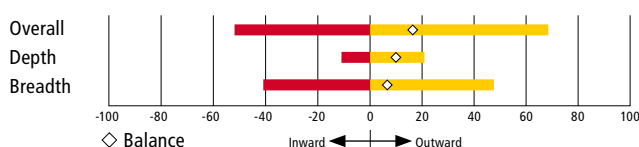
#### Japan's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	7/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	14/139	19/138	54%	54%
<b>Capital</b>	14/79		—	
FDI Stock	10/88	13/111	35%	17%
FDI Flows	7/77	28/99	38%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock	14/71	—	7%	—
<b>Information</b>	12/85		—	
International Phone Calls	7/83	17/70	57%	73%
Printed Publications Trade	23/137	10/137	67%	54%
<b>People</b>	15/123		—	
Migrants	5/139	51/136	21%	79%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	18/93	—	89%

## DIRECTIONALITY

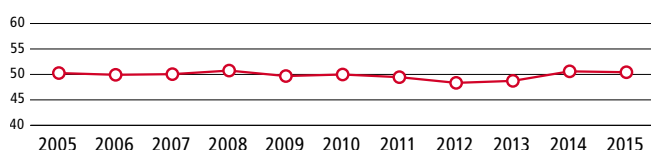


# JORDAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	58/140	60/140	2	50/100	49/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	61/140	55/140	-6	28/50	29/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	69/140	74/140	5	22/50	20/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	37/140	31/140	-6	61/100	62/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	69/85	75/85	6	45/100	40/100	5
<b>People Pillar</b>	53/102	50/103	-3	52/100	53/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	41/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	85/139	30/140	21%	54%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	35/140	40/140	15%	12%
<b>Capital</b>	70/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	101/133	27/140	2%	80%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	96/131	32/138	0%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	71/82	48/81	1%	18%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	66/84	56/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	63/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	84/140		27,524	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	32/140	71/140	277	145
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	50/137	61/137	\$4	\$8
<b>People</b>	26/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	47/139	9/139	9%	41%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	49/80	46/126	0.2	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	46/126	23/116	5%	9%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	80/140	\$5,513	Operating Environment (+)	35/129	4.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	37/128	4.4
Linguistic Commonality (+)	78/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	59/128	3.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	48/120	4.0
Remoteness (-)	90/138	4.2	Press Freedom (+)	113/137	55	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	86/140	7.6	Labor Freedom (+)	39/140	74	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	125/140	44
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	23/127	54

— Not Applicable

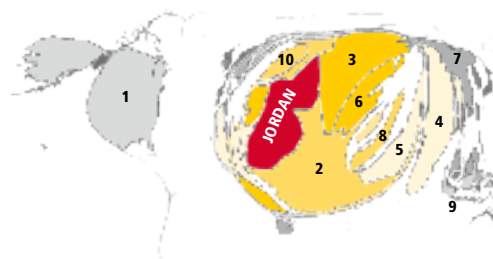
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

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## ROOTED MAP

### JORDAN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



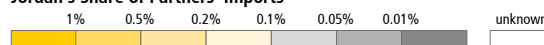
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (21%)
2. Saudi Arabia (16%)
3. Iraq (10%)
4. India (9%)
5. U.A.E. (5%)
6. Kuwait (4%)
7. China (3%)
8. Qatar (2%)
9. Indonesia (2%)
10. Lebanon (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Textiles, fertilizers, potash, phosphates, vegetables, pharmaceuticals

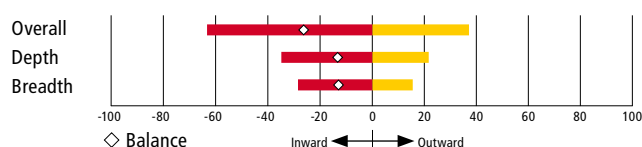
#### Jordan's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	57/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	103/139	17/138	53%	27%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	93/111	.	72%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	75/85		—	
International Phone Calls	75/83	.	91%	83%
Printed Publications Trade	115/137	55/137	97%	27%
<b>People</b>	91/123		—	
Migrants	64/139	104/136	80%	98%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	69%
International Students	—	70/93	—	87%

## DIRECTIONALITY

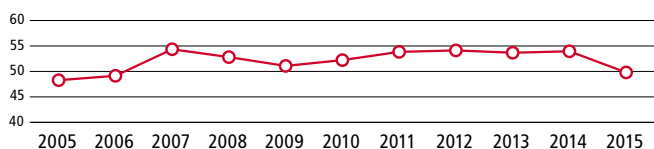


# KAZAKHSTAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	60/140	47/140	-13	50/100	54/100	-4
<b>Depth</b>	84/140	82/140	-2	24/50	25/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	59/140	47/140	-12	26/50	29/50	-3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	110/140	71/140	-39	36/100	48/100	-12
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	23/72	20/72	-3	65/100	65/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	71/85	76/85	5	43/100	39/100	4
<b>People Pillar</b>	47/102	48/103	1	55/100	54/100	1

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	107/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	65/139	127/140	26%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	115/140	93/140	3%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	32/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	50/133	37/140	14%	69%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	49/131	43/138	5%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	28/82	52/81	50%	14%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	14/84	73/86	6%	0%
<b>Information</b>	94/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	54/140		69,615	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	87/140	120/140	44	35
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	95/137	97/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	32/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	13/139	19/139	23%	20%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	25/80	68/126	0.6	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	42/126	79/116	6%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	57/140	\$9,796	Operating Environment (+)	62/129	4.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	87/128	3.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	90/140	2%	Infrastructure (+)	50/128	4.2	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	56/120	3.3
Remoteness (-)	89/138	4.2	Press Freedom (+)	126/137	41	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	56/140	17.6	Labor Freedom (+)	10/140	87	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	91/140	65
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	118/127	5

— Not Applicable

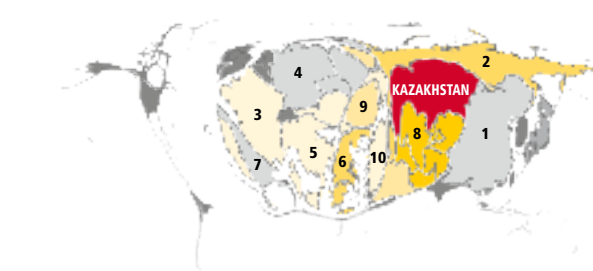
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### KAZAKHSTAN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



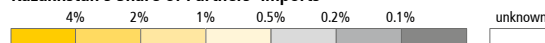
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (15%)
- Russia (12%)
- France (9%)
- Germany (8%)
- Italy (7%)
- Greece (4%)
- Spain (3%)
- Uzbekistan (3%)
- Romania (3%)
- Turkey (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Oil and oil products, natural gas, ferrous metals, chemicals, machinery, grain, wool, meat, coal

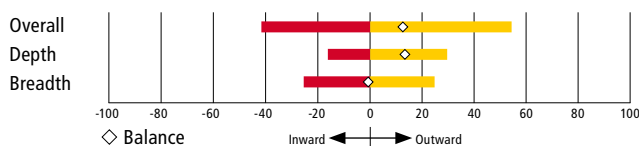
#### Kazakhstan's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	80/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	69/139	93/138	14%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	20/79		—	
FDI Stock	29/88	32/111	3%	1%
FDI Flows	40/77	19/99	2%	1%
Portfolio Equity Stock	19/71	—	1%	—
<b>Information</b>	64/85		—	
International Phone Calls	—	66/70	17%	4%
Printed Publications Trade	98/137	12/137	11%	11%
<b>People</b>	76/123		—	
Migrants	119/139	70/136	2%	12%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	—	—	—
International Students	—	51/93	—	70%

## DIRECTIONALITY

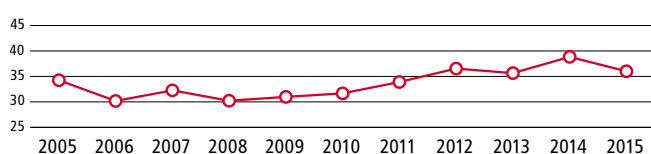


## KENYA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	105/140	99/140	-6	36/100	36/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	117/140	122/140	5	11/50	11/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	62/140	59/140	-3	25/50	25/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	107/140	99/140	-8	37/100	39/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	68/85	66/85	-2	45/100	44/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	120/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	124/139	94/140	10%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	86/140	123/140	6%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	80/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	112/133	133/140	1%	10%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	91/131	96/138	1%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	67/84	11/86	0%	3%
<b>Information</b>	104/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	75/140		40,067	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	107/140	124/140	25	31
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	82/137	121/137	\$1	\$1
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	129/139	87/139	1%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	109/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	114/140	\$1,388	Operating Environment (+)	83/129	3.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	87/128	3.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	22/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	93/128	3.3	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	17/120	8.9
Remoteness (-)	27/138	6.8	Press Freedom (+)	80/137	68	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	29/140	46.1	Labor Freedom (+)	60/140	64	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	82/140	70
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	13/127	70

— Not Applicable

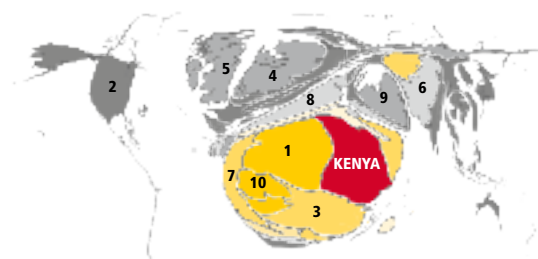
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

## KENYA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



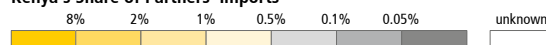
## Top Export Destinations

1. Uganda (11%)
2. U.S.A. (8%)
3. Tanzania (8%)
4. Netherlands (7%)
5. U.K. (6%)
6. Pakistan (4%)
7. Congo, DRC (4%)
8. Egypt (4%)
9. U.A.E. (4%)
10. Rwanda (3%)

## Major Export Products

Tea, horticultural products, coffee, petroleum products, fish, cement

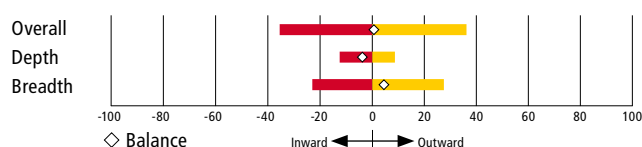
## Kenya's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	66/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	74/139	60/138	38%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	42/111	.	12%
FDI Flows	.	64/99	.	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	48/85		—	
International Phone Calls	36/83	.	68%	.
Printed Publications Trade	117/137	56/137	.	8%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	31/139	127/136	24%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



# KOREA, REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	18/140	13/140	-5	69/100	71/100	-2
<b>Depth</b>	79/140	70/140	-9	25/50	27/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	4/140	4/140	0	44/50	44/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	11/140	9/140	-2	75/100	78/100	-3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	24/72	19/72	-5	64/100	66/100	-2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	25/85	27/85	2	68/100	67/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	55/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	36/139	71/140	38%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	81/140	76/140	7%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	63/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	45/133	126/140	20%	13%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	43/131	130/138	7%	2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	50/82	35/81	12%	27%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	44/84	54/86	1%	0%
<b>Information</b>	80/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	70/140		46,764	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	65/140	114/140	85	48
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	45/137	67/137	\$5	\$6
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	85/139	81/139	5%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	72/126	74/116	3%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	29/140	\$27,195	Operating Environment (+)	56/129	4.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	29/128	4.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	7/128	5.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	36/120	5.2
Remoteness (-)	95/138	3.9	Press Freedom (+)	48/137	75	Capital Account Openness (+)	56/134	0.7
Population (-)	26/140	50.3	Labor Freedom (+)	107/140	51	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	40/127	32

— Not Applicable

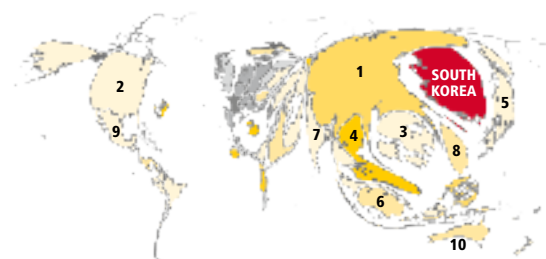
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(+ Positive Impact

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## ROOTED MAP

### SOUTH KOREA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



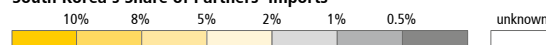
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (26%)
- U.S.A. (13%)
- Hong Kong (6%)
- Vietnam (5%)
- Japan (5%)
- Singapore (3%)
- India (2%)
- Taiwan (2%)
- Mexico (2%)
- Australia (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Semiconductors, petrochemicals, automobile and auto parts, ships, wireless communication equipment, flat panel displays, steel, electronics, plastics, computers

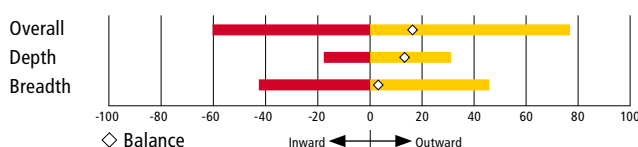
#### South Korea's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	3/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	7/139	15/138	57%	50%
<b>Capital</b>	9/79		—	
FDI Stock	12/88	11/111	49%	41%
FDI Flows	8/77	4/99	45%	39%
Portfolio Equity Stock	11/71	—	20%	—
<b>Information</b>	14/85		—	
International Phone Calls	9/83	36/70	65%	83%
Printed Publications Trade	10/137	2/137	41%	43%
<b>People</b>	23/123		—	
Migrants	49/139	50/136	38%	82%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	17/93	—	85%

## DIRECTIONALITY



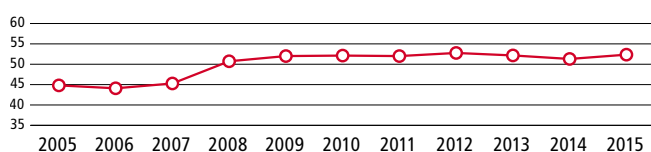


# KUWAIT

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	55/140	52/140	-3	52/100	52/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	58/140	67/140	9	28/50	28/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	65/140	62/140	-3	24/50	24/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	21/140	28/140	7	67/100	63/100	4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	66/72	64/72	-2	25/100	29/100	-4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	54/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	24/139	97/140	46%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	99/140	13/140	5%	19%
<b>Capital</b>	62/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	38/133	128/140	26%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	15/131	123/138	17%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	52/82	77/81	11%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	5/84	55/86	26%	0%
<b>Information</b>	33/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	68/140		48,619	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	12/140	20/140	570	399
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	77/137	43/137	\$1	\$14
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	82/139	2/139	5%	74%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	88/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	5/126	.	23%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	27/140	\$29,363	Operating Environment (+)	62/129	4.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	67/128	4.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	80/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	55/128	4.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	59/120	3.2
Remoteness (-)	82/138	4.6	Press Freedom (+)	72/137	70	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	110/140	3.9	Labor Freedom (+)	58/140	64	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	76/140	78
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	111/127	12

— Not Applicable

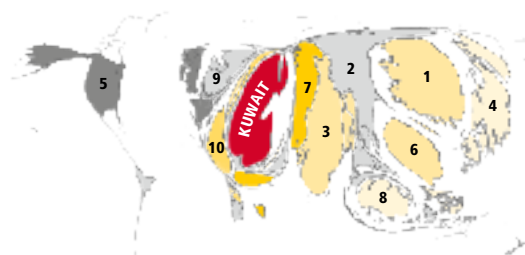
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(+ ) Positive Impact

(- ) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### KUWAIT'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



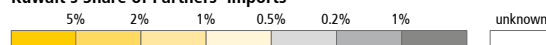
#### Top Export Destinations

1. South Korea (15%)
2. China (12%)
3. India (12%)
4. Japan (10%)
5. U.S.A. (8%)
6. Taiwan (6%)
7. Pakistan (6%)
8. Singapore (4%)
9. Netherlands (4%)
10. Egypt (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Oil and refined products, fertilizers

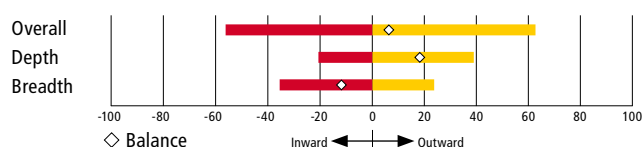
#### Kuwait's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	31/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	52/139	10/138	9%	24%
<b>Capital</b>	77/79		—	
FDI Stock	55/88	107/111	60%	94%
FDI Flows	69/77	.	88%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	65/71	—	69%	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	114/137	20/137	91%	27%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	41/139	33/136	58%	21%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

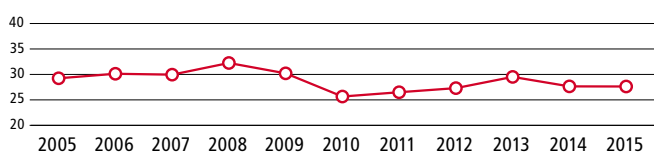


# KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	124/140	120/140	-4	28/100	30/100	-2
<b>Depth</b>	86/140	73/140	-13	23/50	26/50	-3
<b>Breadth</b>	135/140	137/140	2	4/50	4/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	113/140	98/140	-15	35/100	39/100	-4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	68/72	68/72	0	16/100	20/100	-4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	34/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	73/139	19/140	25%	61%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	46/140	26/140	13%	14%
<b>Capital</b>	83/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	132/133	42/140	0%	58%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	115/131	34/138	0%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	56/82	76/81	6%	2%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	75/84	76/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	103/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	111/140		7,357	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	69/140	62/140	78	173
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	117/137	104/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	34/139	78/139	13%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	87/126	47/116	2%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	123/140	\$1,113	Operating Environment (+)	117/129	3.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	105/128	3.5
Linguistic Commonality (+)	88/140	2%	Infrastructure (+)	103/128	3.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	68/120	2.3
Remoteness (-)	86/138	4.3	Press Freedom (+)	71/137	70	Capital Account Openness (+)	89/134	0.3
Population (-)	94/140	5.9	Labor Freedom (+)	11/140	85	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	102/140	56
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	40/127	32

— Not Applicable

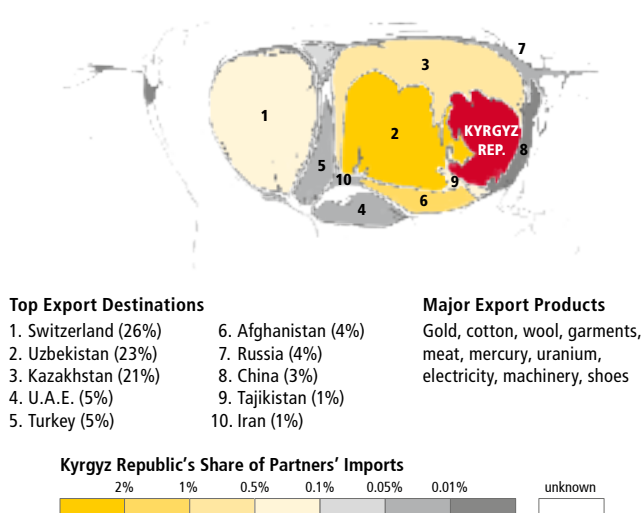
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

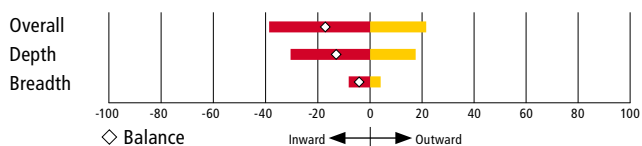
### KYRGYZ REPUBLIC'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	140/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	139/139	136/138	54%	18%
<b>Capital</b>	76/79		—	
FDI Stock	68/88	91/111	89%	10%
FDI Flows	76/77	84/99	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	89/137	48/137	65%	7%
<b>People</b>	90/123		—	
Migrants	113/139	66/136	4%	18%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	65/93	—	87%

## DIRECTIONALITY

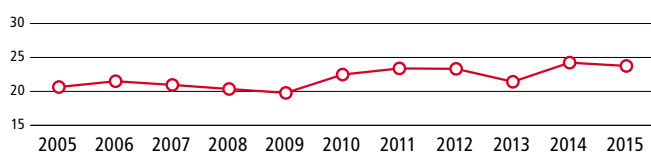


# LAO PDR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	128/140	132/140	4	24/100	21/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	99/140	112/140	13	17/50	14/50	3
<b>Breadth</b>	129/140	124/140	-5	6/50	7/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	135/140	137/140	2	20/100	22/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	62/85	78/85	16	49/100	38/100	11
<b>People Pillar</b>	66/102	68/103	2	41/100	40/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	94/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	94/139	76/140	19%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	83/140	117/140	6%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	127/133	77/140	0%	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	88/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	101/140		16,795	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	84/140	80/140	47	126
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	.	.	.	.
<b>People</b>	68/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	20/139	129/139	20%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	53/126	.	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	69/126	94/116	4%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	111/140	\$1,779	Operating Environment (+)	62/129	4.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/128	3.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	110/128	2.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	37/120	5.2
Remoteness (-)	70/138	5.2	Press Freedom (+)	134/137	18	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	90/140	6.8	Labor Freedom (+)	84/140	57	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	122/140	45
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	133/136	20	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	19/127	64

— Not Applicable

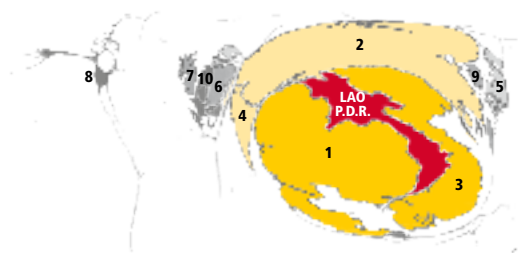
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### LAO'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



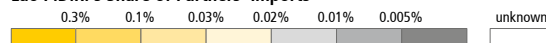
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Thailand (30%)
2. China (27%)
3. Vietnam (18%)
4. India (3%)
5. Japan (2%)
6. Germany (2%)
7. U.K. (1%)
8. U.S.A. (1%)
9. South Korea (1%)
10. Netherlands (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Wood products, coffee, electricity, tin, copper, gold, cassava

#### Lao P.D.R.'s Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	138/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	124/139	133/138	89%	96%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	77/88	110/111	100%	98%
FDI Flows	75/77	.	100%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	54/85		—	
International Phone Calls	50/83	33/70	86%	61%
Printed Publications Trade	.	.	.	.
<b>People</b>	74/123		—	
Migrants	94/139	109/136	74%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	44/93	—	97%

## DIRECTIONALITY

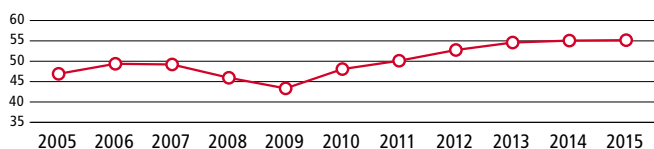
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# LATVIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	48/140	45/140	-3	55/100	55/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	14/140	12/140	-2	39/50	39/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	97/140	92/140	-5	17/50	16/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	61/140	65/140	4	54/100	52/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	51/72	43/72	-8	46/100	48/100	-2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	24/102	24/103	0	74/100	73/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	20/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	26/139	31/140	45%	53%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	27/140	62/140	16%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	13/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	77/133	48/140	5%	54%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	55/131	74/138	3%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	9/82	22/81	114%	39%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	12/84	7/86	8%	6%
<b>Information</b>	54/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	33/140		111,881	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	90/140	82/140	41	121
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	13/137	46/137	\$59	\$13
<b>People</b>	14/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	25/139	30/139	17%	13%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	19/80	29/126	0.7	0.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	37/126	38/116	7%	5%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	48/140	\$13,619	Operating Environment (+)	40/129	4.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	37/128	4.4
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	40/128	4.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	119/138	2.7	Press Freedom (+)	27/137	86	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	124/140	2.0	Labor Freedom (+)	72/140	62	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	32/140	160
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

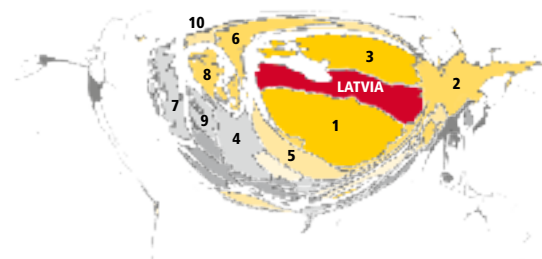
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### LATVIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



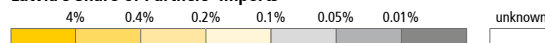
#### Top Export Destinations

- Lithuania (18%)
- Russia (11%)
- Estonia (11%)
- Germany (6%)
- Poland (6%)
- Sweden (5%)
- U.K. (5%)
- Denmark (4%)
- Netherlands (2%)
- Norway (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Foodstuffs, wood and wood products, metals, machinery and equipment, textiles

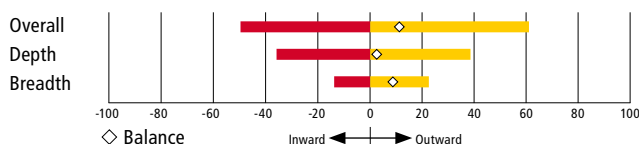
#### Latvia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	108/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	91/139	115/138	86%	92%
<b>Capital</b>	67/79		—	
FDI Stock	57/88	78/111	93%	95%
FDI Flows	47/77	72/99	93%	97%
Portfolio Equity Stock	59/71	—	94%	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	88%	.
Printed Publications Trade	66/137	90/137	100%	94%
<b>People</b>	36/123		—	
Migrants	40/139	64/136	87%	94%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	37/94	—	91%
International Students	—	25/93	—	68%

## DIRECTIONALITY

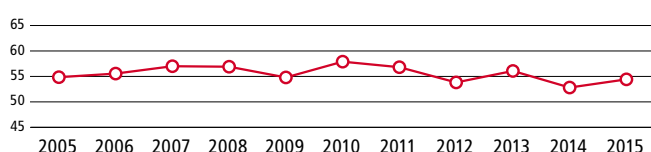


# LEBANON

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	51/140	43/140	-8	54/100	56/100	-2
<b>Depth</b>	63/140	38/140	-25	28/50	32/50	-4
<b>Breadth</b>	57/140	61/140	4	27/50	24/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	68/140	56/140	-12	51/100	54/100	-3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	46/72	40/72	-6	48/100	49/100	-1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>People Pillar</b>	25/102	25/103	0	71/100	71/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	73/140		-	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	133/139	59/140	8%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	11/140	7/140	27%	25%
<b>Capital</b>	46/90		-	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	41/133	13/140	25%	115%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	32/131	30/138	11%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	-	-	-	-
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	83/84	82/86	-1%	-1%
<b>Information</b>	57/140		-	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	86/140		27,275	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	44/140	48/140	181	215
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	27/137	53/137	\$22	\$11
<b>People</b>	17/112		-	
Migrants (% of Population)	31/139	11/139	14%	34%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	-	69/126	-	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	51/126	30/116	5%	7%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	55/140	\$11,237	Operating Environment (+)	97/129	3.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	82/128	3.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	42/140	11%	Infrastructure (+)	72/128	3.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	61/120	2.8
Remoteness (-)	93/138	4.0	Press Freedom (+)	78/137	69	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	95/140	5.9	Labor Freedom (+)	74/140	61	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	136/140	37
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	35/127	39

- Not Applicable

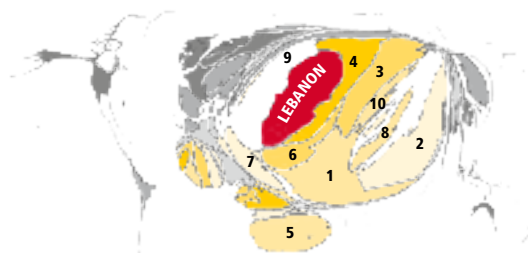
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### LEBANON'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



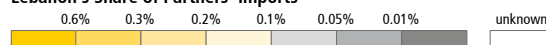
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Saudi Arabia (12%)
2. U.A.E. (11%)
3. Iraq (8%)
4. Syria (7%)
5. South Africa (7%)
6. Jordan (4%)
7. Egypt (3%)
8. Qatar (3%)
9. Turkey (3%)
10. Kuwait (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Jewelry, base metals, chemicals, consumer goods, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, construction minerals, electric power machinery and switchgear, textile fibers, paper

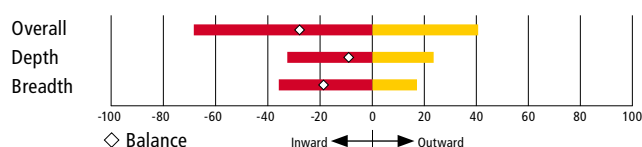
#### Lebanon's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	65/140		-	
Merchandise Trade	114/139	16/138	55%	12%
<b>Capital</b>	50/79		-	
FDI Stock	66/88	-	0%	-
FDI Flows	65/77	-	5%	-
Portfolio Equity Stock	32/71	-	21%	-
<b>Information</b>	-		-	
International Phone Calls	-	-	-	-
Printed Publications Trade	91/137	14/137	77%	11%
<b>People</b>	37/123		-	
Migrants	2/139	112/136	28%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	-	27/94	-	35%
International Students	-	-	-	-

## DIRECTIONALITY



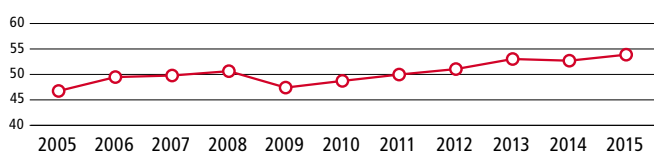


# LITHUANIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	52/140	51/140	-1	54/100	53/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	20/140	16/140	-4	35/50	36/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	83/140	88/140	5	19/50	17/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	25/140	34/140	9	64/100	61/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	62/72	60/72	-2	33/100	35/100	-2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	32/102	30/103	-2	66/100	67/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	12/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	14/139	12/140	62%	69%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	30/140	48/140	16%	11%
<b>Capital</b>	60/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	76/133	85/140	5%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	83/131	116/138	1%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	18/82	65/81	71%	8%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	28/84	57/86	3%	0%
<b>Information</b>	47/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	19/140		158,030	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	86/140	78/140	45	134
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	22/137	45/137	\$35	\$13
<b>People</b>	25/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	21/139	62/139	19%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	24/80	40/126	0.6	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	33/126	64/116	7%	3%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment		Globalization Policies	
	Rank	Level		Rank	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	47/140	\$14,210	Operating Environment (+)	48/129	37/128	4.4
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	37/128	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	122/138	2.6	Press Freedom (+)	29/137	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	116/140	2.9	Labor Freedom (+)	70/140	33/140	159
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

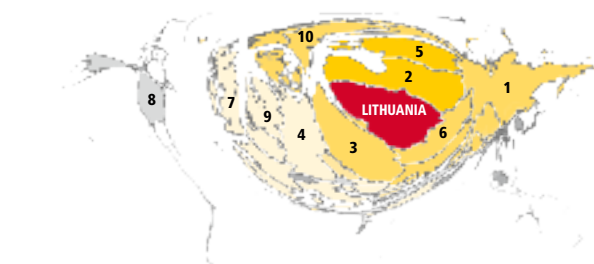
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### LITHUANIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



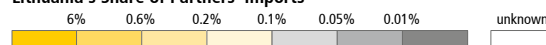
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Russia (14%)
2. Latvia (10%)
3. Poland (10%)
4. Germany (8%)
5. Estonia (5%)
6. Belarus (5%)
7. U.K. (4%)
8. U.S.A. (4%)
9. Netherlands (4%)
10. Sweden (4%)

#### Major Export Products

Refined fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, foodstuffs, plastics

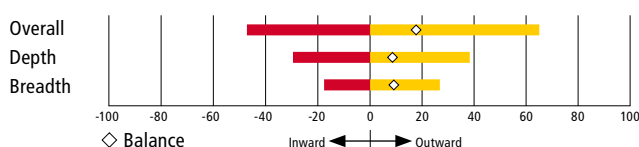
#### Lithuania's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	92/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	71/139	108/138	86%	90%
<b>Capital</b>	65/79		—	
FDI Stock	44/88	66/111	98%	96%
FDI Flows	51/77	79/99	99%	93%
Portfolio Equity Stock	60/71	—	95%	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	34/137	43/137	90%	90%
<b>People</b>	42/123		—	
Migrants	47/139	48/136	89%	93%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	46/94	—	93%
International Students	—	37/93	—	70%

## DIRECTIONALITY

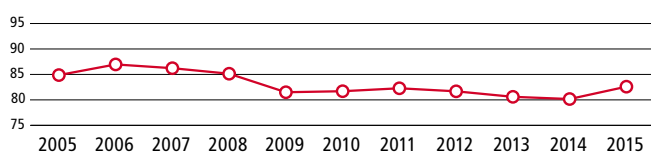


# LUXEMBOURG

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	5/140	6/140	1	83/100	81/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	3/140	3/140	0	46/50	46/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	24/140	27/140	3	36/50	34/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	33/140	47/140	14	62/100	57/100	5
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	1/72	1/72	0	99/100	99/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>People Pillar</b>	13/102	14/103	1	79/100	79/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	31/140		-	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	53/139	45/140	30%	41%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	1/140	1/140	166%	125%
<b>Capital</b>	1/90		-	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	5/133	4/140	295%	357%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	1/131	3/138	272%	161%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	1/82	1/81	3560%	7055%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	2/84	1/86	218%	535%
<b>Information</b>	3/140		-	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	1/140		7,186,378	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	6/140	3/140	1227	924
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	18/137	4/137	\$42	\$152
<b>People</b>	8/112		-	
Migrants (% of Population)	42/139	7/139	11%	44%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	51/80	14/126	0.2	1.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	1/126	3/116	126%	44%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	1/140	\$101,994	Operating Environment (+)	6/129	5.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	8/128	5.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	39/140	13%	Infrastructure (+)	12/128	5.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	138/138	1.6	Press Freedom (+)	19/137	92	Capital Account Openness (+)	-	-
Population (-)	134/140	0.6	Labor Freedom (+)	127/140	42	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	-	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

- Not Applicable

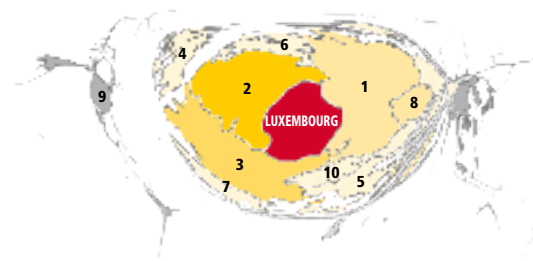
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### LUXEMBOURG'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



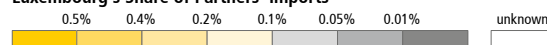
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (22%)
- Belgium (17%)
- France (17%)
- U.K. (5%)
- Italy (5%)
- Netherlands (4%)
- Spain (3%)
- Czech Republic (3%)
- U.S.A. (3%)
- Switzerland (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, steel products, chemicals, rubber products, glass

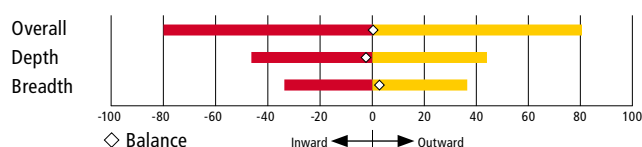
#### Luxembourg's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	68/140		-	
Merchandise Trade	58/139	71/138	88%	73%
<b>Capital</b>	2/79		-	
FDI Stock	7/88	7/111	65%	55%
FDI Flows	3/77	2/99	69%	52%
Portfolio Equity Stock	1/71	-	47%	-
<b>Information</b>	-		-	
International Phone Calls	-	-	-	-
Printed Publications Trade	52/137	98/137	98%	97%
<b>People</b>	33/123		-	
Migrants	71/139	62/136	94%	97%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	-	21/94	-	89%
International Students	-	26/93	-	82%

## DIRECTIONALITY

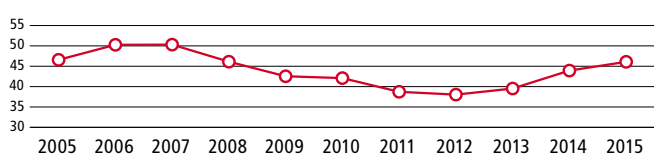


## MACAU SAR (CHINA)

### KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	73/140	91/140	18	46/100	40/100	6
<b>Depth</b>	40/140	52/140	12	31/50	29/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	106/140	115/140	9	15/50	10/50	5
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	118/140	129/140	11	33/100	28/100	5
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	46/85	46/85	0	56/100	55/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	41/102	41/103	0	61/100	61/100	0

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



### DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	97/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	139/139	109/140	3%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	3/140	10/140	86%	22%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	60/133	39/140	11%	68%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	22/131	12/138	13%	45%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	19/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	32/140		111,931	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	10/140	7/140	639	737
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	79/137	29/137	\$1	\$26
<b>People</b>	1/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	11/139	4/139	24%	58%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	1/126	.	25.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	32/126	5/116	8%	36%

### STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	5/140	\$69,309	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	120/120	0.0
Remoteness (-)	.	.	Press Freedom (+)	.	.	Capital Account Openness (+)	.	.
Population (-)	133/140	0.6	Labor Freedom (+)	111/140	50	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	57/140	120
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

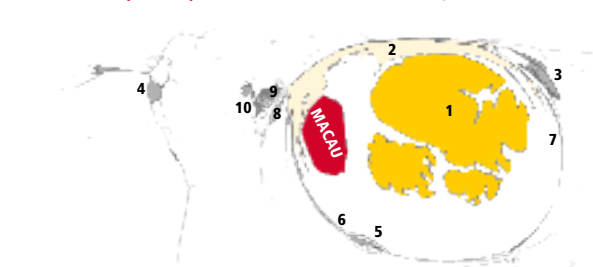
. Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

### ROOTED MAP

#### MACAU SAR (CHINA)'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



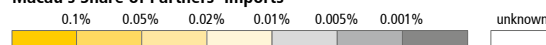
#### Top Export Destinations

- Hong Kong (63%)
- China (18%)
- Japan (2%)
- U.S.A. (2%)
- Singapore (1%)
- Malaysia (1%)
- Taiwan (1%)
- U.A.E. (1%)
- Germany (1%)
- France (< 1%)

#### Major Export Products

Clothing, textiles, footwear, toys, electronics, machinery and parts

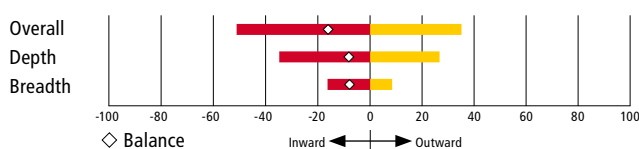
#### Macau's Share of Partners' Imports



### BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	99/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	125/139	55/138	94%	60%
<b>Capital</b>	59/79		—	
FDI Stock	62/88	98/111	64%	38%
FDI Flows	67/77	71/99	50%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock	40/71	—	57%	—
<b>Information</b>	73/85		—	
International Phone Calls	65/83	58/70	96%	94%
Printed Publications Trade	92/137	79/137	96%	86%
<b>People</b>	103/123		—	
Migrants	121/139	107/136	86%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	90/94	—	97%
International Students	—	47/93	—	98%

### DIRECTIONALITY

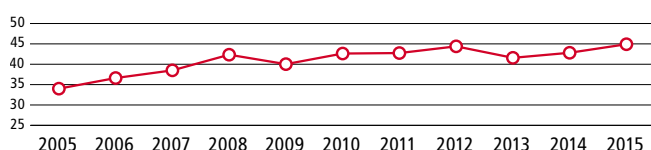


# MACEDONIA, FYR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	77/140	86/140	9	45/100	42/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	36/140	41/140	5	32/50	31/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	114/140	111/140	-3	13/50	11/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	69/140	81/140	12	51/100	46/100	5
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	62/102	64/103	2	44/100	43/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

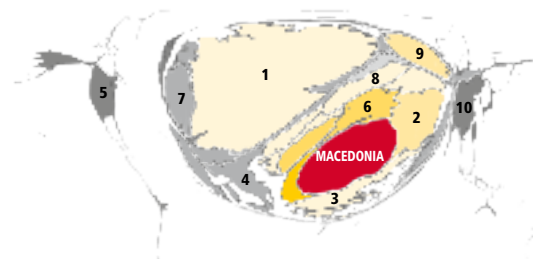


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	17/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	25/139	15/140	45%	65%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	36/140	46/140	15%	11%
<b>Capital</b>	72/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	106/133	56/140	1%	46%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	48/82	69/81	12%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	34/84	75/86	2%	0%
<b>Information</b>	74/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	66/140		53,890	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	83/140	75/140	48	142
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	69/137	75/137	\$2	\$5
<b>People</b>	44/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	9/139	56/139	25%	6%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	76/126	.	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	34/126	67/116	7%	2%

## ROOTED MAP

### MACEDONIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



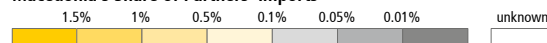
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (33%)
- Bulgaria (5%)
- Greece (4%)
- Italy (4%)
- U.S.A. (4%)
- Serbia (4%)
- Belgium (3%)
- Hungary (3%)
- Belarus (3%)
- China (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles, miscellaneous manufactures, iron, steel, automotive parts

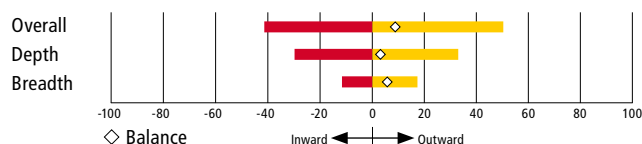
#### Macedonia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	120/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	104/139	129/138	90%	89%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	52/88	72/111	96%	90%
FDI Flows	.	49/99	.	85%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	33/137	25/137	.	.
<b>People</b>	104/123		—	
Migrants	103/139	115/136	54%	83%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	59/94	—	75%
International Students	—	80/93	—	86%

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	85/140	\$4,787	Operating Environment (+)	40/129	4.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	61/128	4.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	79/128	3.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	73/120	2.0
Remoteness (-)	110/138	3.0	Press Freedom (+)	92/137	63	Capital Account Openness (+)	73/134	0.4
Population (-)	121/140	2.1	Labor Freedom (+)	43/140	71	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	64/140	107
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	52/127	28

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

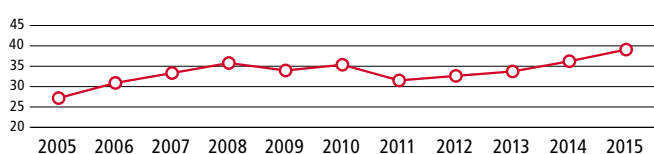
(-) Negative Impact

# MADAGASCAR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	98/140	108/140	10	39/100	34/100	5
<b>Depth</b>	97/140	114/140	17	18/50	14/50	4
<b>Breadth</b>	75/140	75/140	0	21/50	20/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	48/140	64/140	16	57/100	52/100	5
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	102/102	103/103	1	14/100	14/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	65/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	78/139	66/140	23%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	53/140	54/140	11%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	126/133	36/140	0%	70%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	114/131	24/138	0%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	116/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	106/140		12,420	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	139/140	138/140	3	8
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	85/137	107/137	\$1	\$2
<b>People</b>	104/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	134/139	136/139	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	119/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	61/126	75/116	4%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	139/140	\$402	Operating Environment (+)	109/129	3.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/128	3.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	49/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	122/128	2.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	31/120	6.0
Remoteness (-)	15/138	7.9	Press Freedom (+)	52/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	80/134	0.4
Population (-)	46/140	24.2	Labor Freedom (+)	119/140	45	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	121/140	46
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	13/127	70

— Not Applicable

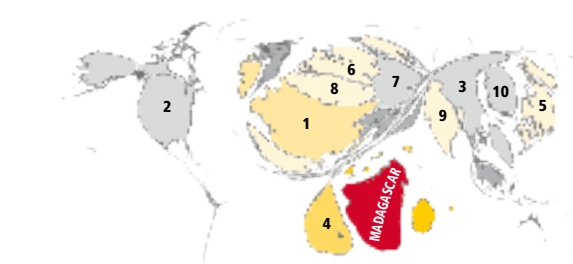
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### MADAGASCAR'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



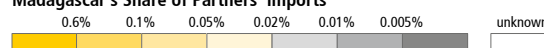
#### Top Export Destinations

- France (15%)
- U.S.A. (13%)
- China (7%)
- South Africa (6%)
- Japan (5%)
- Netherlands (5%)
- Germany (5%)
- Belgium (5%)
- India (4%)
- South Korea (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Coffee, vanilla, shellfish, sugar, cotton cloth, clothing, chromite, petroleum products

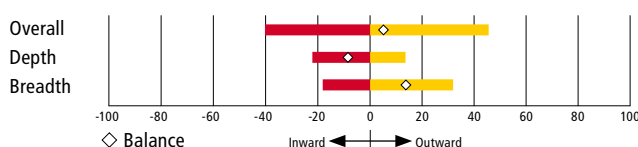
#### Madagascar's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	47/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	19/139	82/138	9%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	82/111	.	9%
FDI Flows	.	77/99	.	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	112/137	113/137	0%	2%
<b>People</b>	114/123		—	
Migrants	128/139	53/136	21%	.
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	91/94	—	18%
International Students	—	93/93	—	100%

## DIRECTIONALITY



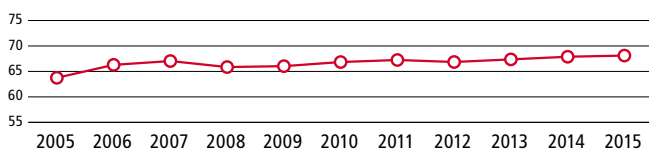


# MALAYSIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	19/140	22/140	3	68/100	67/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	17/140	15/140	-2	36/50	36/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	35/140	39/140	4	32/50	31/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	4/140	4/140	0	85/100	84/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	42/72	39/72	-3	51/100	49/100	2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	26/85	26/85	0	67/100	67/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	45/102	45/103	0	56/100	57/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	13/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	11/139	21/140	67%	59%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	50/140	33/140	12%	13%
<b>Capital</b>	42/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	22/133	74/140	46%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	17/131	62/138	16%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	55/82	50/81	9%	16%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	39/84	72/86	1%	0%
<b>Information</b>	53/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	79/140		34,119	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	35/140	51/140	247	204
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	35/137	64/137	\$10	\$7
<b>People</b>	47/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	66/139	52/139	6%	8%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	30/126	·	0.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	47/126	59/116	5%	3%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	58/140	\$9,557	Operating Environment (+)	24/129	5.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	25/128	4.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	34/140	17%	Infrastructure (+)	23/128	5.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Remoteness (-)	33/138	6.5	Press Freedom (+)	117/137	54	Capital Account Openness (+)	80/134	0.4
Population (-)	39/140	30.3	Labor Freedom (+)	33/140	76	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	28/140	163
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	29/127	48

— Not Applicable

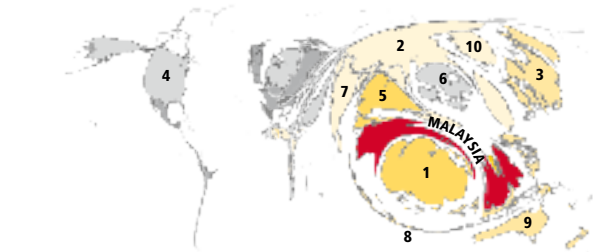
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### MALAYSIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



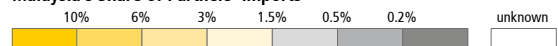
#### Top Export Destinations

- Singapore (14%)
- China (13%)
- Japan (10%)
- U.S.A. (9%)
- Thailand (6%)
- Hong Kong (5%)
- India (4%)
- Indonesia (4%)
- Australia (4%)
- South Korea (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Semiconductors and electronic equipment, palm oil, petroleum and liquefied natural gas, wood and wood products, palm oil, rubber, textiles, chemicals, solar panels

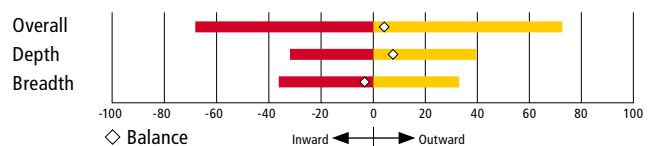
#### Malaysia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	18/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	27/139	26/138	66%	68%
<b>Capital</b>	45/79		—	
FDI Stock	·	17/111	·	53%
FDI Flows	37/77	37/99	66%	51%
Portfolio Equity Stock	50/71	—	48%	—
<b>Information</b>	25/85		—	
International Phone Calls	20/83	42/70	58%	81%
Printed Publications Trade	14/137	21/137	35%	45%
<b>People</b>	56/123		—	
Migrants	110/139	59/136	75%	68%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	80/94	—	87%
International Students	—	14/93	—	27%

## DIRECTIONALITY

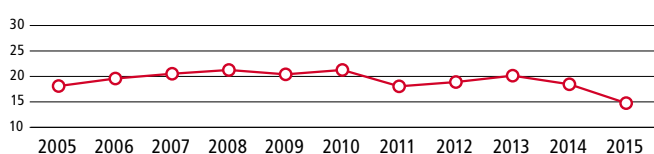


## MALI

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	138/140	135/140	-3	15/100	20/100	-5
<b>Depth</b>	122/140	117/140	-5	9/50	13/50	-4
<b>Breadth</b>	132/140	125/140	-7	5/50	7/50	-2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	139/140	134/140	-5	17/100	24/100	-7
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	87/102	90/103	3	28/100	28/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	106/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	91/139	101/140	19%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	123/140	77/140	3%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	122/133	107/140	0%	22%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	111/131	93/138	0%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	131/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	137/140		1,279	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	102/140	95/140	31	91
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	132/137	132/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	86/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	72/139	91/139	6%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	118/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	45/126	92/116	5%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	127/140	\$802	Operating Environment (+)	109/129	3.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	117/128	3.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	51/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	96/128	3.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	22/120	7.4
Remoteness (-)	54/138	5.9	Press Freedom (+)	93/137	63	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	57/140	17.6	Labor Freedom (+)	108/140	51	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	116/140	50
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	6/127	72

— Not Applicable

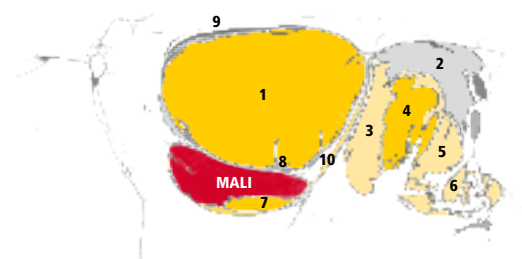
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

## MALI'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



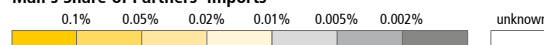
## Top Export Destinations

1. Switzerland (49%)
2. China (9%)
3. India (9%)
4. Bangladesh (8%)
5. Thailand (5%)
6. Indonesia (4%)
7. Burkina Faso (2%)
8. Italy (1%)
9. Netherlands (1%)
10. Lebanon (1%)

## Major Export Products

Cotton, gold, livestock

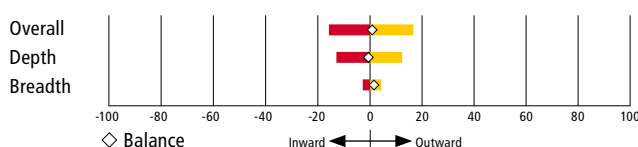
## Mali's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	137/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	126/139	.	3%	.
<b>Capital</b>	78/79		—	
FDI Stock	78/88	102/111	70%	17%
FDI Flows	73/77	96/99	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	82/137	105/137	88%	5%
<b>People</b>	102/123		—	
Migrants	134/139	119/136	90%	.
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	32/94	—	40%
International Students	—	92/93	—	98%

## DIRECTIONALITY

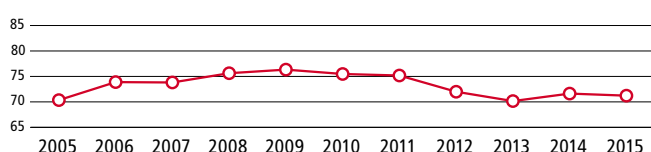


# MALTA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	13/140	15/140	2	71/100	70/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	7/140	5/140	-2	44/50	45/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	54/140	60/140	6	27/50	25/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	16/140	15/140	-1	70/100	71/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	26/72	23/72	-3	62/100	62/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>People Pillar</b>	12/102	12/103	0	79/100	79/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	22/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	66/139	22/140	26%	59%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	2/140	2/140	109%	85%
<b>Capital</b>	3/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	1/133	1/140	693%	1668%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	4/131	1/138	89%	592%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	2/82	4/81	2163%	134%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	1/84	86/86	228%	-21%
<b>Information</b>	7/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	3/140		1,220,570	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	22/140	36/140	369	259
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	1/137	15/137	\$412	\$49
<b>People</b>	6/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	10/139	44/139	25%	10%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	14/80	2/126	0.9	4.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	18/126	35/116	11%	6%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	33/140	\$22,734	Operating Environment (+)	24/129	5.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	33/128	4.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	12/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	30/128	4.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	103/138	3.5	Press Freedom (+)	41/137	78	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	137/140	0.4	Labor Freedom (+)	91/140	56	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	24/140	167
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

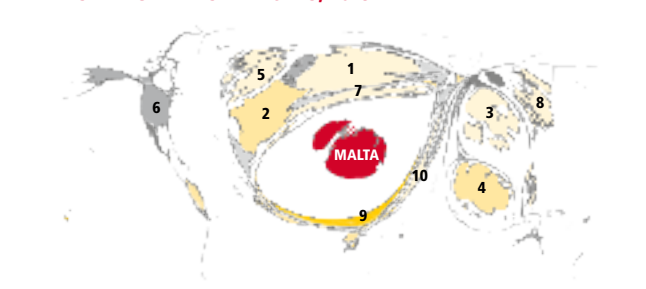
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### MALTA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



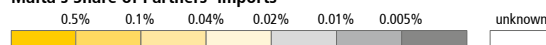
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (13%)
- France (10%)
- Hong Kong (7%)
- Singapore (7%)
- U.K. (6%)
- U.S.A. (6%)
- Italy (6%)
- Japan (5%)
- Libya (4%)
- Saudi Arabia (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and mechanical appliances, mineral fuels, oils and petroleum products, pharmaceutical products, books and newspapers, aircraft/spacecraft and parts, toys, games, and sports equipment

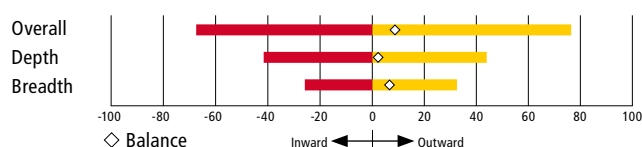
#### Malta's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	47/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	36/139	66/138	48%	71%
<b>Capital</b>	55/79		—	
FDI Stock	-	38/111	85%	65%
FDI Flows	-	87/99	-	28%
Portfolio Equity Stock	48/71	—	97%	—
<b>Information</b>	-		—	
International Phone Calls	-	-	-	-
Printed Publications Trade	69/137	96/137	-	88%
<b>People</b>	32/123		—	
Migrants	93/139	19/136	37%	58%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	24/94	—	95%
International Students	—	-	—	63%

## DIRECTIONALITY

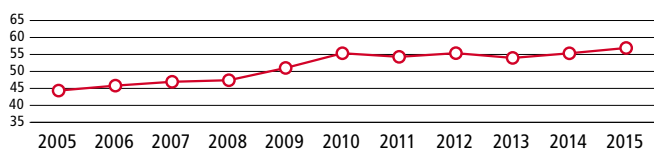


# MAURITIUS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	41/140	46/140	5	57/100	54/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	23/140	28/140	5	35/50	34/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	72/140	71/140	-1	22/50	20/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	39/140	37/140	-2	61/100	60/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	48/72	52/72	4	47/100	43/100	4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	43/102	44/103	1	60/100	58/100	2

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	43/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	83/139	44/140	21%	41%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	18/140	15/140	23%	19%
<b>Capital</b>	8/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	55/133	95/140	12%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	53/131	68/138	4%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	3/82	3/81	1264%	198%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	6/84	5/86	13%	8%
<b>Information</b>	58/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	80/140		33,896	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	51/140	57/140	136	187
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	26/137	55/137	\$23	\$10
<b>People</b>	38/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	32/139	89/139	13%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	44/80	33/126	0.2	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	11/126	50/116	15%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	61/140	\$9,218	Operating Environment (+)	31/129	4.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	29/128	4.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	4/140	45%	Infrastructure (+)	55/128	4.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	117/120	0.6
Remoteness (-)	10/138	8.1	Press Freedom (+)	56/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	128/140	1.3	Labor Freedom (+)	49/140	68	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	55/140	124
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	2/127	80

— Not Applicable

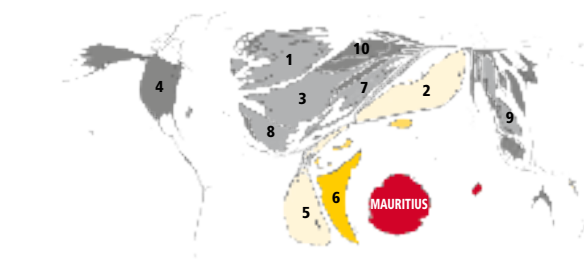
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### MAURITIUS'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



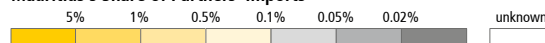
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.K. (13%)
2. U.A.E. (12%)
3. France (12%)
4. U.S.A. (11%)
5. South Africa (9%)
6. Madagascar (7%)
7. Italy (5%)
8. Spain (4%)
9. Vietnam (4%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Clothing and textiles, sugar, cut flowers, molasses, fish, primates (for research)

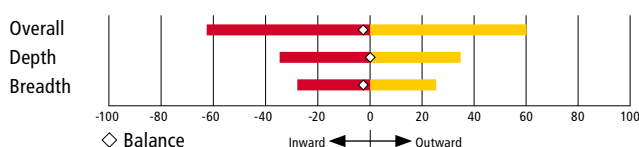
#### Mauritius's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	56/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	62/139	50/138	18%	11%
<b>Capital</b>	72/79		—	
FDI Stock	39/88	29/111	7%	9%
FDI Flows	.	90/99	39%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock	69/71	—	5%	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	64/137	66/137	47%	4%
<b>People</b>	53/123		—	
Migrants	106/139	45/136	10%	11%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	33/94	—	26%
International Students	—	54/93	—	50%

## DIRECTIONALITY

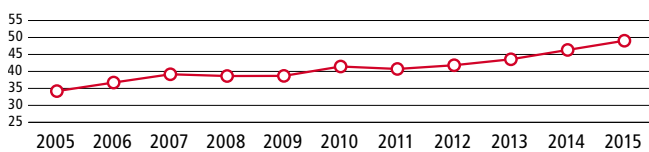


# MEXICO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	64/140	81/140	17	49/100	44/100	5
<b>Depth</b>	83/140	89/140	6	24/50	21/50	3
<b>Breadth</b>	61/140	66/140	5	25/50	22/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	90/140	108/140	18	44/100	38/100	6
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	25/72	28/72	3	63/100	55/100	8
<b>Information Pillar</b>	56/85	54/85	-2	51/100	51/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	91/102	92/103	1	27/100	27/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	74/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	42/139	62/140	33%	35%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	132/140	138/140	2%	3%
<b>Capital</b>	39/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	52/133	81/140	13%	37%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	54/131	67/138	4%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	31/81	·	30%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	48/86	·	1%
<b>Information</b>	75/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	94/140		20,855	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	95/140	21/140	34	351
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	52/137	69/137	\$4	\$6
<b>People</b>	88/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	46/139	110/139	10%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	54/80	71/126	0.1	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	115/126	103/116	1%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	63/140	\$9,009	Operating Environment (+)	90/129	3.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	61/128	4.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	71/140	5%	Infrastructure (+)	59/128	3.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Remoteness (-)	65/138	5.6	Press Freedom (+)	118/137	53	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	10/140	127.0	Labor Freedom (+)	76/140	60	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	49/140	133
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	96/127	22

— Not Applicable

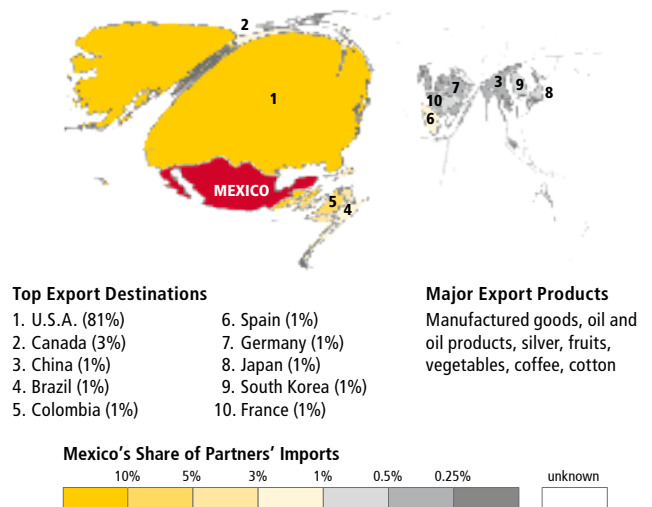
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

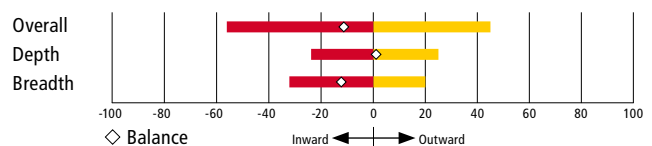
### MEXICO'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	82/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	119/139	42/138	85%	51%
<b>Capital</b>	19/79		—	
FDI Stock	26/88	36/111	34%	52%
FDI Flows	26/77	23/99	19%	49%
Portfolio Equity Stock	21/71	—	35%	—
<b>Information</b>	56/85		—	
International Phone Calls	67/83	31/70	88%	97%
Printed Publications Trade	74/137	63/137	72%	61%
<b>People</b>	100/123		—	
Migrants	104/139	73/136	98%	75%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	84/94	—	89%
International Students	—	·	—	·

## DIRECTIONALITY

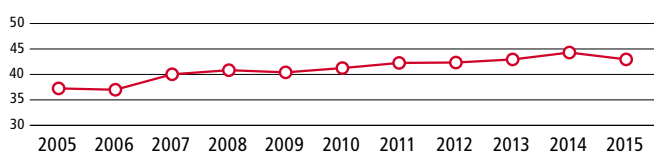


# MOLDOVA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	84/140	82/140	-2	43/100	43/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	31/140	34/140	3	33/50	32/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	118/140	113/140	-5	10/50	11/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	84/140	75/140	-9	46/100	48/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	66/85	70/85	4	46/100	42/100	4
<b>People Pillar</b>	58/102	58/103	0	48/100	49/100	-1

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	24/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	52/139	17/140	31%	62%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	38/140	39/140	15%	12%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	87/133	46/140	3%	55%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	71/131	64/138	2%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	50/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	17/140		194,898	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	73/140	23/140	68	331
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	95/137	94/137	\$0	\$3
<b>People</b>	63/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	17/139	76/139	22%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	74/80	113/126	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	14/126	69/116	14%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	110/140	\$1,805	Operating Environment (+)	97/129	3.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	87/128	3.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	100/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	82/128	3.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	65/120	2.5
Remoteness (-)	109/138	3.0	Press Freedom (+)	60/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	107/140	4.1	Labor Freedom (+)	131/140	41	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	69/140	95
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	106/127	18

— Not Applicable

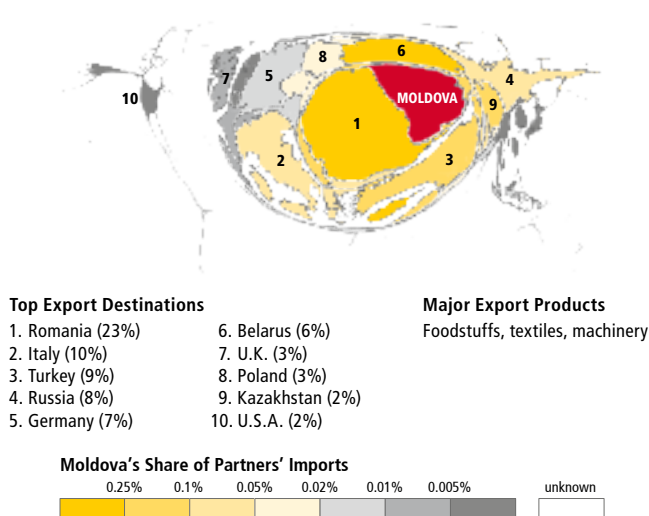
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

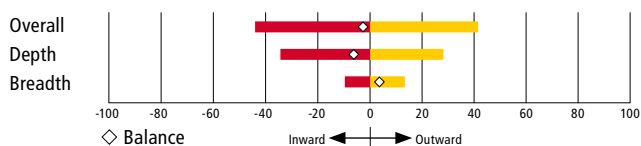
### MOLDOVA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	122/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	102/139	131/138	77%	89%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	75/88	63/111	88%	91%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	78/85		—	
International Phone Calls	76/83	63/70	97%	97%
Printed Publications Trade	78/137	81/137	95%	82%
<b>People</b>	57/123		—	
Migrants	80/139	81/136	90%	94%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	47/94	—	83%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



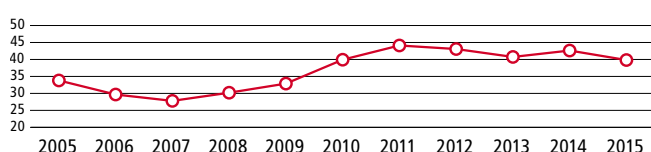


# MONGOLIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	94/140	88/140	-6	40/100	41/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	73/140	64/140	-9	26/50	28/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	111/140	108/140	-3	14/50	13/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	112/140	92/140	-20	35/100	42/100	-7
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	58/72	59/72	1	42/100	36/100	6
<b>Information Pillar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>People Pillar</b>	68/102	69/103	1	41/100	40/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	46/140		-	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	32/139	67/140	40%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	91/140	35/140	6%	13%
<b>Capital</b>	41/90		-	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	84/133	11/140	3%	143%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	73/131	36/138	1%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	37/82	54/81	30%	13%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	23/84	68/86	4%	0%
<b>Information</b>	91/140		-	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	18/140		159,595	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	122/140	90/140	12	98
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	128/137	101/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	96/112		-	
Migrants (% of Population)	116/139	119/139	2%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	-	80/126	-	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	59/126	89/116	5%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	92/140	\$3,952	Operating Environment (+)	97/129	3.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	121/128	3.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	103/128	3.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	39/120	5.0
Remoteness (-)	94/138	4.0	Press Freedom (+)	45/137	77	Capital Account Openness (+)	52/134	0.8
Population (-)	114/140	3.0	Labor Freedom (+)	16/140	83	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	108/140	52
Landlocked (-)	-	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	19/127	64

- Not Applicable

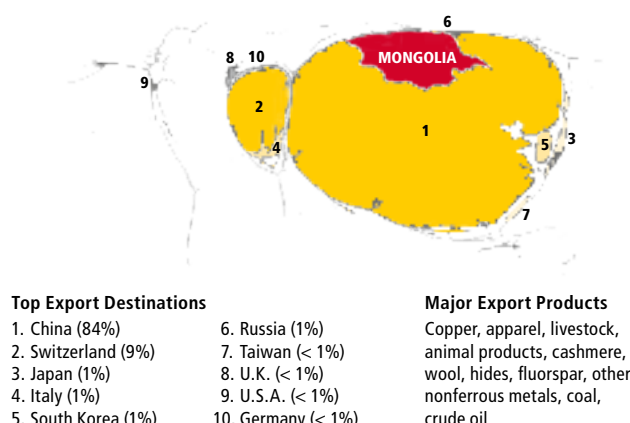
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

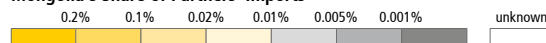
(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### MONGOLIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



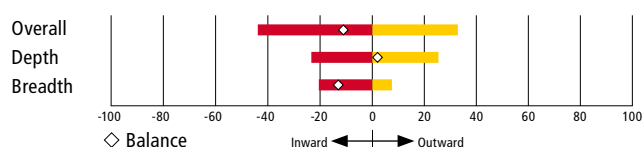
### Mongolia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	132/140		-	
Merchandise Trade	136/139	119/138	87%	56%
<b>Capital</b>	62/79		-	
FDI Stock	-	54/111	-	27%
FDI Flows	-	46/99	-	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	55/71	-	68%	-
<b>Information</b>	-		-	
International Phone Calls	-	-	-	-
Printed Publications Trade	49/137	35/137	57%	47%
<b>People</b>	44/123		-	
Migrants	99/139	54/136	33%	74%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	-	60/94	-	61%
International Students	-	20/93	-	65%

## DIRECTIONALITY

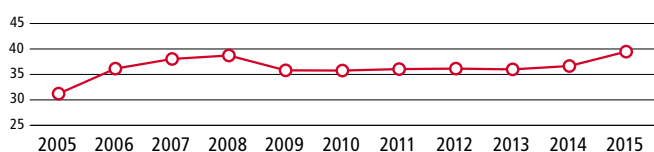


# MONTENEGRO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	96/140	97/140	1	39/100	36/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	34/140	36/140	2	33/50	32/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	128/140	134/140	6	7/50	4/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	114/140	123/140	9	34/100	30/100	4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	60/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	129/139	34/140	9%	51%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	8/140	45/140	33%	11%
<b>Capital</b>	28/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	66/133	15/140	10%	108%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	67/131	9/138	2%	57%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	54/84	53/86	1%	0%
<b>Information</b>	35/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	38/140		102,166	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	45/140	43/140	178	225
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	54/137	32/137	\$4	\$19
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	16/139	32/139	22%	13%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	9/126	.	2.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	6/126	.	22%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	70/140	\$6,489	Operating Environment (+)	48/129	4.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	59/128	3.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	64/120	2.6
Remoteness (-)	.	.	Press Freedom (+)	90/137	65	Capital Account Openness (+)	.	.
Population (-)	132/140	0.6	Labor Freedom (+)	25/140	78	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	65/140	104
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	52/127	28

— Not Applicable

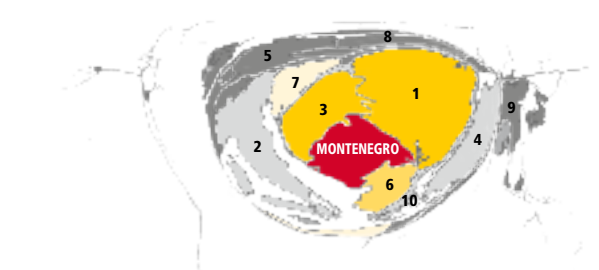
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### MONTENEGRO'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



#### Top Export Destinations

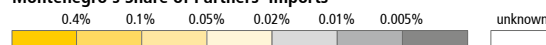
- Serbia (23%)
- Italy (13%)
- Bosnia & Herzegovina (10%)
- Turkey (7%)
- Germany (5%)

#### Major Export Products

- Albania (4%)
- Slovenia (4%)
- Poland (3%)
- China (3%)
- Greece (2%)

Not available

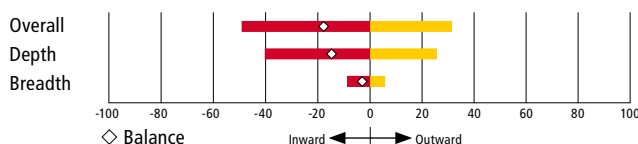
#### Montenegro's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	124/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	120/139	120/138	83%	80%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	85/111	.	88%
FDI Flows	.	80/99	.	92%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	129/137	135/137	99%	97%
<b>People</b>	109/123		—	
Migrants	130/139	103/136	97%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	71/94	—	96%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

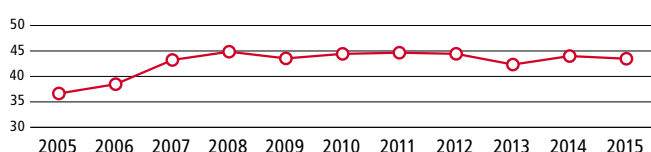


# MOROCCO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	82/140	84/140	2	43/100	42/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	94/140	95/140	1	20/50	19/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	66/140	65/140	-1	24/50	23/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	53/140	51/140	-2	56/100	57/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	67/72	67/72	0	25/100	24/100	1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>People Pillar</b>	63/102	65/103	2	43/100	43/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	69/140		-	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	82/139	58/140	21%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	44/140	91/140	13%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	76/90		-	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	79/133	55/140	4%	47%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	72/131	75/138	2%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	62/82	71/81	2%	5%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	80/84	61/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	100/140		-	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	97/140		18,316	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	113/140	76/140	18	137
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	84/137	83/137	\$1	\$4
<b>People</b>	69/112		-	
Migrants (% of Population)	49/139	132/139	8%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	70/80	64/126	0.1	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	29/126	69/116	9%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	100/140	\$3,079	Operating Environment (+)	40/129	4.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	37/128	4.4
Linguistic Commonality (+)	43/140	11%	Infrastructure (+)	50/128	4.2	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	60/120	3.0
Remoteness (-)	91/138	4.1	Press Freedom (+)	102/137	59	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	35/140	34.4	Labor Freedom (+)	135/140	33	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	102/140	56
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	44/127	30

- Not Applicable

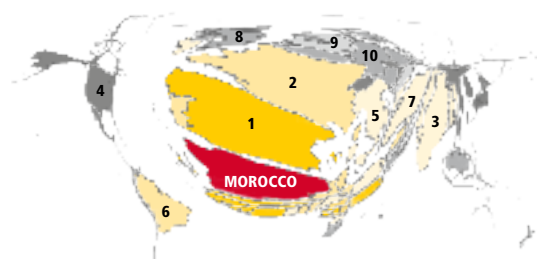
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### MOROCCO'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



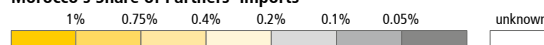
#### Top Export Destinations

- Spain (22%)
- France (20%)
- India (5%)
- U.S.A. (4%)
- Italy (4%)
- Brazil (4%)
- Turkey (3%)
- U.K. (3%)
- Netherlands (3%)
- Germany (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Clothing and textiles, automobiles, electric components, inorganic chemicals, transistors, crude minerals, fertilizers (including phosphates), petroleum products, citrus fruits, vegetables, fish

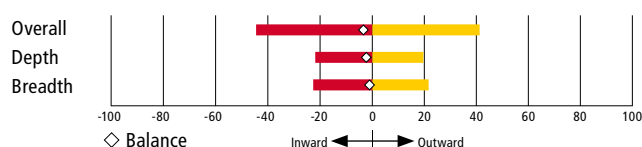
#### Morocco's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	51/140		-	
Merchandise Trade	70/139	40/138	5%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	69/79		-	
FDI Stock	45/88	96/111	6%	37%
FDI Flows	70/77	73/99	7%	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock	-	-	-	-
<b>Information</b>	-		-	
International Phone Calls	-	-	-	-
Printed Publications Trade	54/137	111/137	3%	19%
<b>People</b>	64/123		-	
Migrants	97/139	79/136	7%	34%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	-	40/94	-	7%
International Students	-	62/93	-	20%

## DIRECTIONALITY

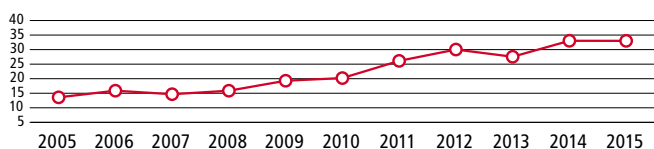


# MOZAMBIQUE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	113/140	125/140	12	33/100	28/100	5
<b>Depth</b>	87/140	85/140	-2	23/50	22/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	120/140	132/140	12	10/50	5/50	5
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	80/140	97/140	17	47/100	39/100	8
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	101/102	102/103	1	17/100	17/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	38/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	59/139	27/140	28%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	103/140	11/140	5%	22%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	129/133	8/140	0%	192%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	94/131	5/138	0%	85%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	125/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	119/140		6,145	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	123/140	128/140	10	24
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	118/137	108/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	105/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	111/139	114/139	3%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	95/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	100/126	94/116	1%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	136/140	\$535	Operating Environment (+)	105/129	3.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	105/128	3.5
Linguistic Commonality (+)	83/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	125/128	2.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	46/120	4.2
Remoteness (-)	14/138	8.0	Press Freedom (+)	69/137	71	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	42/140	28.0	Labor Freedom (+)	133/140	38	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	117/140	49
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	8/127	71

— Not Applicable

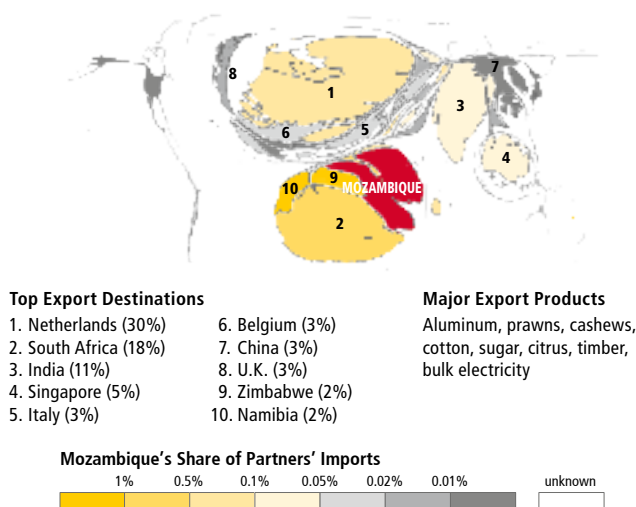
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

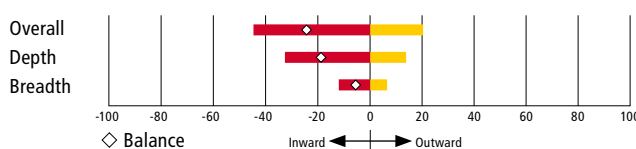
### MOZAMBIQUE'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	111/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	107/139	102/138	25%	32%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	88/88	76/111	46%	21%
FDI Flows	.	83/99	.	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	134/137	129/137	.	38%
<b>People</b>	110/123		—	
Migrants	138/139	.	88%	.
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	66/93	—	47%

## DIRECTIONALITY

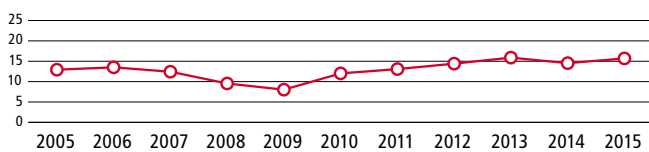


# MYANMAR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	137/140	138/140	1	16/100	16/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	135/140	133/140	-2	6/50	8/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	122/140	122/140	0	10/50	8/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	137/140	140/140	3	18/100	17/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	94/102	94/103	0	26/100	27/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	126/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	128/139	104/140	9%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	84/140	125/140	6%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	98/140	.	31%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	81/138	.	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	133/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	126/140		3,676	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	96/140	136/140	34	11
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	137/137	137/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	106/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	78/139	135/139	5%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	97/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	108/126	116/116	1%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	119/140	\$1,292	Operating Environment (+)	126/129	2.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	114/128	3.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	107/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	128/128	2.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	.	.
Remoteness (-)	68/138	5.3	Press Freedom (+)	114/137	55	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	24/140	53.9	Labor Freedom (+)	22/140	79	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	131/140	40
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	136/136	10	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	120/127	3

— Not Applicable

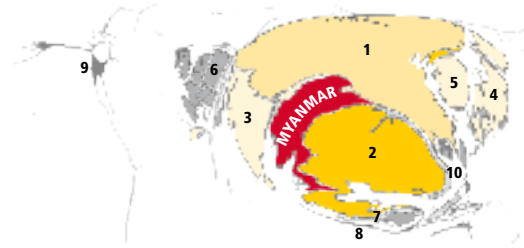
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### MYANMAR'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



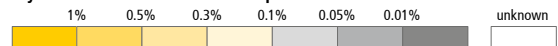
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (38%)
- Thailand (26%)
- India (8%)
- Japan (6%)
- South Korea (4%)
- Germany (1%)
- Malaysia (1%)
- Indonesia (1%)
- U.S.A. (1%)
- Vietnam (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Natural gas, wood products, pulses and beans, fish, rice, clothing, minerals including jade and gems

#### Myanmar's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	119/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	108/139	124/138	82%	91%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	109/111	.	100%
FDI Flows	.	93/99	.	95%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	136/137	94/137	63%	87%
<b>People</b>	72/123		—	
Migrants	123/139	75/136	79%	53%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	76/94	—	89%
International Students	—	28/93	—	97%

## DIRECTIONALITY

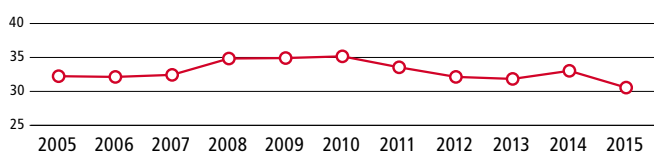
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# NAMIBIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	119/140	114/140	-5	31/100	32/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	64/140	60/140	-4	28/50	29/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	140/140	140/140	0	3/50	3/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	102/140	101/140	-1	38/100	39/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	82/85	83/85	1	30/100	26/100	4
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	59/103	.	.	47/100	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	37/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	48/139	24/140	32%	58%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	70/140	74/140	9%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	67/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	101/133	99/140	2%	29%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	110/131	39/138	0%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	8/82	80/81	142%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	45/84	47/86	1%	1%
<b>Information</b>	83/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	92/140		22,546	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	59/140	101/140	101	80
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	65/137	44/137	\$2	\$13
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	68/139	71/139	6%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	50/126	.	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	15/116	.	11%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	75/140	\$5,777	Operating Environment (+)	70/129	4.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	75/128	3.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	13/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	82/128	3.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	115/120	0.8
Remoteness (-)	13/138	8.0	Press Freedom (+)	17/137	94	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	118/140	2.5	Labor Freedom (+)	7/140	91	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	82/140	70
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	96/127	22

— Not Applicable

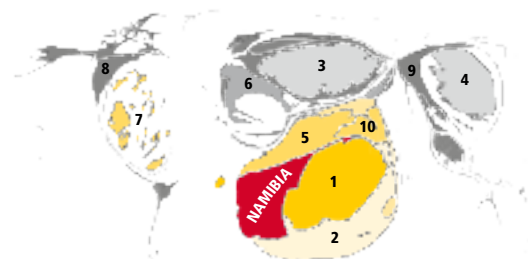
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### NAMIBIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2014



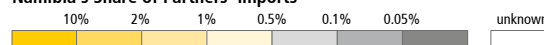
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Botswana (17%)
2. South Africa (13%)
3. Switzerland (12%)
4. South Korea (9%)
5. Angola (7%)
6. Spain (4%)
7. The Bahamas (4%)
8. U.S.A. (4%)
9. China (3%)
10. Zambia (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium, cattle, white fish and mollusks

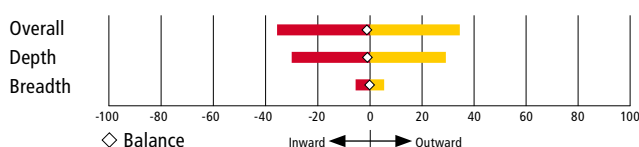
#### Namibia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	133/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	116/139	135/138	46%	64%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	111/111	.	100%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	84/85		—	
International Phone Calls	81/83	68/70	96%	98%
Printed Publications Trade	130/137	130/137	87%	74%
<b>People</b>	105/123		—	
Migrants	136/139	44/136	95%	75%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	85/94	—	79%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



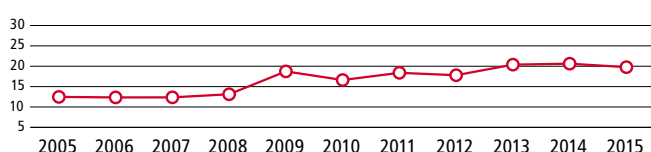


# NEPAL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	132/140	134/140	2	20/100	20/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	136/140	135/140	-1	6/50	7/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	110/140	104/140	-6	14/50	14/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	132/140	133/140	1	23/100	24/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	72/102	76/103	4	39/100	38/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	117/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	138/139	79/140	3%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	95/140	104/140	5%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	138/140	.	3%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	133/138	.	1%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	82/82	81/81	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	119/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	132/140		2,700	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	94/140	93/140	35	95
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	125/137	122/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	95/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	71/139	96/139	6%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	76/80	110/126	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	41/126	116/116	6%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	129/140	\$751	Operating Environment (+)	109/129	3.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	112/128	3.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	117/128	2.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	9/120	10.9
Remoteness (-)	78/138	4.8	Press Freedom (+)	83/137	67	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	41/140	28.5	Labor Freedom (+)	120/140	44	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	139/140	34
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	8/127	71

— Not Applicable

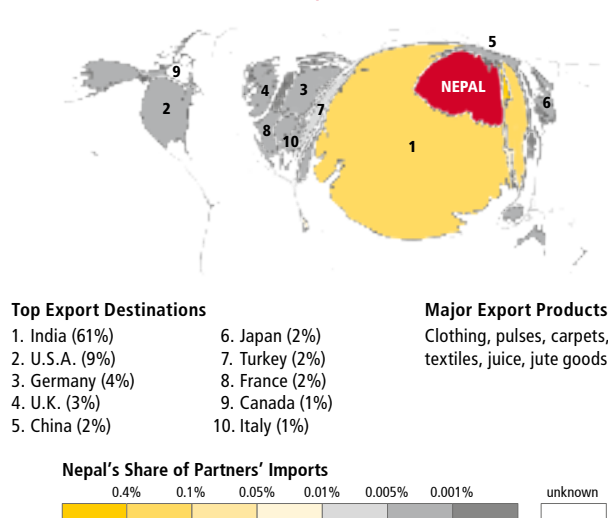
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

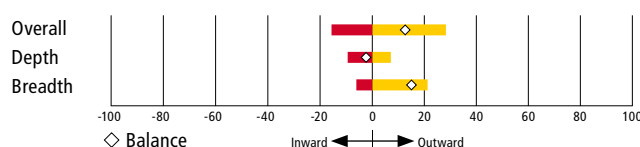
### NEPAL'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	115/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	94/139	127/138	67%	63%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	95/111	.	45%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	61/137	137/137	12%	81%
<b>People</b>	49/123		—	
Migrants	81/139	92/136	36%	96%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	26/94	—	28%
International Students	—	50/93	—	36%

## DIRECTIONALITY

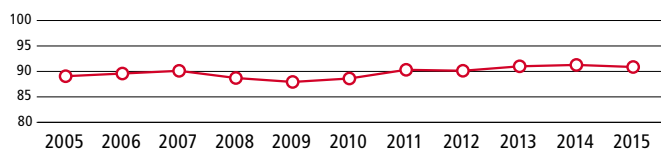


# NETHERLANDS

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	1/140	1/140	0	91/100	91/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	6/140	4/140	-2	45/50	45/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	3/140	3/140	0	46/50	46/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	3/140	3/140	0	90/100	89/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	3/72	3/72	0	88/100	90/100	-2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	2/85	2/85	0	89/100	90/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	8/102	7/103	-1	82/100	82/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	4/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	8/139	13/140	77%	68%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	16/140	12/140	24%	21%
<b>Capital</b>	5/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	8/133	18/140	145%	96%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	5/131	15/138	52%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	10/82	6/81	106%	73%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	76/84	16/86	0%	2%
<b>Information</b>	12/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	11/140		242,326	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	24/140	27/140	342	286
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	9/137	13/137	\$82	\$61
<b>People</b>	30/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	69/139	37/139	6%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	10/80	32/126	1.1	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	91/126	18/116	2%	11%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	15/140	\$43,603	Operating Environment (+)	8/129	5.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	3/128	5.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	94/140	1%	Infrastructure (+)	2/128	6.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	136/138	1.8	Press Freedom (+)	4/137	98	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	58/140	16.9	Labor Freedom (+)	55/140	66	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

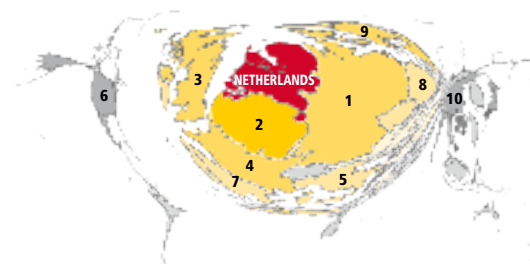
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### NETHERLANDS' MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



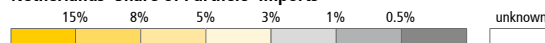
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (25%)
- Belgium (11%)
- U.K. (9%)
- France (8%)
- Italy (4%)
- U.S.A. (4%)
- Spain (3%)
- Poland (2%)
- Sweden (2%)
- China (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs

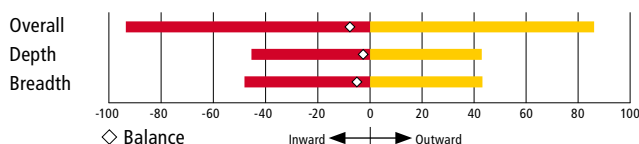
#### Netherlands' Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	17/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	42/139	2/138	80%	54%
<b>Capital</b>	3/79		—	
FDI Stock	2/88	2/111	65%	61%
FDI Flows	9/77	14/99	88%	70%
Portfolio Equity Stock	4/71	—	41%	—
<b>Information</b>	6/85		—	
International Phone Calls	14/83	10/70	80%	78%
Printed Publications Trade	7/137	7/137	90%	81%
<b>People</b>	8/123		—	
Migrants	22/139	9/136	58%	31%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	2/94	—	79%
International Students	—	15/93	—	76%

## DIRECTIONALITY

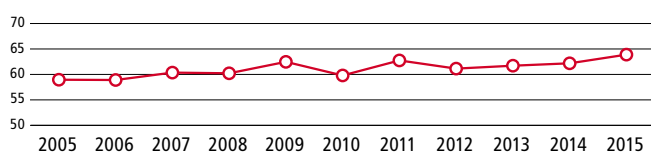


# NEW ZEALAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	29/140	31/140	2	64/100	62/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	67/140	66/140	-1	27/50	28/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	23/140	30/140	7	36/50	34/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	42/140	48/140	6	59/100	57/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	37/72	37/72	0	55/100	51/100	4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	8/85	9/85	1	83/100	83/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	21/102	20/103	-1	76/100	76/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	104/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	88/139	117/140	20%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	71/140	92/140	8%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	33/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	63/133	78/140	10%	38%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	88/131	127/138	1%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	20/82	29/81	64%	31%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	21/84	9/86	4%	4%
<b>Information</b>	13/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	34/140		108,506	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	19/140	9/140	447	615
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	37/137	18/137	\$9	\$46
<b>People</b>	16/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	23/139	17/139	18%	23%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	30/80	42/126	0.5	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	85/126	7/116	2%	19%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	22/140	\$37,045	Operating Environment (+)	6/129	5.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	4/128	5.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	24/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	25/128	5.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	107/120	1.3
Remoteness (-)	1/138	9.6	Press Freedom (+)	6/137	97	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	104/140	4.5	Labor Freedom (+)	6/140	91	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	14/140	170
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

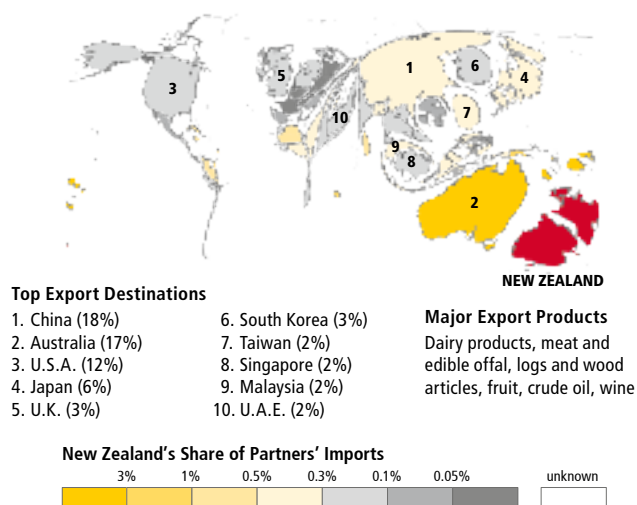
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

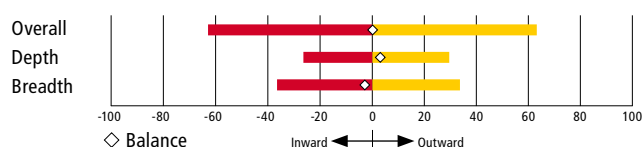
### NEW ZEALAND'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	10/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	24/139	11/138	61%	59%
<b>Capital</b>	43/79		—	
FDI Stock	33/88	56/111	71%	69%
FDI Flows	36/77	62/99	75%	62%
Portfolio Equity Stock	38/71	—	38%	—
<b>Information</b>	13/85		—	
International Phone Calls	10/83	·	60%	72%
Printed Publications Trade	58/137	46/137	85%	56%
<b>People</b>	25/123		—	
Migrants	116/139	22/136	83%	45%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	·	—	·
International Students	—	7/93	—	55%

## DIRECTIONALITY

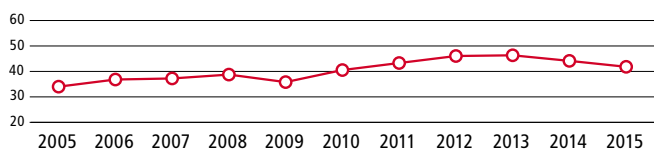


# NICARAGUA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	90/140	71/140	-19	42/100	46/100	-4
<b>Depth</b>	38/140	30/140	-8	32/50	33/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	119/140	107/140	-12	10/50	13/50	-3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	87/140	61/140	-26	45/100	52/100	-7
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	27/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	33/139	23/140	40%	58%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	54/140	85/140	11%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	80/133	33/140	4%	73%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	62/131	26/138	3%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	90/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	93/140		21,090	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	97/140	58/140	33	184
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	89/137	76/137	\$0	\$5
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	43/139	117/139	11%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	50/80	73/126	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	109/140	\$1,949	Operating Environment (+)	83/129	3.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	67/128	4.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	55/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	110/128	2.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	72/120	2.0
Remoteness (-)	49/138	6.1	Press Freedom (+)	61/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	93/140	6.1	Labor Freedom (+)	88/140	57	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	63/140	108
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	56/127	27

— Not Applicable

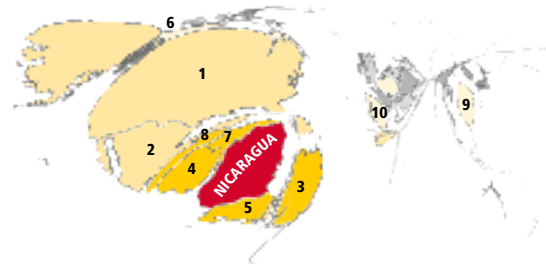
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### NICARAGUA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



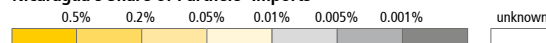
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (56%)
2. Mexico (11%)
3. Venezuela (5%)
4. El Salvador (4%)
5. Costa Rica (3%)
6. Canada (3%)
7. Honduras (2%)
8. Guatemala (2%)
9. Taiwan (2%)
10. Spain (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Coffee, beef, gold, sugar, peanuts, shrimp and lobster, tobacco, cigars, automobile wiring harnesses, textiles, apparel, cotton

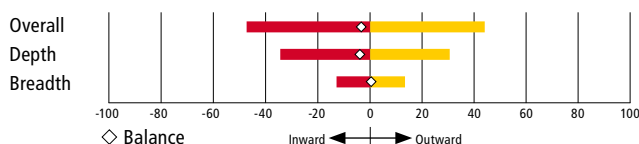
#### Nicaragua's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	121/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	117/139	121/138	19%	39%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	80/137	102/137	21%	32%
<b>People</b>	85/123		—	
Migrants	86/139	65/136	53%	80%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	72/94	—	61%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

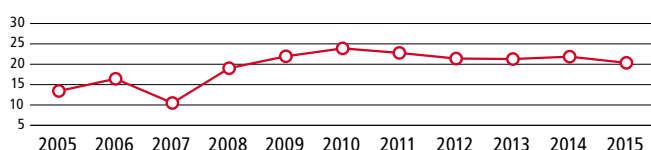


# NIGER

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	131/140	133/140	2	20/100	21/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	105/140	106/140	1	16/50	16/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	134/140	133/140	-1	4/50	5/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	131/140	132/140	1	23/100	25/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	98/102	99/103	1	21/100	21/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	100/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	109/139	89/140	15%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	117/140	38/140	3%	13%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	85/133	35/140	3%	72%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	61/131	35/138	3%	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	136/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	133/140		2,688	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	133/140	106/140	4	62
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	131/137	136/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	78/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	119/139	109/139	2%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	121/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	20/126	34/116	11%	6%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	138/140	\$405	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	40/140	11%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	16/120	9.3
Remoteness (-)	59/138	5.7	Press Freedom (+)	40/137	79	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	52/140	19.9	Labor Freedom (+)	130/140	41	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	112/140	51
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

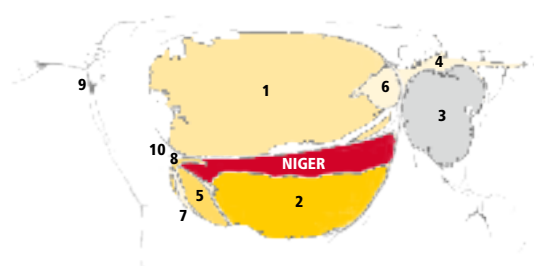
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(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### NIGER'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



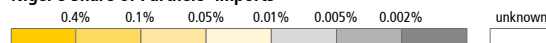
#### Top Export Destinations

1. France (53%)
2. Nigeria (20%)
3. China (14%)
4. Russia (4%)
5. Ghana (3%)
6. Switzerland (3%)
7. Cote d'Ivoire (1%)
8. Mali (< 1%)
9. U.S.A. (< 1%)
10. Spain (< 1%)

#### Major Export Products

Uranium ore, livestock, cowpeas, onions

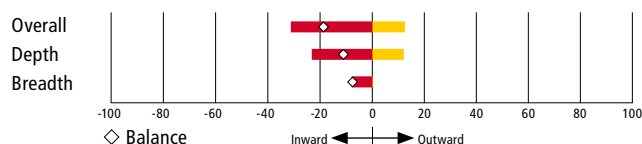
#### Niger's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	125/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	137/139	100/138	25%	32%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	104/111	.	21%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	121/137	126/137	86%	5%
<b>People</b>	123/123		—	
Migrants	137/139	125/136	97%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	87/93	—	99%

## DIRECTIONALITY

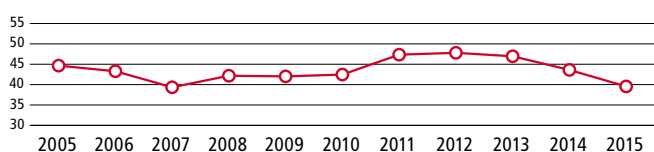


# NIGERIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	95/140	67/140	-28	40/100	47/100	-7
<b>Depth</b>	123/140	120/140	-3	9/50	12/50	-3
<b>Breadth</b>	42/140	26/140	-16	30/50	35/50	-5
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	117/140	82/140	-35	33/100	46/100	-13
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	64/85	59/85	-5	47/100	49/100	-2
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	140/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	122/139	140/140	10%	10%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	140/140	127/140	1%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	48/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	94/133	116/140	2%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	68/131	108/138	2%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	45/82	28/81	23%	32%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	26/84	8/86	3%	4%
<b>Information</b>	135/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	129/140		2,986	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	118/140	133/140	14	19
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	113/137	115/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	137/139	118/139	1%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	124/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	103/140	\$2,743	Operating Environment (+)	122/129	3.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	117/128	3.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	30/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	110/128	2.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	8/120	11.3
Remoteness (-)	41/138	6.3	Press Freedom (+)	88/137	66	Capital Account Openness (+)	87/134	0.3
Population (-)	7/140	182.2	Labor Freedom (+)	24/140	78	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	125/140	44
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	123/127	2

— Not Applicable

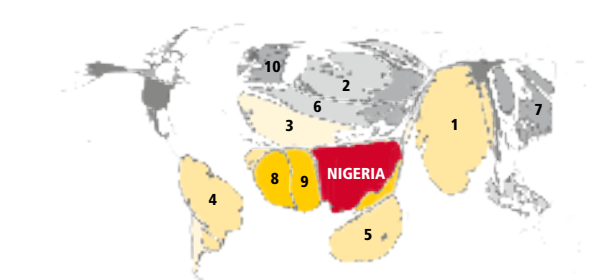
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### NIGERIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



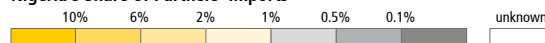
#### Top Export Destinations

1. India (18%)
2. Netherlands (9%)
3. Spain (8%)
4. Brazil (8%)
5. South Africa (8%)
6. France (5%)
7. Japan (5%)
8. Cote d'Ivoire (4%)
9. Ghana (4%)
10. U.K. (4%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, cocoa, rubber

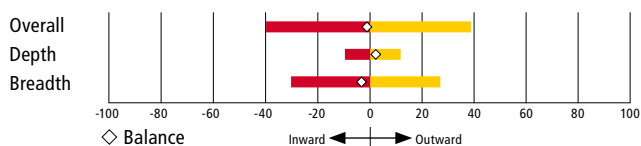
#### Nigeria's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	52/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	81/139	27/138	19%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	65/88	52/111	10%	8%
FDI Flows	.	44/99	.	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	18/85		—	
International Phone Calls	22/83	11/70	31%	7%
Printed Publications Trade	62/137	15/137	7%	3%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	11/139	133/136	34%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



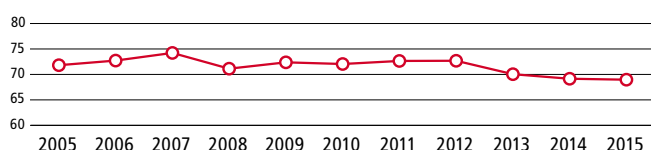


# NORWAY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	16/140	16/140	0	69/100	70/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	51/140	39/140	-12	30/50	31/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	17/140	18/140	1	39/50	39/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	54/140	57/140	3	56/100	53/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	7/72	4/72	-3	76/100	81/100	-5
<b>Information Pillar</b>	21/85	20/85	-1	71/100	73/100	-2
<b>People Pillar</b>	6/102	6/103	0	83/100	82/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	85/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	61/139	122/140	27%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	60/140	43/140	10%	12%
<b>Capital</b>	22/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	25/133	79/140	42%	38%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	21/131	132/138	15%	2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	5/82	27/81	278%	35%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	18/84	52/86	5%	0%
<b>Information</b>	21/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	15/140		220,937	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	30/140	49/140	295	209
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	32/137	6/137	\$13	\$94
<b>People</b>	29/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	96/139	28/139	4%	14%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	28/126	·	0.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	35/126	27/116	7%	8%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	4/140	\$74,822	Operating Environment (+)	8/129	5.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	8/128	5.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	20/128	5.2	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	110/120	1.2
Remoteness (-)	121/138	2.7	Press Freedom (+)	2/137	100	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	100/140	5.2	Labor Freedom (+)	114/140	48	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/140	171
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

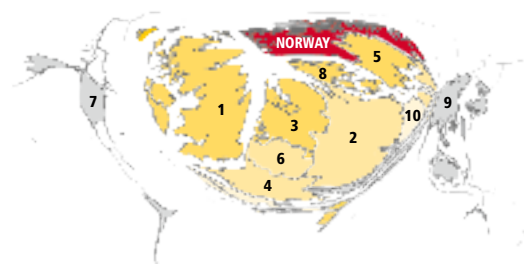
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(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### NORWAY'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



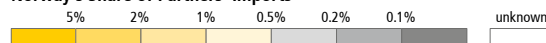
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.K. (22%)
2. Germany (18%)
3. Netherlands (10%)
4. France (7%)
5. Sweden (6%)
6. Belgium (5%)
7. U.S.A. (4%)
8. Denmark (4%)
9. China (3%)
10. Poland (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and equipment, metals, chemicals, ships, fish

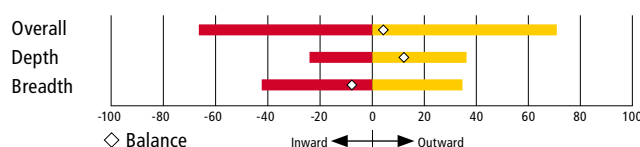
#### Norway's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	37/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	65/139	21/138	83%	67%
<b>Capital</b>	7/79		—	
FDI Stock	23/88	9/111	73%	67%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	6/71	—	45%	—
<b>Information</b>	34/85		—	
International Phone Calls	23/83	32/70	85%	78%
Printed Publications Trade	55/137	74/137	96%	93%
<b>People</b>	7/123		—	
Migrants	19/139	4/136	68%	54%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	12/94	—	87%
International Students	—	9/93	—	47%

## DIRECTIONALITY

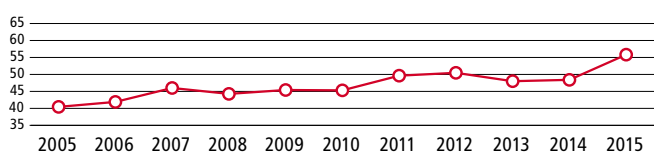


# OMAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	46/140	64/140	18	56/100	48/100	8
<b>Depth</b>	15/140	29/140	14	37/50	33/50	4
<b>Breadth</b>	86/140	94/140	8	19/50	15/50	4
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	24/140	60/140	36	65/100	52/100	13
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	54/85	62/85	8	52/100	48/100	4
<b>People Pillar</b>	46/102	46/103	0	55/100	55/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	15/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	12/139	5/140	67%	87%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	110/140	34/140	4%	13%
<b>Capital</b>	36/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	54/133	87/140	13%	34%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	52/131	120/138	4%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	27/84	10/86	3%	3%
<b>Information</b>	51/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	61/140		59,784	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	29/140	54/140	309	199
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	76/137	66/137	\$1	\$6
<b>People</b>	46/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	139/139	8/139	0%	41%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	16/80	62/126	0.8	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	12/126	57/116	14%	3%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	46/140	\$15,233	Operating Environment (+)	15/129	5.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	29/128	4.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	79/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	37/128	4.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	66/120	2.4
Remoteness (-)	71/138	5.1	Press Freedom (+)	99/137	60	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	105/140	4.5	Labor Freedom (+)	31/140	76	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	86/140	68
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	104/127	20

— Not Applicable

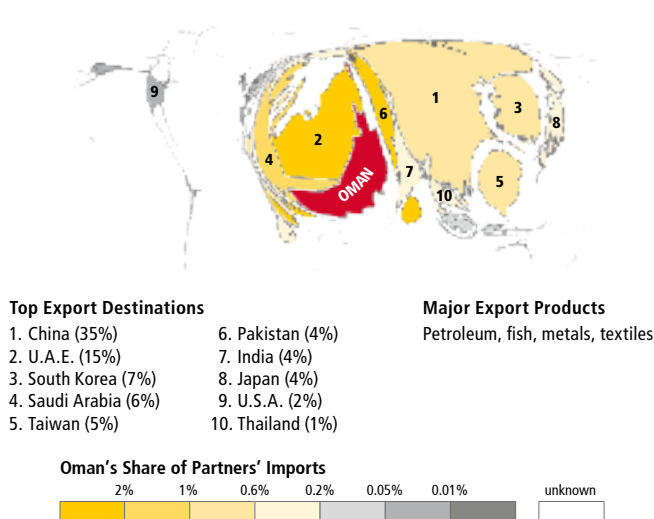
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

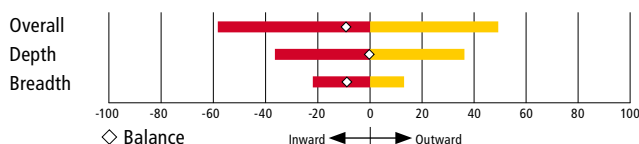
### OMAN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	81/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	109/139	54/138	27%	37%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	92/111	60%	34%
FDI Flows	.	63/99	58%	28%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	68/85		—	
International Phone Calls	49/83	52/70	31%	16%
Printed Publications Trade	97/137	98/137	8%	53%
<b>People</b>	60/123		—	
Migrants	115/139	45/136	58%	7%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	45/93	—	51%

## DIRECTIONALITY

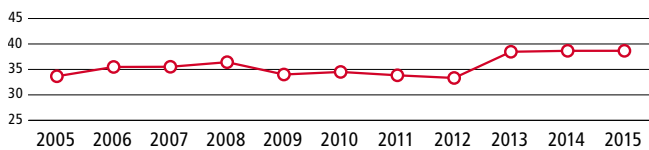


# PAKISTAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	99/140	92/140	-7	39/100	38/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	137/140	138/140	1	5/50	6/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	32/140	33/140	1	34/50	33/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	106/140	96/140	-10	37/100	39/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	50/85	63/85	13	54/100	46/100	8
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	138/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	131/139	131/140	8%	16%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	136/140	136/140	1%	3%
<b>Capital</b>	85/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	116/133	130/140	1%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	98/131	119/138	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	78/82	63/81	0%	9%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	58/84	38/86	0%	1%
<b>Information</b>	109/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	107/140		11,907	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	103/140	102/140	28	71
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	119/137	135/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	104/139	94/139	3%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	123/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	88/126	.	2%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	113/140	\$1,450	Operating Environment (+)	109/129	3.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	105/128	3.5
Linguistic Commonality (+)	26/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	93/128	3.3	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	18/120	8.9
Remoteness (-)	77/138	4.9	Press Freedom (+)	125/137	44	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	6/140	188.9	Labor Freedom (+)	127/140	42	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	140/140	31
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	125/127	1

— Not Applicable

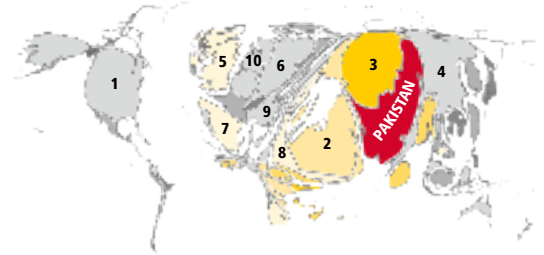
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### PAKISTAN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



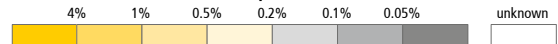
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (13%)
2. U.A.E. (9%)
3. Afghanistan (9%)
4. China (9%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. Germany (5%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. Saudi Arabia (3%)
9. Italy (2%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Textiles (garments, bed linen, cotton cloth, yarn), rice, leather goods, sporting goods, chemicals, manufactures, carpets and rugs

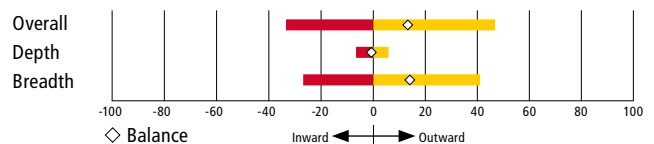
#### Pakistan's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	40/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	5/139	76/138	15%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	37/88	47/111	23%	1%
FDI Flows	.	12/99	.	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	0%	—
<b>Information</b>	20/85		—	
International Phone Calls	19/83	.	8%	0%
Printed Publications Trade	38/137	51/137	23%	10%
<b>People</b>	51/123		—	
Migrants	48/139	101/136	25%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	29/94	—	14%
International Students	—	59/93	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

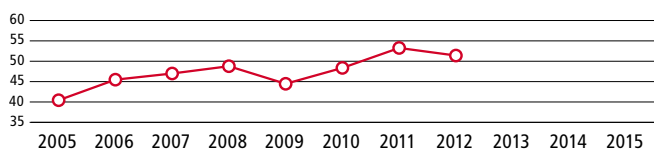


# PANAMA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	42/140	41/140	-1	57/100	57/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	68/140	42/140	-26	27/50	31/50	-4
<b>Breadth</b>	45/140	55/140	10	29/50	26/50	3
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	34/140	12/140	-22	62/100	76/100	-14
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	28/72	51/72	23	59/100	44/100	15
<b>Information Pillar</b>	55/85	52/85	-3	51/100	52/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	59/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	79/139	60/140	22%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	21/140	75/140	21%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	37/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	68/133	29/140	9%	77%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	69/131	37/138	2%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	57/82	.	6%	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	40/84	.	1%	.
<b>Information</b>	59/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	49/140		75,906	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	67/140	68/140	82	153
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	87/137	36/137	\$1	\$17
<b>People</b>	71/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	97/139	63/139	4%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	46/80	56/126	0.2	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	97/126	.	2%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	51/140	\$13,013	Operating Environment (+)	35/129	4.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	60/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	45/128	4.3	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	30/120	6.1
Remoteness (-)	37/138	6.3	Press Freedom (+)	67/137	72	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	109/140	3.9	Labor Freedom (+)	129/140	42	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	54/140	125
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	40/127	32

— Not Applicable

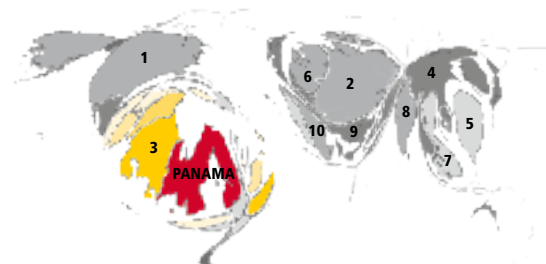
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### PANAMA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



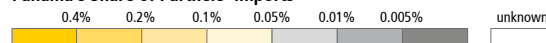
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (20%)
2. Germany (13%)
3. Costa Rica (8%)
4. China (6%)
5. Taiwan (4%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. Vietnam (4%)
8. India (3%)
9. Italy (3%)
10. Spain (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Fruit and nuts, fish, iron and steel waste, wood

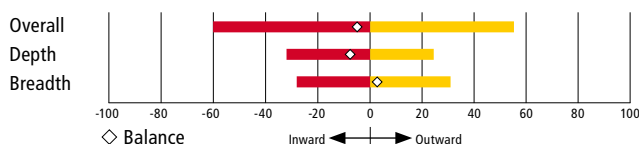
#### Panama's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	39/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	41/139	.	25%	18%
<b>Capital</b>	31/79		—	
FDI Stock	.	49/111	.	24%
FDI Flows	.	51/99	.	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock	23/71	—	10%	—
<b>Information</b>	63/85		—	
International Phone Calls	52/83	37/70	71%	45%
Printed Publications Trade	104/137	109/137	74%	48%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	66/139	26/136	15%	65%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

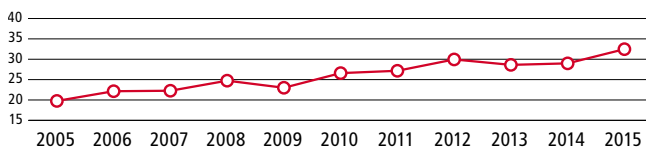


# PARAGUAY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
Overall	115/140	121/140	6	32/100	29/100	3
Depth	102/140	97/140	-5	16/50	18/50	-2
Breadth	98/140	114/140	16	16/50	10/50	6
Trade Pillar	93/140	106/140	13	41/100	38/100	3
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	96/102	97/103	1	24/100	23/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

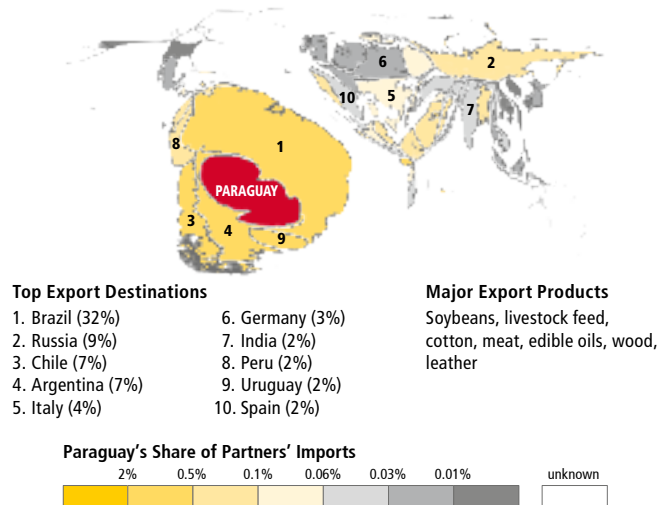


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	75/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	54/139	56/140	30%	37%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	122/140	128/140	3%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	118/133	108/140	0%	21%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	121/131	112/138	0%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	105/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	98/140		17,922	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	114/140	89/140	17	103
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	108/137	90/137	\$0	\$3
<b>People</b>	80/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	35/139	86/139	13%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	64/80	86/126	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	101/126	.	1%	.

## ROOTED MAP

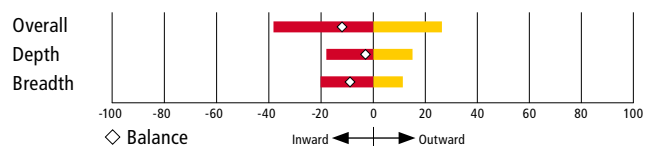
### PARAGUAY'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	93/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	97/139	81/138	52%	45%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	64/111	.	36%
FDI Flows	72/77	53/99	97%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	66/137	42/137	40%	31%
<b>People</b>	118/123		—	
Migrants	133/139	99/136	87%	90%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	89/94	—	87%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment		Globalization Policies	
	Rank	Level		Rank	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	90/140	\$4,010	Operating Environment (+)	90/129	105/128	3.5
Linguistic Commonality (+)	58/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	96/128	45/120	4.2
Remoteness (-)	8/138	8.3	Press Freedom (+)	87/137	73/134	0.4
Population (-)	91/140	6.6	Labor Freedom (+)	137/140	56/140	123
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60/127	26

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

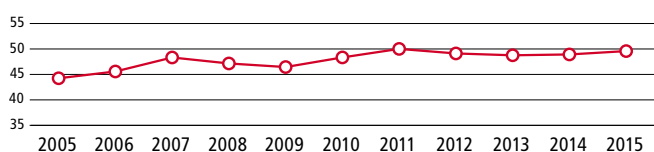
(-) Negative Impact

# PERU

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	61/140	59/140	-2	50/100	49/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	106/140	105/140	-1	16/50	17/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	31/140	36/140	5	34/50	32/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	75/140	78/140	3	48/100	47/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	44/85	45/85	1	56/100	55/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	65/102	67/103	2	42/100	41/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	123/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	98/139	120/140	18%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	119/140	124/140	3%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	56/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	104/133	59/140	1%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	103/131	51/138	0%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	31/82	42/81	42%	21%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	33/84	58/86	2%	0%
<b>Information</b>	82/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	74/140		43,154	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	104/140	67/140	28	161
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	66/137	87/137	\$2	\$4
<b>People</b>	100/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	86/139	130/139	4%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	62/80	84/126	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	98/126	.	2%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	74/140	\$6,021	Operating Environment (+)	76/129	4.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	66/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	88/128	3.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	106/120	1.4
Remoteness (-)	17/138	7.8	Press Freedom (+)	74/137	69	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	37/140	31.4	Labor Freedom (+)	64/140	63	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	72/140	82
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	38/127	34

— Not Applicable

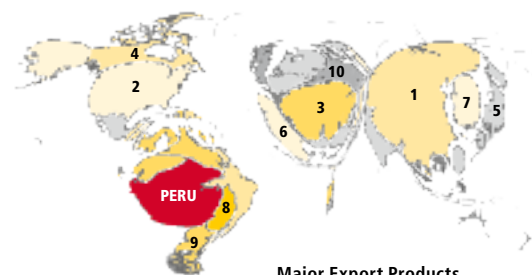
· Data Not Available

(+ Positive Impact

(- Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### PERU'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



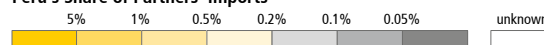
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (22%)
- U.S.A. (15%)
- Switzerland (8%)
- Canada (7%)
- Japan (3%)
- Spain (3%)
- South Korea (3%)
- Brazil (3%)
- Chile (3%)
- Germany (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Copper, gold, lead, zinc, tin, iron ore, molybdenum, silver, crude petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, coffee, asparagus and other vegetables, fruit, apparel and textiles, fishmeal, fish, chemicals, fabricated metal products and machinery, alloys

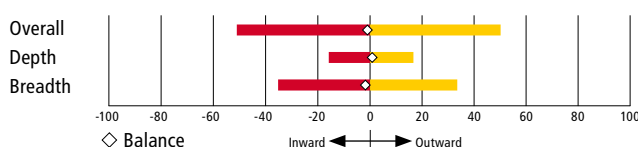
#### Peru's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	30/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	32/139	37/138	17%	21%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	41/88	40/111	72%	34%
FDI Flows	.	45/99	.	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	37/85		—	
International Phone Calls	40/83	20/70	58%	13%
Printed Publications Trade	95/137	40/137	91%	19%
<b>People</b>	41/123		—	
Migrants	43/139	29/136	34%	51%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	52/94	—	57%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



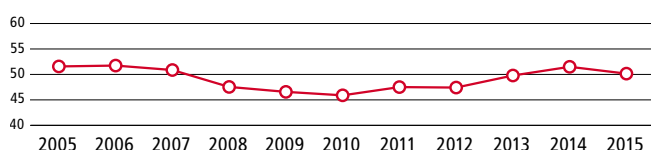


# PHILIPPINES

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	59/140	56/140	-3	50/100	50/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	113/140	118/140	5	15/50	13/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	26/140	22/140	-4	35/50	37/50	-2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	50/140	54/140	4	57/100	56/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	54/72	56/72	2	44/100	38/100	6
<b>Information Pillar</b>	24/85	23/85	-1	68/100	69/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	89/102	63/103	-26	28/100	44/100	-16

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	95/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	87/139	103/140	20%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	64/140	78/140	10%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	73/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	49/133	111/140	14%	20%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	39/131	92/138	9%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	77/82	49/81	0%	18%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	65/84	62/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	99/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	76/140		37,409	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	121/140	83/140	12	116
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	99/137	105/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	108/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	79/139	133/139	5%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	100/126	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	124/126	108/116	0%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	102/140	\$2,858	Operating Environment (+)	76/129	4.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	61/128	4.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	27/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	88/128	3.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Remoteness (-)	58/138	5.8	Press Freedom (+)	111/137	56	Capital Account Openness (+)	73/134	0.4
Population (-)	12/140	100.7	Labor Freedom (+)	81/140	58	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	99/140	60
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	1/127	84

— Not Applicable

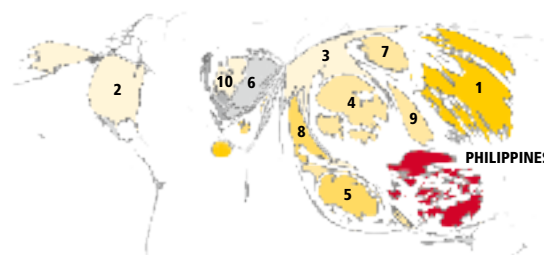
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### PHILIPPINES' MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



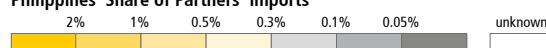
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Japan (21%)
2. U.S.A. (15%)
3. China (11%)
4. Hong Kong (11%)
5. Singapore (6%)
6. Germany (5%)
7. South Korea (4%)
8. Thailand (4%)
9. Taiwan (4%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Semiconductors and electronic products, transport equipment, garments, copper products, petroleum products, coconut oil, fruits

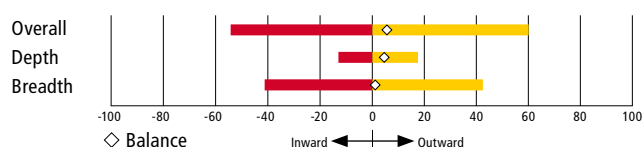
#### Philippines' Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	25/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	30/139	32/138	66%	69%
<b>Capital</b>	40/79		—	
FDI Stock	31/88	22/111	48%	55%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	42/71	—	11%	—
<b>Information</b>	5/85		—	
International Phone Calls	6/83	4/70	48%	52%
Printed Publications Trade	35/137	36/137	48%	36%
<b>People</b>	59/123		—	
Migrants	6/139	·	15%	·
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	41/94	—	67%
International Students	—	84/93	—	·

## DIRECTIONALITY

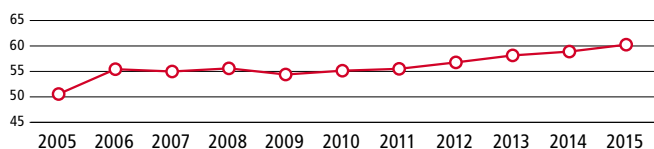


# POLAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	37/140	37/140	0	60/100	58/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	44/140	68/140	24	31/50	28/50	3
<b>Breadth</b>	43/140	41/140	-2	30/50	31/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	38/140	43/140	5	61/100	58/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	38/72	34/72	-4	54/100	52/100	2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	30/85	28/85	-2	66/100	66/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	38/102	37/103	-1	62/100	63/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	39/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	29/139	46/140	42%	41%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	67/140	90/140	9%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	38/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	75/133	58/140	6%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	74/131	94/138	1%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	46/82	32/81	17%	28%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	25/84	15/86	3%	2%
<b>Information</b>	38/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	46/140		86,573	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	82/140	37/140	49	246
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	23/137	40/137	\$34	\$15
<b>People</b>	66/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	39/139	101/139	12%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	39/80	57/126	0.3	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	102/126	77/116	1%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	52/140	\$12,495	Operating Environment (+)	48/129	4.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	45/128	4.3	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	128/138	2.4	Press Freedom (+)	18/137	93	Capital Account Openness (+)	73/134	0.4
Population (-)	33/140	38.6	Labor Freedom (+)	75/140	60	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	35/140	158
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

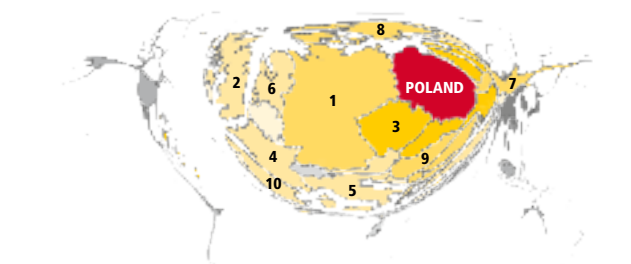
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### POLAND'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



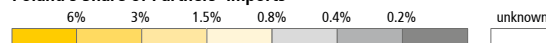
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (27%)
- U.K. (7%)
- Czech Republic (7%)
- France (6%)
- Italy (5%)
- Netherlands (4%)
- Russia (3%)
- Sweden (3%)
- Hungary (3%)
- Spain (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and transport equipment, intermediate manufactured goods, miscellaneous manufactured goods, food and live animals

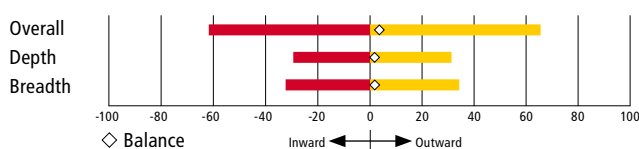
#### Poland's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	63/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	57/139	58/138	88%	81%
<b>Capital</b>	42/79		—	
FDI Stock	28/88	33/111	94%	95%
FDI Flows	12/77	41/99	87%	96%
Portfolio Equity Stock	51/71	—	82%	—
<b>Information</b>	33/85		—	
International Phone Calls	51/83	25/70	95%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	22/137	48/137	97%	89%
<b>People</b>	18/123		—	
Migrants	37/139	31/136	82%	93%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	16/94	—	86%
International Students	—	23/93	—	77%

## DIRECTIONALITY

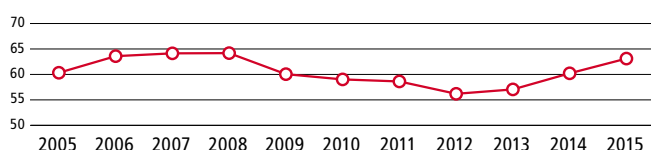


# PORTUGAL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	31/140	38/140	7	63/100	57/100	6
<b>Depth</b>	25/140	63/140	38	34/50	28/50	6
<b>Breadth</b>	46/140	46/140	0	29/50	29/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	64/140	66/140	2	52/100	51/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	17/72	30/72	13	69/100	54/100	15
<b>Information Pillar</b>	31/85	31/85	0	66/100	64/100	2
<b>People Pillar</b>	28/102	27/103	-1	69/100	70/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	58/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	60/139	64/140	28%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	42/140	88/140	14%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	10/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	32/133	43/140	32%	57%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	29/131	44/138	11%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	17/82	7/81	72%	70%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	13/84	63/86	6%	0%
<b>Information</b>	27/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	13/140		232,080	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	42/140	41/140	196	235
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	42/137	38/137	\$7	\$16
<b>People</b>	40/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	15/139	53/139	22%	8%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	55/80	31/126	0.1	0.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	80/126	24/116	3%	9%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	38/140	\$19,122	Operating Environment (+)	35/129	4.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	35/128	4.5
Linguistic Commonality (+)	85/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	25/128	5.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	101/138	3.7	Press Freedom (+)	26/137	88	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	75/140	10.3	Labor Freedom (+)	125/140	43	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	14/140	170
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

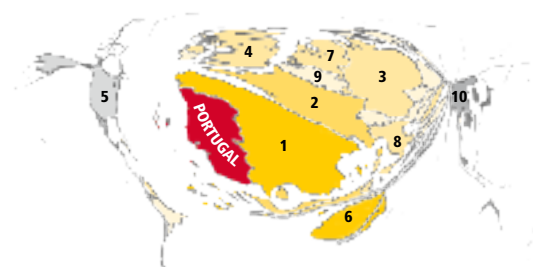
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### PORTUGAL'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



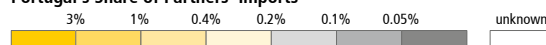
#### Top Export Destinations

- Spain (25%)
- France (12%)
- Germany (12%)
- U.K. (7%)
- U.S.A. (5%)
- Angola (4%)
- Netherlands (4%)
- Italy (3%)
- Belgium (2%)
- China (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Agricultural products, foodstuffs, wine, oil products, chemical products, plastics and rubber, hides, leather, wood and cork, wood pulp and paper, textile materials, clothing, footwear, machinery and tools, base metals

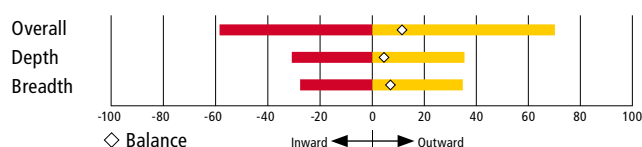
#### Portugal's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	73/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	50/139	87/138	76%	79%
<b>Capital</b>	24/79		—	
FDI Stock	24/88	16/111	78%	87%
FDI Flows	30/77	42/99	71%	93%
Portfolio Equity Stock	26/71	—	76%	—
<b>Information</b>	43/85		—	
International Phone Calls	39/83	46/70	48%	84%
Printed Publications Trade	47/137	57/137	45%	91%
<b>People</b>	31/123		—	
Migrants	27/139	41/136	62%	34%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	19/94	—	84%
International Students	—	48/93	—	18%

## DIRECTIONALITY

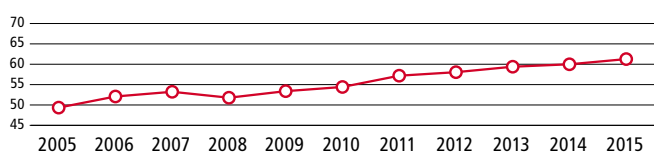


# QATAR

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	35/140	35/140	0	61/100	59/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	49/140	51/140	2	30/50	30/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	40/140	43/140	3	31/50	30/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	31/140	33/140	2	62/100	61/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	44/72	50/72	6	48/100	45/100	3
<b>Information Pillar</b>	32/85	29/85	-3	66/100	66/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	30/102	29/103	-1	68/100	68/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	67/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	30/139	119/140	42%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	77/140	23/140	8%	15%
<b>Capital</b>	50/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	42/133	117/140	23%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	38/131	134/138	9%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	11/84	43/86	8%	1%
<b>Information</b>	20/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	53/140		71,566	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	2/140	25/140	3303	289
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	38/137	19/137	\$9	\$45
<b>People</b>	13/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	128/139	2/139	1%	75%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	19/126	.	1.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	4/126	4/116	24%	40%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment		Globalization Policies	
	Rank	Level		Rank	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	3/140	\$76,576	Operating Environment (+)	4/129	19/128	4.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	75/140	4%	Infrastructure (+)	23/128	52/120	3.4
Remoteness (-)	76/138	4.9	Press Freedom (+)	91/137	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	120/140	2.2	Labor Freedom (+)	42/140	79/140	74
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	111/127	12

— Not Applicable

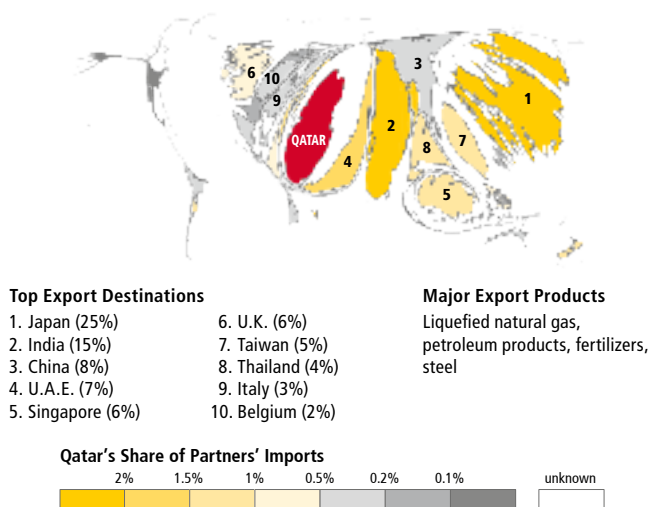
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

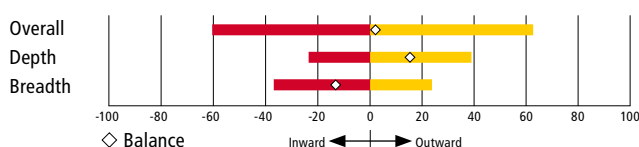
### QATAR'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	35/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	61/139	12/138	12%	18%
<b>Capital</b>	48/79		—	
FDI Stock	42/88	53/111	55%	15%
FDI Flows	46/77	47/99	22%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	50/85		—	
International Phone Calls	46/83	.	17%	48%
Printed Publications Trade	102/137	52/137	15%	19%
<b>People</b>	47/123		—	
Migrants	101/139	36/136	68%	16%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	41/93	—	67%

## DIRECTIONALITY

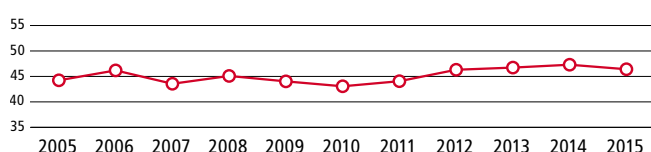


# ROMANIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	72/140	69/140	-3	46/100	47/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	76/140	74/140	-2	25/50	26/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	74/140	68/140	-6	21/50	21/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	62/140	62/140	0	52/100	52/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	65/72	65/72	0	26/100	29/100	-3
<b>Information Pillar</b>	37/85	40/85	3	61/100	59/100	2
<b>People Pillar</b>	33/102	33/103	0	66/100	65/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	47/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	41/139	49/140	34%	39%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	58/140	97/140	10%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	78/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	120/133	76/140	0%	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	120/131	98/138	0%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	58/82	58/81	5%	12%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	63/84	26/86	0%	1%
<b>Information</b>	44/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	23/140		146,012	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	49/140	55/140	145	197
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	47/137	78/137	\$5	\$5
<b>People</b>	50/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	24/139	107/139	17%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	23/80	·	0.6	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	74/126	42/116	3%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	64/140	\$8,906	Operating Environment (+)	83/129	3.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	75/128	3.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	106/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	67/128	3.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Remoteness (-)	114/138	3.0	Press Freedom (+)	44/137	78	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	53/140	19.5	Labor Freedom (+)	48/140	69	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	42/140	149
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

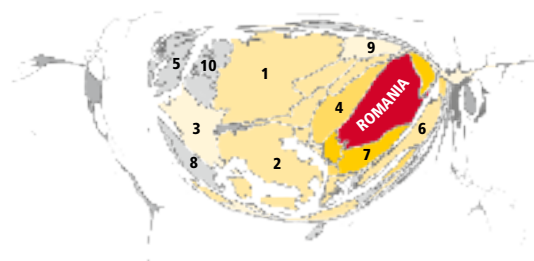
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### ROMANIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



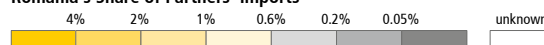
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (20%)
- Italy (12%)
- France (7%)
- Hungary (5%)
- U.K. (4%)
- Turkey (4%)
- Bulgaria (3%)
- Spain (3%)
- Poland (3%)
- Netherlands (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, other manufactured goods, agricultural products and foodstuffs, metals and metal products, chemicals, minerals and fuels, raw materials

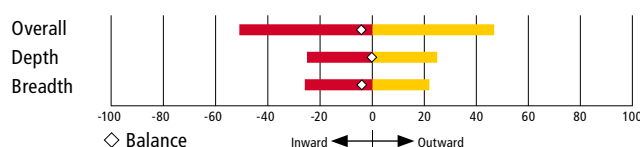
#### Romania's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	77/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	60/139	94/138	81%	84%
<b>Capital</b>	64/79		—	
FDI Stock	63/88	50/111	66%	95%
FDI Flows	68/77	26/99	54%	89%
Portfolio Equity Stock	61/71	—	95%	—
<b>Information</b>	45/85		—	
International Phone Calls	63/83	45/70	98%	96%
Printed Publications Trade	8/137	31/137	90%	89%
<b>People</b>	28/123		—	
Migrants	60/139	42/136	88%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	18/94	—	78%
International Students	—	35/93	—	66%

## DIRECTIONALITY

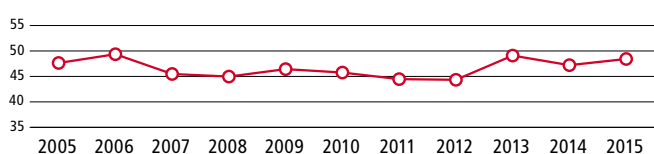


# RUSSIAN FEDERATION

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	67/140	58/140	-9	48/100	49/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	103/140	109/140	6	16/50	16/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	37/140	32/140	-5	32/50	33/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	52/140	58/140	6	56/100	53/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	56/72	45/72	-11	42/100	47/100	-5
<b>Information Pillar</b>	65/85	61/85	-4	46/100	48/100	-2
<b>People Pillar</b>	60/102	60/103	0	45/100	46/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	112/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	71/139	134/140	26%	15%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	111/140	94/140	4%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	75/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	46/133	114/140	19%	20%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	22/131	99/138	13%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	70/82	43/81	1%	21%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	78/84	83/86	0%	-1%
<b>Information</b>	85/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	87/140		26,845	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	58/140	96/140	102	89
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	51/137	92/137	\$4	\$3
<b>People</b>	62/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	58/139	53/139	7%	8%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	38/80	·	0.3	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	119/126	51/116	1%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	62/140	\$9,055	Operating Environment (+)	109/129	3.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	105/128	3.5
Linguistic Commonality (+)	99/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	50/128	4.2	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	40/120	4.9
Remoteness (-)	98/138	3.9	Press Freedom (+)	121/137	52	Capital Account Openness (+)	56/134	0.7
Population (-)	9/140	143.5	Labor Freedom (+)	78/140	59	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	66/140	102
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	111/127	12

— Not Applicable

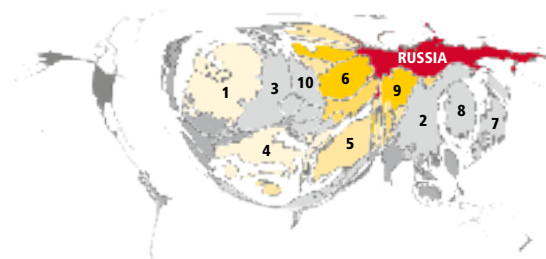
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### RUSSIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



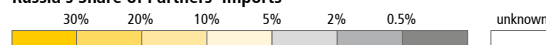
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Netherlands (12%)
2. China (8%)
3. Germany (7%)
4. Italy (6%)
5. Turkey (6%)
6. Belarus (4%)
7. Japan (4%)
8. South Korea (4%)
9. Kazakhstan (3%)
10. Poland (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood and wood products, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and military manufactures

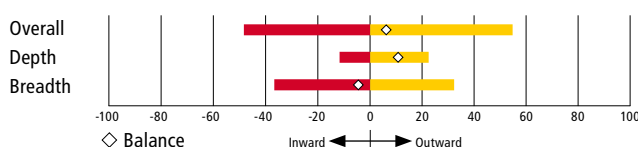
#### Russia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	11/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	34/139	6/138	57%	49%
<b>Capital</b>	41/79		—	
FDI Stock	22/88	39/111	75%	77%
FDI Flows	17/77	39/99	77%	81%
Portfolio Equity Stock	49/71	—	80%	—
<b>Information</b>	62/85		—	
International Phone Calls	72/83	·	34%	·
Printed Publications Trade	77/137	32/137	36%	80%
<b>People</b>	70/123		—	
Migrants	96/139	86/136	57%	41%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	·	—	·
International Students	—	52/93	—	25%

## DIRECTIONALITY



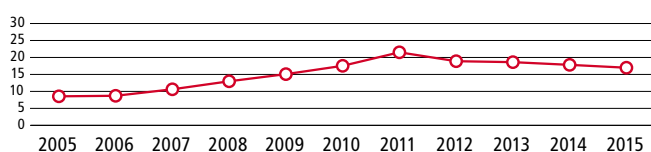


# RWANDA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	136/140	136/140	0	17/100	19/100	-2
<b>Depth</b>	120/140	124/140	4	10/50	10/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	127/140	121/140	-6	7/50	8/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	134/140	135/140	1	20/100	24/100	-4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	97/102	98/103	1	22/100	22/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

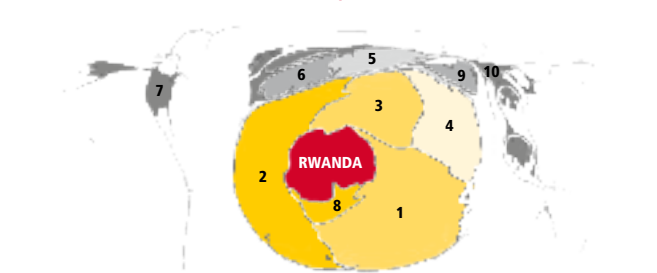


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	116/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	132/139	74/140	8%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	105/140	110/140	4%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	124/133	123/140	0%	14%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	101/131	40/138	0%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	129/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	122/140		5,661	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	137/140	140/140	4	5
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	126/137	81/137	\$0	\$4
<b>People</b>	75/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	108/139	72/139	3%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	91/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	36/126	83/116	7%	1%

## ROOTED MAP

### RWANDA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2014



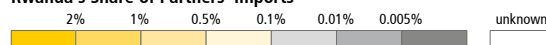
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Tanzania (28%)
2. Congo, DRC (24%)
3. Uganda (12%)
4. Kenya (11%)
5. Austria (4%)
6. Switzerland (4%)
7. U.S.A. (3%)
8. Burundi (3%)
9. U.A.E. (2%)
10. China (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Coffee, tea, hides, tin ore

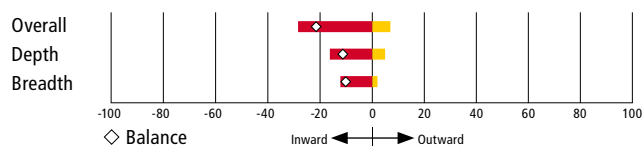
#### Rwanda's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	123/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	138/139	95/138	78%	31%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	69/111	.	55%
FDI Flows	.	68/99	.	47%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	103/137	136/137	63%	86%
<b>People</b>	122/123		—	
Migrants	129/139	135/136	91%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	83/93	—	95%

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	130/140	\$732	Operating Environment (+)	31/129	4.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	61/128	4.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	3/140	45%	Infrastructure (+)	96/128	3.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	24/120	7.4
Remoteness (-)	26/138	6.9	Press Freedom (+)	127/137	37	Capital Account Openness (+)	54/134	0.8
Population (-)	66/140	11.6	Labor Freedom (+)	12/140	85	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	118/140	47
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	22/127	57

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

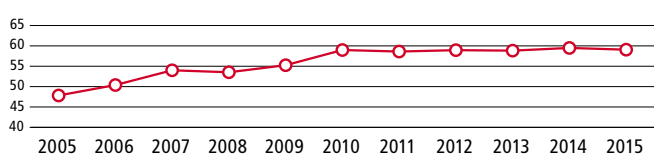
(-) Negative Impact

# SAUDI ARABIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	39/140	36/140	-3	59/100	59/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	81/140	83/140	2	24/50	23/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	27/140	24/140	-3	35/50	36/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	28/140	24/140	-4	63/100	65/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	35/72	27/72	-8	55/100	56/100	-1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	43/85	50/85	7	58/100	53/100	5
<b>People Pillar</b>	44/102	43/103	-1	59/100	58/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	82/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	51/139	92/140	31%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	131/140	68/140	2%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	61/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	65/133	86/140	10%	34%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	58/131	115/138	3%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	44/82	73/81	25%	3%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	32/84	—	2%	—
<b>Information</b>	56/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	45/140	—	88,669	—
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	15/140	92/140	524	97
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	81/137	69/137	\$1	\$6
<b>People</b>	48/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	131/139	12/139	1%	32%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	22/80	43/126	0.6	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	48/126	40/116	5%	5%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	36/140	\$20,813	Operating Environment (+)	34/129	4.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	86/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	37/128	4.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	54/120	3.4
Remoteness (-)	72/138	5.1	Press Freedom (+)	130/137	33	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	36/140	31.5	Labor Freedom (+)	41/140	73	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	88/140	66
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	126/127	0

— Not Applicable

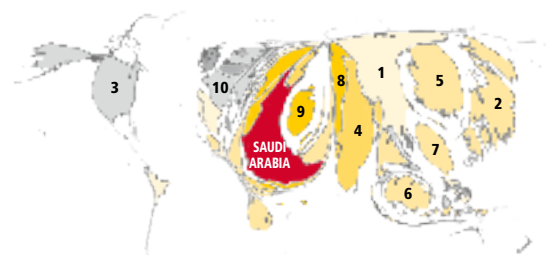
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### SAUDI ARABIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



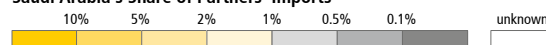
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (13%)
- Japan (11%)
- U.S.A. (10%)
- India (10%)
- South Korea (9%)
- Singapore (3%)
- Taiwan (3%)
- Pakistan (3%)
- Bahrain (3%)
- France (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products

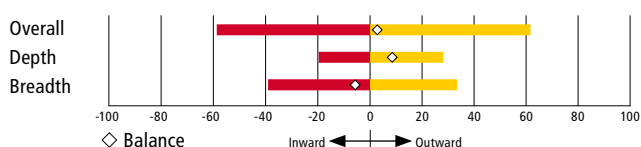
#### Saudi Arabia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	15/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	38/139	1/138	14%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	22/79		—	
FDI Stock	—	48/111	—	35%
FDI Flows	52/77	18/99	43%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock	16/71	—	1%	—
<b>Information</b>	49/85		—	
International Phone Calls	41/83	51/70	54%	18%
Printed Publications Trade	63/137	45/137	40%	10%
<b>People</b>	46/123		—	
Migrants	8/139	28/136	34%	23%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	93/94	—	68%
International Students	—	27/93	—	49%

## DIRECTIONALITY

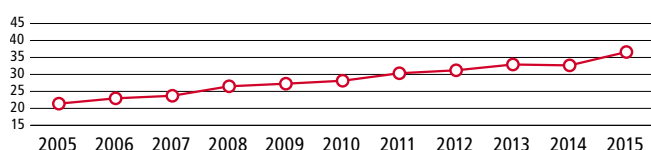


# SENEGAL

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	103/140	113/140	10	37/100	33/100	4
<b>Depth</b>	92/140	91/140	-1	20/50	21/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	96/140	110/140	14	17/50	12/50	5
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	76/140	93/140	17	47/100	41/100	6
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	68/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	95/139	42/140	19%	42%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	78/140	65/140	8%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	92/133	110/140	3%	21%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	85/131	82/138	1%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	107/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	113/140		6,931	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	92/140	77/140	39	137
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	109/137	110/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	93/139	98/139	4%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	98/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	16/126	.	14%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	126/140	\$913	Operating Environment (+)	76/129	4.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/128	3.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	52/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	96/128	3.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	19/120	8.5
Remoteness (-)	51/138	6.0	Press Freedom (+)	59/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	64/140	15.1	Labor Freedom (+)	132/140	40	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	107/140	53
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	8/127	71

— Not Applicable

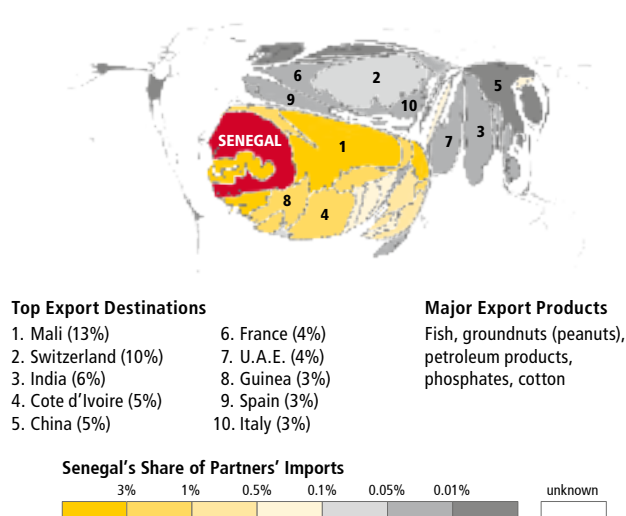
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

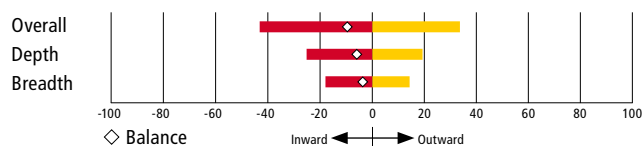
### SENEGAL'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	78/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	101/139	56/138	46%	15%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	70/88	100/111	95%	11%
FDI Flows	.	.	.	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	106/137	127/137	83%	1%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	98/139	110/136	45%	88%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

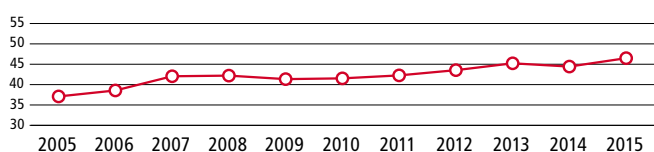


# SERBIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	71/140	77/140	6	46/100	45/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	56/140	59/140	3	29/50	29/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	89/140	89/140	0	18/50	16/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	58/140	76/140	18	54/100	48/100	6
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	55/72	47/72	-8	44/100	46/100	-2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	67/85	56/85	-11	45/100	49/100	-4
<b>People Pillar</b>	61/102	61/103	0	45/100	45/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	30/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	38/139	35/140	37%	50%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	52/140	59/140	12%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	64/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	69/133	28/140	8%	79%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	50/131	22/138	5%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	74/82	70/81	0%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	64/84	78/86	0%	-1%
<b>Information</b>	81/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	95/140		20,478	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	71/140	70/140	70	147
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	43/137	77/137	\$7	\$5
<b>People</b>	52/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	41/139	48/139	11%	9%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	81/126	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	57/126	52/116	5%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	82/140	\$5,120	Operating Environment (+)	97/129	3.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	87/128	3.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	102/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	67/128	3.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Remoteness (-)	118/138	2.8	Press Freedom (+)	55/137	74	Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Population (-)	81/140	8.9	Labor Freedom (+)	44/140	70	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	62/140	110
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	61/127	25

— Not Applicable

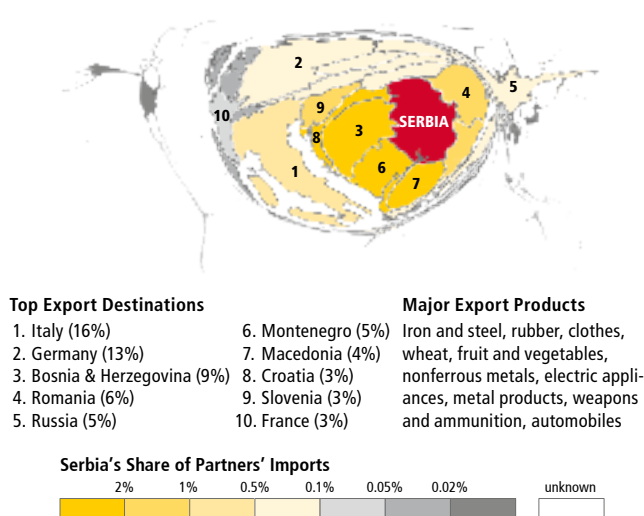
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

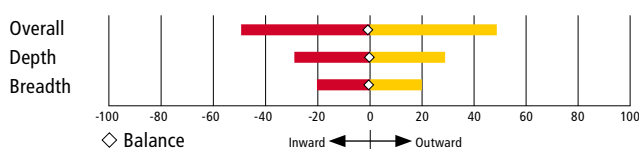
### SERBIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	97/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	105/139	77/138	91%	79%
<b>Capital</b>	46/79		—	
FDI Stock	54/88	62/111	96%	97%
FDI Flows	35/77	38/99	91%	95%
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	—	·	—
<b>Information</b>	67/85		—	
International Phone Calls	68/83	62/70	98%	79%
Printed Publications Trade	51/137	47/137	92%	91%
<b>People</b>	93/123		—	
Migrants	69/139	106/136	88%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	50/94	—	89%
International Students	—	86/93	—	96%

## DIRECTIONALITY

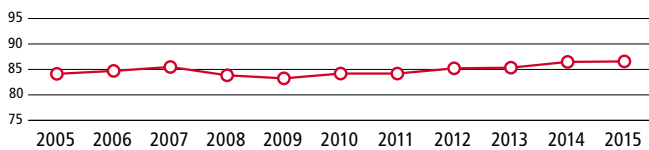


# SINGAPORE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	2/140	2/140	0	87/100	85/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	1/140	1/140	0	48/50	48/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	19/140	21/140	2	39/50	38/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	2/140	2/140	0	90/100	89/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	6/72	10/72	4	76/100	74/100	2
<b>Information Pillar</b>	6/85	4/85	-2	84/100	86/100	-2
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	1/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	2/139	2/140	120%	101%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	5/140	4/140	48%	49%
<b>Capital</b>	6/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	6/133	5/140	214%	334%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	6/131	6/138	48%	83%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	16/82	41/81	74%	21%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	17/84	77/86	5%	-1%
<b>Information</b>	2/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	4/140		737,006	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	4/140	2/140	2019	996
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	4/137	8/137	\$158	\$83
<b>People</b>	5/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	74/139	6/139	6%	45%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	2/80	10/126	1.6	2.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	26/126	1/116	9%	45%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	7/140	\$52,888	Operating Environment (+)	1/129	5.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	1/128	5.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	1/140	55%	Infrastructure (+)	1/128	6.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	120/120	0.0
Remoteness (-)	31/138	6.6	Press Freedom (+)	122/137	50	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	97/140	5.6	Labor Freedom (+)	2/140	97	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	19/140	169
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	16/127	67

— Not Applicable

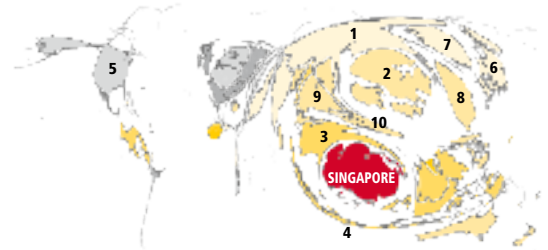
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### SINGAPORE'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



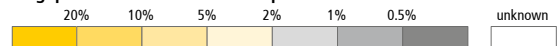
#### Top Export Destinations

1. China (14%)
2. Hong Kong (11%)
3. Malaysia (11%)
4. Indonesia (8%)
5. U.S.A. (7%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. South Korea (4%)
8. Taiwan (4%)
9. Thailand (4%)
10. Vietnam (4%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment (including electronics and telecommunications), pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, refined petroleum products, foodstuffs and beverages

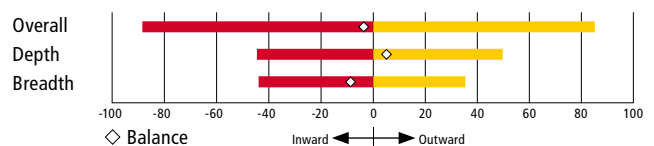
#### Singapore's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	28/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	46/139	20/138	72%	59%
<b>Capital</b>	16/79		—	
FDI Stock	27/88	6/111	66%	29%
FDI Flows	20/77	.	64%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	20/71	—	42%	—
<b>Information</b>	22/85		—	
International Phone Calls	25/83	.	52%	.
Printed Publications Trade	42/137	39/137	81%	42%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	58/139	39/136	61%	83%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

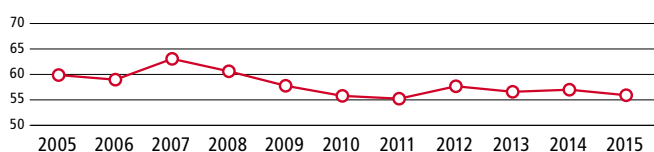


# SLOVAK REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	45/140	40/140	-5	56/100	57/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	28/140	17/140	-11	33/50	36/50	-3
<b>Breadth</b>	68/140	69/140	1	23/50	21/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	27/140	29/140	2	64/100	63/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	57/72	49/72	-8	42/100	45/100	-3
<b>Information Pillar</b>	40/85	39/85	-1	60/100	59/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	37/102	36/103	-1	63/100	63/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	10/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	4/139	6/140	87%	85%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	66/140	66/140	9%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	71/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	90/133	45/140	3%	56%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	125/131	136/138	-1%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	32/82	66/81	39%	7%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	47/84	31/86	1%	1%
<b>Information</b>	67/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	100/140		17,240	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	63/140	60/140	89	179
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	21/137	30/137	\$36	\$24
<b>People</b>	24/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	63/139	79/139	6%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	23/126	·	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	10/126	37/116	16%	6%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	43/140	\$15,992	Operating Environment (+)	48/129	4.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	40/128	4.4	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	130/138	2.3	Press Freedom (+)	14/137	95	Capital Account Openness (+)	54/134	0.8
Population (-)	99/140	5.4	Labor Freedom (+)	89/140	57	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	30/140	162
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

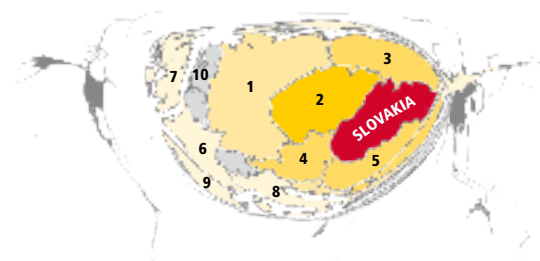
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### SLOVAK REPUBLIC'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



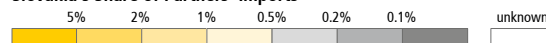
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (23%)
- Czech Republic (12%)
- Poland (9%)
- Austria (6%)
- Hungary (6%)
- France (6%)
- U.K. (6%)
- Italy (5%)
- Spain (3%)
- Netherlands (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Vehicles and related parts, machinery and electrical equipment, nuclear reactors and furnaces, iron and steel, mineral oils and fuels

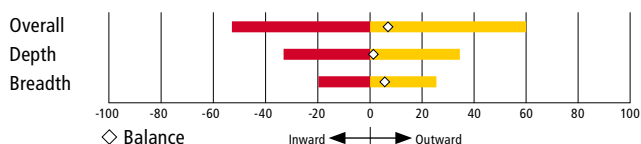
#### Slovakia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	95/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	73/139	109/138	91%	86%
<b>Capital</b>	47/79		—	
FDI Stock	40/88	58/111	92%	91%
FDI Flows	44/77	67/99	99%	80%
Portfolio Equity Stock	37/71	—	81%	—
<b>Information</b>	35/85		—	
International Phone Calls	47/83	·	95%	91%
Printed Publications Trade	24/137	71/137	98%	91%
<b>People</b>	52/123		—	
Migrants	84/139	32/136	93%	94%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	42/94	—	92%
International Students	—	55/93	—	93%

## DIRECTIONALITY



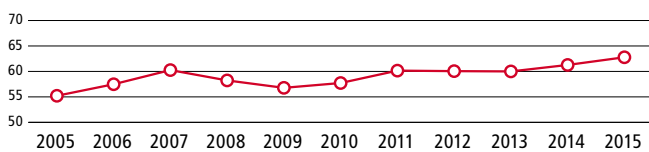


# SLOVENIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	33/140	34/140	1	63/100	60/100	3
<b>Depth</b>	16/140	19/140	3	37/50	35/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	60/140	57/140	-3	26/50	25/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	22/140	26/140	4	66/100	65/100	1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	40/72	46/72	6	52/100	47/100	5
<b>Information Pillar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>People Pillar</b>	36/102	39/103	3	63/100	62/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	8/140		-	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	10/139	11/140	75%	69%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	34/140	57/140	15%	10%
<b>Capital</b>	55/90		-	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	53/133	102/140	13%	28%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	119/131	100/138	0%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	21/82	47/81	63%	19%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	35/84	22/86	2%	2%
<b>Information</b>	26/140		-	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	21/140		154,627	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	40/140	69/140	218	149
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	11/137	20/137	\$81	\$40
<b>People</b>	33/112		-	
Migrants (% of Population)	60/139	38/139	7%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	7/80	21/126	1.3	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	78/126	59/116	3%	3%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	37/140	\$20,732	Operating Environment (+)	56/129	4.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	37/128	4.4
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	34/128	4.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	131/138	2.2	Press Freedom (+)	32/137	83	Capital Account Openness (+)	60/134	0.7
Population (-)	122/140	2.1	Labor Freedom (+)	84/140	57	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	31/140	161
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

- Not Applicable

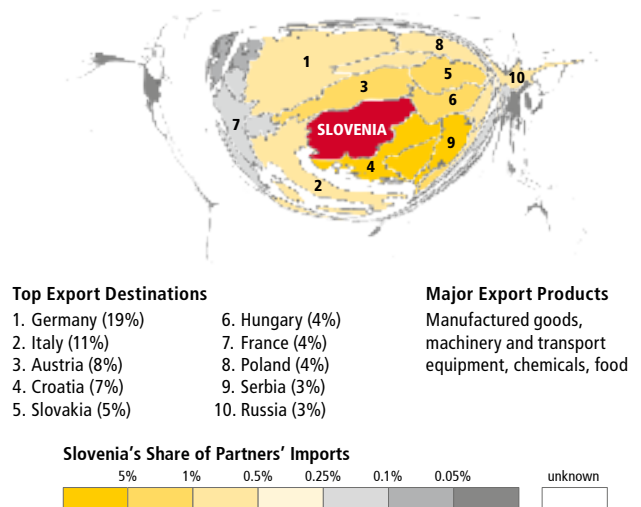
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

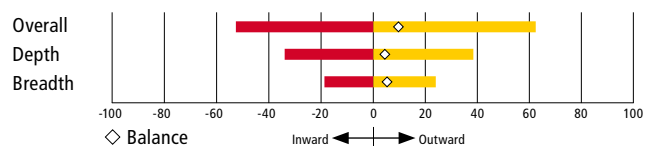
### SLOVENIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	86/140		-	
Merchandise Trade	83/139	83/138	89%	78%
<b>Capital</b>	38/79		-	
FDI Stock	51/88	68/111	93%	98%
FDI Flows	50/77	65/99	99%	99%
Portfolio Equity Stock	12/71	-	59%	-
<b>Information</b>	-		-	
International Phone Calls	-	-	-	-
Printed Publications Trade	18/137	70/137	90%	94%
<b>People</b>	45/123		-	
Migrants	57/139	83/136	80%	98%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	-	23/94	-	87%
International Students	-	58/93	-	92%

## DIRECTIONALITY

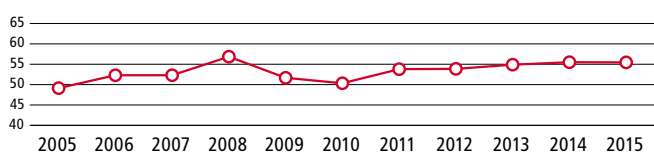


## SOUTH AFRICA

### KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	47/140	44/140	-3	55/100	55/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	88/140	86/140	-2	22/50	22/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	34/140	34/140	0	33/50	33/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	20/140	20/140	0	67/100	67/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	33/72	35/72	2	55/100	52/100	3
<b>Information Pillar</b>	61/85	58/85	-3	49/100	49/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	76/102	75/103	-1	35/100	38/100	-3

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



### DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	79/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	69/139	65/140	26%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	100/140	114/140	5%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	53/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	19/133	73/140	52%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	36/131	97/138	9%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	47/82	56/81	15%	13%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	61/84	50/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	77/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	22/140		147,630	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	76/140	117/140	61	44
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	71/137	85/137	\$1	\$4
<b>People</b>	83/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	120/139	58/139	2%	6%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	77/126	·	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	120/126	55/116	1%	3%

### STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	79/140	\$5,695	Operating Environment (+)	56/129	4.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	56/128	4.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	29/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	50/128	4.2	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	49/120	3.9
Remoteness (-)	7/138	8.4	Press Freedom (+)	34/137	81	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	23/140	54.5	Labor Freedom (+)	71/140	62	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	69/140	95
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	61/127	25

— Not Applicable

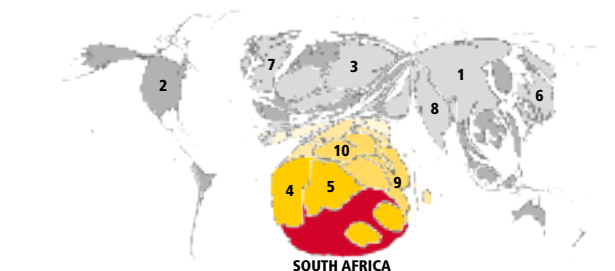
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

### ROOTED MAP

#### SOUTH AFRICA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



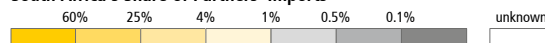
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (11%)
- U.S.A. (7%)
- Germany (6%)
- Namibia (5%)
- Botswana (5%)
- Japan (5%)
- U.K. (4%)
- India (4%)
- Mozambique (3%)
- Zambia (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery and equipment

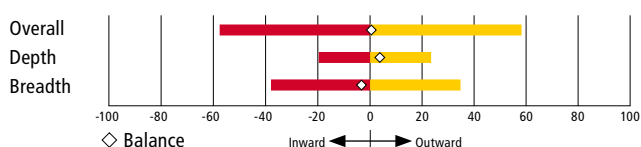
#### South Africa's Share of Partners' Imports



### BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	6/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	23/139	3/138	31%	12%
<b>Capital</b>	30/79		—	
FDI Stock	20/88	35/111	17%	2%
FDI Flows	·	34/99	·	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	34/71	—	1%	—
<b>Information</b>	60/85		—	
International Phone Calls	71/83	47/70	79%	24%
Printed Publications Trade	87/137	9/137	85%	6%
<b>People</b>	79/123		—	
Migrants	55/139	52/136	13%	74%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	77/94	—	76%
International Students	—	63/93	—	86%

### DIRECTIONALITY

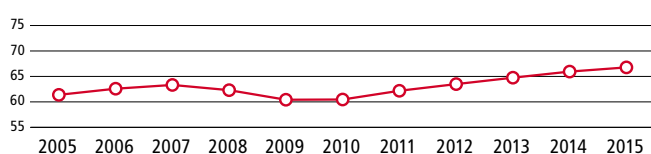


# SPAIN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	23/140	25/140	2	67/100	65/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	59/140	78/140	19	28/50	25/50	3
<b>Breadth</b>	18/140	13/140	-5	39/50	40/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	44/140	42/140	-2	58/100	58/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	14/72	18/72	4	71/100	66/100	5
<b>Information Pillar</b>	15/85	14/85	-1	76/100	76/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	34/102	34/102	0	65/100	64/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	91/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	77/139	98/140	23%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	63/140	108/140	10%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	18/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	27/133	60/140	39%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	33/131	90/138	11%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	38/82	26/81	28%	36%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	22/84	17/86	4%	2%
<b>Information</b>	36/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	37/140		105,006	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	38/140	73/140	236	144
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	29/137	47/137	\$18	\$12
<b>People</b>	60/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	109/139	33/139	3%	13%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	40/80	17/126	0.3	1.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	99/126	52/116	1%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	30/140	\$25,865	Operating Environment (+)	40/129	4.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	25/128	4.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	73/140	5%	Infrastructure (+)	12/128	5.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	104/138	3.5	Press Freedom (+)	30/137	84	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	28/140	46.1	Labor Freedom (+)	101/140	53	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	14/140	170
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

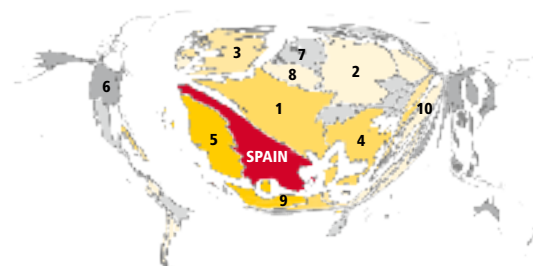
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### SPAIN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



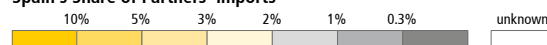
#### Top Export Destinations

1. France (16%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. U.K. (7%)
4. Italy (7%)
5. Portugal (7%)
6. U.S.A. (4%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. Morocco (2%)
10. Turkey (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, medicines, other consumer goods

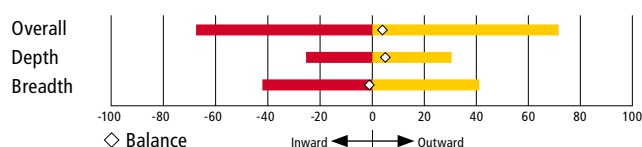
#### Spain's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	21/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	31/139	30/138	70%	64%
<b>Capital</b>	17/79		—	
FDI Stock	14/88	15/111	45%	87%
FDI Flows	15/77	10/99	52%	73%
Portfolio Equity Stock	27/71	—	88%	—
<b>Information</b>	16/85		—	
International Phone Calls	13/83	26/70	40%	83%
Printed Publications Trade	30/137	6/137	67%	70%
<b>People</b>	24/123		—	
Migrants	45/139	17/136	64%	39%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	28/94	—	95%
International Students	—	29/93	—	35%

## DIRECTIONALITY

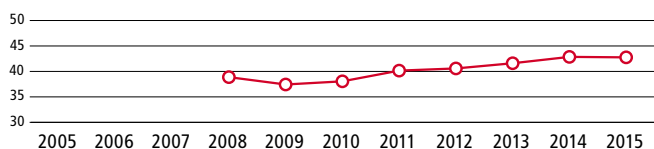


# SRI LANKA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	86/140	85/140	-1	43/100	42/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	119/140	119/140	0	11/50	12/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	36/140	44/140	8	32/50	30/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	73/140	67/140	-6	49/100	49/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	48/102	52/103	4	54/100	53/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	115/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	116/139	108/140	13%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	75/140	87/140	8%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	89/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	114/133	127/140	1%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	99/131	121/138	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	68/81	.	7%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	84/84	46/86	-4%	1%
<b>Information</b>	97/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	103/140		13,886	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	78/140	85/140	58	115
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	63/137	98/137	\$2	\$2
<b>People</b>	89/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	54/139	134/139	8%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	66/80	93/126	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	49/126	100/116	5%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	95/140	\$3,889	Operating Environment (+)	48/129	4.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	82/128	3.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	82/128	3.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	35/120	5.3
Remoteness (-)	43/138	6.3	Press Freedom (+)	131/137	32	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	51/140	20.7	Labor Freedom (+)	79/140	59	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	135/140	38
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	13/127	70

— Not Applicable

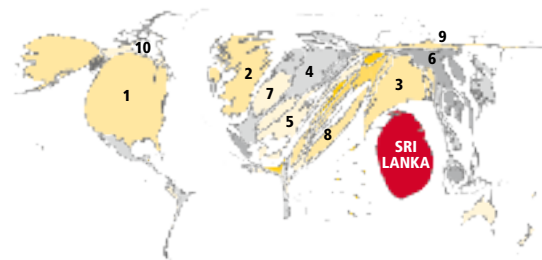
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### SRI LANKA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



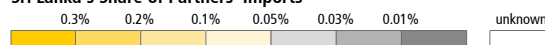
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (26%)
2. U.K. (9%)
3. India (7%)
4. Germany (4%)
5. Italy (4%)
6. China (3%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. U.A.E. (3%)
9. Russia (2%)
10. Canada (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Textiles and apparel, tea and spices, rubber manufactures, precious stones, coconut products, fish

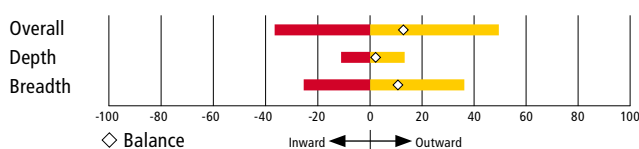
#### Sri Lanka's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	36/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	10/139	63/138	11%	27%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	64/88	41/111	11%	10%
FDI Flows	.	97/99	.	86%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	93/137	72/137	6%	17%
<b>People</b>	21/123		—	
Migrants	26/139	23/136	10%	38%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	9/94	—	25%
International Students	—	39/93	—	38%

## DIRECTIONALITY

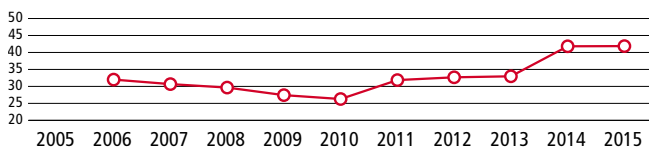


# SURINAME

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	89/140	112/140	23	42/100	33/100	9
<b>Depth</b>	65/140	50/140	-15	28/50	30/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	108/140	138/140	30	14/50	3/50	11
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	77/140	104/140	27	47/100	38/100	9
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	51/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	44/139	50/140	32%	39%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	118/140	30/140	3%	14%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	93/140	.	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	116/131	110/138	0%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	60/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	67/140		51,164	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	48/140	45/140	154	221
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	104/137	52/137	\$0	\$11
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	2/139	50/139	49%	9%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	54/126	.	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	60/140	\$9,306	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	74/140	4%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	.	.
Remoteness (-)	29/138	6.7	Press Freedom (+)	28/137	86	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	135/140	0.5	Labor Freedom (+)	17/140	82	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	82/140	70
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	108/127	17

— Not Applicable

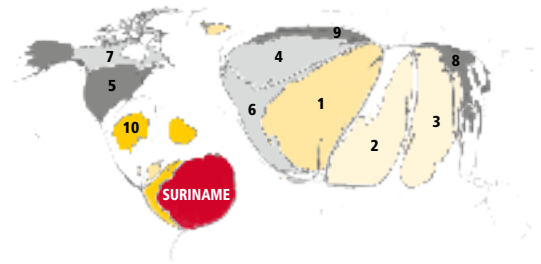
. Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### SURINAME'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



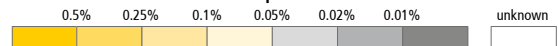
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Switzerland (22%)
2. U.A.E. (14%)
3. India (14%)
4. Belgium (10%)
5. U.S.A. (9%)
6. France (8%)
7. Canada (7%)
8. China (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Jamaica (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Alumina, gold, crude oil, lumber, shrimp and fish, rice, bananas

#### Suriname's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	99/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	112/139	73/138	7%	20%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	72/137	104/137	.	3%
<b>People</b>	117/123		—	
Migrants	131/139	105/136	15%	51%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	87/94	—	48%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

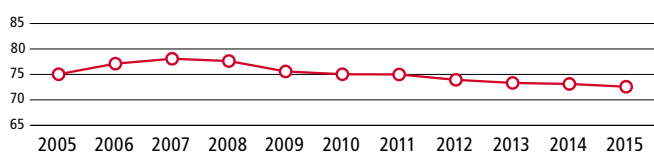
Not Available

# SWEDEN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	11/140	10/140	-1	73/100	73/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	33/140	27/140	-6	33/50	34/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	12/140	11/140	-1	40/50	40/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	36/140	38/140	2	62/100	60/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	8/72	5/72	-3	75/100	79/100	-4
<b>Information Pillar</b>	13/85	13/85	0	77/100	78/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	7/102	8/103	1	83/100	81/100	2

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	63/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	57/139	88/140	28%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	40/140	42/140	14%	12%
<b>Capital</b>	25/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	11/133	44/140	70%	57%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	16/131	111/138	17%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	24/82	24/81	53%	37%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	52/84	49/86	1%	0%
<b>Information</b>	18/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	6/140		421,237	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	33/140	44/140	272	225
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	20/137	22/137	\$37	\$39
<b>People</b>	22/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	100/139	22/139	3%	17%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	1/80	25/126	1.7	1.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	65/126	36/116	4%	6%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	12/140	\$49,866	Operating Environment (+)	8/129	5.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	8/128	5.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	97/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	14/128	5.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	123/138	2.6	Press Freedom (+)	5/137	97	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	77/140	9.8	Labor Freedom (+)	96/140	54	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	3/140	172
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

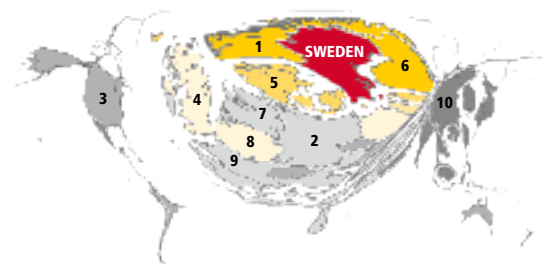
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### SWEDEN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



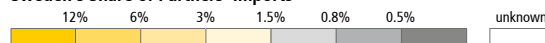
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Norway (10%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. U.S.A. (8%)
4. U.K. (7%)
5. Denmark (7%)
6. Finland (7%)
7. Netherlands (5%)
8. Belgium (4%)
9. France (4%)
10. China (4%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals

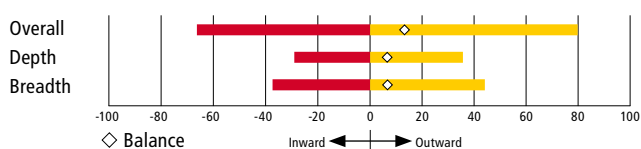
#### Sweden's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	38/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	21/139	62/138	72%	82%
<b>Capital</b>	8/79		—	
FDI Stock	8/88	28/111	75%	90%
FDI Flows	·	5/99	·	77%
Portfolio Equity Stock	9/71	—	55%	—
<b>Information</b>	23/85		—	
International Phone Calls	21/83	24/70	84%	84%
Printed Publications Trade	56/137	18/137	56%	75%
<b>People</b>	10/123		—	
Migrants	9/139	10/136	75%	44%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	22/94	—	88%
International Students	—	5/93	—	51%

## DIRECTIONALITY



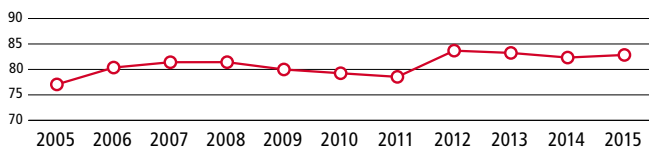


# SWITZERLAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	4/140	3/140	-1	83/100	83/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	11/140	8/140	-3	40/50	42/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	6/140	8/140	2	43/50	42/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	8/140	6/140	-2	80/100	80/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	4/72	7/72	3	79/100	79/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	9/85	10/85	1	81/100	82/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	1/102	1/103	0	89/100	88/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	28/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	27/139	52/140	44%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	28/140	28/140	16%	14%
<b>Capital</b>	14/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	7/133	12/140	171%	125%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	10/131	48/138	22%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	34/82	8/81	36%	65%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	43/84	69/86	1%	0%
<b>Information</b>	4/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	9/140		275,957	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	9/140	16/140	773	440
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	17/137	1/137	\$52	\$190
<b>People</b>	10/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	52/139	13/139	8%	29%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	4/80	24/126	1.5	1.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	63/126	10/116	4%	18%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	2/140	\$80,675	Operating Environment (+)	4/129	5.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	4/128	5.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	37/140	15%	Infrastructure (+)	11/128	5.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	120/120	0.0
Remoteness (-)	135/138	2.0	Press Freedom (+)	20/137	92	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	83/140	8.3	Labor Freedom (+)	35/140	75	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	19/140	169
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

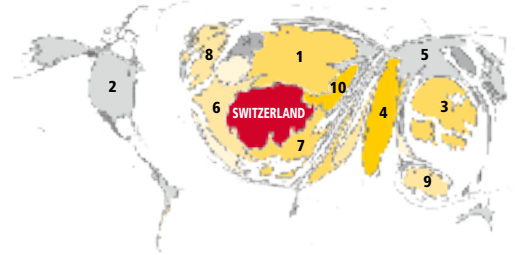
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### SWITZERLAND'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



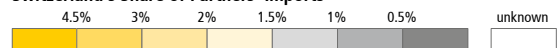
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (14%)
- U.S.A. (11%)
- Hong Kong (9%)
- India (7%)
- China (7%)
- France (6%)
- Italy (5%)
- U.K. (5%)
- Singapore (3%)
- Austria (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery, chemicals, metals, watches, agricultural products

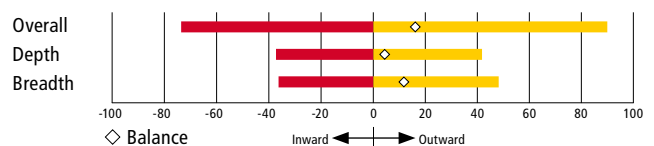
#### Switzerland's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	13/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	3/139	39/138	45%	66%
<b>Capital</b>	10/79		—	
FDI Stock	4/88	23/111	54%	84%
FDI Flows	4/77	36/99	43%	77%
Portfolio Equity Stock	7/71	—	60%	—
<b>Information</b>	24/85		—	
International Phone Calls	11/83	35/70	80%	91%
Printed Publications Trade	2/137	77/137	66%	94%
<b>People</b>	9/123		—	
Migrants	33/139	14/136	82%	74%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	1/94	—	62%
International Students	—	16/93	—	76%

## DIRECTIONALITY

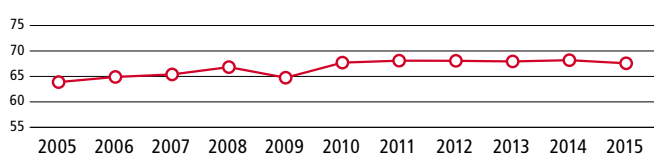


# TAIWAN (CHINA)

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	21/140	19/140	-2	68/100	68/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	26/140	24/140	-2	34/50	34/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	29/140	28/140	-1	34/50	34/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	9/140	7/140	-2	78/100	79/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	28/85	25/85	-3	67/100	68/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	23/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	17/139	40/140	55%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	55/140	67/140	11%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	13/133	124/140	64%	14%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	26/131	128/138	12%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	43/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	50/140		73,204	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	43/140	52/140	193	200
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	41/137	58/137	\$8	\$8
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	.	.	.	.
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	29/80	.	0.5	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	89/116	.	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	35/140	\$22,288	Operating Environment (+)	15/129	5.2	Enabling Trade Index (+)	19/128	4.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	35/140	16%	Infrastructure (+)	14/128	5.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Remoteness (-)	81/138	4.7	Press Freedom (+)	43/137	78	Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Population (-)	48/140	23.4	Labor Freedom (+)	93/140	55	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	50/140	129
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	34/127	42

— Not Applicable

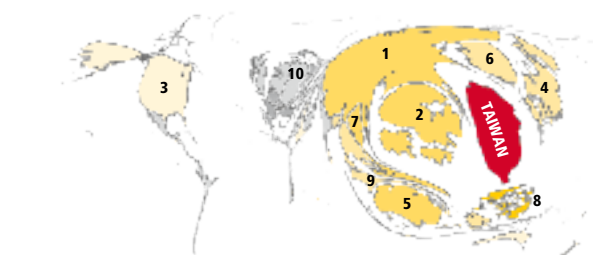
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### TAIWAN (CHINA)'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



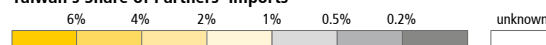
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (25%)
- Hong Kong (14%)
- U.S.A. (12%)
- Japan (7%)
- Singapore (6%)
- South Korea (4%)
- Vietnam (3%)
- Philippines (3%)
- Malaysia (3%)
- Germany (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Semiconductors, petrochemicals, automobile and auto parts, ships, wireless communication equipment, flat panel displays, steel, electronics, plastics, computers

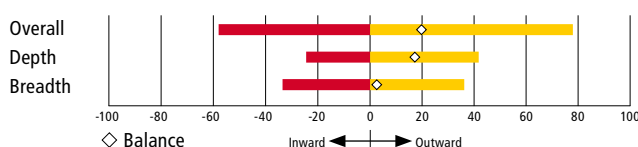
#### Taiwan's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	19/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	33/139	24/138	71%	60%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	41%
FDI Flows	34/77	30/99	84%	51%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	28/85		—	
International Phone Calls	31/83	38/70	88%	83%
Printed Publications Trade	31/137	13/137	74%	44%
<b>People</b>	108/123		—	
Migrants	.	96/136	.	97%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	81/94	—	92%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

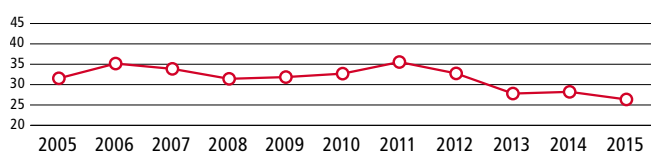


# TANZANIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	126/140	124/140	-2	26/100	28/100	-2
<b>Depth</b>	129/140	127/140	-2	8/50	9/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	88/140	79/140	-9	18/50	19/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	121/140	114/140	-7	32/100	35/100	-3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	118/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	119/139	110/140	11%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	73/140	105/140	8%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	68/140	.	41%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	65/138	.	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	137/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	125/140		4,107	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	130/140	137/140	6	11
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	120/137	130/137	\$0	\$0
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	138/139	122/139	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	115/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	76/126	.	3%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	125/140	\$942	Operating Environment (+)	97/129	3.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	105/128	3.5
Linguistic Commonality (+)	21/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	122/128	2.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	26/120	7.0
Remoteness (-)	21/138	7.1	Press Freedom (+)	63/137	73	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	25/140	53.5	Labor Freedom (+)	73/140	61	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	91/140	65
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	18/127	66

— Not Applicable

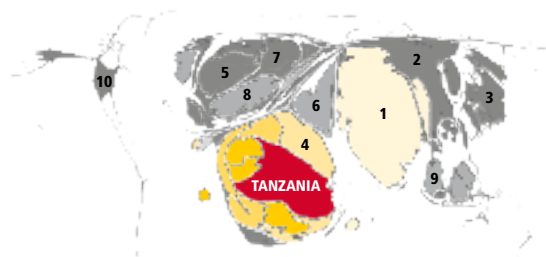
· Data Not Available

(+ Positive Impact

(- Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### TANZANIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



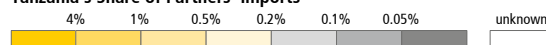
#### Top Export Destinations

1. India (21%)
2. China (8%)
3. Japan (5%)
4. Kenya (5%)
5. Belgium (4%)
6. U.A.E. (4%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. Switzerland (3%)
9. Malaysia (3%)
10. U.S.A. (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Gold, coffee, cashew nuts, manufactures, cotton

#### Tanzania's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	84/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	66/139	98/138	21%	11%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	84/111	.	37%
FDI Flows	.	89/99	.	33%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	90/137	97/137	64%	18%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	62/139	102/136	59%	95%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

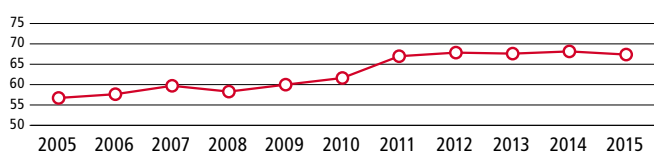
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# THAILAND

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	22/140	21/140	-1	67/100	68/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	57/140	58/140	1	28/50	29/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	14/140	14/140	0	39/50	39/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	5/140	5/140	0	84/100	84/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	36/72	29/72	-7	55/100	55/100	0
<b>Information Pillar</b>	23/85	24/85	1	68/100	69/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	56/102	57/103	1	50/100	50/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	19/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	18/139	32/140	54%	51%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	37/140	37/140	15%	13%
<b>Capital</b>	57/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	47/133	61/140	17%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	41/131	78/138	8%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	59/82	44/81	4%	20%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	49/84	84/86	1%	-2%
<b>Information</b>	96/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	56/140		64,907	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	115/140	109/140	16	57
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	78/137	93/137	\$1	\$3
<b>People</b>	90/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	126/139	58/139	1%	6%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	57/80	61/126	0.1	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	107/126	93/116	1%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	77/140	\$5,742	Operating Environment (+)	70/129	4.1	Enabling Trade Index (+)	56/128	4.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	45/128	4.3	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	51/120	3.6
Remoteness (-)	62/138	5.7	Press Freedom (+)	106/137	58	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	19/140	68.0	Labor Freedom (+)	63/140	64	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	86/140	68
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	21/127	59

— Not Applicable

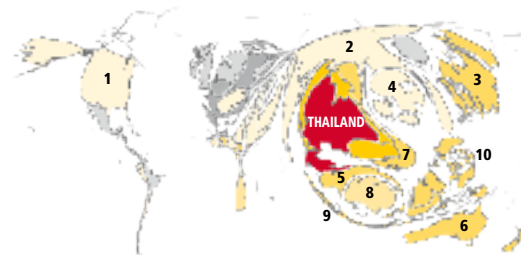
· Data Not Available

(+ Positive Impact

(- Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### THAILAND'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



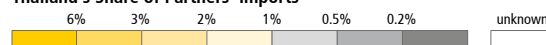
### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (11%)
2. China (11%)
3. Japan (9%)
4. Hong Kong (6%)
5. Malaysia (5%)
6. Australia (5%)
7. Vietnam (4%)
8. Singapore (4%)
9. Indonesia (4%)
10. Philippines (3%)

### Major Export Products

Automobiles and parts, computer and parts, jewelry and precious stones, polymers of ethylene in primary forms, refined fuels, electronic integrated circuits, chemical products, rice, fish products, rubber products, sugar, cassava, poultry, machinery and parts, iron and steel and their products

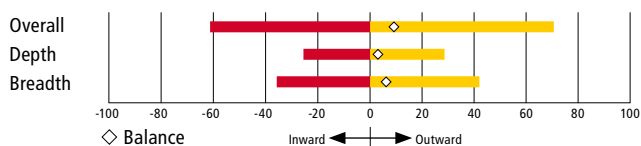
### Thailand's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	14/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	13/139	31/138	61%	66%
<b>Capital</b>	25/79		—	
FDI Stock	49/88	31/111	80%	63%
FDI Flows	23/77	13/99	51%	57%
Portfolio Equity Stock	25/71	—	20%	—
<b>Information</b>	7/85		—	
International Phone Calls	5/83	14/70	68%	73%
Printed Publications Trade	15/137	8/137	68%	58%
<b>People</b>	29/123		—	
Migrants	3/139	113/136	33%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	38/94	—	64%
International Students	—	13/93	—	73%

## DIRECTIONALITY

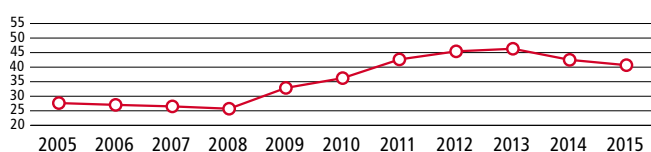


# TOGO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	93/140	72/140	-21	41/100	46/100	-5
<b>Depth</b>	70/140	35/140	-35	27/50	32/50	-5
<b>Breadth</b>	112/140	101/140	-11	14/50	14/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	60/140	40/140	-20	54/100	59/100	-5
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	40/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	56/139	33/140	29%	51%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	65/140	63/140	10%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	24/133	91/140	42%	33%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	13/131	83/138	17%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	112/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	112/140		7,310	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	111/140	108/140	21	58
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	130/137	124/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	65/139	73/139	6%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	104/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	53/126	.	5%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	134/140	\$569	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	45/140	8%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	15/120	9.4
Remoteness (-)	45/138	6.2	Press Freedom (+)	65/137	73	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	87/140	7.3	Labor Freedom (+)	122/140	43	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	112/140	51
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

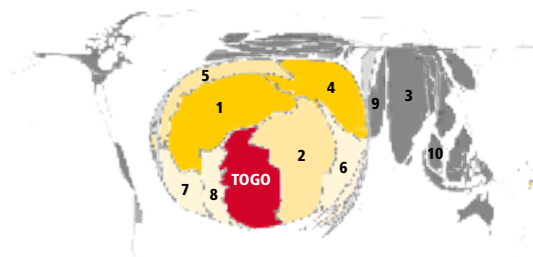
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(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### TOGO'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



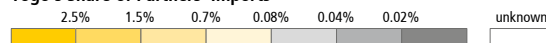
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Burkina Faso (16%)
2. Benin (15%)
3. India (10%)
4. Niger (10%)
5. Mali (5%)
6. Nigeria (5%)
7. Cote d'Ivoire (4%)
8. Ghana (4%)
9. U.A.E. (2%)
10. Malaysia (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Cotton, phosphates, coffee, cocoa

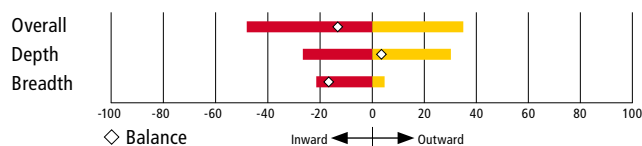
#### Togo's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	85/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	128/139	35/138	55%	4%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	83/88	106/111	99%	64%
FDI Flows	66/77	.	76%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	108/137	128/137	.	2%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	126/139	121/136	87%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

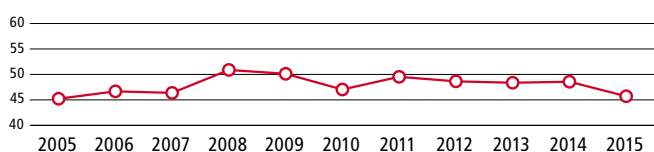


# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	75/140	62/140	-13	46/100	48/100	-2
<b>Depth</b>	46/140	21/140	-25	31/50	34/50	-3
<b>Breadth</b>	105/140	99/140	-6	15/50	14/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	119/140	95/140	-24	33/100	40/100	-7
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	49/102	49/103	0	54/100	54/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	92/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	55/139	91/140	30%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	108/140	139/140	4%	2%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	28/133	14/140	37%	113%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	7/131	8/138	41%	58%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	23/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	29/140		122,703	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	34/140	17/140	247	422
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	49/137	34/137	\$4	\$18
<b>People</b>	42/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	8/139	75/139	27%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	43/80	63/126	0.2	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	33/116	.	7%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	39/140	\$18,086	Operating Environment (+)	.	.	Enabling Trade Index (+)	.	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	18/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	.	.	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	.	.
Remoteness (-)	39/138	6.3	Press Freedom (+)	35/137	81	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	126/140	1.4	Labor Freedom (+)	27/140	77	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	53/140	126
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	27/127	50

— Not Applicable

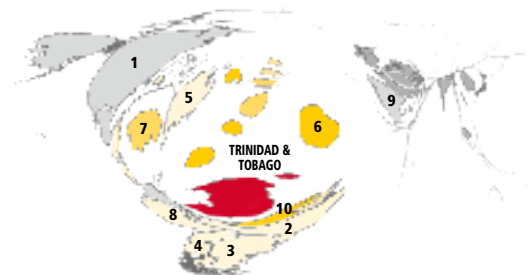
. Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



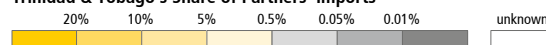
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (28%)
2. Brazil (7%)
3. Argentina (6%)
4. Chile (6%)
5. Dominican Rep. (5%)
6. Barbados (5%)
7. Jamaica (4%)
8. Peru (4%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Guyana (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, liquefied natural gas, methanol, ammonia, urea, steel products, beverages, cereal and cereal products, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus fruit, vegetables, flowers

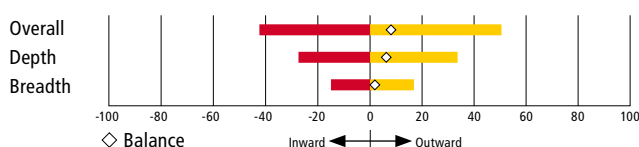
#### Trinidad & Tobago's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	105/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	111/139	86/138	55%	14%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	83/111	.	0%
FDI Flows	42/77	82/99	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	113/137	78/137	94%	4%
<b>People</b>	69/123		—	
Migrants	75/139	90/136	5%	70%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	56/94	—	27%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



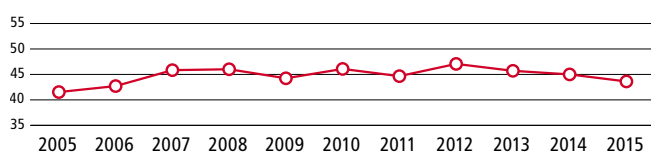


# TUNISIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	80/140	76/140	-4	44/100	46/100	-2
<b>Depth</b>	78/140	77/140	-1	25/50	25/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	82/140	72/140	-10	19/50	20/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	71/140	49/140	-22	50/100	57/100	-7
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	69/102	70/103	1	41/100	40/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	50/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	45/139	38/140	32%	46%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	82/140	98/140	7%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	68/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	115/133	32/140	1%	76%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	100/131	73/138	0%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	69/82	38/81	1%	24%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	36/86	.	1%
<b>Information</b>	87/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	81/140		33,812	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	89/140	79/140	42	133
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	86/137	103/137	\$1	\$2
<b>People</b>	64/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	70/139	121/139	6%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	41/80	45/126	0.2	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	56/126	69/116	5%	2%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	94/140	\$3,923	Operating Environment (+)	76/129	4.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	75/128	3.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	41/140	11%	Infrastructure (+)	72/128	3.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	.	.
Remoteness (-)	105/138	3.5	Press Freedom (+)	98/137	60	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	68/140	11.3	Labor Freedom (+)	47/140	69	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	94/140	63
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	66/127	23

— Not Applicable

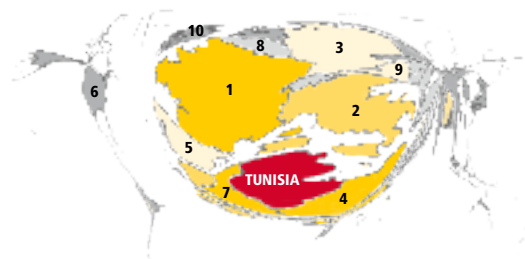
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### TUNISIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



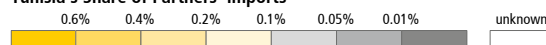
#### Top Export Destinations

- France (29%)
- Italy (17%)
- Germany (11%)
- Libya (6%)
- Spain (4%)
- U.S.A. (4%)
- Algeria (3%)
- Belgium (2%)
- Austria (2%)
- U.K. (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Clothing, semi-finished goods and textiles, agricultural products, mechanical goods, phosphates and chemicals, hydrocarbons, electrical equipment

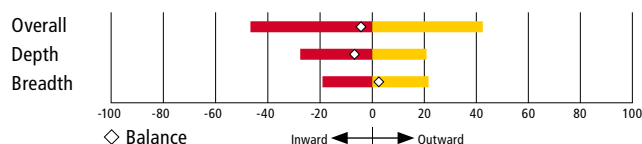
#### Tunisia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	90/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	84/139	88/138	13%	14%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	58/99	.	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	59/137	92/137	34%	19%
<b>People</b>	84/123		—	
Migrants	92/139	77/136	6%	63%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	53/94	—	53%
International Students	—	73/93	—	18%

## DIRECTIONALITY

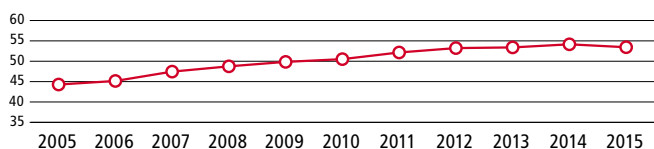


# TURKEY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	54/140	48/140	-6	53/100	53/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	109/140	110/140	1	16/50	16/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	22/140	20/140	-2	38/50	38/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	49/140	50/140	1	57/100	57/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	52/72	41/72	-11	46/100	49/100	-3
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	54/102	56/103	2	51/100	50/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	102/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	90/139	85/140	20%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	85/140	135/140	6%	3%
<b>Capital</b>	77/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	74/133	112/140	6%	20%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	57/131	89/138	3%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	75/82	46/81	0%	19%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	69/84	60/86	0%	0%
<b>Information</b>	89/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	62/140		59,034	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	108/140	88/140	22	103
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	75/137	102/137	\$1	\$2
<b>People</b>	81/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	92/139	74/139	4%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	56/80	48/126	0.1	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	111/126	82/116	1%	1%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies /Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	59/140	\$9,437	Operating Environment (+)	56/129	4.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/128	4.3
Linguistic Commonality (+)	104/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	45/128	4.3	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	61/120	2.8
Remoteness (-)	100/138	3.8	Press Freedom (+)	119/137	53	Capital Account Openness (+)	73/134	0.4
Population (-)	18/140	78.7	Labor Freedom (+)	110/140	50	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	66/140	102
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	38/136	60	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	52/127	28

— Not Applicable

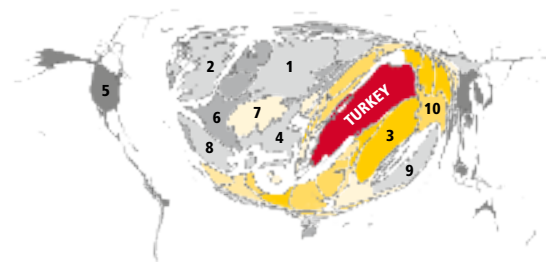
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### TURKEY'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



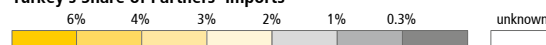
#### Top Export Destinations

- Germany (9%)
- U.K. (7%)
- Iraq (6%)
- Italy (5%)
- U.S.A. (4%)
- France (4%)
- Switzerland (4%)
- Spain (3%)
- U.A.E. (3%)
- Iran (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Apparel, foodstuffs, textiles, metal manufactures, transport equipment

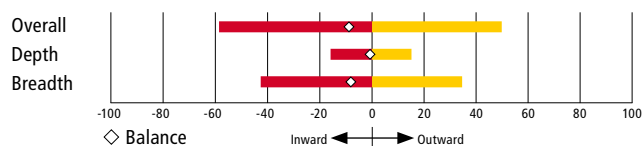
#### Turkey's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	16/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	40/139	5/138	6%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	28/79		—	
FDI Stock	25/88	19/111	23%	2%
FDI Flows	33/77	8/99	14%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock	39/71	—	0%	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	20/137	11/137	23%	2%
<b>People</b>	34/123		—	
Migrants	72/139	76/136	2%	2%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	14/94	—	3%
International Students	—	.	—	45%

## DIRECTIONALITY

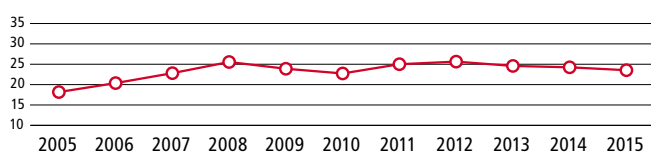


# UGANDA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	129/140	128/140	-1	24/100	25/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	118/140	123/140	5	11/50	10/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	113/140	97/140	-16	13/50	14/50	-1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	122/140	119/140	-3	31/100	32/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	99/102	100/103	1	20/100	20/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	113/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	126/139	107/140	9%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	74/140	49/140	8%	11%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	121/133	63/140	0%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	118/131	52/138	0%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	130/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	124/140		4,633	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	127/140	131/140	9	21
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	111/137	125/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	87/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	118/139	94/139	2%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	79/80	107/126	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	71/126	17/116	4%	11%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	132/140	\$620	Operating Environment (+)	90/129	3.8	Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/128	3.6
Linguistic Commonality (+)	19/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	117/128	2.7	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	32/120	5.9
Remoteness (-)	28/138	6.7	Press Freedom (+)	77/137	69	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	32/140	39.0	Labor Freedom (+)	9/140	88	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	96/140	61
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	101/136	40	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	8/127	71

— Not Applicable

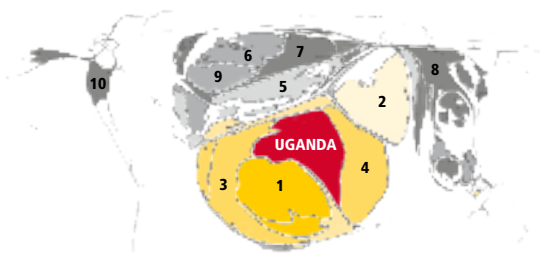
· Data Not Available

(+/-) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### UGANDA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



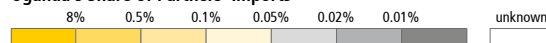
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Rwanda (11%)
2. U.A.E. (10%)
3. Congo, DRC (10%)
4. Kenya (10%)
5. Italy (6%)
6. Netherlands (5%)
7. Germany (5%)
8. China (4%)
9. Belgium (3%)
10. U.S.A. (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Coffee, fish and fish products, tea, cotton, flowers, horticultural products, gold

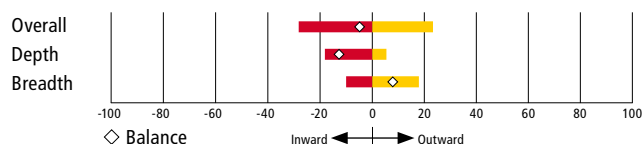
#### Uganda's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	93/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	77/139	105/138	41%	24%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	87/111	.	13%
FDI Flows	.	76/99	.	28%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	133/137	119/137	68%	56%
<b>People</b>	119/123		—	
Migrants	120/139	122/136	81%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	86/94	—	79%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

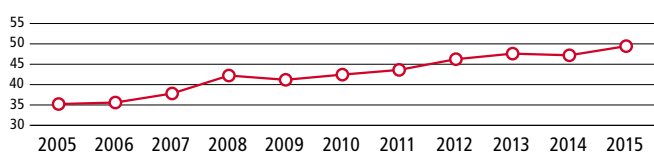


# UKRAINE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	63/140	66/140	3	49/100	48/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	48/140	49/140	1	31/50	30/50	1
<b>Breadth</b>	84/140	83/140	-1	19/50	18/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	23/140	36/140	13	65/100	61/100	4
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	61/72	58/72	-3	37/100	36/100	1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	76/85	74/85	-2	40/100	40/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	57/102	54/103	-3	49/100	51/100	-2

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	32/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	28/139	48/140	42%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	43/140	51/140	13%	11%
<b>Capital</b>	45/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	59/133	38/140	11%	68%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	89/131	54/138	1%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	66/82	13/81	1%	58%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	74/84	14/86	0%	2%
<b>Information</b>	84/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	72/140		45,743	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	93/140	84/140	36	115
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	58/137	112/137	\$3	\$2
<b>People</b>	53/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	33/139	42/139	13%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	32/80	66/126	0.5	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	94/126	63/116	2%	3%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	105/140	\$2,125	Operating Environment (+)	97/129	3.7	Enabling Trade Index (+)	82/128	3.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	59/128	3.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	71/120	2.1
Remoteness (-)	107/138	3.2	Press Freedom (+)	101/137	59	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	30/140	44.8	Labor Freedom (+)	114/140	48	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	75/140	79
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	—	—

— Not Applicable

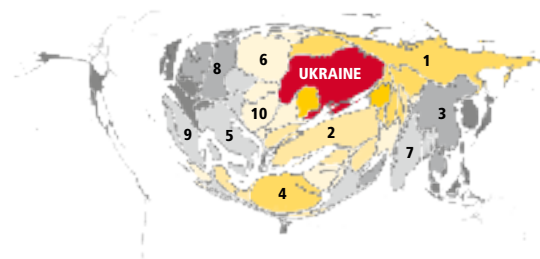
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### UKRAINE'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



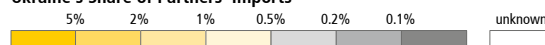
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Russia (13%)
2. Turkey (7%)
3. China (6%)
4. Egypt (5%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. Poland (5%)
7. India (4%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Hungary (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Ferrous and nonferrous metals, fuel and petroleum products, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs

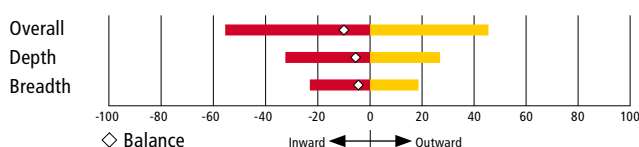
#### Ukraine's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	58/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	64/139	52/138	51%	71%
<b>Capital</b>	66/79		—	
FDI Stock	71/88	51/111	99%	91%
FDI Flows	54/77	70/99	97%	89%
Portfolio Equity Stock	58/71	—	21%	—
<b>Information</b>	76/85		—	
International Phone Calls	74/83	59/70	89%	95%
Printed Publications Trade	109/137	33/137	93%	87%
<b>People</b>	75/123		—	
Migrants	74/139	87/136	81%	83%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	92/94	—	94%
International Students	—	24/93	—	11%

## DIRECTIONALITY

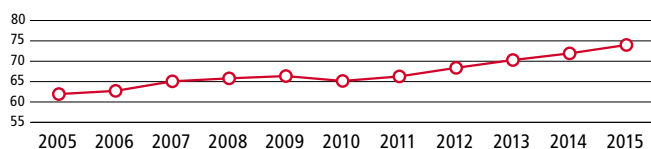


# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	10/140	14/140	4	74/100	70/100	4
<b>Depth</b>	8/140	10/140	2	42/50	40/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	38/140	42/140	4	32/50	30/50	2
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	6/140	11/140	5	80/100	77/100	3
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	14/85	16/85	2	77/100	74/100	3
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND

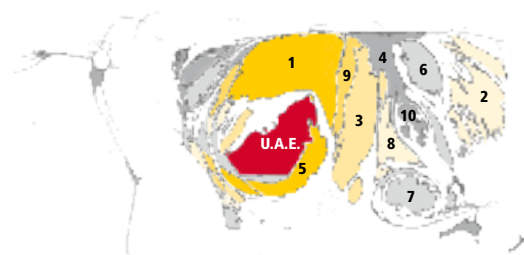


## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	11/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	8/139	14/140	77%	67%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	76/140	14/140	8%	19%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	40/133	94/140	25%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	34/131	69/138	10%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	5/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	35/140		107,904	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	5/140	5/140	1602	784
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	7/137	25/137	\$89	\$34
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	122/139	1/139	1%	88%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	39/126	1/116	6%	45%

## ROOTED MAP

### UNITED ARAB EMIRATES' MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



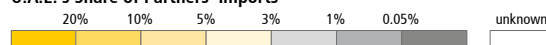
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Iran (14%)
2. Japan (10%)
3. India (9%)
4. China (5%)
5. Oman (4%)
6. South Korea (4%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. Thailand (3%)
9. Pakistan (3%)
10. Hong Kong (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Crude oil, natural gas, dried fish, dates

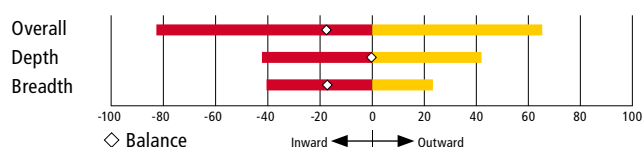
#### U.A.E.'s Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	43/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	80/139	7/138	31%	9%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	50/88	61/111	0%	0%
FDI Flows	45/77	.	14%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	27/85		—	
International Phone Calls	48/83	.	16%	.
Printed Publications Trade	65/137	4/137	64%	7%
<b>People</b>	35/123		—	
Migrants	65/139	34/136	50%	19%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	31/93	—	60%

## DIRECTIONALITY



## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	23/140	\$36,060	Operating Environment (+)	13/129	5.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	14/128	5.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	82/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	7/128	5.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	57/120	3.2
Remoteness (-)	74/138	5.1	Press Freedom (+)	94/137	62	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	80/140	9.2	Labor Freedom (+)	13/140	84	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	59/140	114
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	26/127	51

— Not Applicable

· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

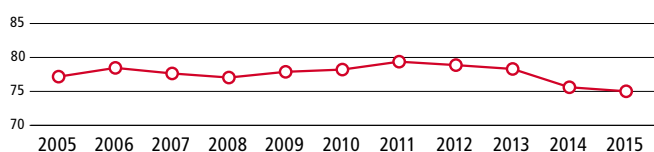
(-) Negative Impact

# UNITED KINGDOM

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	8/140	7/140	-1	75/100	78/100	-3
<b>Depth</b>	74/140	56/140	-18	26/50	29/50	-3
<b>Breadth</b>	1/140	1/140	0	49/50	49/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	30/140	23/140	-7	63/100	65/100	-2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	10/72	6/72	-4	73/100	79/100	-6
<b>Information Pillar</b>	1/85	1/85	0	95/100	95/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	4/102	4/103	0	85/100	85/100	0

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	105/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	103/139	112/140	16%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	49/140	86/140	12%	7%
<b>Capital</b>	44/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	17/133	52/140	54%	51%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	131/131	79/138	-11%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	30/82	16/81	46%	48%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	82/84	19/86	-1%	2%
<b>Information</b>	8/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	7/140		374,554	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	11/140	28/140	600	279
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	12/137	21/137	\$63	\$40
<b>People</b>	36/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	56/139	31/139	8%	13%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	15/80	49/126	0.9	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	104/126	8/116	1%	19%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	13/140	\$43,771	Operating Environment (+)	11/129	5.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	4/128	5.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	33/140	36%	Infrastructure (+)	2/128	6.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/120	1.5
Remoteness (-)	117/138	2.8	Press Freedom (+)	31/137	84	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	20/140	64.7	Labor Freedom (+)	34/140	76	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	1/140	173
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	3/136	80	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	96/127	22

— Not Applicable

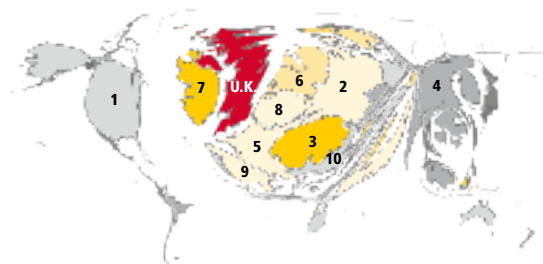
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(+ Positive Impact

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## ROOTED MAP

### UNITED KINGDOM'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



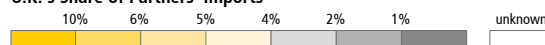
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (15%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. Switzerland (7%)
4. China (6%)
5. France (6%)
6. Netherlands (6%)
7. Ireland (6%)
8. Belgium (4%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

#### Major Export Products

Manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, food, beverages, tobacco

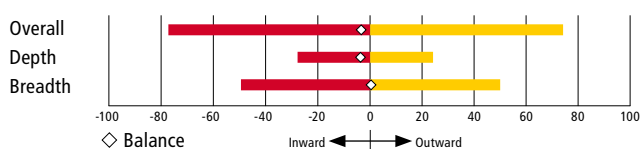
#### U.K.'s Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	1/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	2/139	8/138	55%	60%
<b>Capital</b>	5/79		—	
FDI Stock	5/88	1/111	47%	61%
FDI Flows	2/77	7/99	46%	45%
Portfolio Equity Stock	5/71	—	39%	—
<b>Information</b>	1/85		—	
International Phone Calls	1/83	1/70	39%	46%
Printed Publications Trade	1/137	1/137	51%	37%
<b>People</b>	2/123		—	
Migrants	21/139	3/136	27%	36%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	·	—	·
International Students	—	1/93	—	31%

## DIRECTIONALITY



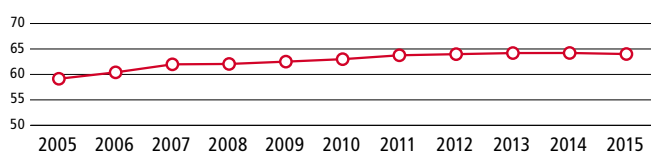


# UNITED STATES

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	27/140	27/140	0	64/100	64/100	0
<b>Depth</b>	100/140	101/140	1	17/50	18/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	2/140	2/140	0	47/50	47/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	74/140	77/140	3	48/100	48/100	0
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	9/72	9/72	0	74/100	75/100	-1
<b>Information Pillar</b>	7/85	8/85	1	84/100	84/100	0
<b>People Pillar</b>	39/102	40/103	1	62/100	61/100	1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	137/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	130/139	136/140	8%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	112/140	137/140	4%	3%
<b>Capital</b>	51/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	30/133	97/140	33%	31%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	37/131	101/138	9%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	39/82	39/81	26%	24%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	42/84	71/86	1%	0%
<b>Information</b>	37/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	41/140		99,017	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	21/140	86/140	421	107
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	31/137	42/137	\$15	\$14
<b>People</b>	73/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	130/139	27/139	1%	14%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	42/80	70/126	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	125/126	42/116	0%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	6/140	\$55,805	Operating Environment (+)	24/129	5.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	14/128	5.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	36/140	15%	Infrastructure (+)	7/128	5.8	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	105/120	1.4
Remoteness (-)	23/138	7.0	Press Freedom (+)	42/137	78	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	3/140	321.8	Labor Freedom (+)	1/140	99	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	3/140	172
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	18/136	70	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	117/127	6

— Not Applicable

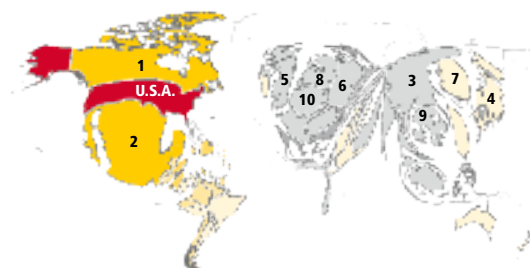
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(+ Positive Impact

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## ROOTED MAP

### UNITED STATES' MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



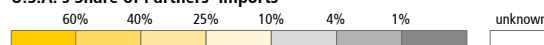
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Canada (19%)
2. Mexico (16%)
3. China (8%)
4. Japan (4%)
5. U.K. (4%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. South Korea (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Hong Kong (2%)
10. Belgium (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Agricultural products (soybeans, fruit, corn), industrial supplies (organic chemicals), capital goods (transistors, aircraft, motor vehicle parts, computers, telecommunications equipment), consumer goods (automobiles, medicines)

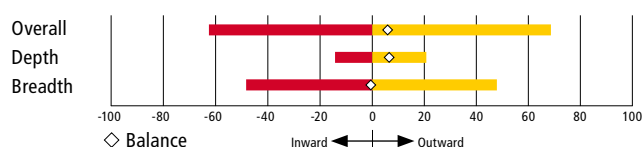
#### U.S.A.'s Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	5/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	16/139	13/138	34%	26%
<b>Capital</b>	1/79		—	
FDI Stock	3/88	3/111	16%	10%
FDI Flows	1/77	1/99	17%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock	2/71	—	10%	—
<b>Information</b>	3/85		—	
International Phone Calls	2/83	7/70	36%	40%
Printed Publications Trade	12/137	24/137	52%	23%
<b>People</b>	16/123		—	
Migrants	29/139	2/136	40%	30%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	43/94	—	54%
International Students	—	3/93	—	5%

## DIRECTIONALITY

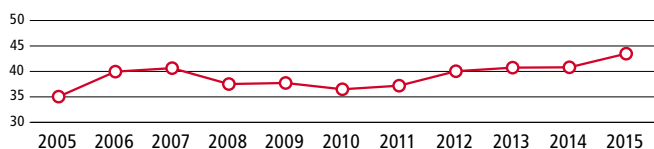


# URUGUAY

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	81/140	89/140	8	43/100	41/100	2
<b>Depth</b>	110/140	107/140	-3	16/50	16/50	0
<b>Breadth</b>	53/140	63/140	10	28/50	24/50	4
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	97/140	111/140	14	41/100	36/100	5
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	74/85	71/85	-3	41/100	42/100	-1
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	127/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	111/139	126/140	14%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	90/140	113/140	6%	5%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	123/133	72/140	0%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	104/131	41/138	0%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	71/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	50/140		73,151	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	60/140	87/140	96	104
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	73/137	88/137	\$1	\$3
<b>People</b>	55/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	45/139	90/139	10%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	18/80	35/126	0.7	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	95/126	.	2%	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	45/140	\$15,748	Operating Environment (+)	35/129	4.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	56/128	4.2
Linguistic Commonality (+)	62/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	79/128	3.6	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	42/120	4.7
Remoteness (-)	6/138	8.7	Press Freedom (+)	23/137	89	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	112/140	3.4	Labor Freedom (+)	56/140	64	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	48/140	134
Landlocked (-)	–	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	52/127	28

— Not Applicable

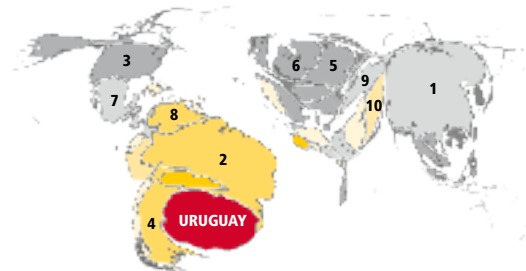
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(+ ) Positive Impact

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## ROOTED MAP

### URUGUAY'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



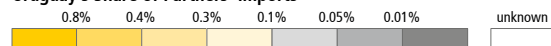
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (15%)
- Brazil (14%)
- U.S.A. (7%)
- Argentina (5%)
- Germany (3%)
- Netherlands (3%)
- Mexico (3%)
- Venezuela (2%)
- Turkey (2%)
- Iraq (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Beef, soybeans, cellulose, rice, wheat, wood, dairy products, wool

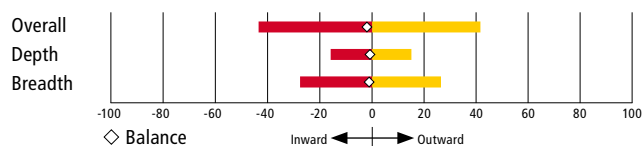
#### Uruguay's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	46/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	47/139	46/138	35%	36%
<b>Capital</b>	37/79		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	33/71	—	3%	—
<b>Information</b>	79/85		—	
International Phone Calls	69/83	.	82%	71%
Printed Publications Trade	119/137	95/137	95%	69%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	56/139	89/136	51%	56%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

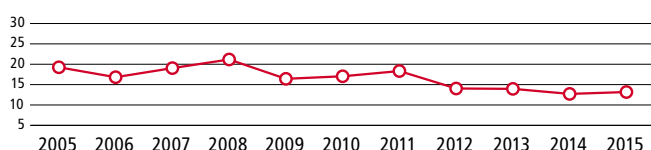


# UZBEKISTAN

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	139/140	139/140	0	13/100	14/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	124/140	125/140	1	9/50	10/50	-1
<b>Breadth</b>	138/140	136/140	-2	4/50	4/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	138/140	138/140	0	18/100	19/100	-1
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	85/85	85/85	0	14/100	13/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	95/102	96/103	1	25/100	25/100	0

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	119/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	89/139	116/140	20%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	104/140	140/140	4%	2%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	122/140	.	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	121/138	.	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	121/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	135/140		2,075	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	125/140	81/140	10	121
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	.	.	.	.
<b>People</b>	77/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	62/139	68/139	7%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	68/80	94/126	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	30/126	104/116	8%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	106/140	\$2,121	Operating Environment (+)	47/129	4.4	Enabling Trade Index (+)	120/128	3.1
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	109/128	2.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	28/120	6.6
Remoteness (-)	85/138	4.4	Press Freedom (+)	132/137	31	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	40/140	29.9	Labor Freedom (+)	58/140	64	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	108/140	52
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	136/136	10	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	.	.

— Not Applicable

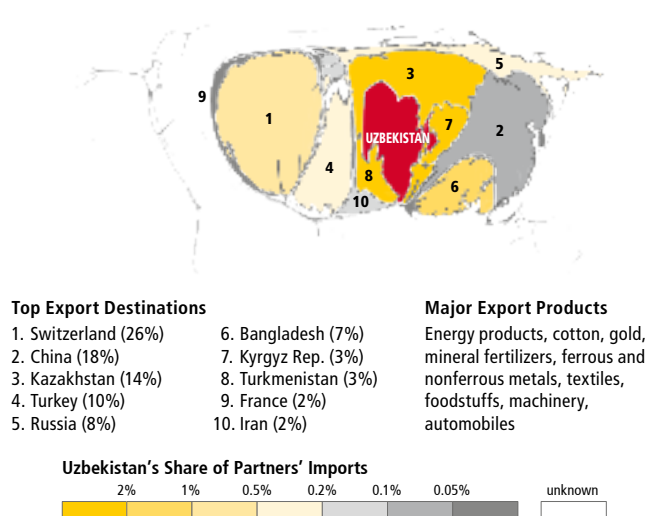
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### UZBEKISTAN'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	126/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	135/139	106/138	40%	22%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	85/85		—	
International Phone Calls	82/83	70/70	23%	0%
Printed Publications Trade	.	.	.	.
<b>People</b>	116/123		—	
Migrants	117/139	91/136	21%	5%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	94/94	—	89%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

Not Available

# VENEZUELA, RB

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	125/140	110/140	-15	27/100	33/100	-6
<b>Depth</b>	130/140	111/140	-19	8/50	16/50	-8
<b>Breadth</b>	85/140	85/140	0	19/50	18/50	1
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	129/140	116/140	-13	24/100	34/100	-10
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	80/85	80/85	0	37/100	36/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	82/102	84/103	2	31/100	32/100	-1

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	133/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	107/139	135/140	15%	14%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	139/140	102/140	1%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	58/133	129/140	11%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	95/131	117/138	0%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	102/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	102/140		16,310	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	66/140	105/140	84	68
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	121/137	86/137	\$0	\$4
<b>People</b>	103/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	117/139	65/139	2%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	72/80	111/126	0.1	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	108/116	.	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	67/140	\$7,745	Operating Environment (+)	129/129	2.6	Enabling Trade Index (+)	128/128	2.8
Linguistic Commonality (+)	67/140	6%	Infrastructure (+)	96/128	3.1	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	14/120	9.7
Remoteness (-)	36/138	6.3	Press Freedom (+)	108/137	57	Capital Account Openness (+)	123/134	0.0
Population (-)	38/140	31.1	Labor Freedom (+)	139/140	24	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	50/140	129
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	133/136	20	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	56/127	27

— Not Applicable

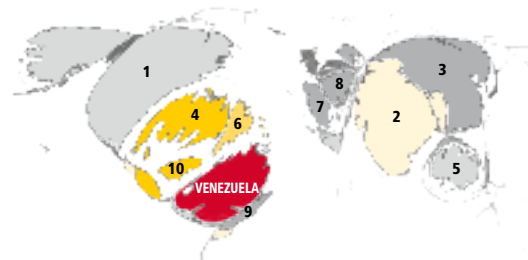
· Data Not Available

(+ ) Positive Impact

(- ) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### VENEZUELA, RB'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



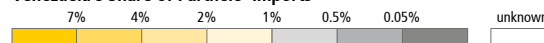
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (27%)
2. India (14%)
3. China (12%)
4. Cuba (6%)
5. Singapore (3%)
6. Dominican Rep. (2%)
7. Spain (2%)
8. Switzerland (1%)
9. Brazil (1%)
10. Jamaica (1%)

#### Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, bauxite and aluminum, minerals, chemicals, agricultural products

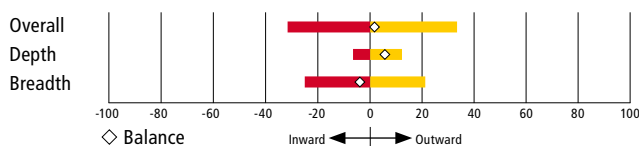
#### Venezuela's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	96/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	99/139	80/138	17%	34%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	26/111	.	15%
FDI Flows	39/77	.	24%	.
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	9%	—
<b>Information</b>	71/85		—	
International Phone Calls	66/83	28/70	57%	27%
Printed Publications Trade	132/137	115/137	99%	63%
<b>People</b>	63/123		—	
Migrants	39/139	78/136	17%	81%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	65/94	—	63%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

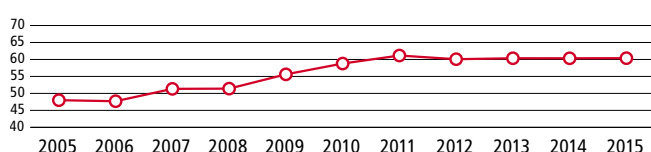


# VIETNAM

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
Overall	36/140	33/140	-3	60/100	60/100	0
Depth	54/140	53/140	-1	30/50	29/50	1
Breadth	41/140	38/140	-3	31/50	31/50	0
Trade Pillar	10/140	10/140	0	78/100	78/100	0
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	16/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	6/139	4/140	85%	87%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	89/140	79/140	6%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	43/90		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	78/133	49/140	4%	54%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	56/131	33/138	3%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	79/84	29/86	0%	1%
<b>Information</b>	108/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	90/140		24,374	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	128/140	126/140	9	30
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	90/137	111/137	\$0	\$2
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	107/139	138/139	3%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	83/126	108/116	2%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	107/140	\$2,088	Operating Environment (+)	76/129	4.0	Enabling Trade Index (+)	67/128	4.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	108/140	0%	Infrastructure (+)	59/128	3.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	52/120	3.4
Remoteness (-)	67/138	5.6	Press Freedom (+)	136/137	16	Capital Account Openness (+)	80/134	0.4
Population (-)	14/140	93.4	Labor Freedom (+)	67/140	63	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	122/140	45
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	110/127	13

— Not Applicable

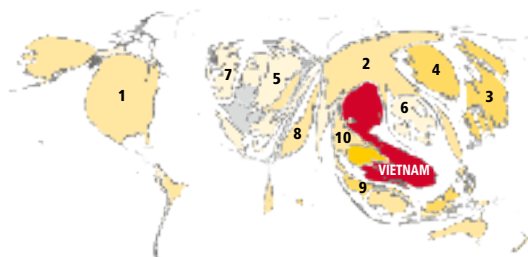
· Data Not Available

(+ Positive Impact

(- Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### VIETNAM'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



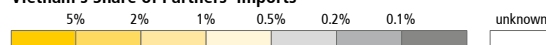
#### Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (21%)
2. China (13%)
3. Japan (8%)
4. South Korea (5%)
5. Germany (4%)
6. Hong Kong (4%)
7. U.K. (4%)
8. U.A.E. (3%)
9. Malaysia (3%)
10. Thailand (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Clothes, shoes, electronics, seafood, crude oil, rice, coffee, wooden products, machinery

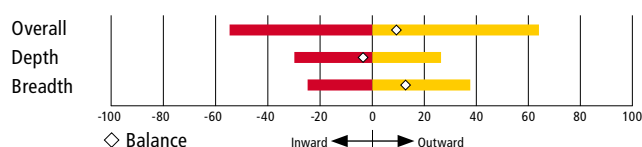
#### Vietnam's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	42/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	4/139	79/138	46%	82%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	.	86%	.
FDI Flows	71/77	60/99	60%	84%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	28/137	37/137	73%	48%
<b>People</b>	48/123		—	
Migrants	23/139	40/136	24%	72%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	67/93	—	95%

## DIRECTIONALITY

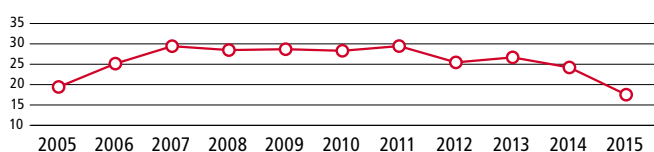


# YEMEN, REPUBLIC

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	134/140	126/140	-8	18/100	27/100	-9
<b>Depth</b>	126/140	121/140	-5	9/50	12/50	-3
<b>Breadth</b>	124/140	93/140	-31	9/50	15/50	-6
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	130/140	105/140	-25	24/100	38/100	-14
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>People Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	110/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	139/139	63/140	3%	35%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	114/140	103/140	3%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	100/133	140/140	2%	2%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	92/131	138/138	1%	-81%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	132/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	134/140		2,496	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	131/140	118/140	6	39
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	127/137	65/137	\$0	\$7
<b>People</b>	76/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	94/139	106/139	4%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	105/126	.	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	55/126	45/116	5%	4%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	118/140	\$1,303	Operating Environment (+)	126/129	2.9	Enabling Trade Index (+)	121/128	3.0
Linguistic Commonality (+)	77/140	3%	Infrastructure (+)	122/128	2.5	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	47/120	4.1
Remoteness (-)	60/138	5.7	Press Freedom (+)	133/137	24	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	44/140	26.8	Labor Freedom (+)	84/140	57	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	134/140	39
Landlocked (-)	—	No	Financial Freedom (+)	118/136	30	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	120/127	3

— Not Applicable

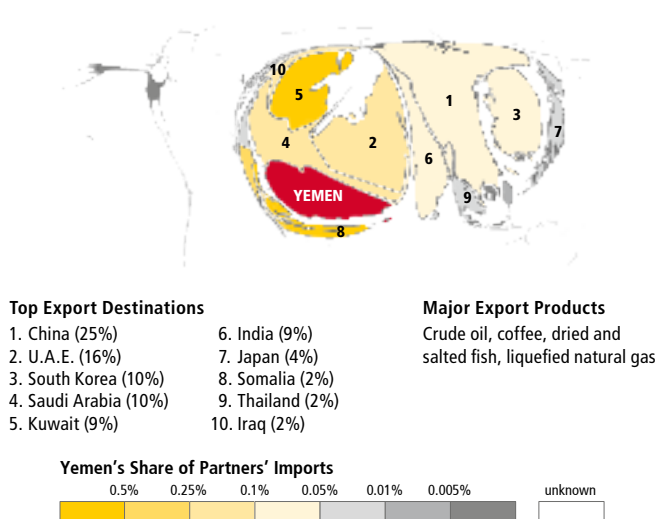
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

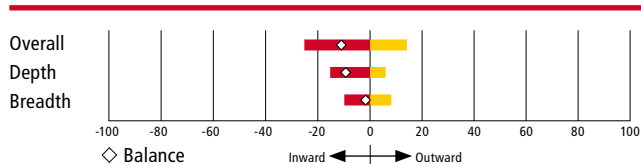
### YEMEN, REPUBLIC'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	116/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	123/139	97/138	42%	44%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	79/88	.	0%	.
FDI Flows	.	92/99	30%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	57/137	131/137	63%	5%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	108/139	113/136	93%	9%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	74%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY



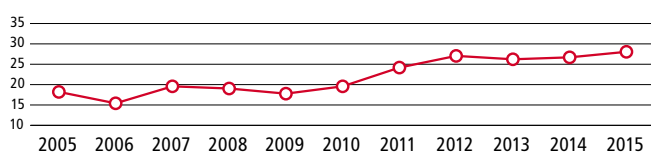


# ZAMBIA

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
Overall	122/140	127/140	5	28/100	26/100	2
Depth	93/140	93/140	0	20/50	20/50	0
Breadth	125/140	127/140	2	8/50	6/50	2
Trade Pillar	124/140	127/140	3	30/100	29/100	1
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

## CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	64/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	49/139	51/140	32%	39%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	120/140	99/140	3%	6%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	64/133	31/140	10%	76%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	129/131	21/138	-2%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	127/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	127/140		3,187	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	136/140	130/140	4	21
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	68/137	99/137	\$2	\$2
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	123/139	115/139	1%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	96/126	.	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies/Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	115/140	\$1,350	Operating Environment (+)	40/129	4.5	Enabling Trade Index (+)	87/128	3.7
Linguistic Commonality (+)	17/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	110/128	2.9	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	55/120	3.4
Remoteness (-)	18/138	7.6	Press Freedom (+)	89/137	65	Capital Account Openness (+)	1/134	1.0
Population (-)	60/140	16.2	Labor Freedom (+)	117/140	46	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	91/140	65
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	68/136	50	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	44/127	30

— Not Applicable

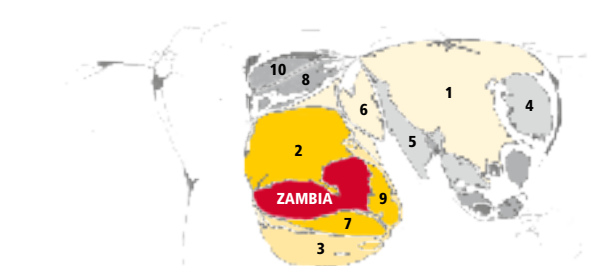
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### ZAMBIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



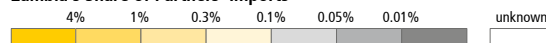
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (26%)
- Congo, DRC (13%)
- South Africa (6%)
- South Korea (5%)
- India (4%)
- U.A.E. (4%)
- Zimbabwe (3%)
- Italy (3%)
- Malawi (2%)
- Belgium (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Copper, cobalt, electricity, tobacco, flowers, cotton

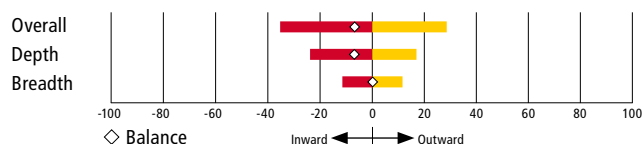
#### Zambia's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	134/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	115/139	137/138	35%	70%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	.	79/111	.	15%
FDI Flows	.	48/99	.	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	.		—	
International Phone Calls	.	.	.	.
Printed Publications Trade	101/137	87/137	4%	39%
<b>People</b>	.		—	
Migrants	95/139	74/136	69%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	77%
International Students	—	.	—	.

## DIRECTIONALITY

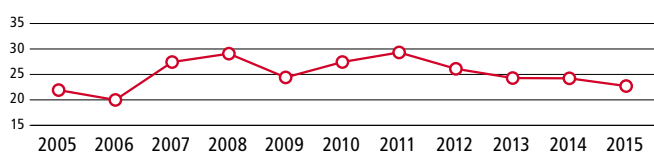


# ZIMBABWE

## KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2015	2013	Change	2015	2013	Change
<b>Overall</b>	130/140	129/140	-1	23/100	24/100	-1
<b>Depth</b>	101/140	98/140	-3	16/50	18/50	-2
<b>Breadth</b>	130/140	126/140	-4	6/50	6/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	128/140	121/140	-7	26/100	32/100	-6
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Information Pillar</b>	84/85	84/85	0	18/100	16/100	2
<b>People Pillar</b>	93/102	95/103	2	27/100	26/100	1

### CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



## DEPTH

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	98/140		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	93/139	87/140	19%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	121/140	82/140	3%	8%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	82/133	101/140	4%	28%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	66/131	28/138	2%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
<b>Information</b>	113/140		—	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	117/140		6,380	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	110/140	111/140	22	55
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	122/137	117/137	\$0	\$1
<b>People</b>	72/112		—	
Migrants (% of Population)	75/139	84/139	5%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	71/80	.	0.1	.
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	9/126	99/116	17%	0%

## STRUCTURAL AND POLICY DRIVERS OF DEPTH OF CONNECTEDNESS

Structural Factors			General Policies / Environment			Globalization Policies		
	Rank	Level		Rank	Level		Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	124/140	\$1,064	Operating Environment (+)	122/129	3.3	Enabling Trade Index (+)	125/128	2.9
Linguistic Commonality (+)	16/140	39%	Infrastructure (+)	103/128	3.0	Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Remoteness (-)	16/138	7.8	Press Freedom (+)	102/137	59	Capital Account Openness (+)	91/134	0.2
Population (-)	62/140	15.6	Labor Freedom (+)	140/140	24	Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	100/140	58
Landlocked (-)	—	Yes	Financial Freedom (+)	136/136	10	Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	64/127	24

— Not Applicable

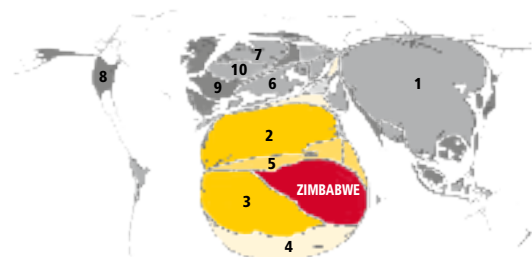
· Data Not Available

(+) Positive Impact

(-) Negative Impact

## ROOTED MAP

### ZIMBABWE'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 2015



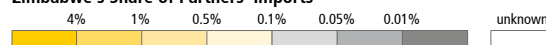
#### Top Export Destinations

- China (28%)
- Congo, DRC (14%)
- Botswana (13%)
- South Africa (8%)
- Zambia (4%)
- Italy (3%)
- Netherlands (3%)
- U.S.A. (2%)
- France (2%)
- Belgium (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Platinum, cotton, tobacco, gold, ferroalloys, textiles and clothing

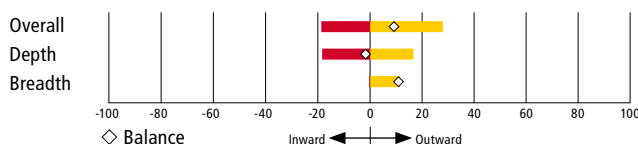
#### Zimbabwe's Share of Partners' Imports



## BREADTH

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	118/140		—	
Merchandise Trade	90/139	134/138	41%	67%
<b>Capital</b>	.		—	
FDI Stock	80/88	.	100%	.
FDI Flows	.	.	.	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
<b>Information</b>	83/85		—	
International Phone Calls	79/83	.	87%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	128/137	122/137	84%	56%
<b>People</b>	115/123		—	
Migrants	118/139	126/136	70%	95%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	—	.	—	.
International Students	—	77/93	—	94%

## DIRECTIONALITY





APPENDIX A

# **HISTORICAL AND PILLAR LEVEL SCORES AND RANKS**

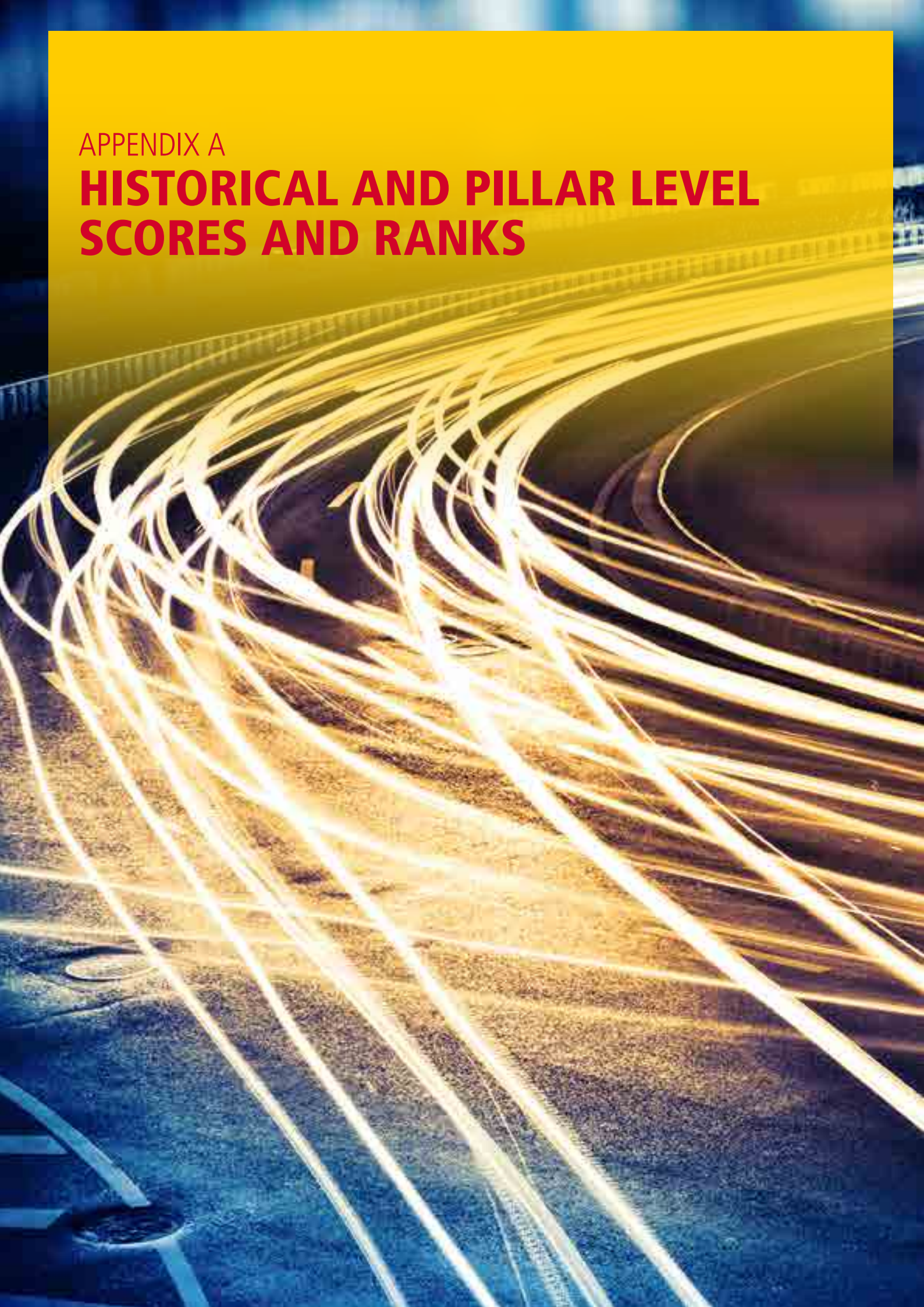


TABLE A.1 //  
**GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS SCORES AND RANKS, 2005–2015**

Country	Year	Global Connectedness Score (0–100)										Global Connectedness Rank (out of 140 countries)											
		2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
Albania		20	22	25	28	30	31	32	32	34	36	38	126	125	123	120	112	112	110	113	106	104	100
Angola		46	42	41	41	43	38	38	39	38	38	39	56	73	76	80	70	90	91	90	95	99	97
Argentina		34	39	38	37	36	35	34	35	36	36	37	90	82	86	91	92	100	105	102	100	101	102
Armenia		37	34	34	36	39	41	43	42	43	44	42	84	97	96	95	84	82	79	86	83	84	91
Australia		57	58	60	63	64	65	64	64	63	62	63	33	34	33	25	24	24	26	27	28	30	34
Austria		69	70	71	67	64	65	67	66	68	67	68	15	16	15	19	23	23	22	23	20	22	20
Azerbaijan		39	34	32	38	37	36	38	43	41	45	41	79	99	105	89	91	96	92	82	87	74	92
Bahamas, The		39	43	42	42	40	40	44	47	47	48	49	80	71	75	76	80	84	75	70	68	64	65
Bahrain		60	61	60	61	58	56	55	54	52	63	57	28	26	35	29	35	40	44	47	53	29	40
Bangladesh		30	32	33	26	26	27	30	29	30	31	31	106	102	102	124	120	119	117	122	119	120	118
Barbados		41	41	40	40	41	41	45	43	46	43	45	74	76	80	83	79	80	69	81	73	88	76
Belarus		28	29	30	30	31	32	35	36	36	35	36	114	115	115	113	108	106	101	100	98	106	104
Belgium		81	82	83	81	80	79	78	80	81	80	81	5	5	4	6	5	6	7	6	5	6	6
Benin		10	13	18	21	19	20	22	21	28	33	29	136	136	133	131	134	133	132	132	123	115	121
Bolivia		26	25	28	28	24	27	29	31	32	34	32	118	119	118	119	124	121	122	116	115	108	116
Bosnia & Herzegovina		30	30	32	32	30	32	34	35	35	35	35	108	112	107	106	110	107	104	104	103	105	110
Botswana		24	24	27	28	30	28	29	30	33	32	32	119	121	121	118	111	117	121	117	111	117	117
Brazil		46	47	46	47	46	47	48	49	48	50	51	55	57	64	61	59	60	62	60	63	59	57
Brunei Darussalam		34	34	33	33	37	38	37	36	40	42	43	93	100	101	102	90	89	95	98	90	91	83
Bulgaria		55	58	57	59	58	58	58	58	61	62	63	37	33	36	34	33	35	38	35	32	31	32
Burkina Faso		8	8	13	16	14	16	20	19	22	20	17	138	139	135	135	138	138	135	133	131	134	135
Burundi		.	.	6	9	10	8	8	10	9	9	8	.	.	140	140	139	140	140	140	140	140	140
Cambodia		39	41	40	41	40	43	47	49	53	55	56	78	77	81	82	82	70	65	58	49	48	44
Cameroon		23	22	24	29	25	20	22	23	23	27	26	120	126	124	116	123	131	133	129	130	126	127
Canada		59	61	61	61	61	62	62	62	62	62	64	31	28	29	31	27	26	30	29	30	33	30
Chile		52	51	53	57	54	54	54	53	53	55	54	41	46	46	40	42	46	48	51	50	47	53
China		46	47	47	47	45	48	48	48	48	49	48	57	58	58	60	62	58	59	63	65	61	68
Colombia		31	33	34	32	33	34	37	37	38	40	42	104	101	95	103	101	104	96	96	93	94	88
Congo, Republic		36	36	38	37	42	46	46	47	49	47	49	86	91	89	92	74	66	67	67	57	69	66
Costa Rica		41	42	49	46	42	39	40	42	46	44	42	71	72	55	64	72	86	86	84	74	83	87
Cote d'Ivoire		29	30	31	34	35	36	35	39	35	34	35	112	114	109	99	95	97	99	91	104	109	109
Croatia		45	49	50	49	46	45	46	46	44	46	47	60	53	50	53	58	68	66	75	79	72	70
Cyprus		52	53	53	57	54	57	60	58	50	53	55	42	42	45	37	41	38	34	37	54	54	50
Czech Republic		60	61	63	60	61	61	61	61	62	65	66	26	27	27	32	28	28	32	30	29	27	24
Denmark		72	73	75	74	73	72	74	73	74	73	74	10	12	10	10	10	10	11	11	9	9	9
Dominican Republic		29	32	34	33	27	30	32	32	32	33	33	113	103	99	101	119	113	113	114	116	114	112
Ecuador		29	30	31	31	28	31	32	34	33	34	36	111	111	110	109	115	110	109	106	109	110	107
Egypt, Arab Republic		37	40	38	42	42	39	38	38	35	34	33	81	80	87	78	75	87	90	94	102	111	114
El Salvador		22	23	24	26	22	23	25	26	28	27	28	121	122	125	123	128	127	127	126	122	125	123
Estonia		53	54	55	55	53	55	61	57	56	58	57	39	41	41	43	44	43	33	39	42	41	43
Ethiopia		41	36	36	35	32	37	39	35	37	36	36	72	89	92	97	104	92	88	105	96	103	106
Fiji		34	34	34	36	34	37	37	38	38	44	46	89	98	98	94	97	93	93	92	94	79	74
Finland		64	70	71	69	66	65	66	66	64	66	64	19	17	14	15	20	21	24	24	26	23	28
France		70	72	73	72	70	70	69	70	71	71	70	13	14	13	12	13	14	14	17	12	14	14
Gambia, The		30	35	36	34	34	35	35	36	35	39	38	107	95	93	100	98	102	103	101	101	95	101
Georgia		33	41	45	47	43	48	45	50	49	51	51	99	78	68	62	69	57	68	55	61	58	56
Germany		73	76	77	73	71	71	75	74	74	74	75	9	9	9	11	12	12	10	8	8	8	7
Ghana		41	41	41	42	44	46	48	48	44	44	44	73	75	77	75	64	65	60	62	80	82	79
Greece		55	56	57	55	50	50	52	50	50	54	55	35	37	38	42	50	51	51	56	55	51	49
Guatemala																							



Country	Year	Global Connectedness Score (0–100)										Global Connectedness Rank (out of 140 countries)											
		2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
Lao PDR		21	21	21	20	20	22	23	23	21	24	24	124	127	129	132	131	129	130	130	132	129	128
Latvia		47	49	49	46	43	48	50	53	55	55	55	52	51	54	66	68	56	53	50	45	46	48
Lebanon		55	56	57	57	55	58	57	54	56	53	54	38	38	37	38	39	36	40	46	43	52	51
Lithuania		47	49	50	51	47	49	50	51	53	53	54	53	50	53	52	54	53	55	53	51	53	52
Luxembourg		85	87	86	85	82	82	82	82	81	80	83	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	5	6	5	5
Macau SAR (China)		47	50	50	46	43	42	39	38	40	44	46	54	48	51	63	71	76	89	95	91	81	73
Macedonia, FYR		34	37	38	42	40	43	43	44	42	43	45	95	88	85	72	83	72	81	78	86	87	77
Madagascar		27	31	33	36	34	35	32	33	34	36	39	116	108	100	96	100	99	112	110	108	102	98
Malaysia		64	66	67	66	66	67	67	67	67	68	68	22	20	20	21	19	19	19	22	22	21	19
Mali		18	20	21	21	20	21	18	19	20	18	15	131	130	130	129	130	130	138	134	135	135	138
Malta		70	74	74	76	76	75	75	72	70	72	71	12	10	12	9	8	8	8	12	15	12	13
Mauritius		44	46	47	47	51	55	54	55	54	55	57	63	61	60	58	49	41	45	42	46	45	41
Mexico		34	37	39	39	39	41	41	42	44	46	49	92	87	84	88	86	79	85	87	81	70	64
Moldova		37	37	40	41	40	41	42	42	43	44	43	82	85	82	81	81	81	84	85	82	77	84
Mongolia		34	30	28	30	33	40	44	43	41	43	40	96	113	117	111	102	85	73	83	88	89	94
Montenegro		31	36	38	39	36	36	36	36	36	37	39	105	90	88	87	94	98	97	99	97	100	96
Morocco		37	38	43	45	44	44	45	44	42	44	43	85	84	72	69	67	69	71	77	84	80	82
Mozambique		14	16	15	16	19	20	26	30	28	33	33	132	133	134	136	132	132	125	119	125	113	113
Myanmar		13	14	12	10	8	12	13	14	16	15	16	134	135	136	139	140	139	139	138	138	138	137
Namibia		32	32	32	35	35	35	34	32	32	33	31	100	104	104	98	96	101	108	112	114	112	119
Nepal		12	12	12	13	19	17	18	18	20	21	20	135	137	137	137	133	137	136	136	134	133	132
Netherlands		89	90	90	89	88	89	90	90	91	91	91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Zealand		59	59	60	60	62	60	63	61	62	62	64	30	32	31	33	26	30	28	31	31	32	29
Nicaragua		34	37	37	39	36	41	43	46	46	44	42	94	86	91	86	93	83	78	73	71	78	90
Niger		13	16	10	19	22	24	23	21	21	22	20	133	132	139	134	129	126	131	131	133	132	131
Nigeria		45	43	39	42	42	42	47	48	47	44	40	61	69	83	77	73	73	64	66	67	85	95
Norway		72	73	74	71	72	72	73	73	70	69	69	11	11	11	13	11	11	12	10	16	18	16
Oman		40	42	46	44	45	45	50	50	48	48	56	76	74	62	70	61	67	56	54	64	63	46
Pakistan		34	35	36	36	34	35	34	33	38	39	39	97	93	94	93	99	103	107	107	92	97	99
Panama		40	45	47	49	44	48	53	51	57	59	57	77	63	59	54	63	54	49	52	41	40	42
Paraguay		20	22	22	25	23	27	27	30	29	29	32	125	124	128	128	127	120	123	121	121	122	115
Peru		44	46	48	47	46	48	50	49	49	49	50	65	62	56	59	56	55	54	57	59	60	61
Philippines		52	52	51	48	47	46	48	47	50	51	50	43	45	49	57	55	63	63	68	56	55	59
Poland		51	55	55	56	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	44	39	40	41	40	42	41	40	37	39	37
Portugal		60	64	64	64	60	59	59	56	57	60	63	25	23	24	24	30	32	36	41	38	36	31
Qatar		49	52	53	52	53	54	57	58	59	60	61	46	44	44	47	43	44	39	36	35	37	35
Romania		44	46	44	45	44	43	44	46	47	47	46	66	60	71	67	66	71	74	71	69	66	72
Russian Federation		48	49	45	45	46	46	44	44	49	47	48	51	52	65	68	57	64	72	79	58	67	67
Rwanda		9	9	11	13	15	18	22	19	19	18	17	137	138	138	138	137	135	134	135	136	137	136
Saudi Arabia		48	50	54	54	55	59	59	59	59	59	59	50	47	43	45	38	33	37	34	36	38	39
Senegal		21	23	24	27	27	28	30	31	33	33	37	123	123	126	122	117	115	116	115	113	116	103
Serbia		37	39	42	42	41	42	42	44	45	44	46	83	83	74	74	77	78	83	80	77	76	71
Singapore		84	85	85	84	83	84	84	85	85	86	87	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic		60	59	63	61	58	56	55	58	57	57	56	27	31	26	30	34	39	42	38	40	43	45
Slovenia		55	57	60	58	57	58	60	60	61	63	63	36	36	32	36	36	37	35	33	34	34	33
South Africa		49	52	52	57	52	50	54	54	55	55	55	47	43	47	39	47	50	47	45	44	44	47
Spain		61	63	63	62	60	60	62	63	65	66	67	24	25	25	26	29	29	29	28	25	24	23
Sri Lanka		44	44	42	39	37	38	40	41	42	43	43	67	68	73	85	89	88	87	88	85	86	86
Suriname		.	32	31	30	27	26	32	33	33	42	42	.	105	111	114	116	122	111	109	112	92	89
Sweden		75	77	78	78	76	75	75	74	73	73	73	8	8	7	7	9	9	9	10	10	10	11
Switzerland		77	80	81	81	80	79	79	84	83	82	83	7	6	6	5	4	5	6	3	3	4	4
Taiwan (China)		64	65	65	67	65	68	68	68	68	68	68	21	22	21	20	22	17	18	20	19	19	21
Tanzania		32	35	34	31	32	33	36	33	28	28	26	102	94	97	107	105	105	98	108	124	123	126
Thailand		57	58	60	58	60	62	67	68	68	68	67	34	35	34	35	31	27	21	21	21	20	22
Togo		28	27	27	26	33	36	43	45	46	43	41	115	118	122	125	103	95	82	76	72	90	93
Trinidad and Tobago		45	47	46	51	50	47	50	49	48	49	46	58	59	61	49	51	59	57	59	62	62	75
Tunisia		42	43	46	46	44	46	45	47	46	45	44	70	70	63	65	65	61	70	69	76	75	80
Turkey		44	45	47	49	50	51	52	53	53	54	53	64	64	57	55	52	49	50	48	48	49	54
Uganda		18	20	23	26	24	23	25	26	25	24	24	130	128	127	126	126	128	126	127	128	128	129
Ukraine		35	36	38	42	41	42	44	46	48	47	49	87	92	90	73	78	74	76	72	66	68	63
United Arab Emirates		62	63	65	66	66	65	66	68	70	72	74	23	24	22	22	17	22	23	18	14	11	10
United Kingdom		77	78	78	77	78	78	79	79	78	76	75	6	7	8	8	7	7	5	7	7	7	8
United States		59	60	62	62	63	63	64	64	64	64	64	29	29	28	28	25	25	27	26	27	28	27
Uruguay		35	40	41	38	38	36	37	40	41	41	43	88	79	79	90	88	94	94	89	89	93	81
Uzbekistan		19	17	19	21	16	17	18	14	14	13	13	128	131	132	130	136	136	137	139	139	139	139
Venezuela, RB		27	27	27	25	26	25	31	30	33	31	27	117	117	119	127	122	125	115	118	110	119	125
Vietnam		48	48	51	51	56	59	61	60	60	60	60	49	55	48	48	37	34	31	32	33	35	36
Yemen, Republic		19	25	29	28	29	28	29	25	27	24	18	127	120	116	117	114	114	118	128	126	131	134
Zambia		18	15	20	19	18	20	24	27	26	27	28	129	134	131	133	135	134	128	124	127	127	122
Zimbabwe		22	20																				

TABLE A.2 //  
DEPTH SCORES AND RANKS, 2005–2015

Country	Year	Depth Score (0–50)										Depth Rank (out of 140 countries)											
		2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
Albania		16	18	21	22	24	25	28	28	29	29	29	88	85	79	77	71	66	59	64	62	55	55
Angola		26	21	18	19	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	45	77	90	88	82	95	97	100	100	99	96
Argentina		8	10	11	10	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	124	121	120	124	122	125	131	131	130	127	127
Armenia		22	20	18	18	21	23	23	26	26	24	24	64	81	92	95	81	75	69	75	75	82	82
Australia		15	16	18	21	23	23	23	22	21	21	20	90	95	86	79	76	78	83	88	88	89	91
Austria		37	38	40	36	34	36	38	38	39	39	40	10	10	10	13	15	13	10	14	13	12	12
Azerbaijan		29	25	20	19	19	19	21	22	23	24	25	30	55	82	87	86	85	86	84	84	85	77
Bahamas, The		28	31	32	34	31	31	33	34	34	36	33	35	31	28	20	24	31	30	28	23	18	27
Bahrain		39	40	40	40	36	35	34	34	34	38	35	8	8	8	8	12	16	22	25	25	15	22
Bangladesh		0	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	4	5	3	139	140	140	140	140	140	139	139	140	138	139
Barbados		26	27	28	29	30	31	33	33	33	31	33	43	43	45	42	33	30	29	30	31	39	29
Belarus		20	21	23	24	24	27	31	32	30	29	31	76	79	73	71	65	54	43	42	45	52	41
Belgium		43	44	45	44	43	42	42	44	45	44	45	4	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	6	7	5
Benin		5	6	12	11	11	12	12	13	17	20	19	130	130	115	118	115	116	116	115	102	95	95
Bolivia		12	12	13	15	12	13	15	17	17	19	15	109	110	111	107	112	111	109	103	103	96	112
Bosnia & Herzegovina		22	23	26	26	24	27	29	30	30	30	30	65	59	56	56	64	49	48	48	48	47	52
Botswana		22	22	25	25	26	25	27	27	29	28	27	61	72	63	68	52	67	67	65	57	67	66
Brazil		6	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	8	8	10	127	127	126	132	127	128	132	130	131	132	121
Brunei Darussalam		25	23	23	23	27	26	27	29	31	31	33	50	65	70	73	46	59	66	53	43	41	32
Bulgaria		28	32	34	34	30	32	31	32	34	35	35	31	21	18	18	29	28	38	36	26	20	21
Burkina Faso		3	5	7	7	7	9	12	14	16	14	14	137	136	129	133	126	124	115	112	108	113	115
Burundi		4	7	4	4	3	3	6	6	6	4	4	132	128	139	137	136	138	135	134	137	140	138
Cambodia		26	27	28	28	28	30	30	32	34	34	34	48	44	46	47	42	37	47	35	22	25	24
Cameroon		7	6	8	9	5	6	9	9	9	9	8	126	129	124	125	134	132	130	132	129	128	128
Canada		28	29	29	28	28	28	28	29	29	30	31	32	40	42	46	43	47	52	55	54	48	45
Chile		22	21	23	26	23	25	25	25	25	26	24	63	76	68	65	72	70	76	78	79	78	80
China		12	12	11	11	8	9	10	9	9	9	9	111	111	119	120	124	121	128	129	128	124	125
Colombia		9	10	10	11	10	10	11	12	13	14	16	119	122	121	123	119	120	122	119	116	114	107
Congo, Republic		20	21	24	23	25	26	28	29	30	31	32	74	78	66	75	60	60	58	54	47	43	39
Costa Rica		25	25	27	27	24	23	24	26	26	26	23	55	56	52	54	68	79	78	76	72	75	85
Cote d'Ivoire		17	17	18	18	18	19	19	21	20	17	16	84	89	93	94	88	88	96	91	92	103	104
Croatia		26	28	29	29	26	26	27	26	26	29	30	44	42	43	44	55	61	65	72	76	62	53
Cyprus		27	30	30	33	32	37	39	38	33	34	35	41	36	38	21	21	12	9	12	33	24	19
Czech Republic		33	33	34	34	33	33	33	35	37	38	39	16	19	20	19	19	20	32	21	14	14	13
Denmark		30	32	34	33	32	32	34	34	35	35	35	22	23	21	22	22	25	24	24	18	21	18
Dominican Republic		14	17	16	17	14	16	17	19	18	18	17	98	92	98	99	106	102	100	99	99	97	98
Ecuador		11	12	12	14	10	14	15	14	14	14	11	112	108	112	110	117	109	110	110	113	116	116
Egypt, Arab Republic		9	11	12	13	11	12	11	10	8	9	8	118	119	117	111	116	115	125	126	132	129	131
El Salvador		17	17	19	21	17	17	18	19	21	20	21	86	88	84	82	95	97	98	98	90	90	90
Estonia		38	39	40	37	36	40	42	41	40	41	40	9	9	9	11	10	8	8	9	9	8	10
Ethiopia		8	8	6	6	2	6	7	4	6	7	6	120	123	132	135	139	134	133	138	136	136	134
Fiji		24	24	24	27	25	27	27	28	29	30	31	58	58	65	55	62	55	62	59	61	45	43
Finland		26	31	33	32	29	30	31	32	31	32	30	46	25	23	28	39	38	40	38	40	35	50
France		24	26	27	26	25	26	26	26	27	28	28	56	50	54	58	58	64	73	73	69	66	60
Gambia, The		19	22	21	18	18	16	21	24	25	26	26	79	73	77	91	87	104	89	81	80	73	75
Georgia		16	22	23	26	26	27	26	30	30	32	32	89	71	72	61	57	50	71	45	46	33	37
Germany		28	31	33	29	28	29	32	32	32	32	33	33	30	22	43	44	43	35	37	37	36	30
Ghana		13	14	14	15	17	18	21	22	19	20	21	105	105	107	105	91	94	87	85	94	91	89
Greece		17	20	22	20	17	18	21	21	22	25	26	83	80	75	85	90	93	88	90	87	81	72
Guatemala		14	16	16	15	14	16	17	17	17	17	15	94										



Country	Year	Depth Score (0–50)										Depth Rank (out of 140 countries)											
		2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
Lao PDR		12	13	12	12	11	14	15	16	14	18	17	110	107	114	117	114	108	108	107	112	98	99
Latvia		27	29	29	26	25	31	35	38	39	39	39	39	37	44	64	61	34	16	13	12	13	14
Lebanon		33	34	34	36	34	34	35	32	32	29	28	15	16	17	14	14	18	15	39	38	54	63
Lithuania		27	30	30	31	29	32	34	36	36	35	35	40	32	34	34	35	23	21	19	16	19	20
Luxembourg		49	50	50	50	46	48	48	47	46	46	46	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	4	3	3	3
Macau SAR (China)		32	33	32	30	26	26	26	27	29	30	31	17	20	26	36	53	65	72	71	52	50	40
Macedonia, FYR		23	24	27	31	27	29	32	33	31	31	32	59	57	51	32	49	42	37	29	41	37	36
Madagascar		10	12	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	16	18	116	112	106	109	105	112	113	113	114	108	97
Malaysia		32	34	35	34	34	35	36	36	36	36	36	18	15	15	17	13	15	14	16	15	16	17
Mali		8	11	10	13	10	13	12	14	13	12	9	122	118	122	113	120	110	119	114	117	120	122
Malta		41	45	45	47	47	48	49	47	45	44	44	6	4	4	4	3	1	1	3	5	6	7
Mauritius		25	27	26	28	31	35	35	36	34	35	35	51	47	55	48	27	14	17	17	28	22	23
Mexico		16	17	19	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	24	87	87	85	97	89	86	92	89	89	88	83
Moldova		27	27	30	30	29	31	32	32	32	32	33	38	48	40	35	37	35	36	40	34	34	31
Mongolia		21	22	20	22	23	29	32	31	28	29	26	69	74	83	78	77	40	34	44	64	56	73
Montenegro		29	32	32	33	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	26	24	27	23	23	26	33	41	36	32	34
Morocco		15	16	18	19	17	18	20	20	19	20	20	91	96	89	86	97	90	91	94	95	93	94
Mozambique		14	15	13	13	14	18	20	22	22	23	23	100	103	110	112	107	91	93	87	85	86	87
Myanmar		8	7	5	4	2	5	5	6	8	8	6	121	126	133	138	138	136	136	135	133	135	135
Namibia		25	26	27	29	30	28	28	27	29	30	28	53	49	48	41	31	44	54	68	60	46	64
Nepal		3	3	4	3	7	5	5	5	7	8	6	135	139	138	139	128	137	138	136	135	134	136
Netherlands		42	43	44	43	42	43	44	44	45	46	45	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	4	4	6
New Zealand		22	23	25	25	27	26	28	27	28	27	27	62	60	60	66	48	63	60	69	66	68	67
Nicaragua		20	23	25	27	25	28	31	32	33	33	32	75	61	59	53	59	45	41	34	30	30	38
Niger		6	6	7	11	17	18	17	15	16	16	16	128	131	128	122	94	92	103	109	106	110	105
Nigeria		10	10	10	12	11	11	14	13	12	10	9	115	120	123	115	113	117	112	116	120	122	123
Norway		30	31	33	30	30	31	33	33	31	31	30	24	28	25	37	28	32	31	32	39	44	51
Oman		26	27	30	30	28	28	31	33	33	33	37	49	45	36	38	45	46	39	31	29	31	15
Pakistan		3	5	6	8	5	6	5	5	6	6	5	134	135	131	128	135	135	137	137	138	137	137
Panama		27	30	31	32	29	32	34	33	31	29	27	37	34	31	31	36	29	23	33	42	57	68
Paraguay		14	17	15	18	16	19	18	19	18	17	16	97	94	104	96	101	89	99	97	97	102	102
Peru		14	14	16	16	15	16	17	16	17	16	16	101	104	100	100	102	103	102	105	105	107	106
Philippines		18	17	17	16	13	12	12	12	13	15	15	82	91	94	102	108	114	118	118	118	112	113
Poland		18	22	23	23	23	25	27	28	28	29	31	81	67	69	74	74	69	68	62	68	61	44
Portugal		28	30	31	32	29	28	28	27	28	31	34	34	33	30	30	38	48	55	66	63	42	25
Qatar		27	29	30	27	28	27	29	29	30	30	30	42	39	39	51	40	51	50	52	51	49	49
Romania		20	23	22	23	21	22	23	26	26	26	25	72	66	74	72	80	81	80	77	74	77	76
Russian Federation		14	15	16	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	96	100	96	101	96	100	106	106	109	111	103
Rwanda		3	4	4	6	6	7	10	10	10	11	10	136	138	136	134	132	131	126	127	124	121	120
Saudi Arabia		17	18	20	21	23	24	24	24	23	24	24	85	84	80	80	75	72	79	83	83	83	81
Senegal		15	15	16	19	17	17	19	20	21	20	20	92	102	97	90	93	96	94	95	91	92	92
Serbia		21	23	26	26	24	25	26	27	29	28	29	67	63	58	62	66	68	70	67	59	64	56
Singapore		48	48	49	48	47	47	47	48	48	48	48	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1
Slovak Republic		36	34	36	35	33	33	35	36	36	34	33	11	14	13	15	18	22	19	18	17	26	28
Slovenia		29	32	34	33	31	33	35	35	35	36	37	25	22	19	24	25	21	18	20	19	17	16
South Africa		14	17	18	23	19	19	20	21	22	23	22	95	90	87	76	84	87	90	92	86	87	88
Spain		20	22	22	21	20	21	23	24	25	27	28	71	75	76	81	83	82	82	80	78	70	59
Sri Lanka		12	12	12	11	8	9	12	12	12	13	11	108	115	116	119	125	123	121	120	119	118	119
Suriname		.	26	25	26	22	22	27	28	30	29	28	.	54	62	63	79	80	61	60	50	59	65
Sweden		31	33	35	35	34	34	34	35	34	33	33	20	18	16	16	17	17	20	22	27	27	33
Switzerland		34	37	38	39	37	38	37	41	42	39	40	14	12	11	9	9	9	12	8	8	11	11
Taiwan (China)		29	31	32	33	31	33	34	34	34	34	34	29	29	29	25	26	19	27	27	24	23	26
Tanzania		5	6	7	7	6	8	12	11	9	8	8	129	132	130	130	133	126	120	124	127	130	129
Thailand		25	26	27	25	26	26	31	30	29	29	28	54	53	53	67	56	57	42	47	58	58	57
Togo		18	18	18	19	22	24	30	31	32	28	27	80	86	88	89	78	73	44	43	35	65	70
Trinidad and Tobago		31	31	31	33	33	31	34	34	34	33	31	21	26	33	26	20	33	25	26	21	29	46
Tunisia		21	23	25	26	23	25	24	25	25	26	25	70	64	64	59	73	71	77	79	77	79	78
Turkey		11	12	13	13	13	13	14	16	16	17	16	114	113	109	114	109	113	111	108	110	104	109
Uganda		2	4	5	7	7	8	11	11	10	9	11	138	137	134	131	130	129	123	123	123	125	118
Ukraine		20	19	21	24	24	26	28	29	30	29	31	77	82	78	69	63	58	56	50	49	60	48
United Arab Emirates		34	36	38	38	38	38	37	39	40	41	42	13	13	12	10	8	10	11	10	10	8	8
United Kingdom		27	29	28	28	28	29	30	29	29	26	26	36	41	47	50	41	41	45	49	56	74	74
United States		13	14	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	17	104	106	103	103	100	99	101	101	101	100	100
Uruguay		14	15	16	18	16	15	16	17	16	16	16	99	99	102	92	99	106	105	104	107	109	110
Uzbekistan		11	11	14	15	13	11	12	10	10	9	9	113	116	108	104	110	119	117	125	125	126	124
Venezuela, RB		12	12	12	11	10	8	10	12	16	13	8	106	114	118	121	121	127	127	121	111	117	130
Vietnam		21	22	25	26	26	27	28	28	29	29	30	66	68	61	60	51	56	51	58	53	51	54
Yemen, Republic		12	16	16	18	17	15	16	14	12	10	9	107	97	95	93	92	107	107	111	121	123	126
Zambia		15	12	16	15	14	16	19	20	20	20	20	93	109	101	108	103	101	95	93	93	94	93
Zimbabwe		13	15	18	21	17	20	22</															

TABLE A.3 //  
**BREADTH SCORES AND RANKS, 2005–2015**

Country	Year	Breadth Score (0–50)										Breadth Rank (out of 140 countries)											
		2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
Albania		4	4	4	5	6	5	5	5	6	7	9	135	135	134	134	128	132	134	133	128	129	123
Angola		20	21	24	22	22	20	21	21	20	20	21	73	72	64	64	69	77	72	69	70	78	76
Argentina		26	29	28	27	27	27	25	27	27	27	28	57	50	49	50	52	54	58	51	51	52	50
Armenia		15	15	16	18	18	17	17	16	17	19	18	91	98	91	86	81	83	86	91	87	80	90
Australia		42	42	41	41	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	13	12	13	12	10	8	8	9	9	10	10
Austria		33	32	32	31	30	29	29	28	29	28	28	34	41	39	38	43	43	41	46	45	50	49
Azerbaijan		10	8	13	19	18	16	17	21	19	21	16	112	119	106	84	83	89	87	70	80	70	99
Bahamas, The		11	12	9	9	9	9	11	13	13	13	16	109	109	116	117	120	119	113	103	106	111	102
Bahrain		20	21	20	21	22	21	21	20	18	25	22	72	73	79	74	68	73	73	76	84	61	70
Bangladesh		30	31	32	24	26	26	26	26	25	26	27	45	42	40	61	58	57	55	55	56	58	55
Barbados		14	14	12	11	11	10	12	10	13	12	12	100	100	108	109	109	117	109	117	105	117	116
Belarus		8	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	6	6	5	123	121	122	127	127	131	135	134	129	132	131
Belgium		38	38	38	37	37	36	36	36	35	36	36	21	20	19	19	22	22	23	23	25	24	25
Benin		5	6	6	9	8	8	10	7	11	13	10	130	126	127	116	122	120	118	124	112	110	121
Bolivia		14	13	15	13	12	13	14	14	14	15	17	103	104	96	101	103	103	100	100	98	96	93
Bosnia & Herzegovina		8	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	122	123	128	133	133	134	133	131	131	133	133
Botswana		2	2	2	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	4	137	138	139	139	138	139	139	140	135	135	136
Brazil		40	40	38	40	39	39	39	40	40	41	42	16	16	20	16	18	16	15	12	12	11	11
Brunei Darussalam		9	11	10	10	10	12	10	7	9	11	10	118	110	113	115	118	109	116	123	120	121	117
Bulgaria		26	26	23	26	28	27	27	26	27	28	28	56	54	66	55	51	55	53	53	53	51	52
Burkina Faso		5	4	6	10	7	7	8	5	6	5	4	133	136	125	112	125	125	122	129	130	134	139
Burundi		.	.	3	4	7	5	2	4	3	4	4	.	.	138	137	126	133	140	139	139	136	137
Cambodia		14	13	13	12	12	13	17	16	19	21	22	104	103	107	103	105	105	88	89	77	74	73
Cameroon		17	15	16	20	20	14	13	15	14	18	17	86	94	92	77	78	99	103	97	96	82	91
Canada		31	32	33	32	34	34	34	33	33	32	33	42	40	35	34	29	32	33	33	35	35	33
Chile		30	30	29	31	31	29	28	27	28	29	29	46	45	46	39	40	45	50	50	49	47	47
China		34	35	36	36	37	38	39	39	39	39	39	31	27	24	21	19	19	17	15	16	14	16
Colombia		23	23	24	22	23	24	25	25	25	26	26	67	63	63	66	63	61	57	60	58	57	58
Congo, Republic		16	15	14	14	17	19	18	19	19	16	17	89	96	101	99	91	79	82	82	76	94	94
Costa Rica		17	17	22	19	18	16	16	17	20	18	19	85	86	72	82	84	90	90	87	73	87	80
Cote d'Ivoire		12	12	14	17	17	17	17	18	14	17	19	107	108	103	92	88	88	89	84	95	89	79
Croatia		19	21	22	20	20	19	20	19	18	17	17	78	71	69	75	76	81	76	78	81	88	92
Cyprus		25	23	23	24	22	20	22	19	18	18	19	61	65	67	62	67	74	65	79	86	81	77
Czech Republic		27	28	29	27	28	28	28	26	26	27	27	51	51	45	51	49	48	49	52	54	56	56
Denmark		42	41	41	41	41	40	40	38	39	39	39	10	14	14	13	12	13	13	18	17	17	13
Dominican Republic		15	15	17	16	13	14	14	13	14	15	16	97	93	87	94	102	101	97	102	103	101	101
Ecuador		18	18	18	17	18	18	17	20	19	20	25	82	85	83	90	86	82	85	73	78	77	64
Egypt, Arab Republic		28	29	26	29	31	27	28	28	27	25	25	50	48	57	44	39	53	51	47	52	60	63
El Salvador		5	6	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	132	128	132	131	131	128	126	126	123	125	126
Estonia		15	15	15	17	17	15	18	17	16	16	17	98	97	97	89	94	98	83	88	90	93	95
Ethiopia		32	29	31	29	31	31	32	30	31	29	30	37	49	41	42	42	37	37	38	40	48	44
Fiji		11	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	14	15	110	113	115	114	117	118	117	118	117	105	104
Finland		39	39	39	37	37	36	35	33	33	34	34	18	19	17	20	20	23	26	31	31	29	30
France		46	46	46	46	45	44	44	43	44	43	42	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7
Gambia, The		11	13	15	16	16	19	14	12	10	13	12	108	105	98	96	96	80	98	108	116	107	115
Georgia		17	19	22	21	17	20	19	20	18	18	19	83	81	71	73	87	75	80	74	82	84	78
Germany		45	46	45	43	43	43	42	42	42	42	42	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	8	7	9	8
Ghana		28	27	27	27	27	28	27	26	24	24	23	49	52	51	49	54	49	52	54	64	66	67
Greece		38	36	35	35	33	32	32	29	29	29	29	20	24	26	26	32	34	39	44	48	46	48
Guatemala		15	12	14	12	12	12	13	13	14	15	18	95	107	102	104	104	106	106	104	100	100	87
Guinea		19	18	18	15	15	14	13	13	13	12	15	79	83	85	97	99	100	104	105	109	114	103
Guyana		14	18	15	11	12	10	9	11	9	13	15	101	82	100	108	106	116	120	110	118	108	107
Honduras		15	14	14	13	14	16	16	16	16	16	19	93	102	104	102	100	93	95	92	91	91	81
Hong Kong SAR (China)		24	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	63	68	74	72	73	69	64	64	67	69	71
Hungary		34	35	33	33	34	34	33	31	31	30	31	28	26	32	30	27	30	36	36	37	43	39
Iceland		37	37	36	35	34	34	34	34	34	35	35	23	21	23	25	30	26	30	30	29	27	28
India		41	39	39	39	39	38	38	38														

Country	Year	Breadth Score (0–50)										Breadth Rank (out of 140 countries)											
		2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	2005	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15
Lao PDR		9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	6	6	119	117	118	118	121	121	123	122	124	130	129
Latvia		20	20	21	20	19	17	15	15	16	16	17	74	74	77	76	80	85	96	95	92	92	97
Lebanon		22	22	23	21	21	24	21	22	24	23	27	69	69	68	69	74	62	66	68	61	67	57
Lithuania		20	19	19	20	18	16	16	15	17	18	19	75	78	81	78	82	91	92	94	88	86	83
Luxembourg		36	37	37	35	35	34	35	35	34	34	36	25	22	21	24	25	28	28	26	27	28	24
Macau SAR (China)		15	18	18	16	16	16	13	11	10	14	15	92	84	84	95	95	92	105	109	115	103	106
Macedonia, FYR		11	12	11	11	13	14	11	11	11	11	13	111	106	110	107	101	102	114	112	111	118	114
Madagascar		17	19	19	21	20	22	18	19	20	20	21	84	79	82	70	77	67	84	80	75	76	75
Malaysia		32	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	31	32	32	38	36	37	36	36	36	38	37	39	36	35
Mali		10	9	10	8	11	8	6	5	7	7	5	114	118	112	121	114	122	130	130	125	126	132
Malta		29	29	29	28	30	28	26	25	25	27	27	47	47	48	46	44	50	54	57	60	54	54
Mauritius		19	19	21	19	20	20	19	19	20	21	22	76	80	76	81	75	76	79	77	71	73	72
Mexico		18	19	20	21	21	22	21	20	22	24	25	81	76	78	71	72	68	67	72	66	64	61
Moldova		10	10	11	10	11	11	10	10	11	12	10	113	111	111	111	110	111	115	116	113	115	118
Mongolia		13	8	8	8	10	11	12	12	13	14	14	106	120	120	122	115	113	110	107	108	106	111
Montenegro		2	5	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	138	133	129	129	136	136	137	135	134	137	128
Morocco		22	22	25	26	27	26	25	24	23	24	24	68	67	59	53	55	56	59	61	65	65	66
Mozambique		0	1	2	2	6	2	6	8	5	10	10	139	139	140	140	130	140	127	121	132	122	120
Myanmar		5	6	7	6	6	7	8	8	8	7	10	134	124	123	130	129	127	124	120	122	128	122
Namibia		7	6	5	5	5	7	6	5	3	3	3	125	127	133	132	134	126	131	132	140	140	140
Nepal		9	9	9	10	12	11	14	12	14	13	14	116	115	117	113	107	110	101	106	104	112	110
Netherlands		47	47	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	45	46	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Zealand		37	36	35	35	35	34	35	34	34	35	36	22	25	25	27	24	29	25	29	30	26	23
Nicaragua		14	14	12	12	11	12	13	14	13	11	10	102	101	109	106	112	107	107	101	107	120	119
Niger		8	10	4	8	5	6	6	7	5	6	4	124	112	136	119	135	130	129	125	133	131	134
Nigeria		34	33	29	30	31	31	34	35	35	33	30	29	35	43	41	41	39	31	27	26	31	42
Norway		42	42	42	41	42	41	40	40	39	39	39	11	11	10	15	8	10	12	11	18	18	17
Oman		15	15	16	14	18	17	19	17	15	16	19	94	99	95	100	85	86	81	85	94	95	86
Pakistan		30	30	29	29	29	29	29	28	33	33	34	44	44	44	45	47	46	44	48	33	33	32
Panama		13	15	16	17	15	17	19	19	26	30	29	105	95	90	91	98	87	77	81	55	44	45
Paraguay		5	6	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	12	16	131	130	124	124	124	124	119	114	114	116	98
Peru		31	31	32	31	32	33	33	33	32	32	34	43	43	36	40	35	33	34	34	36	34	31
Philippines		34	35	33	31	33	34	35	35	37	37	35	30	29	31	37	31	31	24	25	22	23	26
Poland		32	33	32	33	31	30	29	29	31	30	30	36	34	38	32	38	41	43	40	41	41	43
Portugal		32	33	33	32	31	31	31	29	29	29	29	35	33	33	33	37	40	40	43	46	45	46
Qatar		23	23	23	24	25	27	29	29	30	30	31	66	64	65	59	60	52	47	41	43	42	40
Romania		24	24	21	22	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	64	62	73	67	64	71	68	71	68	71	74
Russian Federation		33	34	29	29	30	29	29	28	33	31	32	33	31	47	43	45	42	45	45	32	37	37
Rwanda		6	5	6	7	9	11	11	9	8	7	7	128	131	126	126	119	112	112	119	121	124	127
Saudi Arabia		31	32	34	32	32	35	35	35	36	35	35	41	38	29	35	34	25	27	24	24	25	27
Senegal		7	8	7	8	10	11	12	11	12	13	17	127	122	121	123	116	114	111	113	110	113	96
Serbia		16	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	18	88	91	89	93	92	94	91	90	89	90	89
Singapore		36	36	36	36	36	37	37	37	38	38	39	24	23	22	22	23	21	21	22	21	20	19
Slovak Republic		24	25	27	25	24	23	21	22	21	23	23	62	59	53	56	62	63	70	67	69	68	68
Slovenia		26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	59	57	55	58	59	59	56	59	57	59	60
South Africa		35	35	34	34	33	31	34	33	33	33	33	27	28	28	28	33	38	32	32	34	32	34
Spain		41	41	41	41	40	40	39	39	40	39	39	14	13	12	10	14	14	14	13	13	16	18
Sri Lanka		32	32	30	28	30	29	29	29	30	30	32	40	37	42	47	46	44	46	42	44	40	36
Suriname		9	6	6	4	5	4	4	4	3	13	14	117	125	130	138	132	135	136	138	138	109	108
Sweden		44	44	43	43	42	41	41	39	40	40	40	6	6	6	6	9	12	10	14	11	12	12
Switzerland		43	44	43	42	43	41	41	42	42	43	43	8	7	8	8	6	9	9	7	8	7	6
Taiwan (China)		35	34	33	34	34	34	35	34	34	34	34	26	30	30	29	28	27	29	28	28	30	29
Tanzania		27	29	27	24	26	24	24	22	19	20	18	54	46	52	60	57	60	61	65	79	75	88
Thailand		32	32	33	33	34	35	36	38	39	39	39	39	39	34	31	26	24	22	19	14	15	14
Togo		9	9	8	7	11	12	12	14	14	15	14	115	116	119	125	113	108	108	99	101	99	112
Trinidad and Tobago		15	16	16	18	17	16	16	15	14	15	15	96	90	94	87	89	96	94	98	99	97	105
Tunisia		21	20	21	20	21	21	20	22	20	19	19	70	75	75	80	71	70	74	66	72	79	82
Turkey		34	33	34	36	37	38	38	38	38	37	38	32	32	27	23	21	20	19	20	20	22	22
Uganda		16	16	17	18	17	15	14	15	14	15	13	87	89	86	85							

FIGURE A.1 //  
THE 2015 DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, TRADE PILLAR ONLY

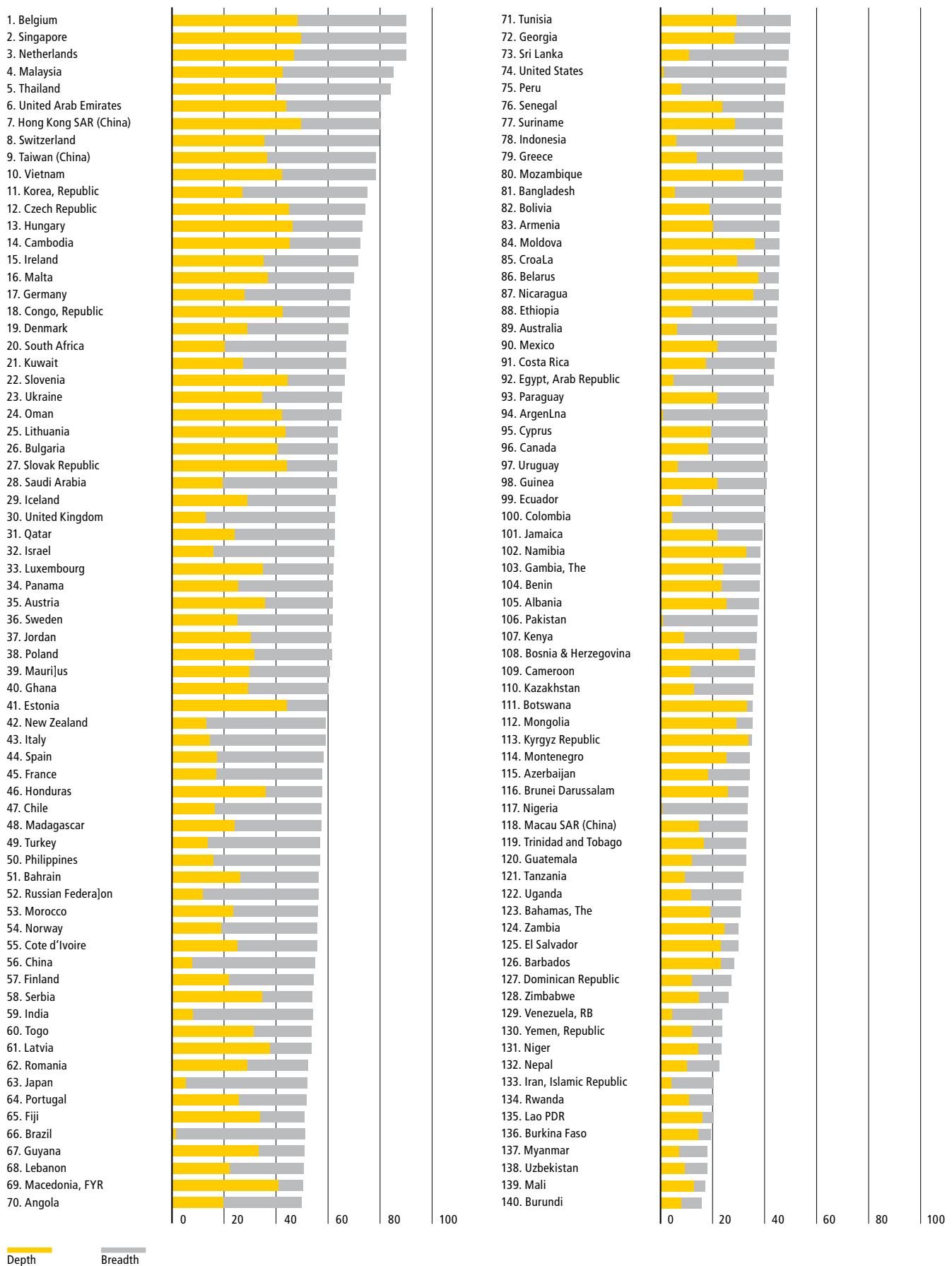
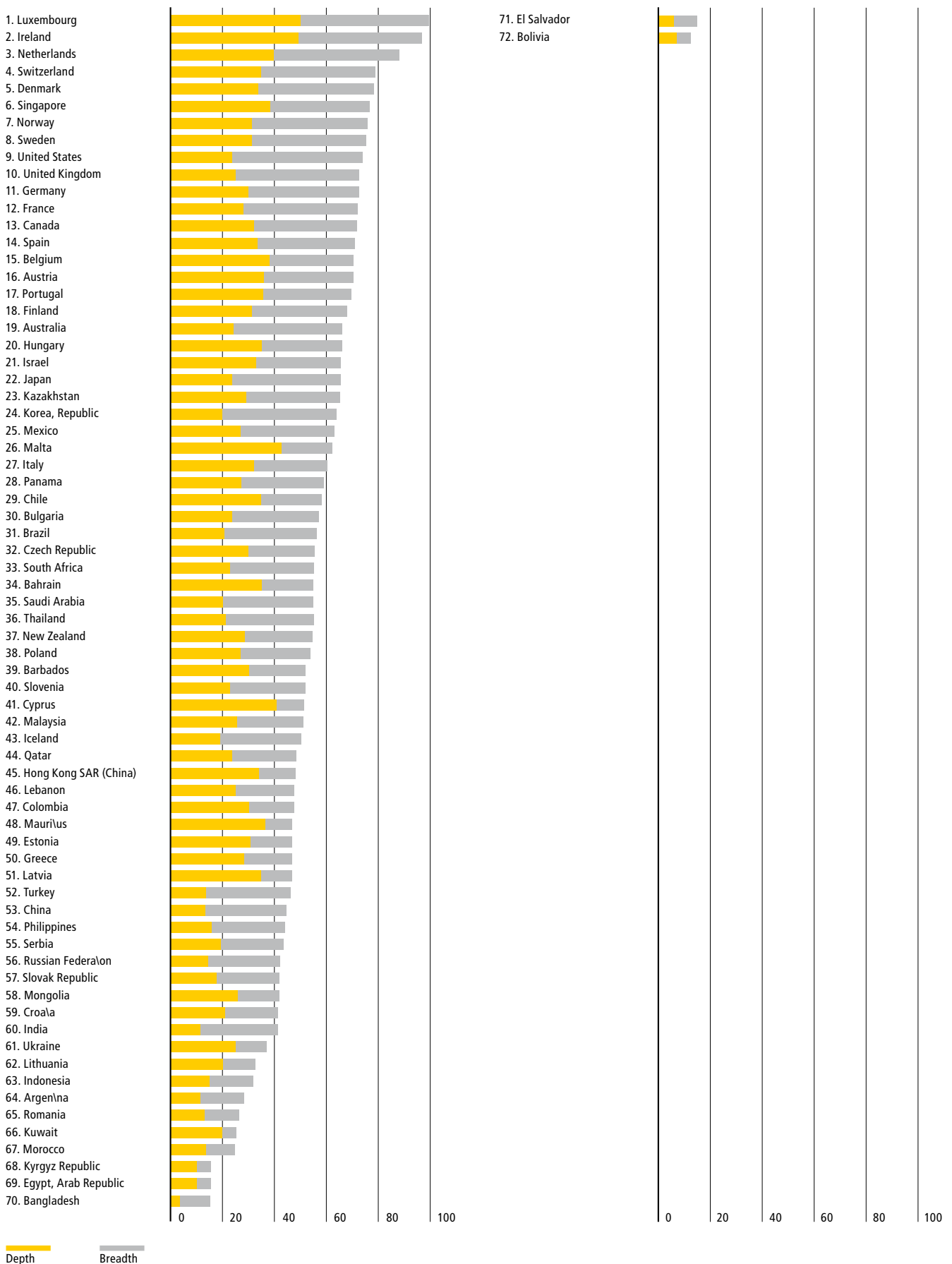


FIGURE A.2 //  
THE 2015 DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, CAPITAL PILLAR ONLY



**FIGURE A.3 //**  
**THE 2015 DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, INFORMATION PILLAR ONLY**

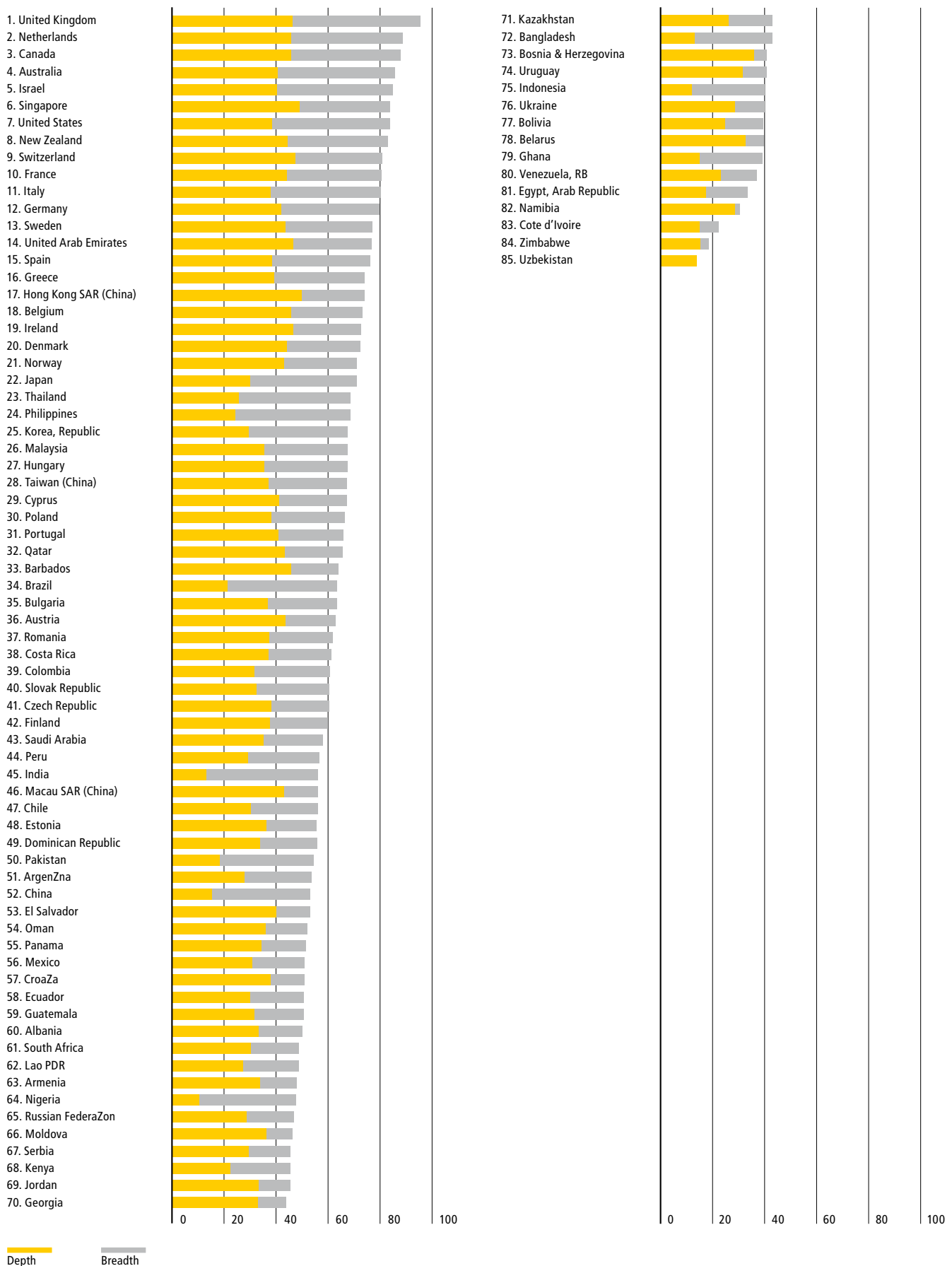
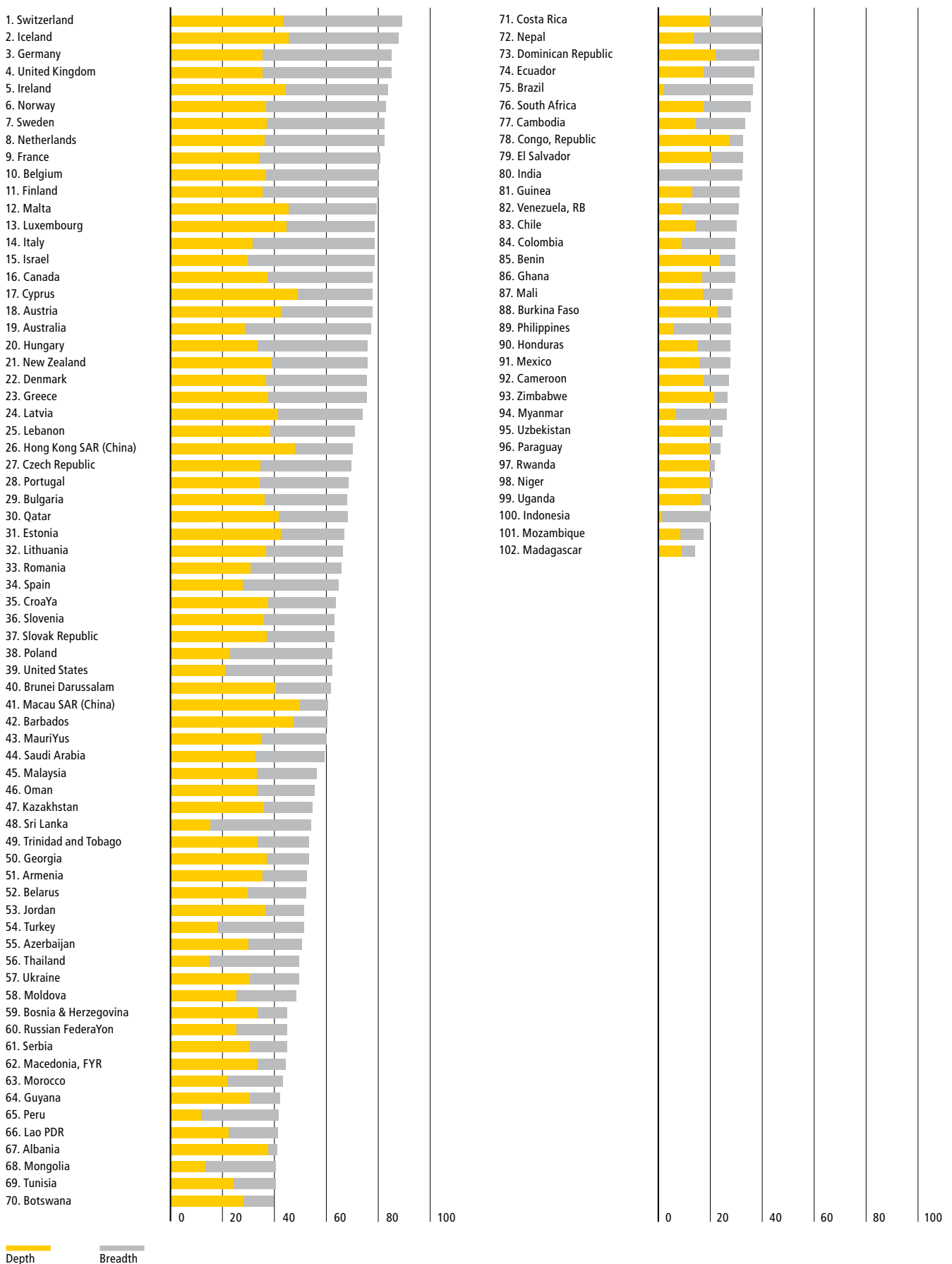




FIGURE A.4 //  
THE 2015 DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, PEOPLE PILLAR ONLY



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 and provides additional technical details. It is divided into three parts: First, it lists the data sources that were used to generate the DHL Global Connectedness Index, separately providing sources for depth and for breadth, as well as the data sources for structural and policy drivers of connectedness reported in the country profiles. Second, it provides tabular results from the regression analysis of depth scores based on countries’ structural factors described in Chapter 2. Third, it provides a table showing how countries were classified into regions.

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Part 3: Regional Classification of countries	248

## 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.	World Trade Organization Statistics Database ( <a href="http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx">http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx</a> )
	Merchandise Imports	Value of imports, cost, insurance and freight (CIF), reported by importing countries in US dollars as a percentage of GDP.	
	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 at year-end as a percentage of GDP.	World Investment Report 2016 (UNCTAD) ( <a href="http://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=1555">http://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=1555</a> )
	FDI Inward Stocks	FDI inward stock at year-end 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.	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics (BOP/IIP) from IMF ( <a href="http://data.imf.org/bop">http://data.imf.org/bop</a> )
	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.	
	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.	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) ( <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> )
	Incoming Telephone Call Minutes	Total incoming telephone calling minutes per capita (TDM + VoIP).	TeleGeography International Traffic Database ( <a href="https://www.telegeography.com/research-services/telegeography-report-database/">https://www.telegeography.com/research-services/telegeography-report-database/</a> )
	Outgoing Telephone Call Minutes	Total outgoing telephone calling minutes per capita (TDM + VoIP).	
	Printed Publications Exports	Value of exports of HS49 per capita. HS49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts and plans.	UN Comtrade database ( <a href="http://comtrade.un.org/">http://comtrade.un.org/</a> )
	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.	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, International Migrant Stock by destination and origin ( <a href="http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml">http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml</a> )
	Immigrants	Residents born abroad as a percentage of population.	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, International Migrant Stock by destination and origin ( <a href="http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml">http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml</a> ); data for Taiwan were retrieved from Statistical Yearbook of the Interior ( <a href="http://sowf.moi.gov.tw/stat/year/elist.htm">http://sowf.moi.gov.tw/stat/year/elist.htm</a> )
	Outbound Tourists	Departures of overnight visitors (tourists) relative to total population.	Compendium of Tourism Statistics, UNWTO ( <a href="http://www.e-unwto.org/toc/unwtotfb/current">http://www.e-unwto.org/toc/unwtotfb/current</a> )
	Inbound Tourists	Arrivals of non-resident overnight visitors (tourists) at national borders relative to total population.	
	Outgoing International Students	Total number of students studying abroad as a percentage of total tertiary students.	Outbound mobility ratio of tertiary students (students from a given country studying abroad) from the Students Mobility indicators, UNESCO Institute for Statistics ( <a href="http://data.uis.unesco.org/">http://data.uis.unesco.org/</a> )
	Incoming International Students	Total number of foreign students as a percentage of total tertiary students.	Foreign Students as % of All Higher Education Students in Euromonitor Passport database ( <a href="http://www.portal.euromonitor.com/">http://www.portal.euromonitor.com/</a> )
Variables for Rescaling	Gross Domestic Product	Gross domestic product, current prices in US dollars.	World Economic Outlook database from International Monetary Fund ( <a href="http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28">http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28</a> )
	Market Capitalization	Stock market capitalization, current prices in US dollars.	Euromonitor Passport database ( <a href="http://www.portal.euromonitor.com/">http://www.portal.euromonitor.com/</a> )
	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, the 2015 Revision ( <a href="https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/">https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/</a> )
	Tertiary Students	Enrollment in all tertiary education programs, public and private, full- and part-time. 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.	Enrollment in tertiary education, all programs, both sexes, from UNESCO Institute for Statistics ( <a href="http://data.uis.unesco.org/">http://data.uis.unesco.org/</a> )

**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.	Direction of Trade Statistics (DOT) from the IMF ( <a href="http://data.imf.org/dot">http://data.imf.org/dot</a> ); data for selected countries were retrieved from UN Comtrade database due to better coverage of reported world totals ( <a href="http://comtrade.un.org/">http://comtrade.un.org/</a> )
	Merchandise Imports	Value of imports, cost, insurance and freight (CIF), reported by importing countries in US dollars.	
Capital	FDI Outward Stocks	Outward FDI position at year-end in US dollars.	Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) from the IMF ( <a href="http://data.imf.org/cdis">http://data.imf.org/cdis</a> ) where available for 2009-2014; secondary source for data from 2005-2012: UNCTAD Bilateral FDI Statistics 2014 ( <a href="http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/FDI%20Statistics/FDI-Statistics-Bilateral.aspx">http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/FDI%20Statistics/FDI-Statistics-Bilateral.aspx</a> )
	FDI Inward Stocks	Inward FDI position at year-end 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.	UNCTAD Bilateral FDI Statistics 2014 ( <a href="http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/FDI%20Statistics/FDI-Statistics-Bilateral.aspx">http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/FDI%20Statistics/FDI-Statistics-Bilateral.aspx</a> )
	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.	Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) from the IMF ( <a href="http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pi/geo.htm">http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pi/geo.htm</a> )
Information	Incoming Telephone Call Minutes	Minutes of phone calls by country of origin and destination.	TeleGeography ( <a href="http://www.telegeography.com/index.html">http://www.telegeography.com/index.html</a> )
	Outgoing Telephone Call Minutes	Minutes of phone calls by country of origin and destination.	
	Printed Publications Exports	Bilateral exports of the sub-headings included under the code 49 according to the Harmonized System Classification reported by exporters.	UN Comtrade database ( <a href="http://comtrade.un.org/">http://comtrade.un.org/</a> )
	Printed Publications Imports	Bilateral imports of the sub-headings included under the code 49 according to the Harmonized System Classification reported by importers.	
People	Emigrants	Migrants by country of origin and destination.	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, International Migrant Stock by destination and origin ( <a href="http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml">http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml</a> ); data from the 2013 Edition used in cases where coverage of reported world totals in 2015 was inadequate
	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 providing the broadest coverage across origin countries. In cases where only data on stays at hotels or other lodging establishments were available, those values were rescaled for comparability with the preferred data.	Compendium of Tourism Statistics, UNWTO ( <a href="http://www.e-unwto.org/toc/unwto/tfb/current">http://www.e-unwto.org/toc/unwto/tfb/current</a> )
	Incoming International Students	Incoming students by country of origin.	
			UNESCO Institute for Statistics ( <a href="http://data.uis.unesco.org">http://data.uis.unesco.org</a> )

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 into natural logarithms.*	World Economic Outlook database from International Monetary Fund ( <a href="http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28">http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28</a> )
	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 ( <a href="http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28">http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28</a> ); data on countries' official languages from CEPII GeoDist database ( <a href="http://www.cepii.fr/cepii/en/bdd_modele/presentation.asp?id=6">http://www.cepii.fr/cepii/en/bdd_modele/presentation.asp?id=6</a> )
	Remoteness	How far is a country from the rest of the world based on the measure proposed by Wei (1996): $Remoteness_k = \sum_{j \neq k} w_j * \log(Distance_{jk})$ <p>Where <math>w_j = \frac{GDP_j}{\sum_{i \neq j} GDP_i}</math></p> <p>It has been normalized between 0 and 10 using min-max normalization.</p>	Authors' calculations based on GDP from World Economic Outlook database from International Monetary Fund ( <a href="http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28">http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28</a> ); data on distance between countries from CEPII GeoDist database ( <a href="http://www.cepii.fr/cepii/en/bdd_modele/presentation.asp?id=6">http://www.cepii.fr/cepii/en/bdd_modele/presentation.asp?id=6</a> )
	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 into natural logarithms.*	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects, the 2015 Revision ( <a href="https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/">https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/</a> ).
General Policies/ Environment	Landlocked	Binary variable equal to 1 if the country is landlocked and 0 otherwise.	CEPII GeoDist database ( <a href="http://www.cepii.fr/cepii/en/bdd_modele/presentation.asp?id=6">http://www.cepii.fr/cepii/en/bdd_modele/presentation.asp?id=6</a> )
	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.	The Global Enabling Trade Report 2014 from the World Economic Forum ( <a href="https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-enabling-trade-report-2014/">https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-enabling-trade-report-2014/</a> )
	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.	The Global Enabling Trade Report 2014 from the World Economic Forum ( <a href="https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-enabling-trade-report-2014/">https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-enabling-trade-report-2014/</a> )
	Press Freedom	An index obtained through a questionnaire that assess the degree of freedom that journalists, news organizations and netizens enjoy in each country and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom. It includes violations directly affecting journalists (such as murders, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats) and news media (censorship, confiscation of newspaper issues, searches and harassment), the degree of impunity enjoyed by those responsible for these press freedom violations, as well as government interference in editorial content or the transparency of government decision-making. The original index has been reversed (scores subtracted from the maximum value) so that higher values may be interpreted as a reflecting a freer situation and re-scaled between 0 and 100 using min-max normalization.	2016 World Press Freedom Report from Reporters Without Borders ( <a href="http://en.rsf.org/">http://en.rsf.org/</a> )
	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 2016 Index of Economic Freedom (based on data from the World Bank's Doing Business Report) ( <a href="http://www.heritage.org/index/labor-freedom">http://www.heritage.org/index/labor-freedom</a> )
	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 2016 Index of Economic Freedom ( <a href="http://www.heritage.org/index/financial-freedom">http://www.heritage.org/index/financial-freedom</a> )



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
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.	The Global Enabling Trade Report 2014 from the World Economic Forum ( <a href="https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-enabling-trade-report-2014/">https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-enabling-trade-report-2014/</a> )
	Tariffs (Weighted mean applied)	Average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country.	World Development Indicators from World Bank ( <a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do">http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do</a> )
	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 2016 ( <a href="http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito_website.htm">http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito_website.htm</a> )
	Visa Free Travel (Outward)	An index which scores each country or territory according to the number of other countries that its citizens can travel to without having to obtain a visa.	The Henley & Partners Visa Restrictions Index 2016 ( <a href="https://www.henleyglobal.com/international-visa-restrictions/">https://www.henleyglobal.com/international-visa-restrictions/</a> )
	Visa Free Travel (Inward)	The visa requirements component of the World Economic Forum Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index. It is scored for each destination country according to the following scale: 100 = no visa required for visitors from all source markets, 0 = traditional visa required for visitors from every source market.	The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2015 from the World Economic Forum ( <a href="http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TT_Competitiveness_Report_2013.pdf">http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TT_Competitiveness_Report_2013.pdf</a> )

\*Since these variables are in logarithmic form but the dependent variable is not in logarithmic form, the interpretation of the coefficient should be the following: a change of 1% in the explanatory variables will produce a change of 0.01\*coefficient in the dependent variable.

TABLE B.4 //  
**DATA SOURCES EMPLOYED TO CALCULATE CITY-LEVEL GLOBALIZATION INDEXES**

Pillar	Variable	Definition	Source
Trade	Exports	Value of exports, free on board (FOB), reported by exporting cities in US dollars. Exports, wherever possible, are based on the location where goods were produced rather than where they were exported (i.e. the city where a product is manufactured rather than the port via which it is exported).	Euromonitor Passport ( <a href="http://www.euromonitor.com/passport">http://www.euromonitor.com/passport</a> ); data for Doha from World Trade Organization (WTO) Statistics Database ( <a href="http://stat.wto.org">http://stat.wto.org</a> ); data for the following US cities: Atlanta, Dallas, Detroit, Minneapolis-Saint Paul, San Diego, Seattle from International Trade Administration US Department of Commerce ( <a href="http://tse.export.gov/metro/MetroChartDisplay.aspx?ReportID=1&amp;Referrer=SelectReports.aspx&amp;DataSource=Metro&amp;ReportOption=Chart">http://tse.export.gov/metro/MetroChartDisplay.aspx?ReportID=1&amp;Referrer=SelectReports.aspx&amp;DataSource=Metro&amp;ReportOption=Chart</a> ); data for Dubai from Dubai Statistics Center ( <a href="https://www.dsc.gov.ae/ar-ae/Themes/Pages/International-Trade.aspx?Theme=26">https://www.dsc.gov.ae/ar-ae/Themes/Pages/International-Trade.aspx?Theme=26</a> ); data for Nagoya, Osaka, Tokyo from Trade Statistics of Japan ( <a href="http://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/srch/indexe.htm?M=25&amp;P=0">http://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/srch/indexe.htm?M=25&amp;P=0</a> )
	Imports	Value of imports, free on board (FOB), reported by importing cities in US dollars. Imports, wherever possible, are based on the location where goods were produced rather than where they were imported (i.e. the city where a product is manufactured rather than the port via which it is imported).	Euromonitor Passport ( <a href="http://www.euromonitor.com/passport">http://www.euromonitor.com/passport</a> ); data for Doha from World Trade Organization (WTO) Statistics Database ( <a href="http://stat.wto.org">http://stat.wto.org</a> ); data for the following US cities: Atlanta, Dallas, Detroit, Minneapolis-Saint Paul, San Diego, Seattle from International Trade Administration US Department of Commerce ( <a href="http://tse.export.gov/metro/MetroChartDisplay.aspx?ReportID=1&amp;Referrer=SelectReports.aspx&amp;DataSource=Metro&amp;ReportOption=Chart">http://tse.export.gov/metro/MetroChartDisplay.aspx?ReportID=1&amp;Referrer=SelectReports.aspx&amp;DataSource=Metro&amp;ReportOption=Chart</a> ); data for Dubai from Dubai Statistics Center ( <a href="https://www.dsc.gov.ae/ar-ae/Themes/Pages/International-Trade.aspx?Theme=26">https://www.dsc.gov.ae/ar-ae/Themes/Pages/International-Trade.aspx?Theme=26</a> ); data for Nagoya, Osaka, Tokyo from Trade Statistics of Japan ( <a href="http://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/srch/indexe.htm?M=25&amp;P=0">http://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/srch/indexe.htm?M=25&amp;P=0</a> )
Capital	Outward Announced Greenfield FDI	Data reflect cross border investment out of a city in a new physical project or expansion of an existing investment in a foreign country. Data measure capital expenditure on all projects that are announced in a given year in US dollars, and enter the analysis as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility.*	fDi Markets Database (Financial Times) ( <a href="https://www.fdimarkets.com/">https://www.fdimarkets.com/</a> )
	Inward Announced Greenfield FDI	Data reflect foreign cross border investment into the city of a new physical project or expansion of an existing investment. Data measure capital expenditure on all projects that are announced in a given year in US dollars, and enter the analysis as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility.*	fDi Markets Database (Financial Times) ( <a href="https://www.fdimarkets.com/">https://www.fdimarkets.com/</a> )
Information	Average International Internet Traffic	Data reflect traffic over Internet bandwidth connected across international borders. Data as of mid-year in Gbps.	Telegeography Global Internet Geography Database ( <a href="https://www.telegeography.com/research-services/global-internet-geography/">https://www.telegeography.com/research-services/global-internet-geography/</a> )
People	Foreign Citizens	Foreign citizens are persons who usually reside in a city but are not citizens of the country within which that city is located.	Euromonitor Passport ( <a href="http://www.euromonitor.com/passport">http://www.euromonitor.com/passport</a> ); data for the following US cities: Atlanta, Dallas, Detroit, Minneapolis-Saint Paul, San Diego, Seattle from American FactFinder United States Census Bureau ( <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YR_B05001&amp;prodType=table">http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YR_B05001&amp;prodType=table</a> )
	Inbound Arrivals	Arrivals refers to international tourists visiting another country for a period between 24 hours and 12 months. They are recorded based on the number of trips rather than the number of unique visitors (who may visit more than once).	Euromonitor Passport ( <a href="http://www.euromonitor.com/passport">http://www.euromonitor.com/passport</a> )
Variables for Rescaling	Gross Domestic Product	Gross domestic product, current prices in US dollars.	Euromonitor Passport ( <a href="http://www.euromonitor.com/passport">http://www.euromonitor.com/passport</a> )
	Population	De facto total population, both sexes, in a city as of July 1 of the year indicated for the majority of countries (others reported Jan 1 or Oct 1); 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.	Euromonitor Passport ( <a href="http://www.euromonitor.com/passport">http://www.euromonitor.com/passport</a> )

\* The source for these variables contains data at the level of cities proper rather than metropolitan areas. For consistency with the rest of the analysis, we estimate metropolitan area data for these variables by aggregating the city proper data within a radius from the central city that approximates the size of each metropolitan area.

## Part 2: Regression Analysis Results

TABLE B.5 //  
**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)	8.889*** (0.549)	8.458*** (0.535)	3.018*** (0.363)	2.839*** (0.356)	5.878*** (0.374)	5.623*** (0.375)
Remoteness	-1.290*** (0.359)	-1.958*** (0.348)	-1.181*** (0.225)	-1.459*** (0.220)	-0.110 (0.234)	-0.500** (0.246)
Population (logged)	1.388*** (0.463)	1.453*** (0.418)	-3.016*** (0.280)	-2.988*** (0.265)	4.407*** (0.331)	4.442*** (0.318)
Landlocked		-2.987* (1.731)		-1.212 (0.956)		-1.790 (1.295)
Linguistic commonality		18.680*** (5.152)		7.820** (3.518)		10.870*** (3.938)
Constant	-37.023*** (6.946)	-32.749*** (7.069)	29.177*** (4.219)	30.946*** (4.247)	-66.329*** (4.802)	-63.752*** (5.123)
Observations	1,658	1,658	1,660	1,660	1,659	1,659
Adjusted R-squared	0.707	0.736	0.676	0.689	0.737	0.757

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.6 //  
**REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES**

Region	Countries
East Asia & Pacific	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong SAR (China), Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Macau SAR (China), Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Vietnam
Europe	Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYR Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom
Middle East & North Africa	Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, 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	Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
South & Central Asia	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Uzbekistan
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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## **Imprint**

### **Publisher:**

Deutsche Post DHL Group, Headquarters  
Responsible  
Prof. Dr. Christof E. Ehrhart,  
Head of Corporate Communications and  
Responsibility  
53250 Bonn, Germany

**Project Leadership Deutsche Post DHL Group:**  
Jill Meiburg, Theresa Niklas

### **Editorial Design:**

Dirk Hrdina, Antje Schäbethal

The views expressed in this study are  
the views of the authors and do not  
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of Deutsche Post DHL Group.

valid: October 2016

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Dani Rodrik, Ford Foundation Professor of International Political Economy at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government