User Guide Arab Economic Integration System of Indices

Updated 19 January 2021

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Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

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Updated 19 January 2021

United Nations
Beirut

The present user guide will be regularly updated to reflect new developments in the structure and methodology of the indicator system.

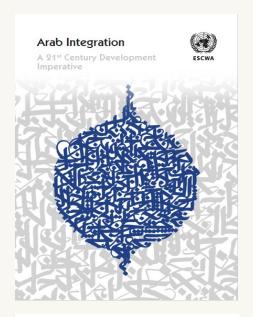# Contents

1. How to use the User Guide?

The present User Guide accompanies the Arab Economic Integration System of Indices (AEISI) developed by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). The indices have been published in the Arab Economic Integration Reports since 2015 (box 1) and have been available online since 2019 at www.unescwa.org/file/44552/download?token=m7RMkMVg.

The User Guide is intended to clarify the methodology behind the indices to facilitate their interpretation and comparison with other indicator systems and/or composite indices of regional economic integration. This Guide focuses on the current indicator system of ESCWA, published since 2015. However, ESCWA has made Arab regional integration indices available since 2006. These were initially composite indices based on four indicators: intraregional trade, intraregional investment, intraregional workers' remittances, and intraregional tourism. They were calculated on a yearly basis for the period 2003-2008. The reader is referred to the corresponding reports for their methodology and results: ESCWA, 2006; 2007; 2008; and 2009.

The User Guide is not intended to elaborate on the normative arguments in favour of regional economic integration as a tool or strategy for growth and development. A more elaborated rationale for further economic integration in the Arab region can, for example, be found in the ESCWA report entitled *Assessing Arab Economic Integration: Towards the Arab Customs Union* (ESCWA, 2015).This report built further on the 2014 report entitled *Arab Integration: A 21st Century Development Imperative,* which also presents a rationale for further Arab integration. In the latter report, three pillars were put forward to strengthen regional integration: an economic, a political, and a cultural pillar (ESCWA, 2014).

This Guide briefly explains the context for the construction of Arab regional integration indices at ESCWA (sections 2 and 3). This is followed by a presentation of the structure and characteristics of the indicator system (section 4) and the calculation of the composite indices (section 5). Section 6 provides further guidance on the interpretation of the results, illustrated by the most recent iteration of the indices.

Box 1.   Arab economic integration reports

Arab Integration
A 21st Century Development Imperative
ESCWA

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Assessing Arab Economic Integration
Towards the Arab Customs Union
UNITED NATIONS ESCWA

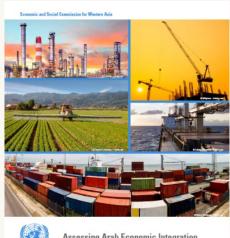Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Assessing Arab Economic Integration
Trade in Services as a Driver of Growth and Development
UNITED NATIONS ESCWA

Assessing Arab Economic Integration
How Agricultural Trade can Affect the Achievement of the SDGs through Further Integration
Third Edition
ESCWA   Shared Prosperity Dignified Life

2. Meaning of Arab Regional Integration

In the vast literature on regional integration, regionalism and/or regionalization, a variety of related concepts exist with broader or narrower scopes, referring to a variety of underlying concepts of regions. Sometimes the *de facto* regionalization process is brought to the fore; other times, the institutionalized aspects of the regions (and the regional integration process) are emphasized; and sometimes the two are combined.

The Arab region is characterized by geographical proximity and shared cultural features. It is also a heterogeneous region: it includes countries of varying demographic and economic sizes, economic structures, development levels, and macroeconomic performance (ESCWA, 2015). The *de facto* regionalization process refers to how integrated a region actually is via a series of connections and transmission channels, including trade in goods and services, investments, remittances, logistic and infrastructural connections, telecommunications, and mobility of persons. In other words, *de facto* regionalization reflects intra-regional interdependency between its constituting parts (usually national economies), independently of whether regional institutions are present or not.

The degrees of institutionalization of the regional integration processes vary considerably from one region to another. In the Arab region, regional integration has been promoted since the 1950s. Currently, the following regional arrangements are of relevance: League of Arab States (LAS), Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), African Union (AU), COMESA, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Agadir and Pan-Arab Free Trade Area (box 2). These regional arrangements are overlapping in terms of memberships and mandates. Some are more political in nature, others are more economic in nature (i.e. trade-oriented), or hybrid. They do not exactly coincide with ESCWA membership currently consisting of 20 member States.[1] Comoros and Djibouti are members of LAS but not of ESCWA. All GCC members are also a member of ESCWA (table 1).

An Arab Customs Union, with potentially important effects on intra-regional trade, was announced at the first Arab Economic and Social Development Summit of the League of Arab States, held in Kuwait in 2009. But it has not yet materialized.

The institutionalized (or, *de jure*) integration process and the *de facto* regionalization process can be assessed and aspects thereof can be measured separately. Whereas in the former case the measures should logically refer to the regions as defined in the legal instruments that establish them, in the latter case, the measures can refer to different regional scales, including geographical conceptions of the regions.

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[1]   As at December 2020, ESCWA comprised the following 20 members: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, State of Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

Box 2.   Regional integration schemes in the Arab region, as of January 2021

League of Arab States: LAS was created in 1945 by its six founding members (Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Transjordan). As of December 2020, there are 22 members.[a] Syrian membership has been suspended since November 2011. The general objectives of LAS are to represent and defend the interests of the Arab States and to promote cooperation among them. The latter includes cooperation and policy coordination in the economic realm through the Council of Arab Economic Unity (www.lasportal.org).

Arab Maghreb Union: AMU was created in 1989 by its five member States: Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. Its objectives are to promote cooperation in various areas, including the economic area, as well as to strengthen its extra-regional positioning (https://maghrebarabe.org/fr/).

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf: The GCC was created in 1981 and counts six members: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. The objectives of the GCC include: trade integration, regulatory convergence, monetary integration, sectoral cooperation, military cooperation, and people-to-people contacts (www.gcc-sg.org).

Agadir Agreement: The Agreement was signed in 2004 and entered into force in 2006. Signing States are Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. The aims of the agreement include: establishing a free trade area, and policy coordination in several policy areas. The free trade area should be compatible with GATT rules, the implementation of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA), and the establishment of the Euro-Mediterranean free trade area (www.agadiragreement.org).

Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) or Pan-Arab Free Trade Area (PAFTA): GAFTA/PAFTA entered into force in 1998 and was signed by 17 LAS members. Comoros, Djibouti, Libya, Mauritania and Somalia do not participate in the FTA. Palestine and Sudan receive preferential treatment. It is essentially an agreement that liberalizes trade in goods through the gradual elimination of tariffs and quantitative restrictions to trade (http://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicShowMemberRTAIDCard.aspx?rtaid=16).

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa: COMESA was created in 1994 and focuses on trade integration. It currently counts 21 member States[b] (www.comesa.int).

African Union: The African Union was created in 2001 as a successor organization of the Organization of African Unity. The continent-wide organization has broad political and developmental goals. These include socio-economic integration in Africa and, specifically, the coordination and harmonization of policies among the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The AU currently counts 55 members.[c] Morocco became a member only in 2017, while Sudan's membership was suspended in June 2019 (https://au.int).

African Continental Free Trade Agreement: AfCFTA is a free trade agreement signed in 2018 with the aim to liberalize intra-African trade and – via a series of subsequent negotiations – to move towards a customs union and common market. As of December 2020, 54 countries have signed, i.e. all AU members with the exception of Eritrea. 28 have ratified.

Sources:
[a] As at December 2020, LAS comprised the following 22 members: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, State of Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.
[b] As at December 2020, COMESA comprised the following 21 members: Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
[c] As at December 2020, the African Union comprised the following 55 members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, São Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Table 1. Overlapping memberships of regional organizations in the Arab region as at January 2021

	ESCWA	League of Arab States	Arab Maghreb Union	Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	Agadir	Pan-Arab Free Trade Area	COMESA	African Union	AfCFTA
Algeria	√	√	√			√		√	√
Bahrain	√	√		√		√			
Comoros		√					√	√	√
Djibouti		√					√	√	√
Egypt	√	√			√	√	√	√	√
Iraq	√	√				√			
Jordan	√	√			√	√			
Kuwait	√	√		√		√			
Lebanon	√	√				√			
Libya	√	√	√				√	√	√
Mauretania	√	√	√					√	√
Morocco	√	√	√		√	√		√	√
Oman	√	√		√		√			
State of Palestine	√	√				√			
Qatar	√	√		√		√			
Saudi Arabia	√	√		√		√			
Somalia	√	√					√	√	√
Sudan	√	√				√	√	√	√
Syrian Arab Republic	√	√				√			
Tunisia	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√
United Arab Emirates	√	√		√		√			
Yemen	√	√				√			

3. ESCWA Work on Economic Integration Indices

ESCWA work on economic integration indices is part of its efforts to promote greater cooperation and integration in the Arab region as a strategy to enhance the competitiveness of the economies of the member States through trade and investment linkages, not only regionally but also globally. Arab economic integration is considered as an instrument that contributes, or has the capacity to contribute, to reaching more general development goals, including economic growth, the creation of jobs, and the reduction of poverty. The reports in which the indices are presented are meant "to provide a quantitative assessment of regional economic integration efforts, and generate practical and implementable policy advice for member States" (ESCWA, 2015, p. 16).

ESCWA work on indices should be seen against a background of integration agreements that lack implementation and therefore show little progress (ESCWA, 2015, p. 16). This is a phenomenon that has also been noticed elsewhere (De Lombaerde, Estevadeordal and Suominen, 2008). However, the goal of the ESCWA indicator system is not to monitor directly the implementation of regional integration agreements in the Arab region.

As mentioned before, ESCWA published its regional integration index for the Arab world for the first time in its *2006 Annual Review of Developments in Globalization and Regional Integration in the Arab Countries* (ESCWA, 2006 in Arabic). Subsequent versions were published in 2007, 2008 and 2010. The current

methodology is followed since the 2015 report (ESCWA, 2015), and was thus also used in the 2017 and 2019 editions of the report.

Since the beginning, a focus was kept on economic integration in line with the mandate of ESCWA. This logically narrows the scope of the indicator system, compared to some other systems which might include other integration dimensions, such as people migration, travel, communications, social convergence, infrastructure, etc. (see, for example, De Lombaerde and Saucedo, 2017). Migration is indirectly captured in the indicator system through workers' remittances.

ESCWA focuses on what Arab trade agreements are actually covering: trade in goods, FDI, and workers' remittances. It is therefore not covering topics like intellectual property rights.

ESCWA also opted for an indicator-system that adopts a member-State perspective. This means that it assesses the integration of member-State economies in their respective regions (and the world economy) rather than the state of 'integratedness' of a given region.

All 22 LAS members are covered by the indicator system. The period of analysis in the 2015 report was 2012-2014 in the 2017 report it was 2013-2016; in the 2019 report it is 2016-2018. The overlapping from one report to the other is due to data actualisation. Consistent indicators and composite indices are currently online available for the time period 2000-last

year covered by the most recent *Assessing Arab Economic Integration Report*.

It should be pointed out, however, that cross-country comparison of economic integration scores and ranks should be based on the scores and ranks published in the same report instead of going back to previous ones. Indeed, since the first edition of the *Assessing Arab Economic Integration Report*, data have been updated; some estimated values were replaced with actual data as they became available.

4. Structure and Characteristics of the Arab Economic Integration System of Indices

The main characteristics of the AEIS are the following:

- It is very much focused on supporting national development policies;
- It flexibly combines multiple levels of analysis;
- It is focusing on *de facto* integration.

Policy orientation: The ESCWA indicator system is at the service of the member States and their institutions. The aim is to induce an "action-information-action loop", which allows policy-makers to assess their integration performance, explore the regional and global environments and opportunities, and formulate new policy action or adjust existing policies. The indicator system therefore does not only include the integration indices *sensu stricto* but also a large set of accompanying indicators (see below).

Multi-level: The ESCWA indicator system takes the member State economies as the unit of analysis but economic integration performances of Arab countries are assessed at the bilateral, (sub-)regional, and global levels, providing insights into challenges, prospective risks and opportunities accompanied with the changing regional and global economic integration environments.

***De facto* integration:** The ESCWA indicator system focuses on *de facto* economic integration, rather than *de jure* or institutionalized integration, even if the *de facto* measures are informative as to the effectiveness of the integration schemes and measures.

A limited number of indicators in the ESCWA indicator system describe the interconnectedness of the member States with other countries (including member States), the region, and with the global economy.[2] They cover three channels of interconnectedness:

- Trade;
- Foreign direct investment;
- Workers' remittances.

These indicators are used to calculate two composite indices (section 5).

In addition to these indicators, there is a large set of indicators that reflect opportunities for further intra-Arab economic integration (annex to the present report), thereby differentiating between:

- Enabling factors and constraints (potentialities scoreboard: 19 indicators);
- Policies adopted to boost economic integration (policies scoreboard: 19 indicators);
- Achievements of the trade strategy (outcomes scoreboard: 68 indicators).

The scope of the indicator system that is developed by ESCWA is therefore both

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[2] For a discussion of the rationale for selecting these three dimensions, see ESCWA (2015).

narrower and broader than other regional integration indicator systems. It is narrower because it is more focused on economic integration. In addition, within a logical framework, the indicator system focuses on the outcome and impact categories in the political cycle, rather than on the input, process or output categories. At the same time, the aim is broader because it goes beyond monitoring the regional integration process(es) and refers also to bilateral, international and global integration. The indicator system incorporates also variables that are (supposed to be) causally linked to regional integration. The aims are to monitor integration 'efforts' and 'performance', to track 'progress', as well as to formulate policy recommendations. The ambition in the 2015 report was to include the identification of 'levers' that governments can use to increase their integration performance. While referring to governmental goal-setting at the national level, the evaluation of goal-achievement in specific countries should happen outside the indicator system.

The data sources used for the distinct indicators are given in the annex to the present report. Missing data are calculated using linear approximation when in sample. GDP, when not available, is computed using growth rates from the World Economic Report applied to GDP provided by United Nations Statistics Unit.

5. Calculation of the Composite Economic Integration Indices

The calculation of the ESCWA composite economic integration indices is based on a limited number of indicators, and uses a methodology that is transparent and stable over time. The regional integration index reflects *de facto* regionalization (see above).

The calculation of the composite indices is very versatile as far as country coverage is concerned: the country indices are calculated at the bilateral, regional and global levels. The Arab 'subregions' that are considered by ESCWA are: AMU, GCC, and the 'rest of Arab countries' (further sub-divided into Arab LDCs and diversified Arab economies) (table 2). The indices are also calculated for the Agadir group. This means that all member countries of the League of Arab States are covered by the indicator system.

ESCWA proposes two basic types of composite indices: an 'integration index' and a 'dependency index'.

Table 2. Subregions in AEISI

	Rest of Arab countries
AMU	Arab LDCs
Algeria Libya Mauritania Morocco Tunisia	Comoros Djibouti State of Palestine Somalia Sudan Yemen
GCC	Diversified Arab economies
Bahrain Kuwait Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates	Egypt Iraq Jordan Lebanon Syrian Arab Republic

The **integration index** is based on six indicators: (a) exports, (b) imports, (c) inflows of FDI, (d) outflows of FDI, (e) inflows of remittances, and (vi) outflows of remittances (all expressed as a percentage of GDP). The values are normalized using min-max rescaling. Composite indices are obtained by calculating simple arithmetic averages of the normalized values, which then allows ranking the countries according to their level of integration. The 'globalization index' reflects the integration of a country in the world economy. The 'regional integration index' follows exactly the same logic, whereby regions are considered as if they were a country, i.e. extra-regional flows are expressed as a percentage of regional GDP, then normalized and aggregated. Regional integration does thus not refer to the level of integration of countries in a region, but rather to the level of integration of the region (as a whole) in the global economy. One overall ranking (of countries and regions) is therefore possible, based on their respective globalization scores. The latter are also calculated for GCC, ASEAN, LAS, Arab Mashreq, AMU, Arab non-GCC, Agadir, EU-28, Arab LDCs (ESCWA, 2015, p. 52). The same basic integration index can also be calculated for a country **i** vis-à-vis another country or another region. When calculating the index for a country vis-à-vis the rest of the region to which it belongs (e.g. LAS, GCC, AMU), one obtains a classical composite regional integration index based on the six indicators.

The **dependency index**, previously also called flow intensity index, is calculated similarly as the integration index, but the difference is that now only three of the six indicators are withheld: exports, inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) and inflows of remittances (all expressed as a percentage of GDP of the reference country). These three indicators represent inflows of funds, i.e. 'inputs' in the economy. The indicators are interpreted as a "contribution to the economic situation by key partner regions and countries" (ESCWA, 2015, pp. 58-59). The 'regional dependency index' is again calculated as if the region were a country. This index does not provide information on the relative intensity of intra-regional flows but rather on the relative dependence of a region on an extra-regional economy (country or region). However, bilateral dependency indices are also calculated vis-à-vis regions, including the country's 'own' region. The latter scores reflect the relative importance of intra-regional interactions, or the relative dependence of a country on the region of which it is part.

Formally, the indices are calculated as follows:

$$INTEGRATION_{ij} = (TRADE'_{ij} + TRADE'_{ji} + FDI'_{ij} + FDI'_{ji} + REMITTANCES'_{ij} + REMITTANCES'_{ji})/6$$

$$DEPENDENCY_{ij} = (TRADE'_{ij} + FDI'_{ji} + REMITTANCES'_{ji})/3$$

Where:

$INTEGRATION_{ij}$ = index of integration of country (or region) **i** in country **j** (or region **j** or the rest of the world)

$DEPENDENCY_{ij}$ = dependency index of country (or region) **i** on country **j** (or region **j** or the rest of the world)

' refers to normalized values (min-max normalisation). For example, $X' = (X - X_{min})/(X_{max} - X_{min})$, where X is the originally measured indicator.

$TRADE_{ij}$ = trade from **i** to **j** (i.e. **i**'s exports) (measured as a % of GDP)

$TRADE_{ji}$ = trade from **j** to **i** (i.e. **i**'s imports) (measured as a % of GDP)

FDI_{ij} = foreign direct investment from **i** to **j** (i.e. **i**'s outward FDI) (measured as a % of GDP)

FDI_{ji} = foreign direct investment from **j** to **i** (i.e. **i**'s inward FDI) (measured as a % of GDP)

$REMITTANCES_{ij}$ = remittances from **i** to **j** (i.e. **i**'s outward remittances) (measured as a % of GDP)

$REMITTANCES_{ji}$ = remittances from **j** to **i** (i.e. **i**'s inward remittances) (measured as a % of GDP)

As the composite indices are calculated as averages of re-scaled indicators with range [0..100], the integration and dependency indices are also within the range [0..100].

Annex

List of indicators in AEISI

Indicator	Source	Scoreboard	Years
Mining Value Added as a % of GDP	UN National Accounts Main Aggregates Database	potentialities	2000-last year available
Apparent labor productivity	ESCWA calculation, value added in $/person employed	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	World Bank	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Urban to Rural Population Ratio	World Bank	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	World Bank	potentialities	2000 – last year available
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	World Bank	potentialities	2000 – last year available
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	World Bank	potentialities	2000 – last year available
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	World Bank	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Mean Years of Schooling	World Bank	potentialities	2000-last year available
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	World Bank	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Gross National Savings Rate	World Bank	potentialities	2000 – last year available
International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second per internet user)	International Telecommunications Union	potentialities	2000 – last year available

Indicator	Source	Scoreboard	Years
Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	International Telecommunications Union	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Electricity production (kWh)	United Nations Statistics Division – Energy Statistics Database	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	United Nations Statistics Division – Energy Statistics Database	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Total Summed Magnitudes of All Societal and Interstate MEPV	Center for Systemic Peace – Integrated Network for Societal Conflict Research (INSCR)	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Total Summed Magnitudes of All Societal and Interstate MEPV of Neighboring States	Center for Systemic Peace – Integrated Network for Societal Conflict Research (INSCR)	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Total Summed Magnitudes of All Societal and Interstate MEPV of Regional States	Center for Systemic Peace – Integrated Network for Societal Conflict Research (INSCR)	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Lending interest rate (%)	World Bank	potentialities	2000 – last year available
Electricity, net installed capacity of electric power plants (kilowatts)	United Nations Statistics Division – Energy Statistics Database	policies	2000 – last year available
Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	World Bank	policies	2000 – last year available
Rail lines (total route-km)	World Bank	policies	2000 – last year available
Air transport, freight (million ton-km)	World Bank	policies	2000 – last year available
Taxes on goods and services (% value added of industry and services)	World Bank	policies	2000 – last year available
Taxes on total value added	World Bank, Doing Business	policies	2012 – last year available

Indicator	Source	Scoreboard	Years
General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)	World Bank	policies	2000 – last year available
Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure)	World Bank	policies	2000-last year available
Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)	World Bank	policies	2000 – last year available
Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)	World Bank	policies	2000 – last year available
Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure)	World Bank	policies	2000 – last year available
Length of total road network (kilometers)	World Bank	policies	2000 – last year available
Length of paved road network (kilometers)	World Bank	policies	2000-2 last year available
Chinn-Ito Financial Openness Index (not open 0 – 1 very open)	Chinn and Ito (2006)	policies	2000 – last year available
Advalorem tariff	MacMap database, ITC	Policies	2012 – last year available
MFN rates	MacMap databse, ITC	Policies	2012 – last year available
Applied tariff rates	MacMap database, ITC	Policies	2012 – last year available
NTMs	WITS Toll, World Bank	Policies	2012 – last year available
AVE of NTMs	ESCWA calculations using WITS	Policies	2012 – last year available
Procedures to Start a Business (number)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Time to Start a Business (days)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Trade costs (per product and by origin and destination)	ESCWA calculations using TradeMap database, ITC	outcomes	2000 – last year available

Indicator	Source	Scoreboard	Years
Cost of Starting a Business (% of income per capita)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Procedures to Get Electricity (number)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Time to Get Electricity (days)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Cost of Getting Electricity (% of income per capita)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Strength of minority investor protection index (0-10)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Time to Enforce Contracts (days)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Cost of Enforcing Contracts (% of claim)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Enforcing Contracts Procedures (number)	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Corporate taxes in percentage of profits	World Bank Doing Business Report	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Pillar two: Infrastructure quality	World Economic Forum Competitiveness Index	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Market compatibility sub-index	World Economic Forum, Emerging Markets Logistics Index	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Market size and growth attractiveness sub-index	World Economic Forum, Emerging Markets Logistics Index	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Connectedness sub-index	World Economic Forum, Emerging Markets Logistics Index	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Availability and use of ICTs	World Economic Forum, Enabling trade index	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Availability and quality of transport services	World Economic Forum, Enabling trade index	outcomes	2014 – last year available

Indicator	Source	Scoreboard	Years
Efficiency and transparency of border administration	World Economic Forum, Enabling trade index	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Operating environment	World Economic Forum, Enabling trade index	outcomes	2014 – last year available
Container port throughput (TEU)	World Bank	outcomes	2008 – last year available
Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)	UNCTAD	outcomes	2004 – last year available
Air transport, passengers carried	World Bank	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Logistics Performance Index	World Bank	outcomes	2007; 2010; 2012; 2014; last year available
Ability to track and trace consignments	World Bank	outcomes	2007; 2010; 2012; 2014; last year available
Ease of arranging competitively priced shipments	World Bank	outcomes	2007; 2010; 2012; 2014; last year available
Efficiency of customs clearance process	World Bank	outcomes	2007; 2010; 2012; 2014; last year available
Timeliness	World Bank	outcomes	2007; 2010; 2012; 2014; last year available
Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure	World Bank	outcomes	2007; 2010; 2012; 2014; last year available
Competence and quality of logistics services	World Bank	outcomes	2007; 2010; 2012; 2014; last year available
Merchandise Trade Exports (% of GDP)	Trade data from UNCTAD, GDP data from the United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	2000 – last year available

Indicator	Source	Scoreboard	Years
Merchandise Trade Imports (% of GDP)	Trade data from UNCTAD, GDP data from the United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Services Trade Exports (% of GDP)	Trade data from UNCTAD, GDP data from the United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Services Trade Imports (% of GDP)	Trade data from UNCTAD, GDP data from the United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Extensive margin to trade	ESCWA calculations using BACI database, CEPII	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Intensive margin to trade	ESCWA calculations using BACI database, CEPII	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Distribution of trade	ESCWA calculations using BACI database, CEPII	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Complementarity index	ESCWA calculations using BACI database, CEPII	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Globalization index	ESCWA calculations using various databases	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Regional flow intensity Index	ESCWA calculations using various databases	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Bilateral flow intensity index	ESCWA calculations using various databases	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Symmetric trade introversion index	ESCWA calculations using various databases	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Intra-regional trade intensity	ESCWA calculations using BACI database, CEPII	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Intra-regional trade share	ESCWA calculation	outcomes	2000 – last year available

Indicator	Source	Scoreboard	Years
FDI Stock Outward (% of GDP)	FDI data from UNCTAD, GDP data from the United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	1970 – last year available
FDI Stock Inward (% of GDP)	FDI data from UNCTAD, GDP data from the United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	1970 – last year available
FDI Outflows (% of gross fixed capital formation, 3 yr. avg.)	FDI data from UNCTAD, GDP data from the United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	1970 – last year available
FDI Inflows (% of gross fixed capital formation, 3 yr. avg.)	FDI data from UNCTAD, GDP data from the United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	1970 – last year available
Portfolio Equity Stock Outward (% of GDP)	IMF BoP Statistics	outcomes	2005 – last year available
Portfolio Equity Stock Inward (% of GDP)	IMF BoP Statistics	outcomes	2005 – last year available
Portfolio Equity flows Outward (% of GDP, 3 yr. avg.)	IMF BoP Statistics	outcomes	2005 – last year available
Portfolio Equity flows Inward (% of GDP, 3 yr. avg.)	IMF BoP Statistics	outcomes	2005 – last year available
Printer Publications Trade Exports (USD per capita)	UN Comtrade	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Printer Publications Trade Imports (USD per capita)	UN Comtrade	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Emigrants (% of population)	United Nations Population Division	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Immigrants (% of population)	United Nations Population Division	outcomes	2000 – last year available

Indicator	Source	Scoreboard	Years
Tourist Departures (per capita)	World Bank	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Tourist Arrivals (per capita)	World Bank	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Outbound International Students (% of tertiary enrollment)	UNESCO	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Inbound International Students (% of tertiary enrollment)	UNESCO	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Net ODA (% of GDP)	United Nations Statistics Division	outcomes	2000 – last year available
Foreign Exchange Reserves As A Ratio of Public Debt	World Bank	outcomes	1995 – last year available
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	World Bank	outcomes	1970 – last year available
GDP (Current USD)	United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	1970 – last year available
GDP/Capita (Current USD)	United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	1970 – last year available
GDP (% Growth)	United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	1970 – last year available
GDP/Capita (% Growth)	United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	1970 – last year available
GNI (Current USD)	United Nations Statistics Division's National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates	outcomes	2000 – last year available

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