

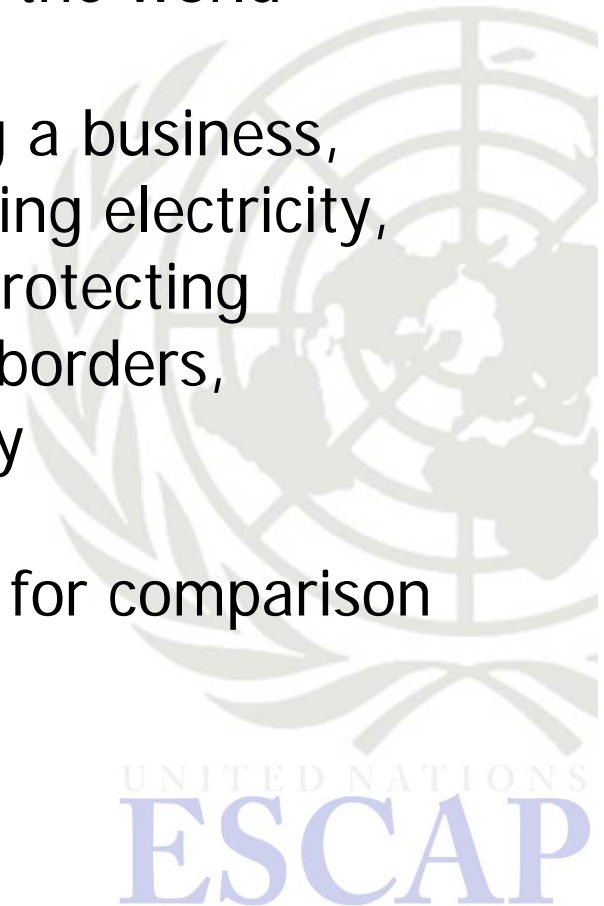
Trade Facilitation Variables for Gravity Research

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Potential variables for TF? – Doing Business

- Doing Business ranks the business regulation and environment in 185 economies around the world
- Ranking is based on 10 topics: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering properties, getting credit, protecting investors paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contract, resolving insolvency
- Distance to frontier provides the score for comparison across years
- source: <http://www.doingbusiness.org>




Potential variables for TF? – Doing Business



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Economy Rankings

Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1 – 185. A high ranking on the ease of doing business index means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm. This index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics, made up of a variety of indicators, giving equal weight to each topic. The rankings for all economies are benchmarked to June 2012.

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Ranking Methodology

Explanation of how the [Ease of Doing Business Index](#) (PDF) its sub-indices and the distance to frontier measures are calculated.

SUBNATIONAL = Subnational *Doing Business* ranking data available.

• Rankings by region: or
 • Rankings by income: or
 • Rankings by population:

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Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank ▲	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Getting Electricity	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading Across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Resolving Insolvency
Singapore	1	4	2	5	36	12	2	5	1	12	2
Hong Kong SAR, China	2	6	1	4	60	4	3	4	2	10	17

Potential variables for TF? – Doing Business



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Distance to Frontier

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This measure shows the distance of each economy to the "frontier," which represents the highest performance observed on each of the indicators across all economies included in *Doing Business* since each indicator was included in *Doing Business*. An economy's distance to frontier is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the lowest performance and 100 the frontier. For example, a score of 75 in DB 2012 means an economy was 25 percentage points away from the frontier constructed from the best performances across all economies and across time. A score of 80 in DB 2013 would indicate the economy is improving. In this way the distance to frontier measure complements the yearly ease of doing business ranking, which compares economies with one another at a point in time. [Read about this measure \(PDF, 79KB\)](#).

Filter by topic: ▼

Overall

➔ Excel

Economy	DB 2004	DB 2005	DB 2006	DB 2007	DB 2008	DB 2009	DB 2010	DB 2011	DB 2012	DB 2013 ▼
Singapore	90.2	90.2	90.4	90.6	90.9	91.7	91.7	91.7
New Zealand	89.6	89.5	89.5	89.7	89.8	90.1	90.1	90.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	84.0	85.8	85.8	87.2	89.1	89.5	89.5	89.5
United Kingdom	83.2	83.2	83.1	83.0	84.8	85.7	85.8	85.8
Denmark	79.8	81.0	82.9	82.9	83.0	84.4	84.6	84.7
Ireland	83.8	84.1	84.1	84.2	84.7	84.3	83.8	84.6

Potential variables for TF? – Logistic Performance Index

- Logistics Performance Index (LPI) indicates the level of logistic friendliness in 155 countries
- LPI ranking is based on 6 topics: customs, infrastructure, international shipments, logistics competence, tracking and tracing and timeliness
- source: <http://lpiurvey.worldbank.org>



Potential variables for TF? – Logistic Performance Index

DATA TABLE

[Download XLS](#)

Country	Year	LPI Rank	LPI Score	Customs ?	Infrastructure ?	International shipments ?	Logistics competence ?	Tracking & tracing ?	Timeliness ?
Singapore	2012	1	4.13	4.10	4.15	3.99	4.07	4.07	4.39
Hong Kong, China	2012	2	4.12	3.97	4.12	4.18	4.08	4.09	4.28
Finland	2012	3	4.05	3.98	4.12	3.85	4.14	4.14	4.10
Germany	2012	4	4.03	3.87	4.26	3.67	4.09	4.05	4.32
Netherlands	2012	5	4.02	3.85	4.15	3.86	4.05	4.12	4.15
Denmark	2012	6	4.02	3.93	4.07	3.70	4.14	4.10	4.21
Belgium	2012	7	3.98	3.85	4.12	3.73	3.98	4.05	4.20
Japan	2012	8	3.93	3.72	4.11	3.61	3.97	4.03	4.21
United States	2012	9	3.93	3.67	4.14	3.56	3.96	4.11	4.21
United Kingdom	2012	10	3.90	3.73	3.95	3.63	3.93	4.00	4.19
Austria	2012	11	3.89	3.77	4.05	3.71	4.10	3.97	3.79
France	2012	12	3.85	3.64	3.96	3.73	3.82	3.97	4.02
Sweden	2012	13	3.85	3.68	4.13	3.39	3.90	3.82	4.26
Canada	2012	14	3.85	3.58	3.99	3.55	3.85	3.86	4.31
Luxembourg	2012	15	3.82	3.54	3.79	3.70	3.82	3.91	4.19
Switzerland	2012	16	3.80	3.88	3.98	3.46	3.71	3.83	4.01
United Arab Emirates	2012	17	3.78	3.61	3.84	3.59	3.74	3.81	4.10
Australia	2012	18	3.73	3.60	3.83	3.40	3.75	3.79	4.05
Taiwan	2012	19	3.71	3.42	3.77	3.58	3.68	3.72	4.10
Spain	2012	20	3.70	3.40	3.74	3.68	3.69	3.67	4.02
Korea, Rep.	2012	21	3.70	3.42	3.74	3.67	3.65	3.68	4.02

Potential variables for TF? – LSCI

- Liner shipping connectivity Index (LSCI) measures the level of seaport connectivity to the global networks in 159 countries
- LSCI ranking is based on 4 topics: numbers of ships, total container-carrying capacity of ships, maximum vessel size, number of services and number of companies that deploys container ships on services to and from a country's port
- source: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IS.SHP.GCNW.XQ>



Potential variables for TF? – LSCI



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Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)

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The Liner Shipping Connectivity Index captures how well countries are connected to global shipping networks. It is computed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) based on five components of the maritime transport sector: number of ships, their container-carrying capacity, maximum vessel size, number of services, and number of companies that deploy container ships in a country's ports. For each component a country's value is divided by the maximum value of each component in 2004, the five components are averaged for each country, and the average is divided by the maximum average for 2004 and multiplied by 100. The index generates a value of 100 for the country with the highest average index in 2004. . The underlying data come from Containerisation International Online.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Review of Maritime Transport 2010.

Catalog Sources World Development Indicators

[TABLE](#) | [MAP](#) | [GRAPH](#)

Search all indicators

Featured indicators

Infrastructure

Air transport, registered

carrier departures worldwide

1980-1982 | 1983-1987 | 1988-1992 | 1993-1997 | 1998-2002 | 2003-2007 | **2008-2012**

Country name	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan				
Albania	2.0	2.3	4.3	4.5
Algeria	7.8	8.4	31.4	31.1
American Samoa	6.4	4.6	4.8	4.6

How to Access Trade Cost Data

1 Go to
www.unescap.org

The screenshot shows the UN ESCAP website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'UN Web Site', 'UN Web Site Locator', 'Home', 'Contacts', and a search box. Below this is the ESCAP logo and a secondary navigation menu with items: 'About ESCAP', 'Executive Secretary', 'Our Work', 'Partners', 'Research & Data', 'Media Centre', and 'Events'. The main content area features a large banner for the 'Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2012' with a 'Read More' button. Below the banner is a horizontal menu with categories: 'Disaster Risk Reduction', 'Environment', 'Information & Communications Technology', 'Macroeconomic', 'Social Development', 'Statistics', 'Trade & Investment' (highlighted with a red dashed box), and 'Transport'. Below the menu are three columns: 'ESCAP News' with a story about International Women's Day, 'Highlights' with a story about the Asia-Pacific economic slump, and 'Events' with two upcoming meetings in Bangkok, Thailand.

2 Click
Trade and Investment

How to Access Trade Cost Data

The screenshot shows the ESCAP website's Trade and Investment Division (TID) page. The header includes the ESCAP logo and navigation links like Home, Site Map, and Contact. A search bar is present. The main content area features a 'Trade and Investment Division (TID)' banner with several icons for APBF, APTA, APTIR, APTIAD, I4D, and UNNExT. The ARTNeT icon is highlighted with a red dashed box. Below this, there is a section for 'Recent and upcoming activities' with a list of events.

3 Click **ARTNeT**

The screenshot shows the ARTNeT website. The header includes the ARTNeT logo and the text 'Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade'. There are navigation tabs for 'Recent events', 'New publications', and 'Calls'. A list of recent events is displayed. Below this, there is a section for 'ARTNeT Database of Trade Publications' with search filters for 'Trade Focus Area', 'Keyword', and 'Type of Publication'. The 'Databases' link in the left sidebar is highlighted with a red dashed box.

4 Click **Database**

How to Access Trade Cost Data

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

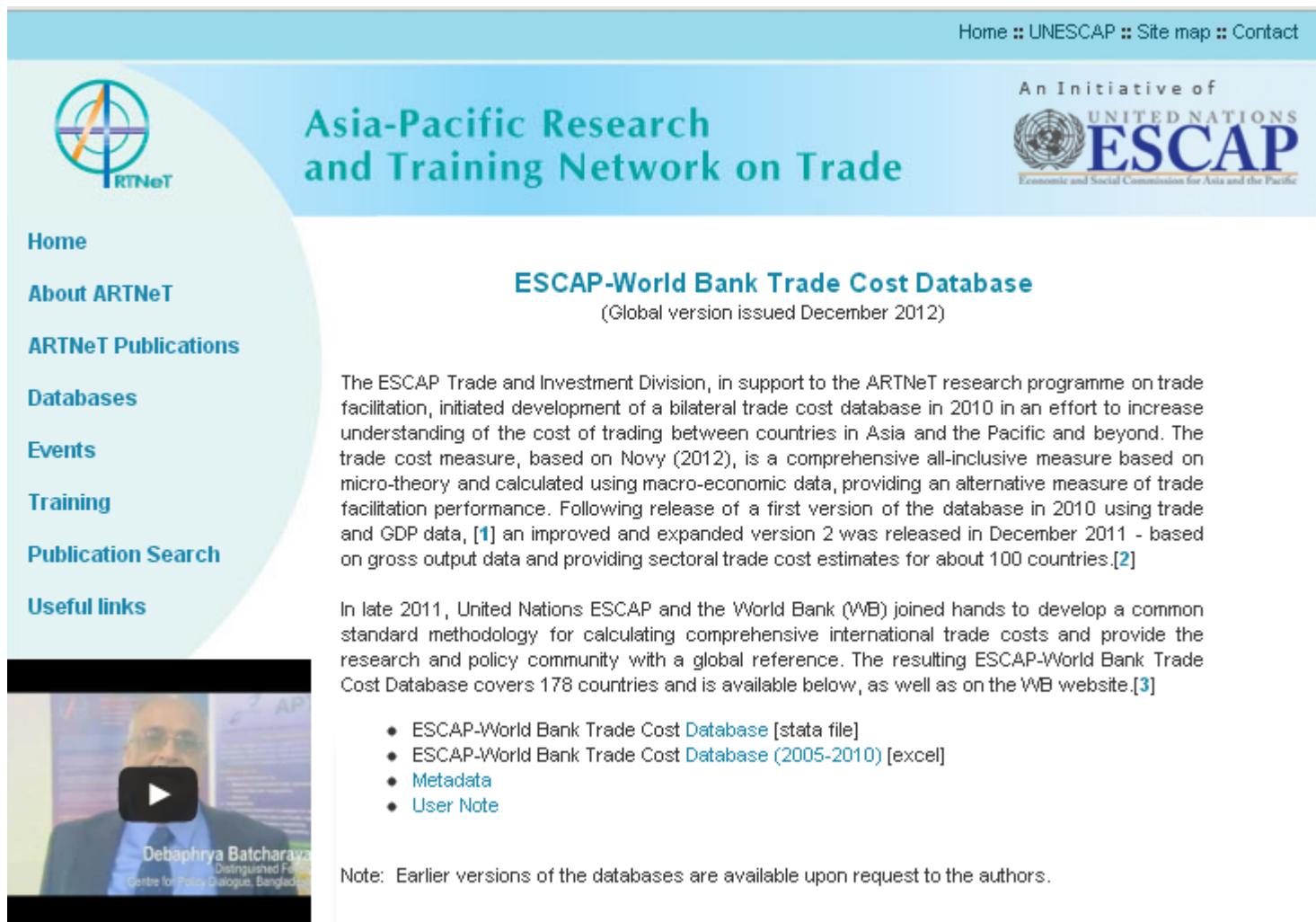
The screenshot shows the ARTNeT website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, UNESCAP, Site map, and Contact. Below this is a header section with the ARTNeT logo on the left, the title 'Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade' in the center, and the UNESCAP logo on the right. A left sidebar contains a menu with items: Home, About ARTNeT, ARTNeT Publications, Databases, Events, Training, Publication Search, and Useful links. The main content area is titled 'Databases' and contains a paragraph explaining ARTNeT's role as an information repository. Below the paragraph is a bulleted list of databases: Gravity Modeling Database, Trade costs, and APTIAD. An arrow points from the 'Trade costs' link to a URL at the bottom of the slide. At the bottom left of the screenshot, there is a video player showing a man speaking, with his name 'Debapriya Batcharaya' and affiliation 'Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh' visible below the video.

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


UNESCAP


How to Access Trade Cost Data

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



Home :: UNESCAP :: Site map :: Contact

 **Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade**

An Initiative of
 **UNITED NATIONS ESCAP**
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

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ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database


(Global version issued December 2012)

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

In late 2011, United Nations ESCAP and the World Bank (WB) joined hands to develop a common standard methodology for calculating comprehensive international trade costs and provide the research and policy community with a global reference. The resulting ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database covers 178 countries and is available below, as well as on the WB website.[3]

- ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost [Database](#) [stata file]
- ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost [Database \(2005-2010\)](#) [excel]
- [Metadata](#)
- [User Note](#)

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


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How to Access Trade Cost Data

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

The screenshot shows the World Bank Data Catalog page for the Trade Costs Dataset. At the top, there is a navigation bar with language options: English, Español, Français, Русский, عربي, and 中文. Below this is the World Bank logo and a search bar. The main navigation menu includes: ABOUT, DATA (highlighted), RESEARCH, LEARNING, NEWS, PROJECTS & OPERATIONS, PUBLICATIONS, COUNTRIES, and TOPICS. Under the 'Data' section, there are sub-navigation options: By Country, By Topic, Indicators, Data Catalog (selected), Microdata, Blog, News, About, For Developers, and Products. The page title is 'Trade Costs Dataset' with a 'SHARE' button. A description states: 'The Trade Costs Dataset provides estimates of bilateral trade costs in agriculture and manufactured goods for the 1995-2010 period. It is built on trade and production data collected in 178 countries. Symmetric bilateral trade costs are computed using the Inverse Gravity Framework (Novy 2009), which estimates trade costs for each country pair using bilateral trade and gross national output.' A 'Print' button is located below the description. A 'Resources' section indicates 'Not available in the API' and features a 'DATABANK' button. A metadata table is provided at the bottom left.

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