GLOBAL TRADE ANALYSIS

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When goods don't cross borders, soldiers will.

Frederic Bastiat



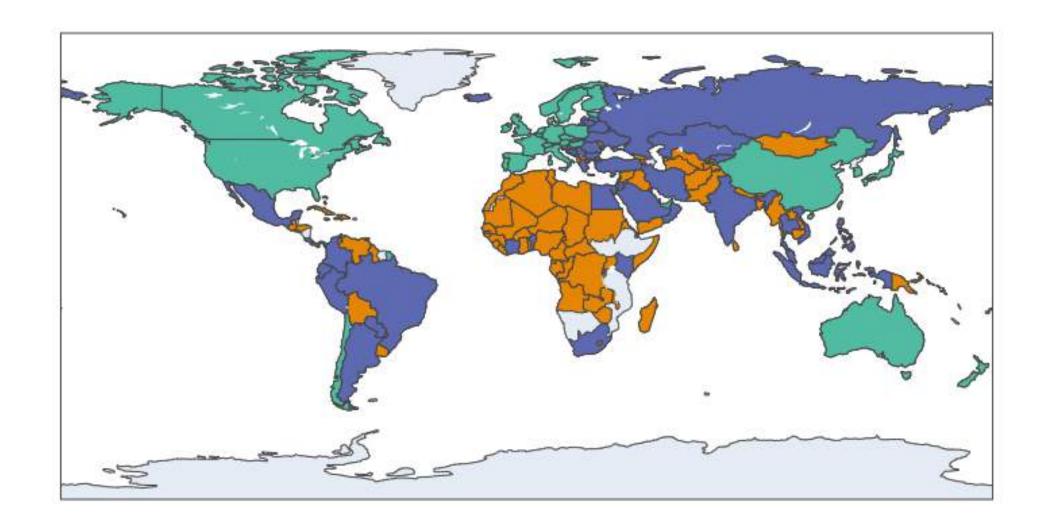
LOGISTIC EFFICIENCY

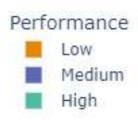
CLUSTERING METHOD: K-MEANS

For each country:

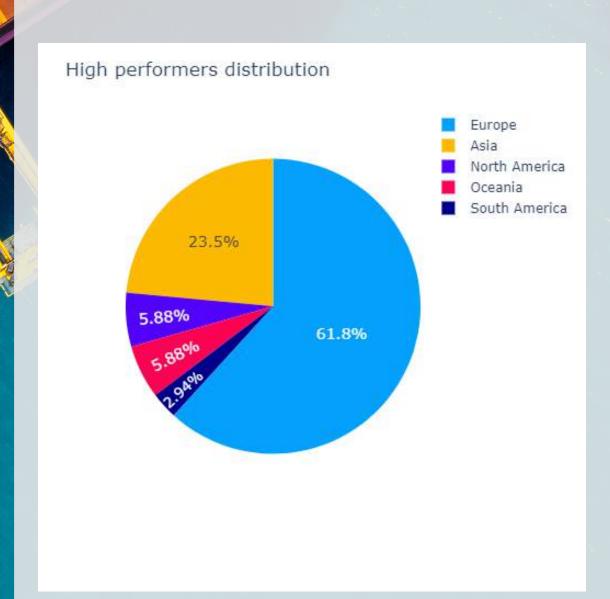
- **e** clearance efficiency
- timely receival
- infrastructure

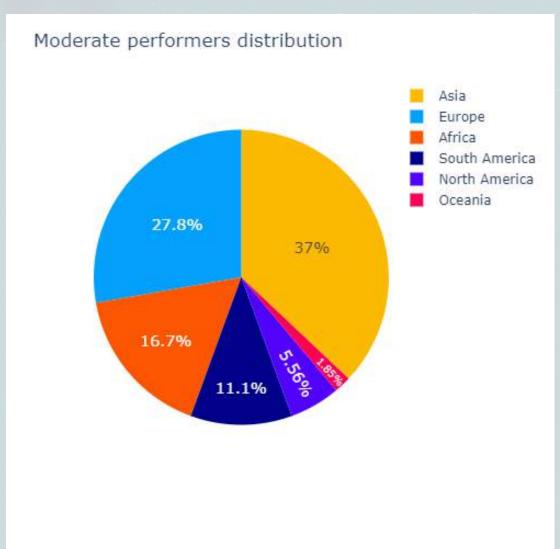
Global Trade Logistics Performance

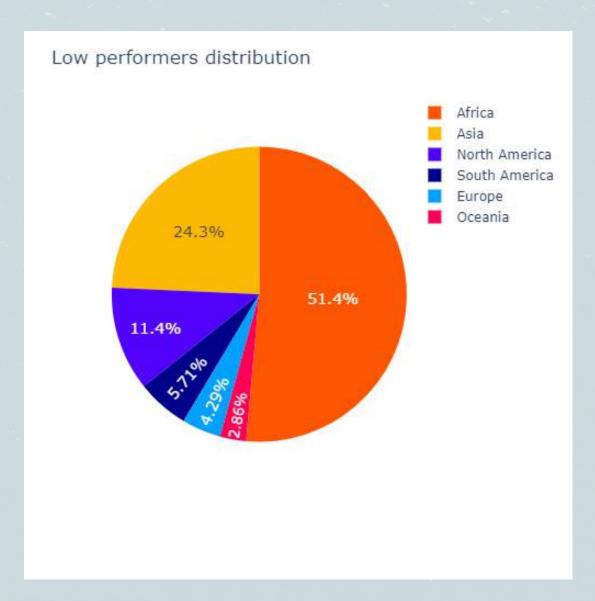




LOGISTIC EFFICIENCY: LOCATION







LOGISTIC EFFICIENCY: HIGHLIGHTS





GERMANY



clearance efficiency

GUINEA

BELGIUM



timely receival

GUINEA

GERMANY



infrastructure

ANGOLA



TRADE & TARIFF Adding context:

- How significant is trade for a country's economy? Measured by merchandise trade as a % of GDP

- Trade % of GDP and Logistic Performance

HIGH: 86%

MEDIUM: 68%

LOW: 55%

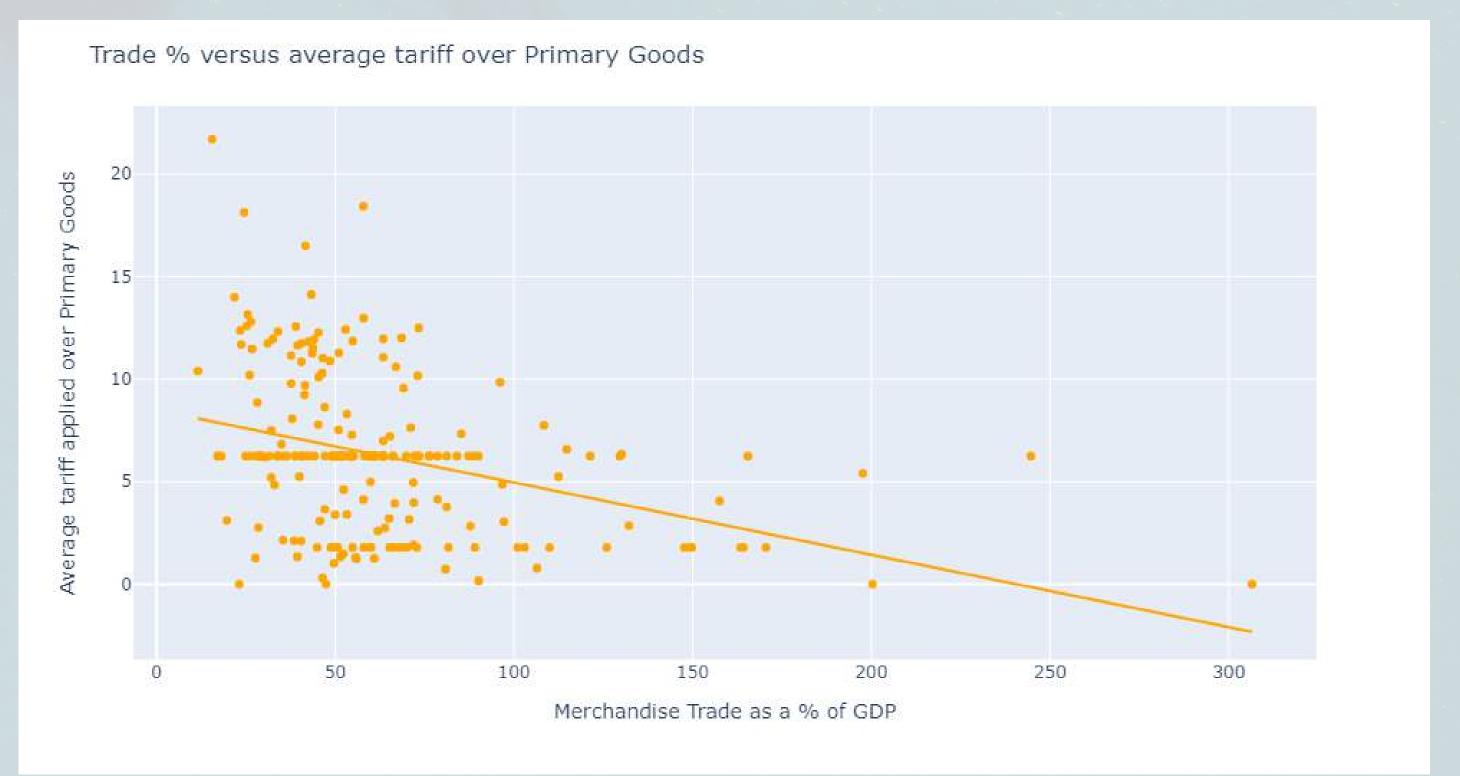
- How high are the applied tariffs for each type of product?

Primary vs. Manufactured. It will depend on what the country specializes in, its necessities and its level of industrial development.

TRADE & TARIFF What do we expect?

PRIMARY GOODS:

Smaller trader, bigger tariff | HIGH NEGATIVE CORRELATION

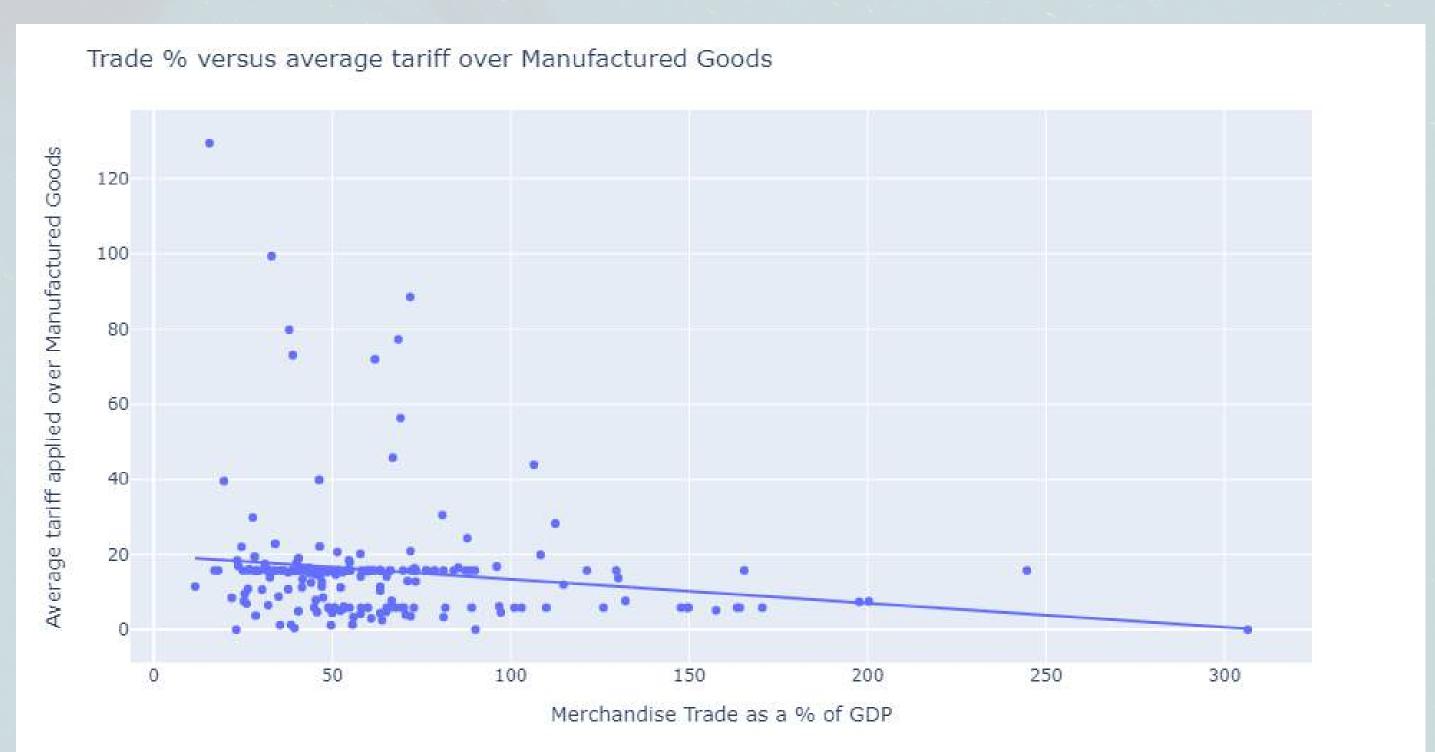


TRADE & TARIFF

What do we expect?

MANUFACTURED GOODS:

Smaller trader, not-much-bigger-tariff | LOW NEGATIVE CORRELATION





CORRUPTION: HIGHLIGHTS

Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)

83%

zambia

Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)

37.4% ukraine

Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials (% of firms)

36.3% ukraine



GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS Adding context:

- The Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum.
- The report "assesses the ability of countries to provide high levels of prosperity to their citizens". This in turn depends on how productively a country uses available resources.
- It measures the factors that set the sustainable current and medium-term levels of economic prosperity.

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX PILLARS



Institutions

Concepts related to protection of property rights, efficiency and transparency of public administration, independence of the judiciary, physical security, business ethics and corporate governance

Public institutions

Innovation

Capacity for, and commitment to technological innovation

Private institutions



Infrastructure

Quality and availability of transport, electricity and communication infrastructures

- Transport infrastructure
- Electricity & telephony infrastructure



Macroeconomic environment

Fiscal and monetary indicators, savings rate and sovereign debt rating



Health & primary education

State of public health, quality and quantity of basic education

- Health
- Primary education



Higher education & training

Quality and quantity of higher education, and quality and availability of on-the-job training

- Quantity of education
- Quality of education
- On-the-job training



Goods market efficiency

Factors that drive the intensity of domestic and foreign competition, and demand conditions

- Competition
- Quality of demand conditions



Business sophistication



Market size

Size of the domestic and export markets

- Domestic market size
- Foreign market size



Technological readiness

Adoption of the technologies by individuals and businesses.

- Technological adoption
- ICT use



Financial market development

Efficiency, stability and trustworthiness of the financial and banking system

- Efficiency
- Trustworthiness and confidence



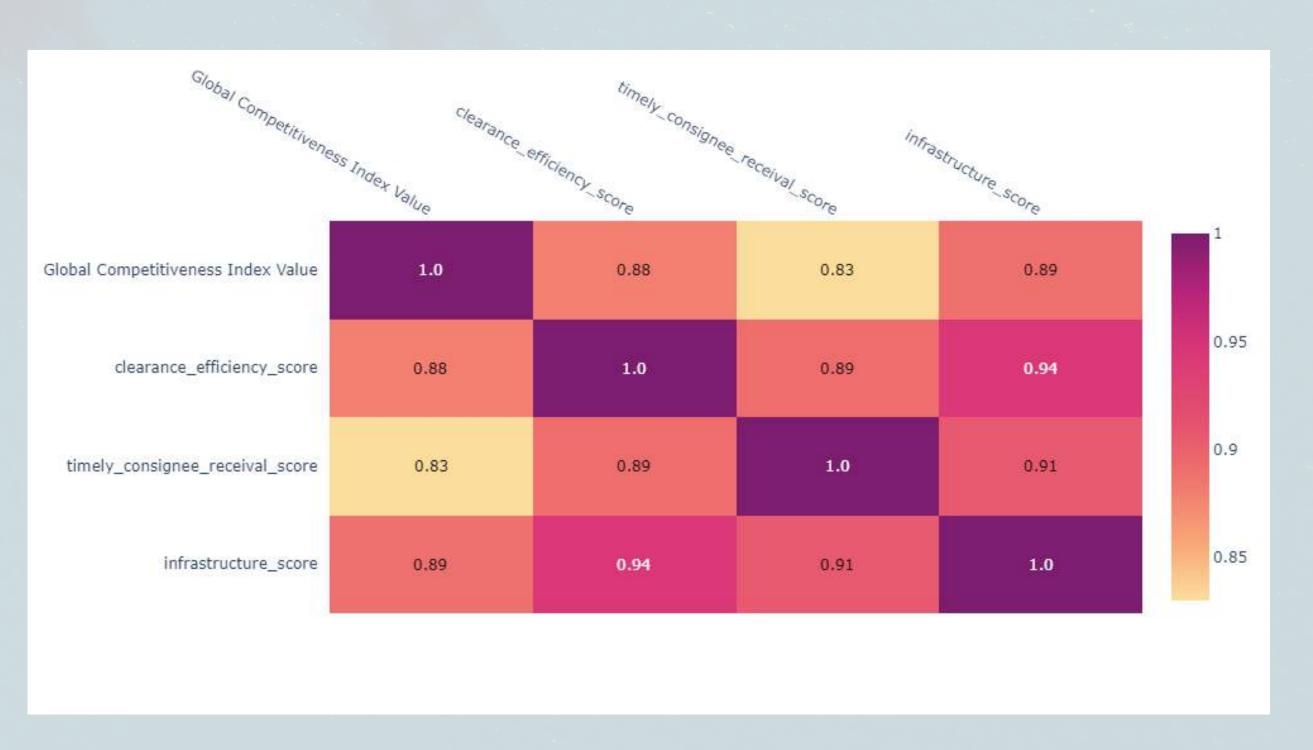
Labour market efficiency

Labour market efficiency and flexibility, meritocracy and gender parity in the workplace

- Flexibility
- Efficient use of talent

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS AND LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE

Correlation Matrix





SOUTES SOUTES



THE WORLD BANK - DATA BANK

https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

The GCI Framework: The 12 Pillars of Competitiveness

https://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2014-2015/methodology/#/view/fig-1

PHOTOS

Photos by tawatchai07@freepik