# World Trade Indicators 2008

## Benchmarking Policy and Performance

Roumeen Islam

Gianni Zanini



### Contents

ł,

C

	Preface	ix
	Acknowledgments	xi
	Abbreviations	xiii
	Countries and Customs Territories in the WTI Database	xv
Exe	ecutive Summary	xvii
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Policy-Related Trade Indicators	5
	Trade Policy	5
	External Environment	23
	Overall Business and Institutional Environment	36
	Trade Facilitation	38
3.	Trade Outcomes	41
4.	Regional Analyses	55
	East Asia and the Pacific	55
	Europe and Central Asia	58
	Latin America and the Caribbean	61
	Middle East and North Africa	64
	South Asia	66
	Sub-Saharan Africa	69
Ap	pendixes	
	A. Definitions of Selected Indicators	75
	B. Background to the Selection of Trade-Related Indicators	83
	C. Trade Indicators by Other Institutions	85
	D. Trade-At-A-Glance Tables, by Income Group	89
	E. Full List of Indicators	101
Notes		111
References		119

#### Box

ς

2.1.	Garment and Textiles Exporters Also Face Higher Tariffs Than the Rest of	
	the World	30

#### Figures

2.1.	Tariff Protection Is Highest among Low-Income Countries and the SAS, MNA,	
	and SSA Regions	6
2.2.	Tariffs Have Been Falling in All Regions, but Remain High in MNA, SAS, and SSA	8
2.3.	Import Duties Collected Are Much Lower Than Statutory Tariffs	9
2.4.	Countries with Lower Tariffs Tend to Be More Integrated	10
2.5.	The SAS Region and Other Low-Income Countries Had the Largest Decreases	
	in Tariffs	11
2. <b>6</b> .	Countries Have Liberalized Agriculture Less Than Other Merchandise Sectors	12
2.7.	High- and Middle-Income Countries Have Less Transparent Protection	15
2.8.	MNA and HI-OECD Countries Protect Agriculture the Most and SSA the Least	16
2.9.	Maximum Tariffs and Dispersion Are Still High in Many Regions	17
2.10.	Tariff Escalation Is Highest in MNA and High-Income OECD Countries, Especially	
	in Agriculture	18
2.11.	Fiscal Revenues Are Most Dependent on Import Duties in SSA and SAS Countries	20
2.12.	ECA and High-Income OECD Countries Have Committed the Most to Open	
	Their Services Sectors and Low-Income Countries the Least	21
2.13.	High-Income Countries Are More Committed Than Other Groups to Services	
	Trade Liberalization in Most Sectors	24
2.14.	Market Access Is More Restricted in Agriculture	25
2.15.	SAS Exporters Face the Highest Tariff Barriers and MNA's the Lowest	26
2.16.	Better Market Access Helps Trade and Export Performance	31
2.17.	Agricultural Exporters Face Higher Market Access Barriers	31
2.18.	Duty-Free Trade Has Increased Significantly	32
2.19.	Benefits from Preferences Vary across Regions from Low to Modest	34
2.20.	Countries with Better Institutional Environments Tend to Have Lower Export	
	Concentrations and Higher Shares of Manufacturing Exports	37
2.21.	Countries with Best Logistics Performance Are All Developed Economies	
	That Are Major Global Transport and Logistics Hubs	39
2.22.	Countries with Better Trade Logistics Integrate Faster	40
3.1.	Low-Income Countries Experienced Largest Trade Growth Slowdown in 2007	42
3.2.	Services Trade Grew the Fastest in Mostly High-Income and Upper-Middle-	
	Income Countries	43
3.3.	Trade Integration Has Been Rising across All Income Groups and Most Regions	47
3.4.	Among Developing Regions, MNA and SSA Are the Least Diversified, and ECA	
	and SAS the Most	50
3.5.	Countries with Lower Export Product Concentration Exhibit Less Volatility	
	of Real Export Growth	51
Table	25	
2.1.	High- and Middle-Income Countries Have the Lowest Import Protection	7

2.2. Some Countries Have Increased Their MFN Tariffs (Simple Averages) 13

#### Contents

2.3.	ost Developing Countries, Save WTO Accession Countries, Have Committed L	
	in the GATS	22
2.4.	Oil and Commodity Exporters and Rich Countries Enjoy the Best Market Access	28
2.5.	Small Islands Enjoy Lowest Tariff Barriers, While Cotton Exporters the	
	Highest, 2006	29
2.6.	Some Countries Draw High Benefits from Preferences, Others None	35
3.1.	Developing Countries' Export Growth Decelerated in 2007	41
3.2.	Many MNA and SSA Countries Are among Those with the Lowest Trade Growth	44
3.3.	Energy and Commodity Producers in SSA and a Number of Central Asian	
	Countries Expanded Their World Export Market Shares the Most	45
3.4.	Southeast Asian and Small Countries Are More Integrated Than Larger	
	Developing Countries	49
3.5.	OECD and Large Developing Countries Are Most Diversified, While Oil Exporters,	
	Small, Poor, Landlocked Countries the Least	51
3.6.	Top 5 Export Products for 10 Most and 10 Least Diversified Countries, 2005	53
4.1.	EAP Key Trade-Related Indicators	56
<b>4.2</b> .	ECA Key Trade-Related Indicators	59
4.3.	LAC Key Trade-Related Indicators	62
4.4.	MNA Key Trade-Related Indicators	65
4.5.	SAS Key Trade-Related Indicators	68
4.6.	SSA Key Trade-Related Indicators	70

.

 $\widehat{\phantom{a}}$ 

r