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STEVEN A. ALTMAN AND CAROLINE R. BASTIAN

DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS REPORT 2024

An in-depth analysis of the state of globalization



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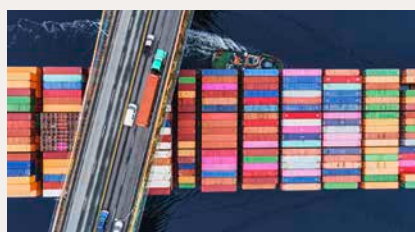
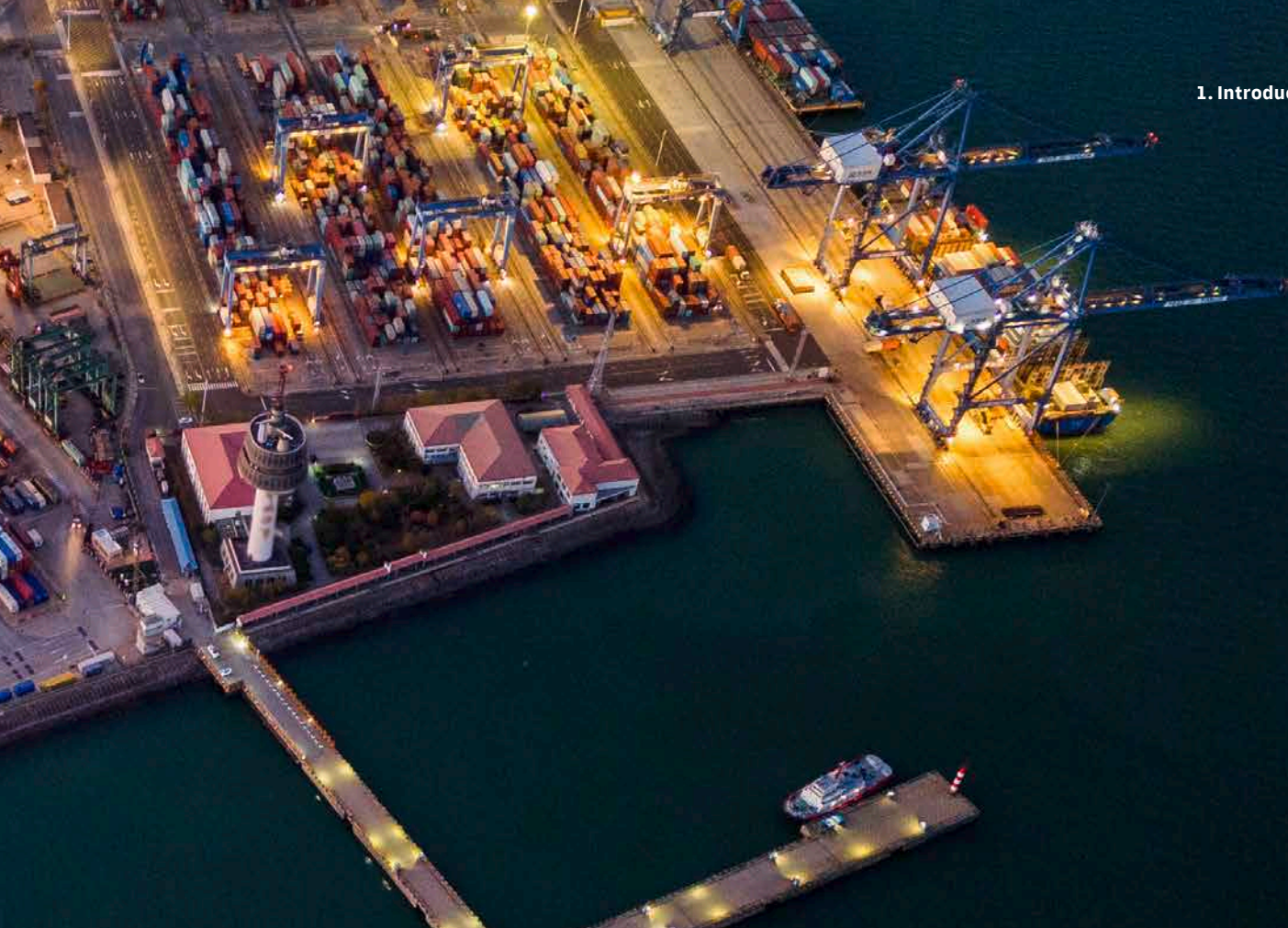
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DEAR READER,

In these turbulent times, marked by severe conflicts, this new edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Report presents a remarkable finding: Globalization reached a record high in 2022 and remained close to that level in 2023. Given the widespread speculation about the “end” of globalization, this result might be unexpected for many. But it’s what the data reveal. The report is based on the meticulous analysis of data from 181 countries, providing a unique picture of how goods & services, people, capital, and information are actually moving around the world.

How are such strong globalization numbers possible despite the very real rise of geopolitical tensions, wars, and protectionism? Why do countless headlines claim that globalization itself is in crisis-mode when actual interactions between countries continue to grow? How can these contradictions be explained? I see several reasons for this.

First, we might be focusing too much on the largest countries and economies. Many see the U.S. and China interacting less, Europe and Russia decoupling, and the UK leaving the EU as signs of “the end” of globalization. The rate of growth in global trade and connectedness might have slowed, but it stays on a high level. The DHL Global Connectedness Report 2024 shows quite impressively that assuming globalization has ended is misguided.

The second reason is novelty bias. We naturally pay more attention to the latest news and apparent change than to stability or status quo. So after decades of focus on globalization, talk of “deglobalization” attracts more attention than evidence of continuing global flows.

Then there is negativity bias. Bad news draws more attention than good news. Dramatic events like attacks on ships in the Red Sea, the Panama Canal’s low water levels, or a giant container ship stuck in the Suez Canal generate loud headlines about “deglobalization.” Meanwhile, there is little media coverage of all of the goods being delivered every day without a problem.

In addition to shedding light on the true state of globalization, this report offers several other valuable insights. For example, even with the U.S. and China reducing their ties,



and Europe and Russia decoupling, the world economy is not breaking apart into rival geopolitical blocs. Many major economies strive for independent and flexible positions, resisting the separation of rival blocs. The report also shows that, contrary to many forecasts, globalization has not given way to regionalization. We also see a continued advance in corporate globalization.

I invite you to dive into the details—it’s an insightful read.

Last, but not least: Congratulations to Singapore for achieving the number one spot in our ranking of the world’s most globalized countries!

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tobias Meyer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the beginning.

Tobias Meyer
CEO, DHL Group

DEAR READER,

Since we released the last edition of this report a year ago, some of the strains on globalization have eased while others have intensified. The disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic are now clearly in the past, and its economic aftereffects are receding. But the United Nations now reports the largest number of violent conflicts since the Second World War, and geopolitical rivalry over key technologies continues to escalate.

In this dynamic environment, reliable measures of the state and trajectory of globalization are essential for business and public policy decision-making. This edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Report draws on nearly 9 million data points to provide the most comprehensive available portrait of international flows of trade, capital, information, and people.

The data show that there has been no retreat from international to domestic business activity, and that a fracturing of the world economy along geopolitical or geographic lines is still only a risk rather than a current reality. Even as the public policy context has become less conducive to globalization—and conflicts are dominating the headlines—global connectedness reached a record high in 2022 and roughly maintained this level in 2023. The resilience of global flows in the face of such formidable threats sends a strong message about the value of a connected world. This should motivate leaders to redouble their efforts to expand the benefits of globalization, while better managing its challenges.

I am grateful to Caroline Bastian, who has co-authored this report as well as each edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index since 2018. Her insights and analytical contributions have substantially strengthened this body of work. We also continue to build on DHL Global Connectedness Index co-creator Pankaj Ghemawat's profound insights on the strengths and limits of globalization.

My sincere thanks also to Anita Gupta and Mathias Schneider for their steadfast and insightful collaboration on the development of this publication, to Davis Fattedad and Lindsay Hopewell for their many contributions to the research reported here, to Md. Shah Naoaj for meticulous



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Finally, I would like to thank DHL Group for its longstanding support of our research and its sponsorship of the DHL Initiative on Globalization at NYU Stern's Center for the Future of Management. Our research initiative aims to be a leading center of excellence for data-driven globalization research. To learn more about our work, please visit our website at stern.nyu.edu/globalization.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Steven A. Altman".

Steven A. Altman
Senior Research Scholar and Director of the
DHL Initiative on Globalization, NYU Stern



10 KEY TAKEAWAYS

1

Global connectedness reached a record high in 2022 and remained close to that level in 2023. The resilience and growth of international flows of trade, capital, information, and people in the face of recent crises strongly rebuts the notion that globalization has gone into reverse.

2

Singapore is the world's most globally connected country, followed by the Netherlands and Ireland. Singapore has the largest international flows relative to domestic activity, while the United Kingdom's flows are the most broadly distributed around the world.

3

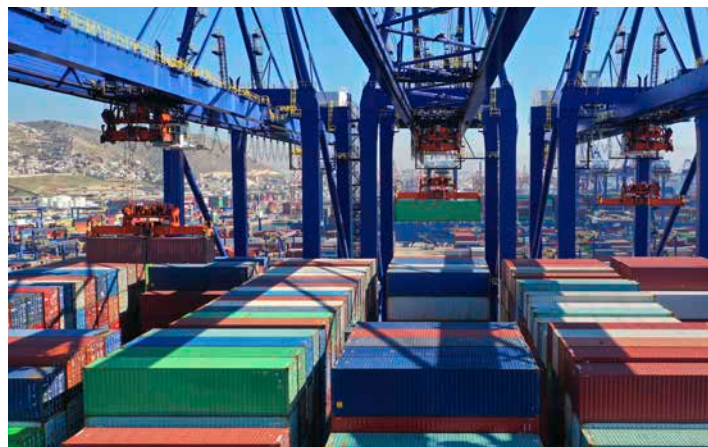
U.S. – China ties continue to diminish. The shares of both countries' flows involving the other have fallen by about one-quarter since 2016. The pullback from direct U.S. – China trade accelerated in 2023. But the U.S. and China are still connected by larger flows than almost every other pair of countries.

4

Russia and Europe have decoupled, severing ties formerly deemed critical to both sides. Russia's trade shifted away from Western-aligned countries, and foreign investment into Russia collapsed. Among major G20 economies, Russia had the largest single-year drop in global connectedness on record in 2022.

5

Global flows show no general split of the world economy between rival geopolitical blocs. The share of trade happening between U.S.-aligned and China-aligned blocs increased during the Covid-19 pandemic and then fell after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Excluding Russia, it is now back roughly to its pre-pandemic level.



6

Globalization has not given way to regionalization. Most international flows are taking place over stable or longer distances, with a declining share happening inside major geographic regions. Focusing specifically on trade, only North America shows a clear nearshoring trend.

7

Corporate globalization continues to advance. Companies are earning more of their sales abroad and the value of their announced international expansion projects is at its highest level relative to world GDP in more than a decade. The cross-border share of mergers and acquisitions is holding steady, as is the share of global output that companies produce outside of their home countries.

8

The share of global trade in world GDP was at a record high in 2022. It declined modestly in 2023, consistent with the usual pattern of trade slowing more than GDP when global growth weakens. Trade growth is forecast to accelerate substantially in 2024 to a slightly faster pace than GDP.

9

The globalization of information flows has increased more than all other aspects of globalization over the past two decades, but the latest data show this trend stalling. U.S. – China tensions have weighed on international research collaboration, and many countries have imposed restrictions on international data flows.

10

The world's absolute level of globalization remains limited; domestic flows still far exceed international flows. The world's current depth of global connectedness is only 25% on a scale from 0% (no flows cross national borders) to 100% (borders and distance no longer matter at all).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report assesses the state and trajectory of globalization based on an analysis of nearly 9 million data points tracking country-to-country flows of trade, capital, information, and people. It updates the DHL Global Connectedness Index, providing an overview of global trends and profiling the international activity of 181 countries and territories, which comprise 99.7% of the global economy and 98.7% of the world's population. It also ranks countries according to their levels of global connectedness.

The analysis of global trends examines three questions at the center of current debates about globalization: Are global flows still growing? Is geopolitical rivalry fracturing the global economy? Are international flows becoming more regional?

The answers will surprise many readers because they contradict prevalent narratives about the world entering a period of deglobalization. Geopolitical threats and public policy shifts have led many to predict the demise of globalization. But the actual flows between countries that we measure in this report have proven highly resilient in the face of formidable challenges.

Are global flows still growing? The evidence strongly rebuts the notion that the growth of global flows has gone into reverse. International flows grew faster than domestic activity in both 2021 and 2022. This drove the world's overall level of global connectedness to a record high in 2022, and currently available data suggest it remained at roughly the same level in 2023.

Trade growth played a key role in boosting global connectedness. The share of global output that is traded internationally, which had fallen after the 2008 global financial crisis, was back to a record high level in 2022. Early data suggest that it declined modestly in 2023, but this is not a signal of deglobalization. Trade growth normally lags behind GDP growth when the global economy slows. In 2024, forecasts call for trade growth to pick up again and to modestly outpace GDP growth.¹

Investment trends and other measures of corporate globalization provide further evidence that companies have not lost their appetite for international expansion. There was a sharp rise in the value of announced greenfield foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2022, followed by a smaller increase in 2023.² Likewise, publicly traded companies from most countries earned more of their sales abroad in 2023 than in 2019.³ Meanwhile, the share of mergers and acquisitions involving companies from different countries continues to hold steady, as does the share of global output generated by the foreign operations of multinational firms.⁴

The globalization of information flows, on the other hand, appears to have stalled in 2022 and 2023. This represents a notable change, since information flows were the aspect of globalization showing the fastest increases over the prior two decades. International patenting has continued to intensify, but charges for use of foreign intellectual property (as a share of world GDP) and international coauthorship of scientific articles show recent declines. The reduction in international coauthorship of scientific articles was due, in part, to less research collaboration between the U.S. and China.⁵

People flows were hit hardest by the Covid-19 pandemic, but they continued a strong recovery trend in 2023. International travel reached 88% of its pre-pandemic level and was on track for a full recovery by the end of 2024.⁶ To boost international tourism, visa-free travel was allowed between a record high number of countries in 2023.⁷ The latest data also show increases in international migration and education.

While these results show most international flows still growing, international flows are still much smaller than the flows that happen inside countries. The idea that we have been living in an age of unfettered globalization is a myth. The DHL Global Connectedness Index reported here uses a revised methodology that, for the first time, measures the world's depth of globalization on a scale running from 0% (nothing crosses national borders at all) to 100% (a "frictionless" world where borders and distance have ceased to matter). It currently stands at 25%, which means we are still closer to a

world of separate countries than to a fully globalized world. Without policy constraints, there is ample scope for countries to continue growing their international flows.⁸

Is geopolitical rivalry fracturing the global economy? For countries at the center of current tensions, we do indeed see clear shifts in their international flows. Nevertheless, there is still no clear evidence of a wider split of the world economy between rival blocs of allied countries.

The United States and China have reduced their direct flows with each other, with an average decline of roughly one-quarter in the share of U.S. flows involving China and vice versa since 2016. The drops were widespread across trade, capital, information, and people flows, with falling shares for 9 out of 11 types of flows from the U.S. perspective and 8 out of 10 from China's perspective. The pullback from direct U.S. – China trade accelerated in 2023, but that acceleration was not matched across most other types of flows.

The shifts in U.S. – China flows represent less a decoupling of the world's two largest economies and more a reduction of what had previously been an unusually high level of integration. The U.S. and China are still connected by larger flows than almost every other pair of countries worldwide, despite the fact that they are on opposite sides of the world and differ in many ways that typically reduce ties between countries (e.g., politically and culturally).

The term “decoupling” better describes another dramatic shift in international flows: the reorientation of Russia's flows away from Europe and other Western-aligned economies since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. In this case, ties that had previously been viewed as crucial for both sides have been cut drastically. In the realm of trade, Russia pivoted to alternative export markets and import sources, but no similar substitution has taken place for international business investment. As a result, announced greenfield FDI into Russia has collapsed.⁹

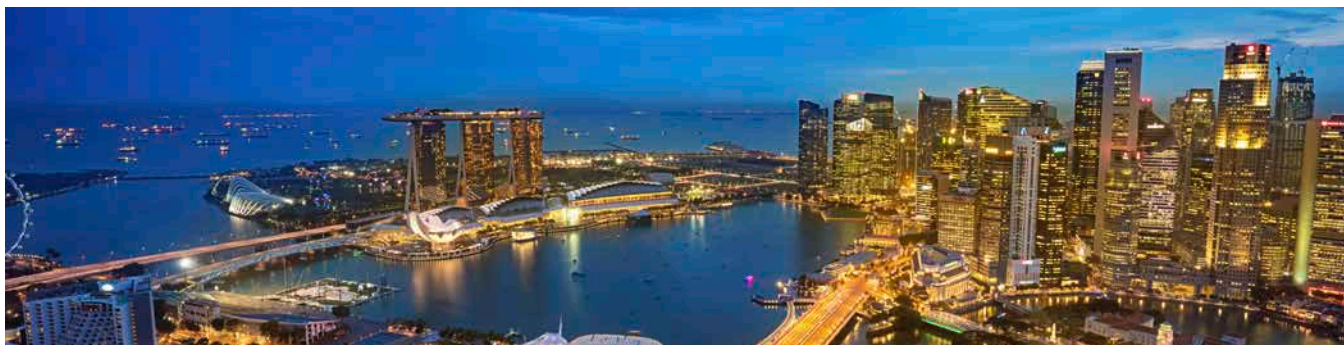
These developments have not, however, led to a wider split of the world economy between rival blocs of geopolitically

friendly countries. As other sources have reported, there has been faster (less negative) trade growth *within* blocs compared to *between* blocs since early 2022.¹⁰ But that reflected, in part, a reversal of the opposite pattern during the Covid-19 pandemic. Moreover, close to half of the difference in growth rates was due to the reorientation of Russia's trade flows alone. Setting Russia's trade aside, the share of trade happening between (as compared to within) U.S.-aligned and China-aligned blocs has merely declined back to roughly pre-pandemic levels. A separate analysis of the average “geopolitical distance” traversed by countries' international flows (measured based on how countries vote in the UN General Assembly) confirms that there is no general pattern of countries interacting more with other countries that have similar geopolitical perspectives.¹¹

Are international flows becoming more regional? Through 2023, there is no robust evidence of international flows generally becoming more regional. If flows were regionalizing, they would usually happen over shorter distances. In fact, most types of flows have tended to take place over stable or longer distances. There was a modest shift in 2023 toward shorter-distance trade, but trade flows still averaged slightly longer distances than in 2021. The only major trading region showing a clear nearshoring trend over multiple years is North America.

The lack of wider evidence of trade regionalization might be another surprise for some readers, because several publications identified a rising trend in the share of trade happening inside regions starting roughly a decade ago.¹² That trend, however, turned out to be short-lived, and it appeared only with some ways of defining regions and not others.¹³ Subsequent research has established firmly that trade was stretching out over longer distances, not regionalizing.¹⁴

It is also important to keep in mind that international flows are already highly regionalized. Roughly half of international trade, capital, information, and people flows take place inside major world regions. This is about three times more than one would expect if flows were not constrained by the distance and differences between countries.¹⁵



COUNTRY RANKING HIGHLIGHTS

WORLD'S MOST GLOBALLY CONNECTED COUNTRIES

-  1. Singapore
-  2. Netherlands
-  3. Ireland
-  4. Luxembourg
-  5. Malta
-  6. Switzerland
-  7. Belgium
-  8. United Arab Emirates
-  9. United Kingdom
-  10. Hong Kong SAR, China

COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST CONNECTEDNESS INCREASES SINCE 2001

-  1. United Arab Emirates
-  2. Malta
-  3. Djibouti
-  4. Slovenia
-  5. Mozambique
-  6. Singapore
-  7. Netherlands
-  8. Cyprus
-  9. Georgia
-  10. Qatar

COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST INTERNATIONAL FLOWS RELATIVE TO DOMESTIC ACTIVITY

-  1. Singapore
-  2. Luxembourg
-  3. Malta
-  4. Hong Kong SAR, China
-  5. Ireland
-  6. Netherlands
-  7. United Arab Emirates
-  8. Belgium
-  9. Seychelles
-  10. Cyprus

COUNTRIES WITH BROADEST GEOGRAPHIC REACH OF INTERNATIONAL FLOWS

-  1. United Kingdom
-  2. United States
-  3. Netherlands
-  4. Switzerland
-  5. Israel
-  6. Germany
-  7. Japan
-  8. Sweden
-  9. Brazil
-  10. Italy

It remains an open question whether international flows will become more regional in the future. Many companies and governments are working to foster regional supply chains, and such reconfigurations can take several years to execute. Friendshoring could also lead to nearshoring, because countries that are closer geographically also tend to be more closely aligned geopolitically. Nonetheless, nearshoring strategies often entail trade-offs, and we have already noted that most flows are already highly regionalized, which limits the scope for further increases.

Our examination of globalization at the level of individual countries provides additional evidence of the resilience of global flows. In 2022, the most recent year for which we have full country-level data, 143 countries became more globally connected, while only 38 saw their levels of connectedness decline. The countries with the largest declines were Belarus and Russia. The drop in Russia's connectedness was more than twice as large as any previous decline on record for a country that ranks among the world's 20 largest economies. The country with the largest increase was Bahrain, where merchandise export values surged and there was a spike in inbound M&A activity.

Moreover, recent increases in global connectedness have taken place even as the public policy environment has become less conducive to globalization. Trade barriers, investment restrictions, and data flow constraints have all increased, and geopolitical tensions are challenging key institutions, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Why has globalization proven so resilient in the face of such formidable threats? In the concluding section, we highlight five likely contributors:

1. The benefits of global connectedness are substantial. As a result, there are real costs involved with any meaningful proposal to cut a country's ties with the rest of the world.

2. The world is less globalized than many presume. This shrinks the scope for deglobalization and makes it more costly. It also means that countries can address many concerns about globalization without further restricting international flows. When international flows are small compared to domestic activity, problems blamed on globalization often require domestic policy solutions.
3. Regionalization and friendshoring are nothing new. Interactions already take place disproportionately between nearby and friendly countries. So targeted de-risking strategies pose little threat to globalization.
4. Multipolarity might support globalization. The opportunities for international exchange grow when economic activity is distributed more evenly across countries. And many countries are strenuously resisting pressure to line up into rival geopolitical blocs.
5. Companies adapt creatively to new constraints. Multinational firms have been called the "visible hand of globalization."¹⁶ When one trade lane or investment avenue closes to them, they often find alternative ways to keep markets connected.

How should leaders respond to globalization's resilience in the face of powerful threats? Ultimately, the key is to maintain a balanced perspective, recognizing the strength of global flows alongside the threats to globalization. These threats must be taken seriously, because history shows that globalization can go into reverse. At the same time, a lopsided focus on the threats risks turning deglobalization into a self-fulfilling prophecy.

In our view, leaders should redouble efforts to address the root causes of the worsening policy environment—by expanding the benefits of globalization and widening their reach across societies, and by advancing fact-based debates about how to make a connected world work better for all.

2. GLOBALIZATION SNAPSHOT AND COUNTRY RANKINGS

This section provides an overview of the state of globalization at multiple levels of analysis. A look at global trends highlights the fact that international flows continue to grow and that most countries have not reoriented their international activity along regional or geopolitical lines, despite current tensions. At the country level, we see large differences in levels of globalization persisting between different parts of the world. Overall, far more countries saw their levels of connectedness increase than decrease in 2022.



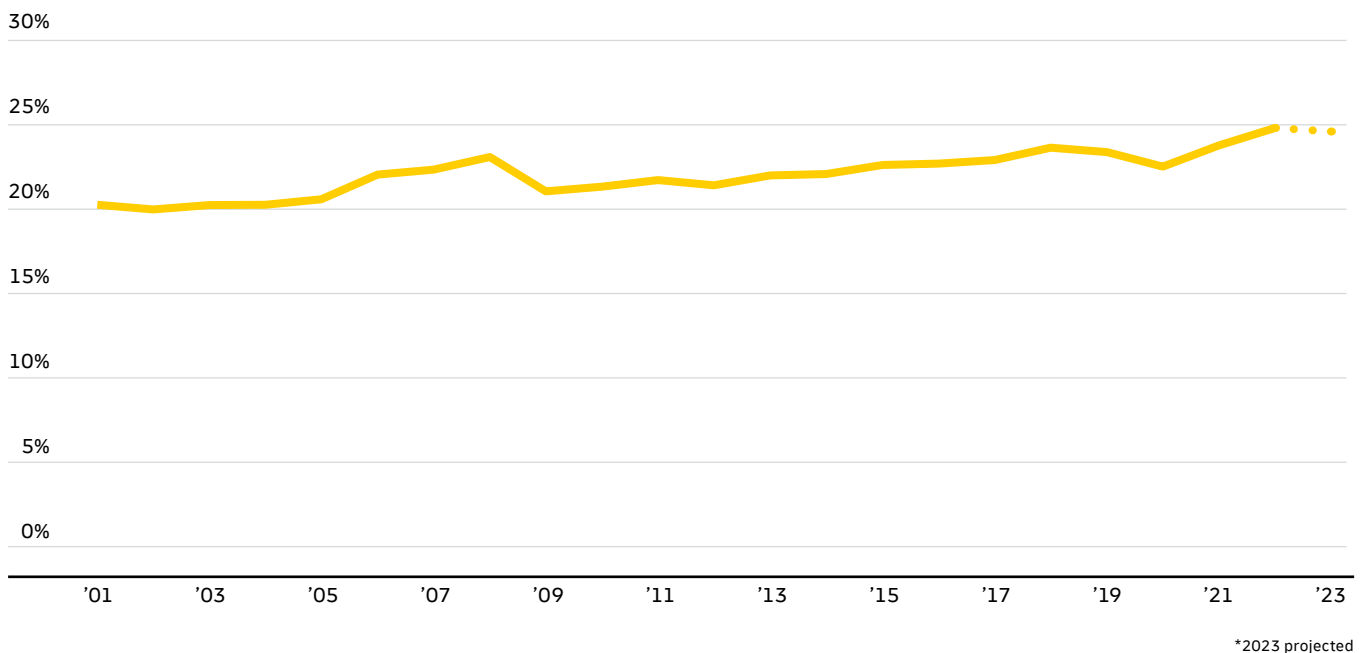
GLOBALIZATION HAS NOT GONE INTO REVERSE

The world has faced a series of shocks over the past decade, with the Covid-19 pandemic and wars in Ukraine and Gaza following on the heels of the U.S. – China trade war and the UK’s withdrawal from the EU. These disruptions, along with gradually rising geopolitical tensions, have prompted much debate about a potential reversal of globalization (see [The Globalization Debate in 2023](#) on p. 19). Data on

actual flows between countries, however, do not show a general pattern of deglobalization.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index tracks a *depth* trend (see [Figure 2.1](#)) that measures international relative to domestic activity. This trend rose to a record high of 25% in 2022 and currently available data suggest that it maintained

FIGURE 2.1: DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX DEPTH TREND, 2001 – 2023*



The DHL Global Connectedness Index depth reached a record high level of 25% in 2022, and currently available data suggest that it remained at a similar level in 2023.



The depth index trend summarizes the global balance of international versus domestic activity across 13 types of trade, capital, information, and people flows. Considering our focus on business and economics, trade and capital flows are given more weight (35% each) than information and people flows (15% each). This trend rises when the growth of international flows outpaces the growth of domestic activity, and it falls when international growth lags behind domestic growth. The global results are scaled between 0% (a world of completely separate countries) and 100% (a completely globalized “frictionless” world, where national borders and distance pose no constraints to international flows).



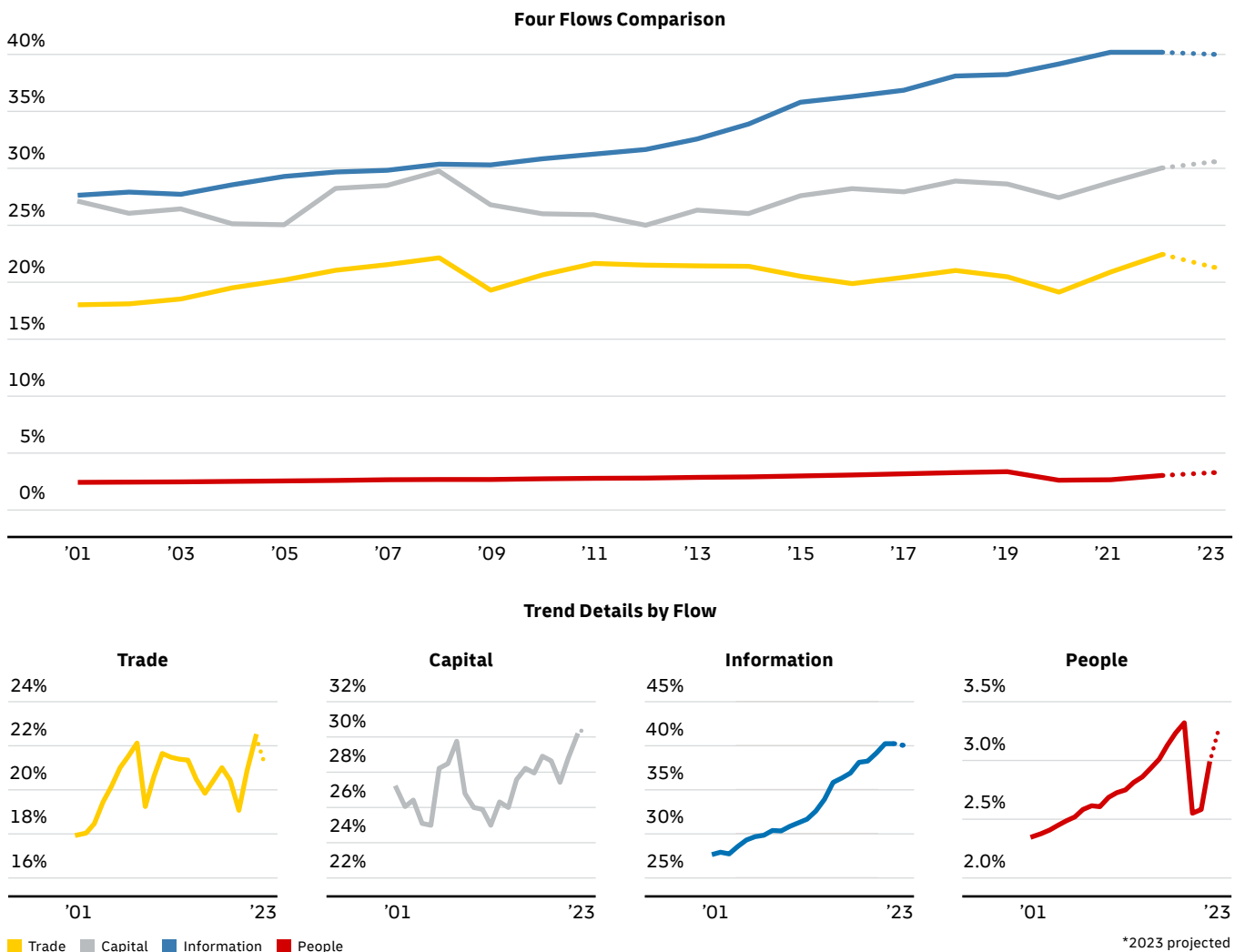
a similar level in 2023—a clear sign that there has been no retreat from international to domestic activity. (For additional historical context, refer to the box titled **Recent Trends in Historical Perspective** on p. 18.)

At the same time, this measure also shows that the world’s level of globalization is still limited, with substantial potential for additional growth. The depth of global connectedness is measured on a spectrum from 0% to 100%. A level of 0% would mean that no flows cross national borders at all. In contrast, a level of 100% would mean that borders and distance have ceased to matter—flows are as likely to happen between countries as within them.¹ The current level of 25% means that even after decades of globalization, we are still closer to a world of separate countries than a completely globalized world.



Figure 2.2 separates the overall depth trend into its four pillars—trade, capital, information, and people—to measure the globalization of four broad categories of human activity. It shows that the intensification of global flows in 2022 was broad-based, with increases on three of the four pillars (trade, capital, and people). It also highlights how globalization levels and trends differ substantially across types of flows (which we will examine in greater detail in **Section 3**).²

- **Trade:** Rapid trade growth during the Covid-19 pandemic drove the share of trade in global economic output to a record high in 2022. This was due to strong growth of merchandise trade volumes, along with elevated commodity prices and recovering services trade. In 2023, slowing macroeconomic growth on the heels of large interest rate increases in many countries, led to a modest pullback in global trade intensity.
- **Capital:** International investment flows also accelerated during the Covid-19 pandemic. While foreign direct investment (FDI) flows have been weak, measures that more directly track new business commitments, such

FIGURE 2.2: DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX PILLAR DEPTH TRENDS, 2001 – 2023*

As seen in the top graph, information flows have reached the highest level of globalization compared to the other three flow types. Capital flows are second, followed by trade flows. People flows lag far behind, at much lower levels of globalization.

as announced greenfield FDI, have remained strong. Geopolitical tensions and supply disruptions have motivated substantial new investments aimed at boosting resilience.³

- **Information:** The largest increase over the past two decades has been in the globalization of information flows, propelled by digitization and the rapid growth of international internet bandwidth. However, the information pillar showed no further increases in 2022 and 2023. Geopolitical tensions and policy restrictions on data flows may be starting to meaningfully constrain the growth of this aspect of globalization.

- **People:** People flows are far less globalized than trade, capital, or information flows. Most people seldom leave their home countries, and a mere 3.6% of people live

abroad.⁴ People flows were also hit hardest by the Covid-19 pandemic, which brought international travel to a halt. By 2023, though, international travel had recovered to 88% of its pre-pandemic level and was forecast to modestly exceed pre-pandemic levels in 2024.⁵

Clearly, the growth of global flows has not gone into reverse. But are global flows fracturing along geopolitical lines or between geographic regions? At the wider global level, there is still no clear pattern of global flows breaking down along regional or geopolitical lines. However, some important shifts in flow patterns are visible—primarily involving countries at the center of present geopolitical tensions.

As we will see in detail in **Section 4**, the two most important geopolitically driven shifts in flow patterns are (1) a reduction in direct ties between the U.S. and China and (2)



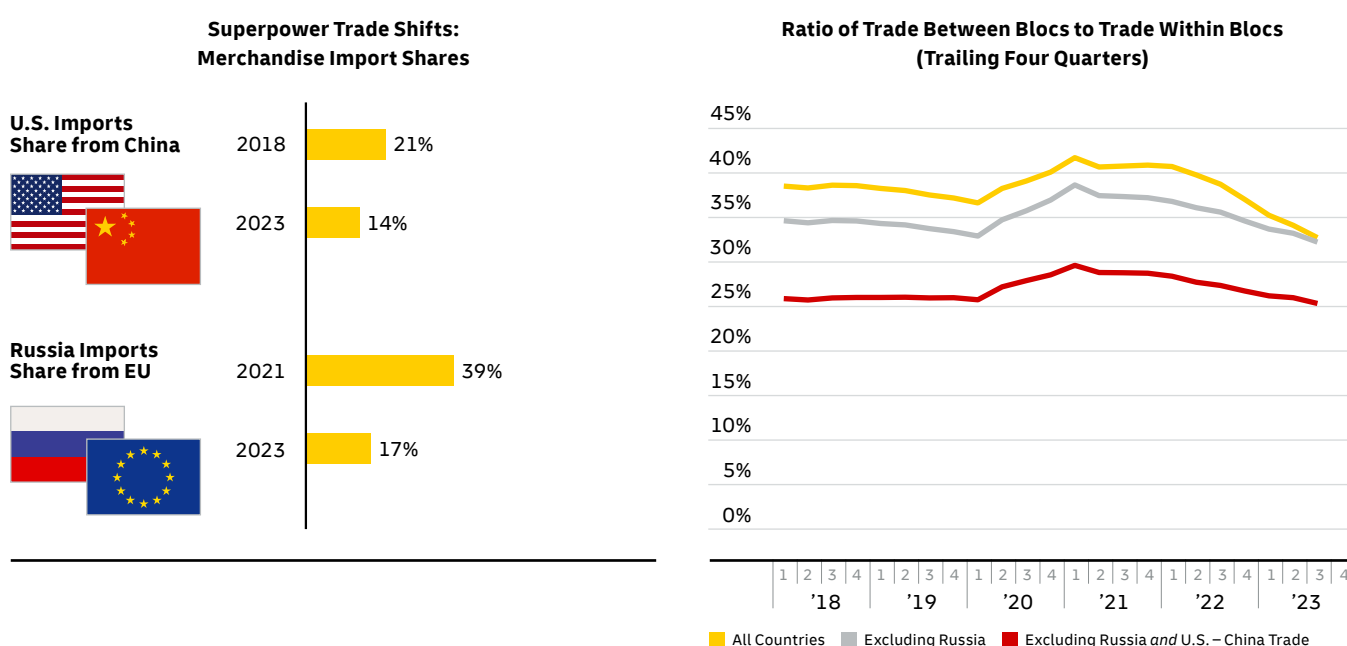
a wholesale reorientation of Russia's international flows since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. To briefly illustrate, consider recent shifts in the U.S. and Russia's merchandise imports (see **Figure 2.3**, left side). There has been a large drop in the share of U.S. imports coming from China since 2018, and an even larger drop in the share of Russia's imports coming from the EU since 2021. But this has not—at least yet—led to a wider breakdown of global trade along geopolitical lines.

As other studies have reported, there has been faster (less negative) trade growth within geopolitical blocs (as compared to between blocs) since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. However, this does not represent clear evidence of

fragmentation for two reasons: First, trade between blocs grew faster than trade within blocs during the Covid-19 pandemic (in part because the world relied more on goods from China during that period). Second, almost half of the recent difference in growth rates was due to the reorientation of Russia's trade flows alone (and a smaller part was due to the pullback from direct U.S. – China trade). As shown on the right side of Figure 2.3, setting Russia's trade aside, the share of trade happening between blocs (versus within blocs) has merely declined back to roughly its pre-pandemic level.⁶

Aggregate data on global flows of trade, capital, information, and people also show no clear evidence of fragmentation along regional or geopolitical lines. **Figure 2.4** tracks the

FIGURE 2.3: SUPERPOWER TRADE SHIFTS DO NOT EQUAL GLOBAL FRAGMENTATION



The U.S. and China have pulled back from direct trade with each other, and Russia's trade has shifted dramatically away from Western countries since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine and subsequent sanctions. But the rest of the world's trade shows no meaningful split between rival geopolitical blocs.

Data Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics

Note: 2023 trade data reflect January to September only. Russia's trade flows are based on data reported by Russia's trade partners ("mirror data"). Geopolitical blocs represent groups of close allies surrounding the U.S. and China, based on a country classification developed by Capital Economics (see p. 63).

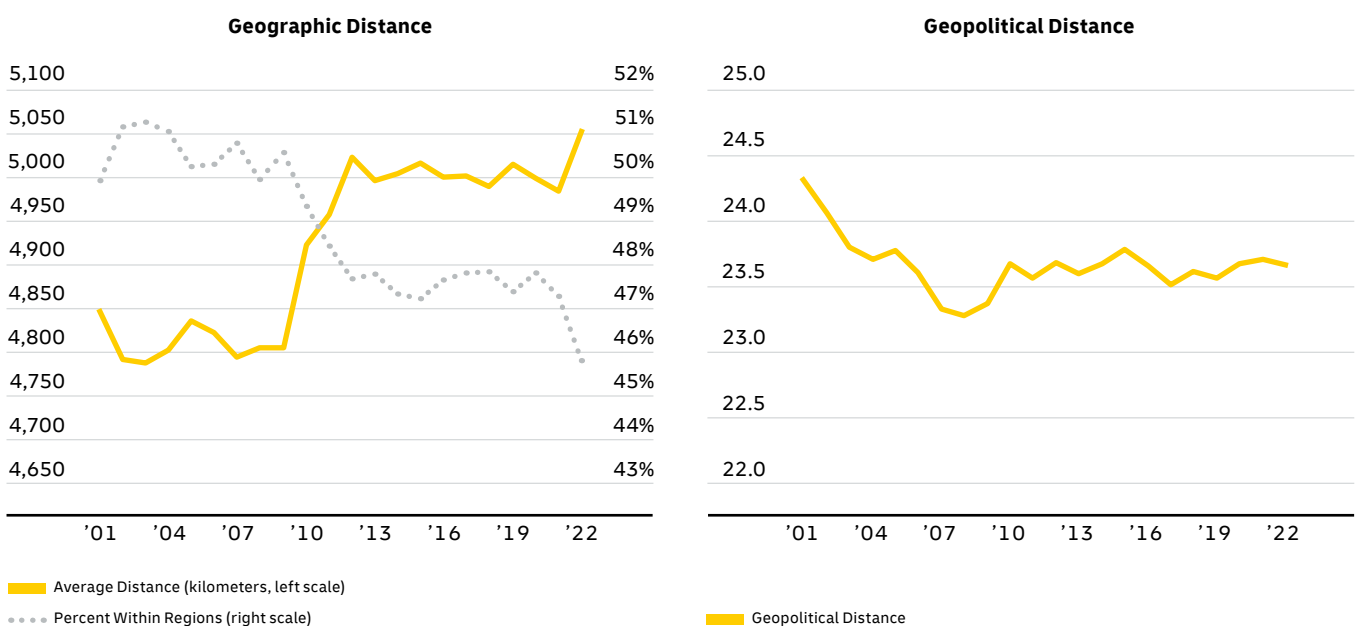
average geographic distance (kilometers) traversed by international trade, capital, information, and people flows, along with their average geopolitical distance (measured based on how countries vote in the UN General Assembly, see p. 63). If there was a general pattern of countries interacting more with their regional neighbors or with other countries that have similar geopolitical orientations, both trends would be going down. But the actual data show no such recent declines.

The evidence against a general pattern of geographic regionalization is especially strong. International flows averaged the longest distance on record in 2022, with the smallest share happening inside major world regions. In 2023, as we

will see in **Section 5**, most flows with data already available still do not show increases in regionalization. Merchandise trade, however, did become slightly more regionalized in 2023, with the clearest shift toward more regionalized trade happening in North America.

The global trends summarized here strongly challenge the notion that globalization has gone into reverse. In fact, global flows have proven highly resilient: growing faster than domestic activity and stretching out across greater distances. As such, there continue to be large opportunities for countries to participate in international flows. We turn next to comparing the global connectedness of countries and regions around the world.

FIGURE 2.4: GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE TRENDS, 2001 – 2022



International flows recently have taken place, on average, over longer geographic and stable geopolitical distances, suggesting no general pattern of fragmentation between regions or geopolitical blocs.

Note: Geopolitical distance based on UN General Assembly voting between 2018 and 2022, rescaled 0 – 100.

Data Sources: International flow data based on sources cited in Section 7. Geographic distance based on CEPII Gravity database. Geopolitical distance based on M.A. Bailey, A. Strezhnev & E. Voeten (2017).

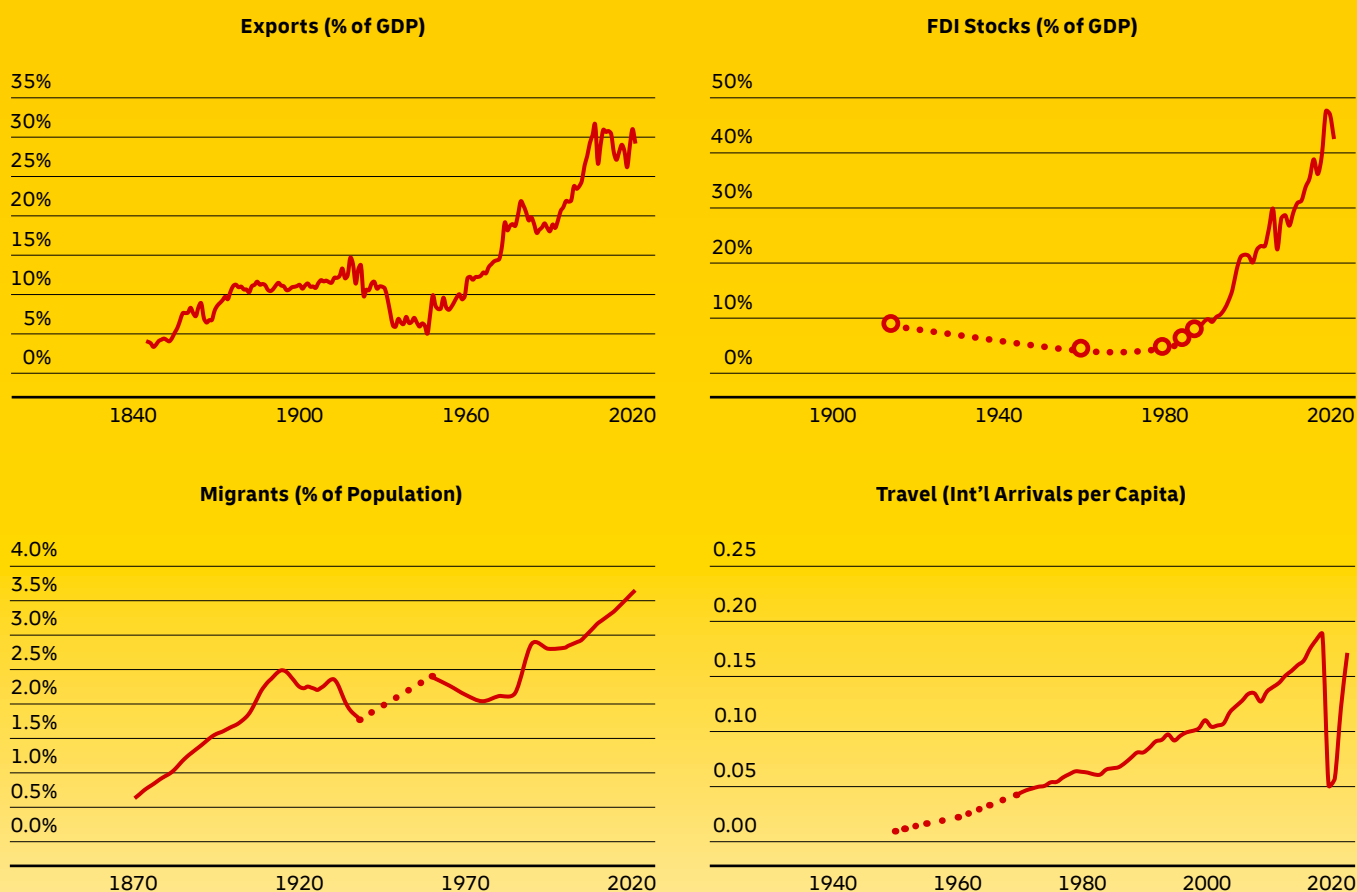


RECENT TRENDS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

To provide a balanced view of recent shocks to international flows, it is helpful to consider them in relation to long-run patterns. Here, we look back at the growth of international trade, investment, migration, and travel over time spans ranging from several decades to almost

two centuries. **Figure 2.5** tracks long-run trends on the globalization of trade, FDI, migration, and travel. It shows how all of these aspects of globalization have soared over the last few decades and remain at or near all-time highs.

FIGURE 2.5: LONG-RUN TRADE, FDI, MIGRATION, AND TRAVEL TRENDS⁷



The world is at or close to a record high level of globalization based on selected trade, investment, and migration measures, and international travel was at a record high before the Covid-19 pandemic.

THE GLOBALIZATION DEBATE IN 2023⁸

Debates about the future of globalization continued in 2023, but there was less talk of the “end of globalization” than in 2022, when the war in Ukraine prompted a wave of speculation about a reversal of economic integration.⁹ In 2023, there was more discussion of globalization changing rather than ending or reversing.

“Globalization isn’t dead, but it is certainly changing.”

— Jane Fraser, CEO of Citi

“Globalization is not over, nor should anyone wish for it to be. But it needs to be improved and reimagined for the age ahead.”

— Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Director General of the World Trade Organization

“In the chip sector, globalization is dead.” — Morris Chang, Founder of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company

“While there are no signs of broad-based retreat from globalization, fault lines are emerging as geoeconomic fragmentation is increasingly a reality. If fragmentation deepens, we could find ourselves in a new Cold War.”

— Gita Gopinath, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund

“It appears that for the time being there is no consistent trend towards ‘deglobalization’ but rather a change in the nature of globalization, leading to a rise in the regionalization of trade and supply chains, a diversification of sourcing and a certain slowdown in global value chain fragmentation.” — Pablo Hernández de Cos, Governor of the Bank of Spain

“The new Globalization 2.0 will be more stable and actually politically more durable because there will be more countries involved.”

— David Hunt, President and CEO of PGIM

“We are witnessing a fragmentation of the global economy into competing blocs, with each bloc trying to pull as much of the rest of the world closer to its respective strategic interests and shared values.” — Christine Lagarde, President of the European Central Bank

“The old rules-based form of globalization is indeed dead. It is not coming back any time soon.” — Ram Charan, Business Consultant, and Rita McGrath, Professor of Management at Columbia Business School

“The world may not fully deglobalize, but that does not mean we should assume smooth sailing ahead.” — Mohamed El-Erian, Former CEO of PIMCO

THE WORLD'S MOST GLOBALLY CONNECTED COUNTRIES

Much recent attention has focused on whether globalization is advancing or receding worldwide. But most companies and countries interact primarily with just a few other countries, not with the whole world. This is why country-level globalization measures—especially those pertaining to one's own country and its key partners in international exchange—are especially pertinent for business and policy analysis.¹⁰

The DHL Global Connectedness Index ranks countries based on their international trade, capital, information, and people flows (see p. 14). It assesses these flows along two dimensions: depth (size of international flows relative to domestic activity) and breadth (distribution of flows across origin/destination countries). For our index methodology, refer to **Section 7**.

Table 2.1 reports the latest overall global connectedness rankings (based on data from 2022). Singapore was the world's most globally connected country in 2022, followed by the Netherlands, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Switzerland, Belgium, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and Hong Kong SAR (China). At the bottom of the rankings, in ascending order, were: Guinea Bissau, Yemen, São Tomé and Príncipe, Niger, Burundi, Sudan, Kiribati, Bhutan, Tajikistan, and Lesotho.

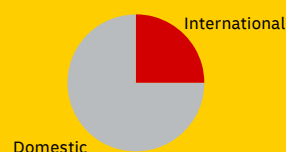
The country rankings on the separate depth and breadth dimensions of the index are reported in **Figures C.2 and C.3** on pages 302 – 303. The economies with the largest international flows relative to domestic activity (depth leaders) in 2022 were: Singapore, Luxembourg, Malta, Hong Kong SAR (China), Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, Belgium, the Seychelles, and Cyprus. Economies with higher depth scores tend to be both wealthy and relatively small. Naturally, advanced economies with limited internal markets will have a larger share of their trade, investment, communications, and even people, outside of their own borders.

DEPTH AND BREADTH DIMENSIONS OF GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS

We measure each country's international flows along two dimensions: *depth* and *breadth*.

Depth

International Flows Relative to Domestic Activity

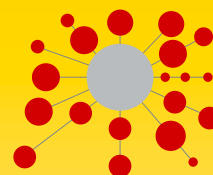


We measure the *depth* of international flows:

This means we compare each cross-border flow to a relevant measure of domestic activity. For trade, for example, we compare exports to total economic output. This and other ratios help us evaluate how significant the respective international flow is.

Breadth

Geographic Distribution of International Flows



We measure the *breadth* of international flows:

This means we evaluate to what extent flows are distributed broadly around the globe rather than concentrated between specific origins and destinations. After all, in a truly globalized world, one would expect countries to trade with a wide variety of nations rather than just a few neighbors.











TABLE 2.1 GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS RANKS AND SCORES

Change '17-'22					Change '17-'22					Change '17-'22				
Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Score
1	Singapore	79	0	1	62	India	52	1	1	122	Bahamas	46	-19	-2
2	Netherlands	75	1	1	63	Georgia	52	3	1	123	Kenya	46	2	0
3	Ireland	74	1	0	64	Armenia	52	22	3	124	Liberia	45	22	2
4	Luxembourg	73	-2	-3	65	Philippines	52	-7	0	125	Kyrgyzstan	45	14	1
5	Malta	71	2	2	66	Libya	52	55	6	126	Ethiopia	45	-10	-1
6	Switzerland	70	-1	-1	67	Guyana	52	40	5	127	Côte d'Ivoire	45	6	1
7	Belgium	69	2	3	68	Oman	52	-1	1	128	Dominica	45	-8	-1
8	United Arab Emirates	69	3	4	69	Mauritius	52	-15	-1	129	Madagascar	45	-3	0
9	United Kingdom	69	-1	2	70	Jordan	52	-6	1	130	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	45	1	0
10	Hong Kong SAR, China	68	-4	-3	71	Grenada	52	2	1	131	El Salvador	45	-8	-1
11	Denmark	67	1	3	72	Morocco	52	11	2	132	Guatemala	45	3	0
12	Sweden	66	1	3	73	Djibouti	51	-1	1	133	Bangladesh	45	1	0
13	Germany	64	1	2	74	Panama	51	-6	0	134	Paraguay	45	13	1
14	Cyprus	64	-4	-2	75	Brunei Darussalam	51	5	1	135	Iran, Islamic Republic of	45	-18	-1
15	Hungary	63	1	3	76	Montenegro	51	5	1	136	Uganda	45	14	1
16	Estonia	63	11	4	77	Mexico	51	0	1	137	Myanmar	44	-10	-1
17	Finland	63	1	3	78	Mongolia	51	-2	1	138	Marshall Islands	44	-25	-2
18	Czechia	62	-1	2	79	Andorra	50	-14	-1	139	Sierra Leone	44	5	1
19	Slovenia	62	4	3	80	China	50	-10	-1	140	LaO People's Democratic Rep.	44	12	1
20	Norway	61	-5	0	81	Tunisia	50	16	2	141	Zambia	44	10	1
21	Israel	61	-2	1	82	Costa Rica	50	13	2	142	Chad	44	11	1
22	Austria	61	-2	1	83	Peru	50	10	1	143	Tonga	44	-7	-1
23	France	61	-2	1	84	Moldova	50	7	1	144	Cameroon	44	1	0
24	Qatar	61	4	2	85	Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	4	1	145	Mauritania	44	-8	-1
25	Bahrain	60	7	3	86	Ghana	50	-4	0	146	Belarus	44	-31	-3
26	Malaysia	60	-2	1	87	Trinidad and Tobago	49	-8	0	147	Uzbekistan	43	16	1
27	Lithuania	60	13	4	88	Jamaica	49	-3	0	148	Nepal	43	-10	-1
28	Iceland	59	-6	0	89	Fiji	49	-11	0	149	Tanzania, United Republic of	43	10	1
29	Canada	59	0	1	90	St. Kitts and Nevis	49	-3	0	150	Rwanda	43	6	0
30	Seychelles	59	-5	1	91	Russian Federation	49	-31	-3	151	Samoa	43	-23	-2
31	Spain	59	4	2	92	Mozambique	49	0	0	152	DR of the Congo	43	-4	-1
32	Portugal	59	10	4	93	Colombia	49	15	2	153	Vanuatu	43	-21	-2
33	Australia	59	-7	1	94	Albania	49	7	1	154	Cuba	43	-13	-1
34	Korea, Republic of	59	3	2	95	Argentina	49	11	1	155	Togo	43	0	-1
35	Taiwan, China	59	-2	1	96	Barbados	49	-21	-2	156	Zimbabwe	42	19	2
36	Italy	58	3	2	97	Sri Lanka	49	-7	0	157	Cabo Verde	42	-17	-2
37	Bulgaria	58	1	2	98	Kazakhstan	48	-4	0	158	Botswana	42	4	0
38	Slovakia	58	-2	1	99	Uruguay	48	3	1	159	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	42	5	0
39	Thailand	58	-8	1	100	Suriname	48	10	1	160	Gambia	42	5	0
40	Poland	58	3	3	101	Iraq	48	8	1	161	Burkina Faso	42	-3	-1
41	Lebanon	58	3	3	102	Namibia	48	27	3	162	Papua New Guinea	42	-5	-1
42	Greece	58	6	4	103	Egypt	48	-7	0	163	Benin	42	9	0
43	New Zealand	57	-13	-1	104	Nicaragua	48	1	0	164	Mali	42	6	0
44	United States	57	-10	0	105	Ecuador	48	14	2	165	Haiti	42	2	0
45	Viet Nam	57	-4	1	106	Honduras	48	16	2	166	Solomon Islands	41	-17	-2
46	Latvia	57	1	3	107	Belize	48	-9	-1	167	Central African Republic	41	1	0
47	Serbia	56	8	3	108	Antigua and Barbuda	47	-20	-2	168	Eswatini	41	3	0
48	Croatia	56	4	3	109	Indonesia	47	-9	-1	169	Malawi	41	-3	-1
49	Saudi Arabia	55	-3	1	110	Azerbaijan	47	-39	-4	170	Afghanistan	41	4	1
50	Japan	55	-1	1	111	Gabon	47	0	0	171	Timor-Leste	41	-2	-1
51	Türkiye (Turkey)	55	6	2	112	Congo	47	-8	-1	172	Lesotho	41	-12	-2
52	North Macedonia	55	17	4	113	St. Lucia	46	-29	-3	173	Tajikistan	41	4	1
53	Macau SAR, China	54	8	2	114	Senegal	46	29	2	174	Bhutan	40	-1	0
54	South Africa	54	-4	1	115	Pakistan	46	-1	0	175	Kiribati	40	-21	-3
55	Romania	54	4	2	116	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	46	26	2	176	Sudan	40	2	1
56	Ukraine	54	0	1	117	Angola	46	-5	-1	177	Burundi	40	2	1
57	Chile	54	5	2	118	Dominican Republic	46	6	1	178	Niger	39	-2	-1
58	Kuwait	53	-13	-2	119	Nigeria	46	-1	0	179	São Tomé and Príncipe	39	-18	-3
59	Maldives	53	-6	0	120	Algeria	46	10	1	180	Yemen	38	1	2
60	Cambodia	53	-9	0	121	Guinea	46	-22	-2	181	Guinea-Bissau	37	-1	0
61	Brazil	52	13	2										

THE WORLD'S 10 LARGEST ECONOMIES

While the world's largest economies exert a powerful influence on worldwide patterns of activity, they are not usually among the most globalized countries. Countries that rank highly on the DHL Global Connectedness Index combine both large international flows relative to domestic activity (high depth) and globally distributed flows (high breadth). While large economies often have high breadth, they tend to have low depth because of their large internal markets. The United States, for example, ranks 44th overall. Because of the wide reach of its international flows, it ranks 2nd worldwide on breadth. But these international flows are small in relation to domestic activity, which is why it ranks only 122nd out of 181 countries on depth. Similarly, China's 80th rank overall reflects a much higher rank on breadth (23rd) than depth (171st).

The world's 10 largest economies, ranked by current GDP at market exchange rates, placed as follows on the DHL Global Connectedness Index:

GDP	Rank	Country	Score	Change 2017 to 2022	
				Rank	Score
1.	44	 United States	57	-10	0
2.	80	 China	50	-10	-1
3.	50	 Japan	55	-1	+1
4.	13	 Germany	64	+1	+2
5.	62	 India	52	+1	+1
6.	9	 United Kingdom	69	-1	+2
7.	23	 France	61	-2	+1
8.	91	 Russian Federation	49	-31	-3
9.	29	 Canada	59	0	+1
10.	36	 Italy	58	+3	+2

The countries with the most globally distributed flows (breadth leaders) were: the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Israel, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Brazil, and Italy. The countries with the highest breadth scores have large economies (and high per-capita incomes). All of the top 10 countries on breadth rank among the world's 30 largest economies.

Singapore was the top ranked country on overall global connectedness. Singapore also topped the depth dimension, highlighting the size of its international flows relative to domestic activity. Its 25th place ranking on breadth is also impressive, considering the country's small size. As noted already, smaller countries tend to have high depth but low breadth. As a city state with major port operations and a thriving financial sector, Singapore is uniquely positioned to excel in globalization. Well before the pursuit of "global city" status became fashionable, Singapore began enacting policies to leverage global connectedness as a cornerstone of its economic development strategy.¹¹

The Netherlands earned its second-place rank on the index based on its combined strength across the depth and breadth dimensions (ranking 6th on depth and 3rd on breadth). The Netherlands' unique combination of geography, regional integration with its neighbors, domestic market attractiveness, and long tradition of international openness have made

it a consistent leader in global connectedness. The next three countries in the ranking—Ireland, Luxembourg, and Malta—all ranked higher on depth than breadth, like Singapore.

The United Kingdom was the highest-ranked country in terms of breadth. It ranked 9th overall, but only 30th on depth. The UK has a long history of global reach, having colonial ties to over 80 countries.¹² Its integration with its European neighbors, coupled with strong ties to the U.S., make it a natural top performer on breadth, since those economies are among the largest partners for most international flows. While there is strong evidence that the UK's exit from the EU has reduced its international flows, some of the UK's key globalization metrics rebounded in 2022.¹³































It is important to note that not all countries have the same international opportunities. Five structural characteristics of countries—GDP per capita, population, proximity to international markets, whether they share an official language with other countries, and whether they are landlocked—explain over 70% of the variation in countries' levels of global connectedness.¹⁴ Thus, comparisons are best made between similar countries along these dimensions. Likewise, from a policy perspective, it is important to adopt approaches that are tailored to a country's unique international opportunities and challenges.

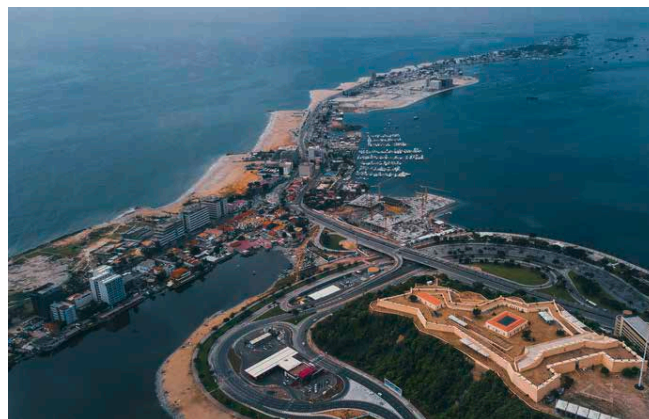
INCREASES AND DECREASES IN COUNTRIES' GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS

Tables 2.2 and 2.3 identify the countries with the largest connectedness score increases and decreases over various periods. In the most recent year covered in our full country-level analysis, 2022, there were increases in 143 countries' connectedness scores and declines for only 38 countries.

This provides yet another indication of the resilience of global flows—the gains we have already reported were widespread across countries and not just the result of a small number of large countries becoming more globally connected.

TABLE 2.2: LARGEST INCREASES

Since 2021	Score Change	Since 2017	Score Change	Since 2001	Score Change
 1. Bahrain	+3.0	 1. Libya	+6.3	 1. United Arab Emirates	+13.1
 2. United Kingdom	+2.5	 2. Guyana	+4.7	 2. Malta	+11.1
 3. Lebanon	+2.5	 3. Estonia	+4.2	 3. Djibouti	+10.3
 4. Sweden	+2.1	 4. Portugal	+3.8	 4. Slovenia	+9.2
 5. Portugal	+2.0	 5. North Macedonia	+3.7	 5. Mozambique	+9.2
 6. Denmark	+2.0	 6. Greece	+3.7	 6. Singapore	+9.0
 7. Armenia	+2.0	 7. Lithuania	+3.6	 7. Netherlands	+8.7
 8. Hungary	+1.9	 8. United Arab Emirates	+3.5	 8. Cyprus	+8.1
 9. Jordan	+1.9	 9. Serbia	+3.3	 9. Georgia	+7.8
 10. Lithuania	+1.8	 10. Denmark	+3.2	 10. Qatar	+7.7

**TABLE 2.3: LARGEST DECREASES**

Since 2021	Score Change	Since 2017	Score Change	Since 2001	Score Change
 1. Belarus	-3.3	 1. Azerbaijan	-3.8	 1. Angola	-5.8
 2. Russian Federation	-2.9	 2. São Tomé and Príncipe	-3.3	 2. Yemen	-5.4
 3. Luxembourg	-2.6	 3. Luxembourg	-3.3	 3. Papua New Guinea	-5.4
 4. Papua New Guinea	-1.5	 4. St. Lucia	-3.2	 4. Belarus	-3.9
 5. Liberia	-1.4	 5. Russian Federation	-3.2	 5. Venezuela	-3.8
 6. Marshall Islands	-1.3	 6. Belarus	-3.0	 6. Eswatini	-2.6
 7. Namibia	-1.1	 7. Kiribati	-2.8	 7. Zimbabwe	-2.5
 8. Sudan	-1.0	 8. Hong Kong SAR, China	-2.5	 8. Andorra	-2.4
 9. Niger	-0.8	 9. Marshall Islands	-2.3	 9. Antigua and Barbuda	-2.2
 10. Seychelles	-0.7	 10. Guinea	-2.3	 10. Russian Federation	-1.7

The most dramatic shifts in the country-level results from 2021 to 2022, however, involved declines rather than increases.¹⁵ The largest declines were posted by Belarus and Russia, due to the major disruptions to their international flows that followed Russia's invasion of Ukraine and subsequent sanctions. Russia's 2.9-point decline was especially striking. This was more than twice as large as any previous decline for a country that ranks among the world's 20 largest economies (considering data extending back to 2001).¹⁶ The declines and geographic shifts in Russia's and Belarus's international flows were widespread across types of international activity (we return to the topic of Russia's flows in **Section 4**).

Luxembourg posted the third largest decline in 2022. This was due to a one-off financial transaction and is not reflective of a meaningful reduction in the connectedness of Luxembourg's real economy. Luxembourg reported very large negative FDI flows in 2022 (both inward and outward) due to the restructuring of a telecommunications holding company, which caused a large decline in Luxembourg's score on the capital pillar of the index.¹⁷ Luxembourg's results on measures that are not affected by such pass-through ("conduit") capital flows remained strong.

The countries with the largest increases in 2022 were Bahrain, the United Kingdom, and Lebanon. The key factors in Bahrain's growing connectedness were increases in both merchandise exports and inward M&A activity. Bahrain has long sought to boost international business activity as part of its economic development strategy.¹⁸ The United Kingdom's gains were due to trade growth across both goods and services, along with an increase in announced greenfield FDI. These increases, however, followed several years during which the United Kingdom lagged behind peer countries in the growth of global flows—a pattern widely attributed to frictions induced by the UK's withdrawal from the EU.¹⁹ Lebanon's gains came as the country's economy stabilized somewhat after a collapse during the prior year. While the

country's challenges continued, there was a recovery in Lebanon's merchandise imports and outbound M&A activity.²⁰

Changes over longer periods highlight some of the key factors that influence countries' global connectedness, as illustrated in **Figure 2.6**.²¹ *Peace and security* is a key foundation without which international connections are severely impaired. Several of the long-term increases and decreases follow the escalation and de-escalation of violent conflicts. For example, the largest increase over the five years since

FIGURE 2.6: FIVE KEY POLICY FACTORS FOR GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS



Peace and security and the domestic business environment form a foundation upon which international openness, regional integration, and public support can also boost global connectedness.



Our 2021 special report, **Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index**, examines long-run patterns in global connectedness scores and discusses public policy implications.



2017, in Libya, followed a recovery in international flows as security improved. Likewise, several of the largest decreases (including Yemen's, the second-largest decrease since 2001) were driven by worsening security conditions. Others highlight the effects of international sanctions, such as those imposed on Belarus, Russia, and Venezuela.

With a basic level of security in place, countries can boost their engagement with globalization via improvements to both their domestic business environments and their policies affecting openness to international flows. Several of the countries with the largest increases in connectedness embraced policies addressing both domestic attractiveness and international openness. For example, the United Arab Emirates, the country with the largest increase since 2001, substantially increased its global connectedness via a multifaceted economic development strategy spanning areas such as international shipping, air connections, tourism, and finance, supported by the development of free zones and extensive employment of foreign labor and capital. Several of the same strategies were also embraced by neighboring Qatar, propelling its rise in the global connectedness rankings.

Regional integration is also a powerful enabler of global connectedness, and several of the countries with the largest increases in connectedness have boosted their regional integration. For example, Malta, the country with the second-largest increase since 2001 joined the EU in 2004 and posted large increases in its services trade in the years leading up to its EU accession. Cyprus, Estonia, Lithuania, and Slovenia also joined the EU in 2004. Georgia, North Macedonia, and Serbia executed trade agreements with the EU and are now candidate countries.²² Singapore is a participant in ASEAN, as well as both the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

GLOBALIZATION AND MAJOR WORLD REGIONS

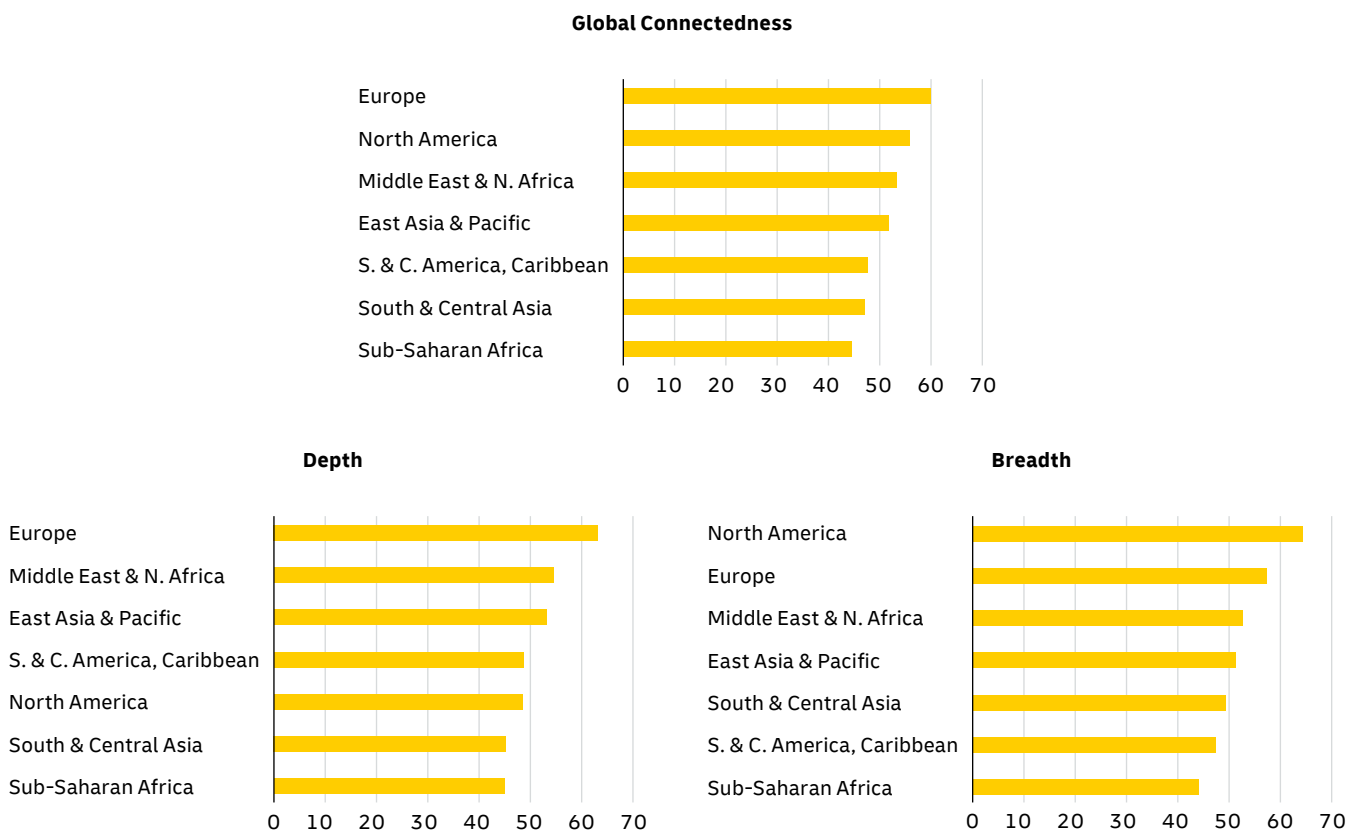
There are large differences in levels of global connectedness across major world regions. These take on special significance, since close to half of all international activity happens within rather than between regions, as seen in Figure 2.4 (p. 17).

Figure 2.7 displays average global connectedness, depth, and breadth scores across the countries in each region (using the region classification reported in **Table A.4** in the Appendix). In terms of overall global connectedness, countries in Europe average the highest levels, followed by those in

North America. Middle East & North Africa and East Asia & Pacific rank third and fourth. All of these regions lie above the world average. South & Central America & Caribbean, South & Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa lie below the world average.

Consistent with patterns described in the previous section, wealthier regions show higher levels of global connectedness than poorer ones. Countries in the four most connected regions average almost six times the GDP per capita of countries in the three least connected regions.

FIGURE 2.7 AVERAGE OVERALL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS, DEPTH, AND BREADTH SCORES BY REGION, 2022



Countries in Europe average the highest levels of overall global connectedness, followed by North America and Middle East & North Africa.



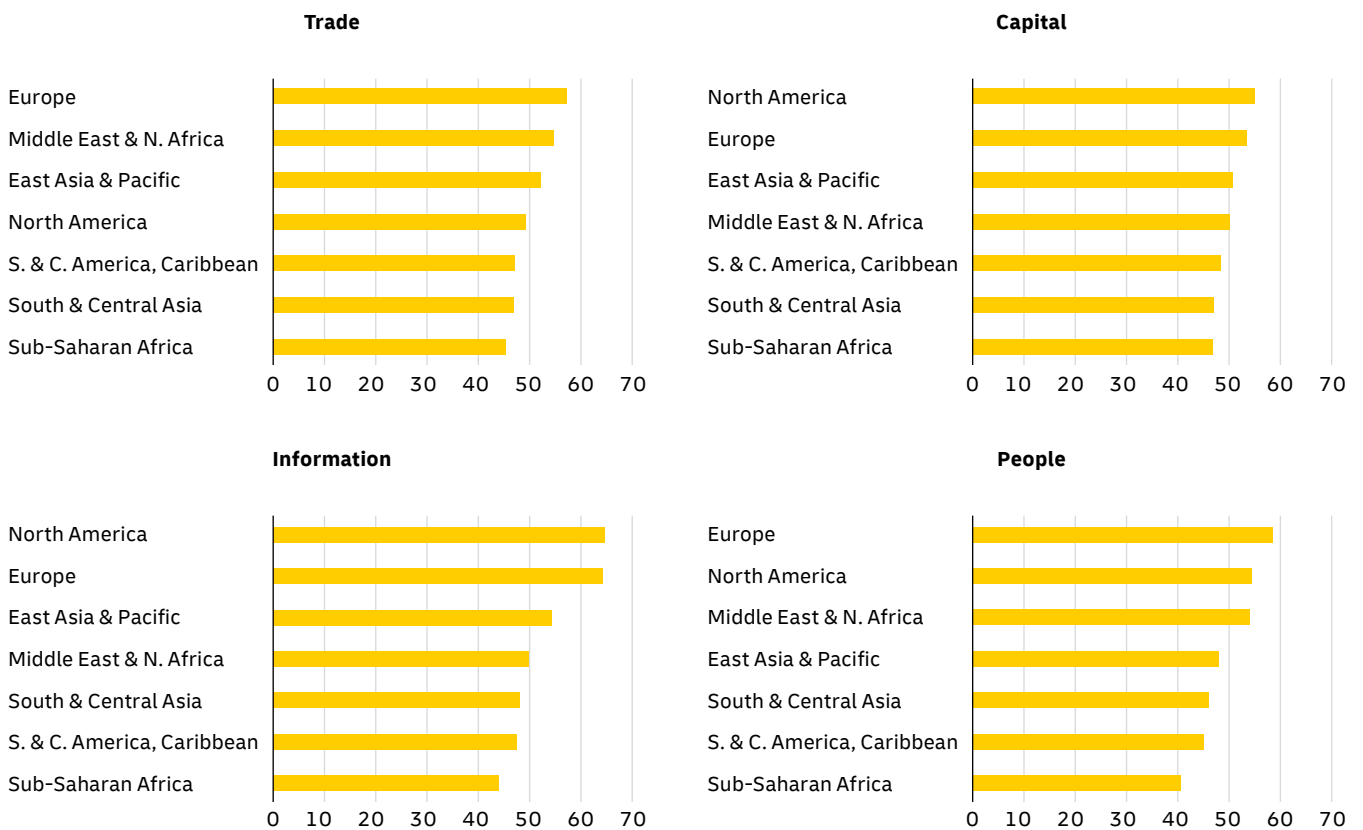
Europe's standing as the world's most globally connected region reflects both its structural characteristics (many wealthy countries in close proximity) as well as decades of policy initiatives aimed at promoting integration via the European Union (EU) and predecessors such as the European Economic Community (EEC). Europe's strength across the four 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"—the free movement of goods, capital, services, and people.²³ The remaining pillar, information, is addressed in part by the EU's Copenhagen Criteria for accession to the Union, based on which "the EU makes press freedom one of the criteria for accession."²⁴

While North America ranks second in overall connectedness, its high rank is due primarily to the breadth of its international flows. Looking at depth alone, North America's rank drops from second to fifth, while on breadth alone, North America moves up to the top rank. North America's high breadth and low depth reflects the fact that this region is comprised of three economies that all rank among the world's largest. Based on 2022 GDP in

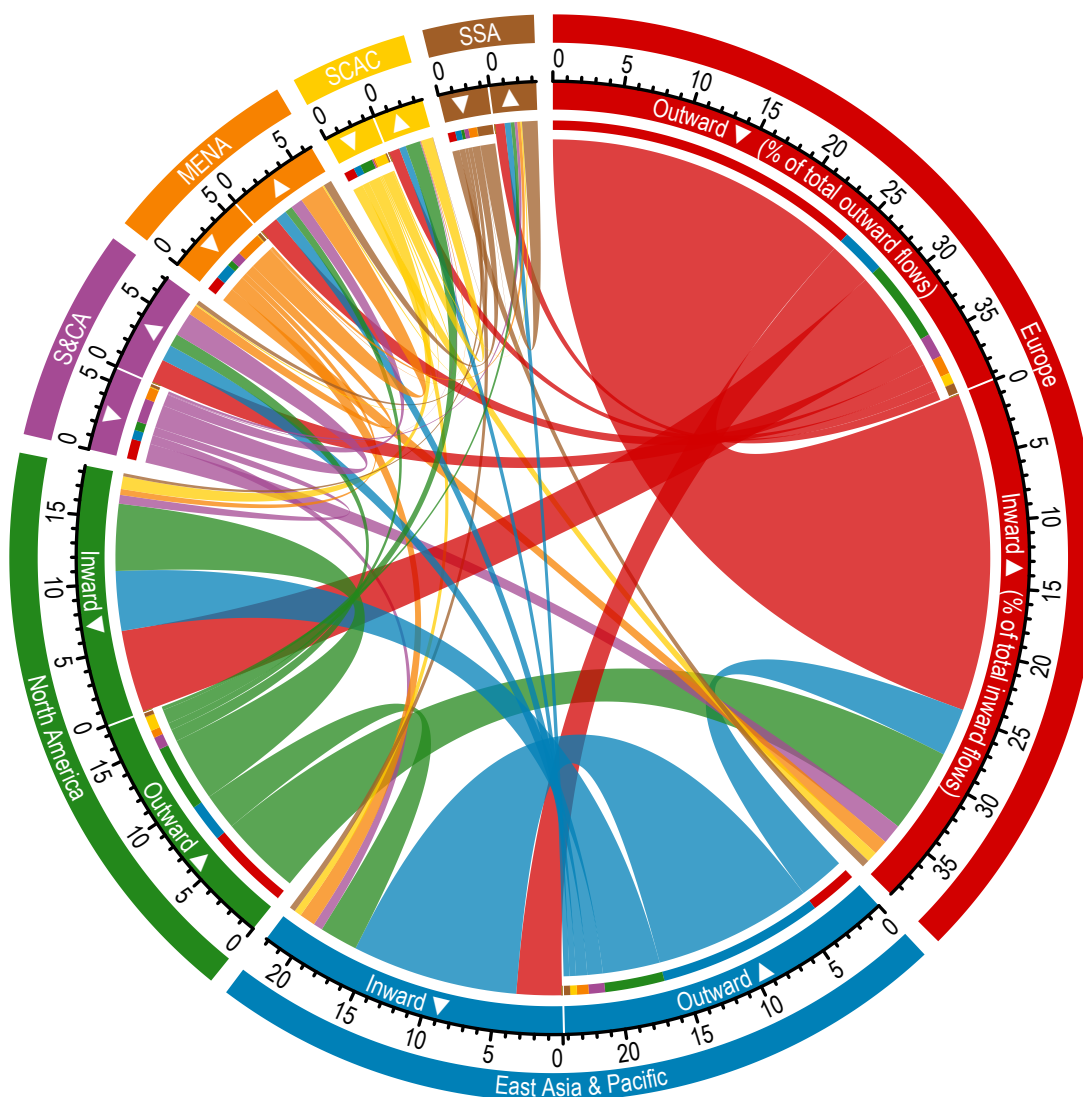
current U.S. dollars, the U.S. is the world's largest economy, Canada is the ninth largest, and Mexico the 14th.²⁵

The Middle East & North Africa region contains a diverse set of economies, many of which invite superlatives. The wealthy Gulf states are well-connected to much of the rest of the world, not only through trade, but also investment, immigration, and tourism. North African countries are relatively well connected with Europe, which is geographically close.

Figure 2.8 shows average scores for the trade, capital, information, and people pillars of the index by region. Europe leads on trade and people flows, while North America leads on capital and information flows. Middle East & North Africa ranks second on trade, reflecting both the importance of the oil trade and the close ties many of these countries have to Europe. Both South & Central America and the Caribbean and South & Central Asia rank below average, and Sub-Saharan Africa ranks last on all four pillars.

FIGURE 2.8. AVERAGE TRADE, CAPITAL, INFORMATION, AND PEOPLE PILLAR SCORES BY REGION, 2022

Europe is the top-ranked region on trade and people flows, while North America leads on capital and information flows.

FIGURE 2.9: AGGREGATE GLOBAL FLOWS BY REGION, 2022

S&CA = South & Central Asia MENA = Middle East & North Africa SCAC = South & Central America & Caribbean SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa



ABOUT THIS VISUALIZATION

- Each connection within the circle represents a flow between one region and another. The line's thickness is proportional to the magnitude of that flow.
- Each region's flows are divided into outward and inward directions.
- The color of each flow depends on its origin region. Each region's outward flows are a single color. A region's inward flows are multicolored, representing the regions from which it receives flows.

One can trace the share of inward flows to a region by identifying the magnitude of that flow relative to all flows. For instance, flows from East Asia & Pacific to Europe represent about 4% of the world's total flows. This is because the blue line stretching from East Asia & Pacific's outward arc to Europe's inward arc is approximately four tick marks thick. Intraregional flows are represented by a line stretching from the outward arc to the inward arc of the same region. Europe's flows to itself make up 24% of the world's total flows. Outward flows can be understood in a parallel fashion using the narrow multicolored arc outside of the indented area where each region's outward flows begin.

To conclude our examination of global flows at the level of major world regions, **Figure 2.9** provides a summary of the combined trade, capital, information, and people flows that take place within and between each of the regions. More than three-quarters of the world's international flows touch the three largest regions. Europe has the largest total flows, followed by East Asia & Pacific, and then North America. Intra-regional flows feature very prominently, with 24% of the world's total flows taking place inside Europe and 13% happening inside the East Asia & Pacific region.²⁶



In summary, the overall development of international flows strongly rebuts the notion that globalization has gone into reverse. The DHL Global Connectedness Index depth score hit a new record in 2022, and currently available data suggest that it remained close to that level in 2023. While countries at the center of current geopolitical conflicts do show major changes in their flow patterns, there is still not a general trend of global flows breaking down along geopolitical or regional lines. This means that countries continue to have large

opportunities for international exchange. At the country level, far more countries saw their levels of connectedness increase than decrease in 2022. Singapore ranked as the world's most globally connected country, followed by the Netherlands and Ireland. Bahrain and the United Kingdom recorded the largest gains, while Belarus and Russia had the largest declines. Europe is the world's most globally connected region, followed by North America and the Middle East & North Africa.

3. ARE GLOBAL FLOWS STILL GROWING?

This section examines the growth of international flows relative to domestic activity, tracking a wide variety of trade, capital, information and people flows. In most areas, the growth of international flows is keeping up with or even exceeding the growth of domestic activity.



TRADE

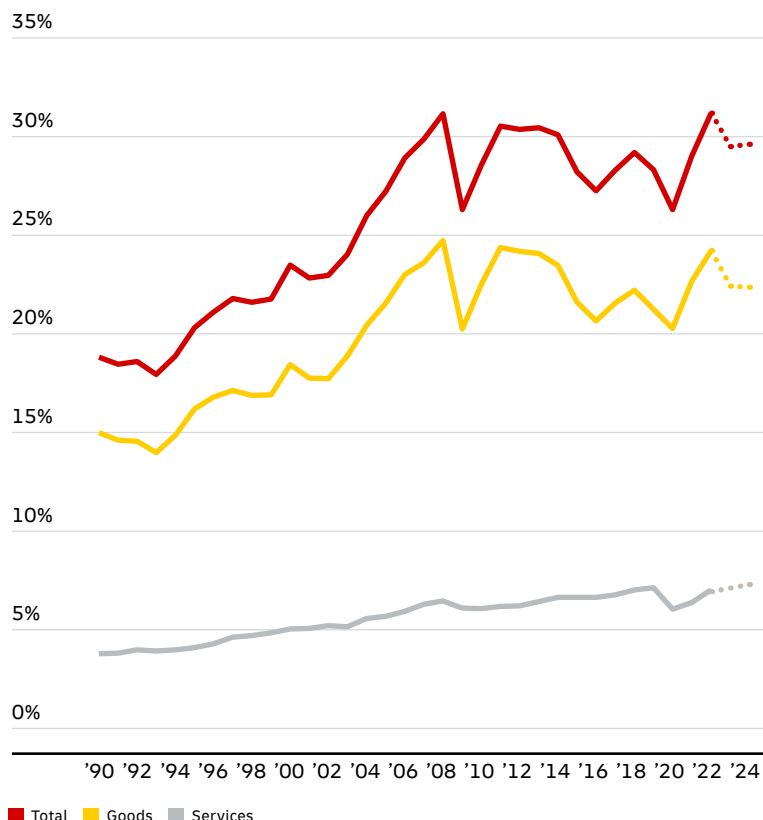
In the previous section we saw that summary-level measures of the growth of international flows show no sustained retreat from international to domestic activity. To the contrary, international flows have proven highly resilient through multiple waves of shocks. Here, we delve deeper into the internationalization of specific types of activity, starting with trade.

The value of global exports of goods and services as a percentage of world GDP (see **Figure 3.1**) is the most widely watched measure of globalization. This ratio had declined in the years following the 2008 global financial

crisis, prompting a wave of speculation about globalization going into reverse. But after dropping at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, it rebounded swiftly and rose back to a record high level in 2022.

The fact that the global exports-to-GDP ratio bounced back to a record high underscores the resilience of international trade. Moreover, current forecasts indicate that this ratio will remain close to its peak level in 2023 and 2024, even after some softening of commodity prices (high commodity prices boosted trade values in 2022).

FIGURE 3.1: WORLD EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (% OF GDP), 1990 – 2024 (FORECAST)



The global exports-to-GDP ratio provides a rough indication of the contribution of trade to the world economy by comparing the value of goods and services traded internationally to the value of global economic output. However, this ratio does have important limitations. Output that crosses more than one border in a multi-country value chain is counted more than once (see **Gross versus Value Added Trade Measures** on p. 36). The global exports-to-GDP ratio is also sensitive to commodity prices. Falling commodity prices played an important role in its decline after the 2008 global financial crisis, and rising commodity prices contributed to its increase in 2022.

The most widely watched measure of globalization, the global exports-to-GDP ratio, returned to a record high level in 2022, and it is forecast to remain close to that level in 2023 and 2024. Data Sources: World Bank World Development Indicators, IMF World Economic Outlook October 2023

FIGURE 3.2: WORLD MERCHANDISE TRADE VOLUME (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CHANGE VS. DECEMBER 2019)

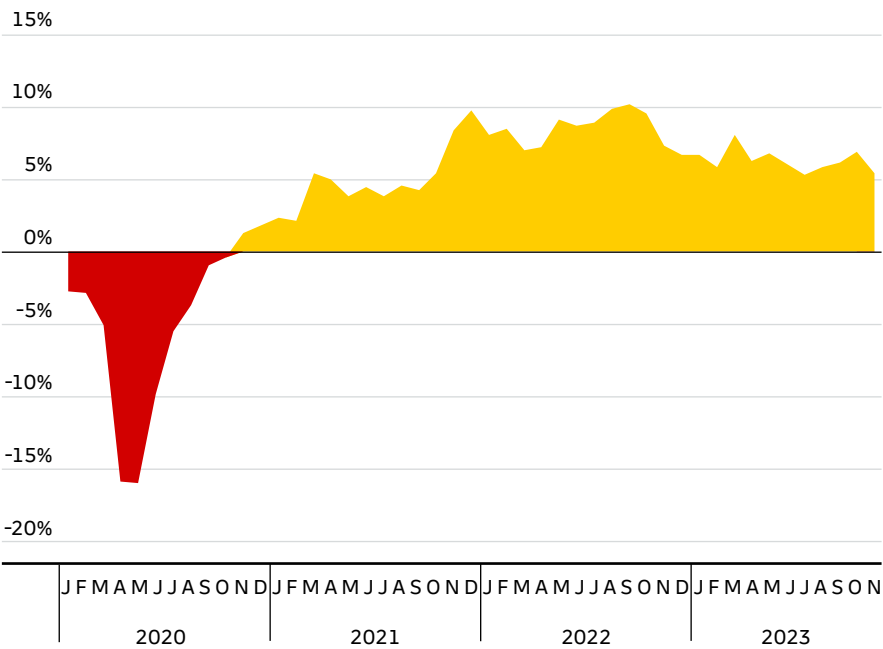


Figure 3.2 shows how much more—or less—goods were traded internationally in each month as compared to the amount traded in December 2019. Seasonal differences in trade volumes, as well as price changes, are removed from these statistics to paint the clearest possible picture of real trends in the amount of goods traded.

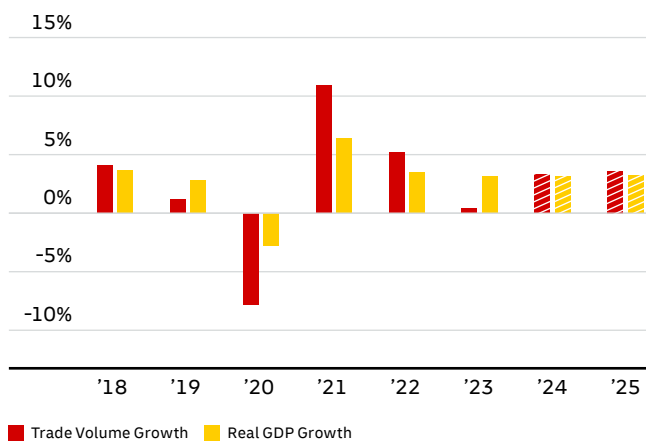
Trade in goods staged an unprecedented collapse and rebound during the Covid-19 pandemic, after which trade volumes weakened in late 2022 and remained below peak levels in 2023. Data Source: CPB World Trade Monitor November 2023 (data released January 2024)

During the Covid-19 pandemic, shifts in consumption from local services to traded goods, supported by fiscal and monetary stimulus programs, boosted trade growth, even as the pandemic exacerbated supply constraints. Then, during the first year of the war in Ukraine, many countries were able to quickly substitute alternative sources of supply when access to their traditional sources was disrupted.¹ This rapid substitution of import sources helped prevent many of the severe commodity shortages that were predicted during the early stages of the war.²

More sophisticated measures of trade integration reinforce the finding that trade is resilient, and that concerns about declines in the exports-to-GDP ratio after the 2008 global financial crisis were overblown. A key factor behind that decline was a drop in the prices of some heavily traded commodities. Without price changes, the post-crisis decline was much smaller.³ Shifts in the composition of economic activity across countries—and the development of domestic supply chains in China—also played large roles in reducing trade intensity after the financial crisis.⁴ Outside of China, measures of the reliance of production on imported inputs have held steady or continued to rise after the global financial crisis.⁵ Moreover, other measures of international value chains also contradict the notion of a general shift from international to domestic production. An analysis of the number of domestic versus foreign production stages in

multi-country value chains shows no shift to more domestic production stages in the years following the financial crisis.⁶ Even more recent data show that worldwide participation in global value chains rose to a record high level in 2022 (measured based on the share of trade crossing more than one border in a multi-country value chain).⁷ Measures specifically focused on international versus domestic sourcing of manufactured inputs do show some declines between 2012 and 2020, but even those declines are small compared to the increases recorded since 1995.⁸

In late 2022, nonetheless, merchandise trade volumes did fall (see **Figure 3.2**), leading to a slowdown in the annual growth of trade in goods and services. Global trade volume growth slowed sharply from 5.2% in 2022 to only 0.4% in 2023, as shown in **Figure 3.3**.⁹ The most important reason for the slowdown was weaker global macroeconomic growth, with many countries having raised interest rates to curb inflation. When global growth slows, trade tends to slow even more than GDP, because sales of heavily-traded product categories such as durable goods and capital equipment are especially sensitive to business cycles (and commodity prices also tend to dip during global downturns). The strength of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies may have also contributed to the trade growth slowdown in 2023.¹⁰

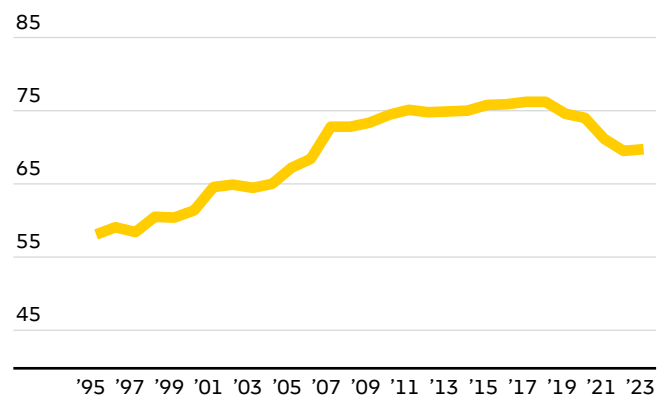
FIGURE 3.3: GLOBAL ANNUAL TRADE AND GDP GROWTH

Trade growth is forecast to modestly exceed GDP growth in 2024 and 2025, after falling well behind GDP growth in 2023.

Data Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2023 and January 2024

Looking forward, the IMF forecasts a rebound in global trade volume growth to 3.3% in 2024, which is higher than the 3.1% global GDP growth forecast for the same year. This is consistent with longer-term forecasts that show no signs of trade becoming a less important part of the world economy.¹¹ The IMF forecast also implies that trade growth will return in 2024 to its average pace during the years preceding the Covid-19 pandemic (trade growth averaged 3.3% between 2012 and 2019).¹²

The public policy context for trade, nonetheless, remains less supportive than it was a decade ago. **Figure 3.4** highlights how the average country's policy openness to trade, measured based on both tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers, started to decline in 2019. New research also deemed 71% of industrial policy actions introduced in 2023 to be trade distorting, with corporate subsidies being the most common type of trade distorting policy.¹³

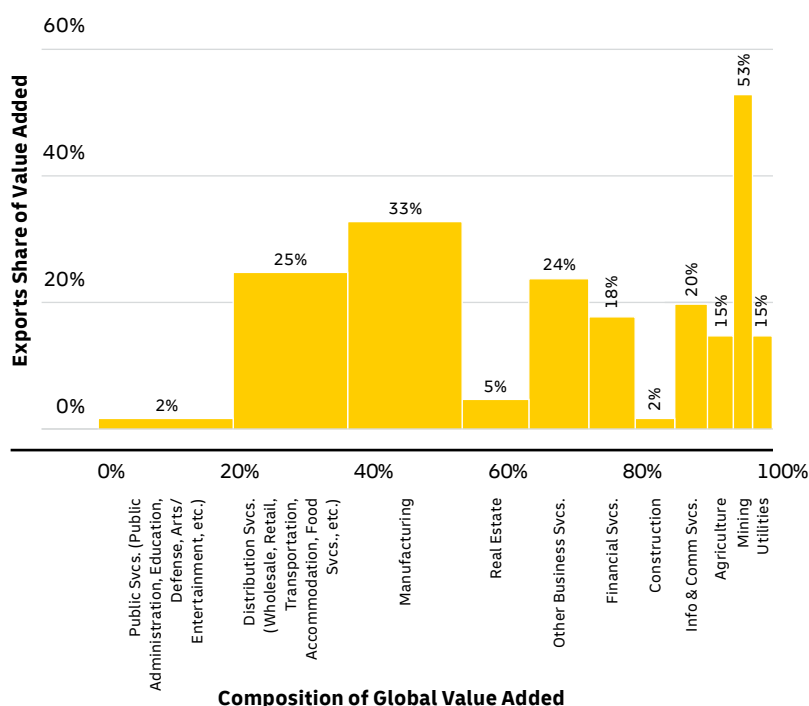
FIGURE 3.4: HERITAGE FOUNDATION TRADE FREEDOM INDEX, 1995 – 2023

A wave of trade liberalization lost momentum during the 2008-09 global financial crisis, and recent data on tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade indicate that a turn toward more protectionist policies began in 2019.

Data Source: Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom

Uncertainty about future trade policies and other potential disruptions has also contributed to a less favorable policy context for trade. One study shows uncertainty as the largest driver of a recent increase in trade costs.¹⁴ This coincides with a deterioration of the institutional architecture for resolving trade disputes. The World Trade Organization's appellate body has been unable to function since December 2019, and U.S. officials continue to block all new appointments to it.¹⁵

It is also important to keep in mind that even as the role of international trade in the world economy remains close to an all-time high, it is still far smaller than it could potentially become. In a hypothetical world where buyers are equally likely to source goods and services from domestic or foreign sources—where borders and distance no longer matter—trade would theoretically grow to almost 90% of world GDP.¹⁶ But in reality, trade (measured in “value added” terms) amounts to only about 20% of world GDP.¹⁷

FIGURE 3.5: EXPORT INTENSITY BY SECTOR (VALUE ADDED), 2020

This graph provides a snapshot of the entire world economy, highlighting how the intensity of international trade varies across sectors. The width of the bars represents the size of each sector according to its share of the total value produced around the world. The sectors are ordered from largest to smallest. The height of the bars represents the share of their output that is traded internationally, measured according to the share of the value produced in each sector that ultimately ends up in a different country from where it was produced.

About 20% of global economic output ends up in a different country from where it was produced, but there is wide variation across industry sectors. Trade intensity is highest in the mining industry, and generally higher in goods-producing sectors than in the services sector.

Data Source: OECD TiVA Database

Measuring trade in value added terms also helps clarify how trade intensity varies across industry sectors. In **Figure 3.5**, the width of the bars represents each sector's share of the world economy, and the height of the bars shows the percent of the value produced by that sector that ultimately ends up in a different country. The commodities (including energy resources) extracted by the mining sector are traded most intensively, with about 53% of value ending up in a different country from where it was produced. In all other sectors, domestic activity is predominant. The sector with the second highest trade intensity is manufacturing (33%). Industries that produce services rather than goods typically have much lower levels of trade intensity. On average,

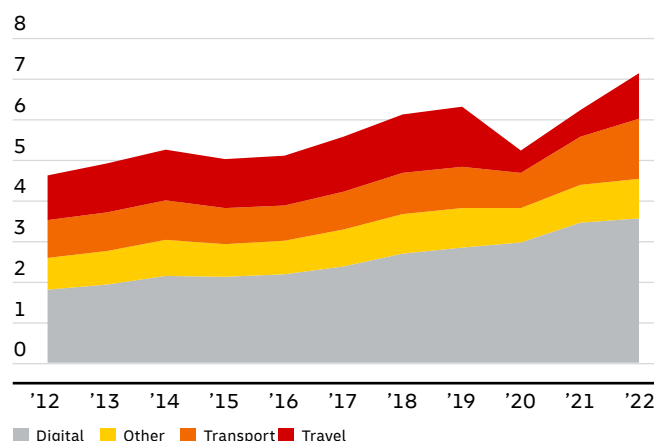
only 14% of value generated in the services sector is traded internationally.

Services trade, nonetheless, has continued to intensify over the past decade and a half, even when goods trade intensity weakened. There was a decline in services trade intensity during the pandemic, but this was due entirely to the collapse of international travel and related services. Trade in other types of services continued growing. As shown in **Figure 3.6**, the growth of digitally delivered services accelerated during the pandemic, and travel was the only services category that remained below its pre-pandemic level in 2022. One of the contributors to the recent growth



GROSS VERSUS VALUE ADDED TRADE MEASURES

Most trade statistics are reported in "gross" terms, which means that they simply indicate the values of the goods and services that were recorded each time they crossed a national border. In value chains that span multiple countries, these "gross" statistics can count the same good or service multiple times. For example, if a camera sensor in a mobile phone is exported from Japan to China, and then the phone is exported from China to the United States, the value of the camera sensor is counted twice, overstating the actual amount of the value of the phone that was traded internationally. Trade statistics calculated in value added terms address this issue by counting the value traded only once, regardless of how many times it crosses a national border. Thus, value added trade statistics present a more accurate picture of how much of the world's economic output ends up in a different country from where it was produced.

FIGURE 3.6: SERVICES EXPORTS BY CATEGORY (TRILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

The decline in services exports during the Covid-19 pandemic was due to the collapse of international travel and a related decline for international transportation services. The growth of digital services exports surged during the pandemic.

Note: Digitally delivered services were classified using EBOPS 2010 codes SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ1, SJ2, SJ3, SI1, and SK, which include financial and insurance services, charges for intellectual property, various types of business services, and cultural services (such as audiovisual content).

Data Source: World Trade Organization

of digitally delivered services has been the growth of cross-border e-commerce, which has accelerated the growth of trade in both goods and services (see the box titled **The Rise of Cross-Border E-Commerce**).

THE RISE OF CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE

Most e-commerce sales take place within rather than across national borders. Globally, UNCTAD estimated that 9% of business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce sales were cross-border in 2019, and McKinsey pegged the cross-border share of e-commerce at 11% in 2020.¹⁸ Among companies engaged in cross-border e-commerce, however, the share of sales generated internationally was higher, reaching 28% according to a 2023 survey.¹⁹

Forecasts call for rapid cross-border e-commerce growth moving forward, with cross-border sales growing much faster than domestic sales. Juniper Research predicts that cross-border e-commerce transaction values will grow at a 16% annualized rate from 2023 to 2028, as compared to 8% for domestic sales.²⁰ Statista forecasts an even faster (29%) growth rate for business-to-consumer cross-border e-commerce sales from 2021 to 2030.²¹ A 2023 survey of logistics service providers, manufacturers, and retailers reinforces expectations for strong cross-border e-commerce growth: 77% expected growth over the next 24 months, as compared to only 3% predicting declines.²²

The rise of cross-border e-commerce has been shown to accelerate trade growth and to broaden access to international markets, making trade more inclusive. Studies of both countries and companies show positive effects of e-commerce adoption on trade growth.²³ Moreover, cross-border e-commerce lowers barriers to trade for smaller companies, and there is extensive evidence of higher participation by women in trade via digital platforms.²⁴

Cross-border e-commerce has also led to an increase in small international shipments, reducing the average value per international transaction. This has placed a premium on countries' ability to efficiently process these shipments, linking e-commerce growth to broader trade facilitation agendas.²⁵ A surge of e-commerce imports into the U.S. from China, however, could lead to changes in a key policy designed to facilitate such trade. Legislation was proposed in the U.S. in mid-2023 that, if adopted, would bar "non-market economies" (including China) from eligibility for shipments valued at less than \$800 to enter the U.S. duty-free.²⁶ This could have a substantial effect, because roughly 60% of such "de minimis" shipments entering the U.S. in 2021 came from China.²⁷

CAPITAL

The data on trade show that recent shocks to the global economy have not caused a broad shift from international to domestic business activity. Data on international capital flows reinforce this conclusion. In fact, recent disruptions have caused some aspects of international investment to increase, with large amounts of capital being deployed to boost resilience to potential future shocks. **Figure 3.7** depicts trends for each of the components of the capital pillar of the DHL Global Connectedness Index: announced greenfield foreign direct investment (FDI) projects, international M&A transactions, FDI flows and stocks, and portfolio equity investment stocks.

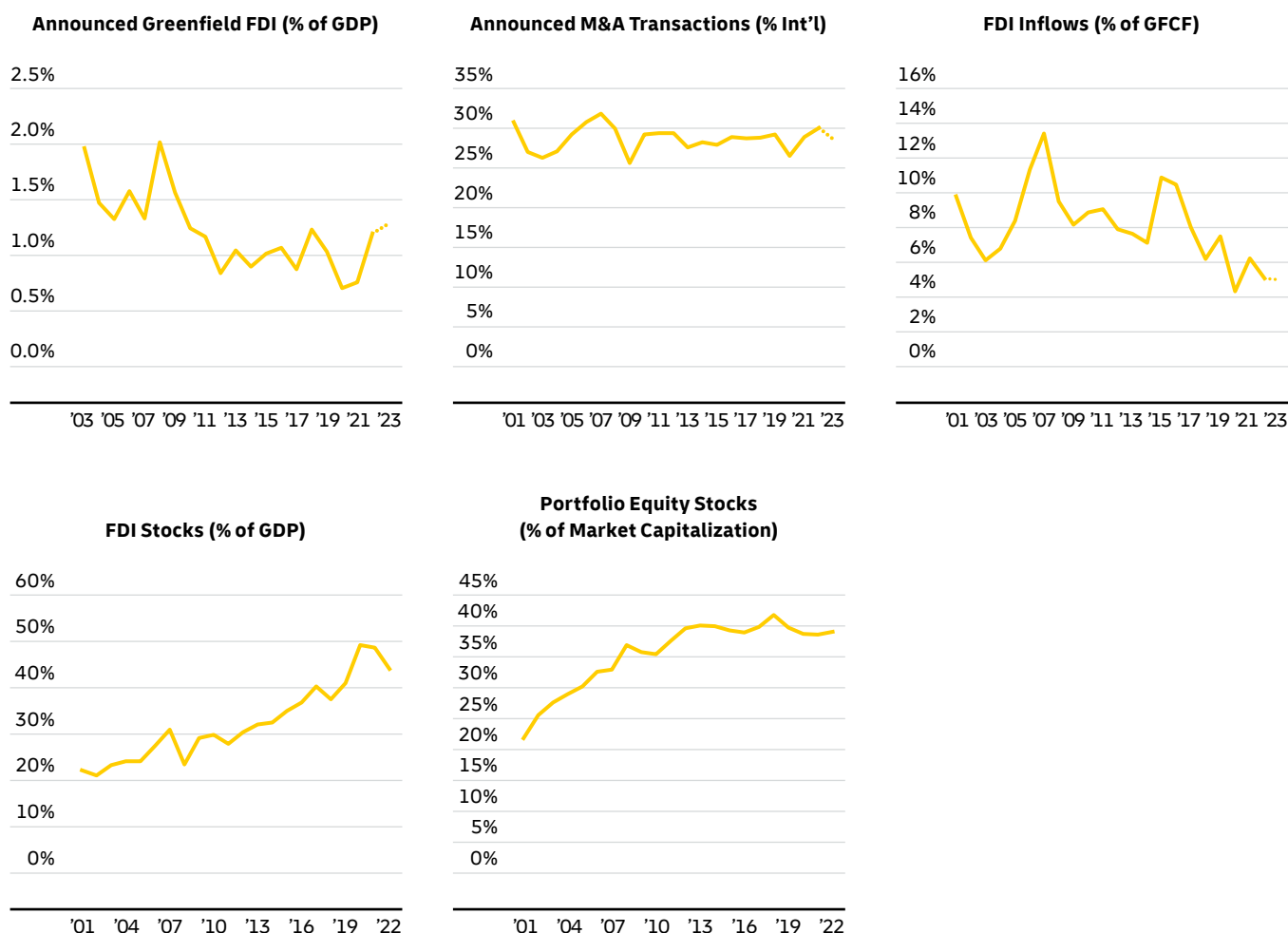
New announcements of greenfield FDI projects provide a forward-looking perspective on international business investment, since they track announced plans to build or expand companies' foreign operations. The estimated *value* of announced greenfield FDI projects, measured relative to world GDP, rose sharply in 2022, and preliminary data suggest another smaller increase in 2023 (to the highest level in more than a decade). The *number* of greenfield FDI projects, however, grew more slowly than their value in 2022 and declined modestly in 2023, highlighting the outsized role of large investments in the recent growth trend.²⁸

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reports that some of the largest increases in greenfield investment in 2023 were in "global value chain-intensive sectors," such as the automotive, textile, machinery, and electronics industries.²⁹ In 2022, greenfield investment in the semiconductor industry boomed, as companies responded to public policy measures aiming to diversify production and prevent a repeat of Covid-era shortages. A focus on securing access to key energy and other resources following disruptions due to the war in Ukraine also boosted international investment in extractive industries in 2022.³⁰

Cross-border merger and acquisition (M&A) transactions reflect another way that companies can grow their international operations. The share of M&A transactions that involve buyers and sellers in different countries has remained fairly stable for more than two decades. Currently available data indicate that 29% of M&A transactions were international in 2023, exactly the same as the average share since 2001. Firms have not generally become less keen on acquiring foreign relative to domestic companies.³¹

FDI flows include the value of greenfield FDI and cross-border M&A transactions, along with earnings companies reinvest abroad and some types of inter-company loans.³² Thus, FDI flows provide a broader—but noisier—indicator of international business investment. FDI flows have shown notable weakness in recent years. Since 2001, FDI inflows have averaged 8% of global gross fixed capital formation, but this ratio has remained below that level every year since 2017. Currently available data indicate that it held steady at 5% from 2022 to 2023.

While the intensity of global FDI flows remains well below the all-time high set in 2000 (and more recent peaks in 2007 and 2015), there are several reasons why recent declines should not be over-emphasized in assessing the state of globalization. First, FDI flows tend to be volatile, spiking during international M&A waves, so declines from any given peak must be interpreted with caution. Second, FDI trend data can be skewed by financial transactions that do not reflect meaningful changes in the real operations or financial exposures of international firms or investors. Many of these financial flows are motivated by tax policies. The 2015 peak was boosted by a wave of U.S. "corporate inversions," and FDI flows in more recent years were depressed by policies aimed at reducing tax-motivated financial flows. The 2022 value was reduced by the financial restructuring of a Luxembourg-based telecommunications holding company. Third, FDI flows miss international business expansions in which


FIGURE 3.7: CAPITAL PILLAR DEPTH INDICATORS


The intensity of international capital flows is highly volatile, and trend directions vary across indicators. The intensity of announced greenfield FDI, announced M&A transactions, and portfolio equity stocks shows neither a clear rising trend nor a clear falling trend. The intensity of FDI flows shows a falling trend, while the intensity of FDI stocks was on a rising trend through 2020.

Data Sources: Financial Times fDi Markets, LSEG SDC Platinum, UNCTAD World Investment Report, IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey, World Bank World Development Indicators, Bloomberg, Euromonitor Passport Database, World Federation of Exchanges

multinational firms secure local financing abroad.³³ And fourth, FDI flows data do not reflect the increasingly prevalent activity of “digital” multinationals doing large amounts of business in foreign countries without investing in physical assets in those countries.³⁴

Several other indicators of corporate globalization reinforce the conclusion that there has been no widespread pullback from international business activity. The next component of the DHL Global Connectedness Index capital pillar, **FDI stocks**, reflects the value of multinational firms’ cumulative



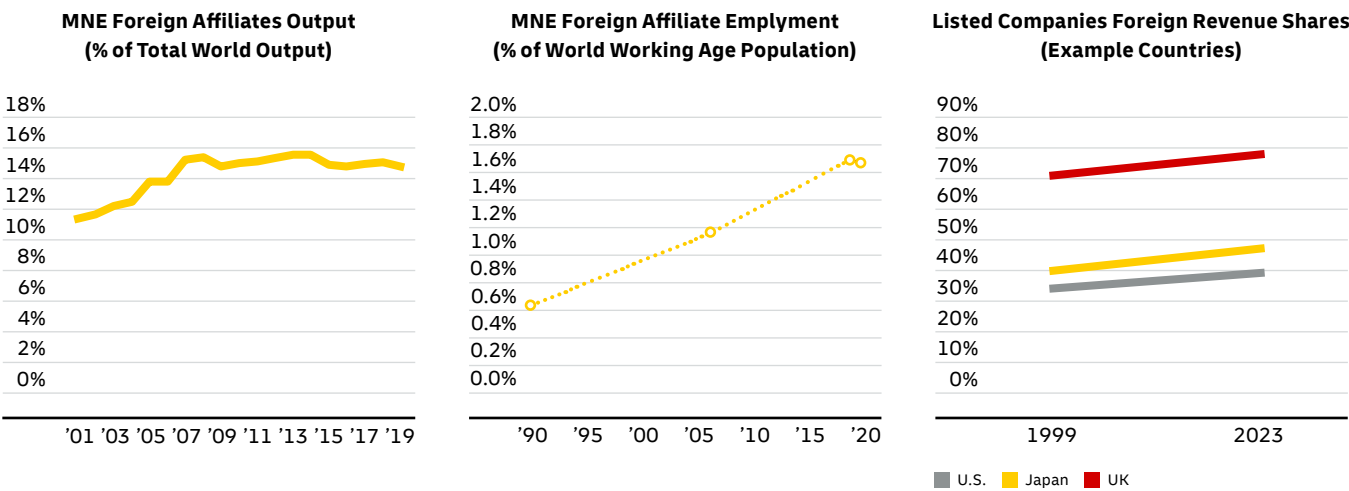
investments over time in their foreign operations. The value of FDI stocks relative to world GDP rose sharply in the years before the Covid-19 pandemic and remains close to a record high.

Additionally, **Figure 3.8** reports trends for three other indicators of corporate globalization that were not included in the DHL Global Connectedness Index due to data limitations. The share of global output produced by the foreign operations of multinational firms is roughly as high as it has ever been, although this measure has not increased appreciably since 2007. The share of the world’s working age population employed in the foreign operations of multinational firms has risen substantially over the past three decades and remains close to a record high. And publicly traded firms in most countries have increased the share of their sales generated in foreign markets. Morningstar reports that across 45 countries, the companies included in equity market indexes in 31

countries (including large markets such as the U.S., UK, and Japan) derived a higher share of their revenues from foreign countries in 2023 than in 2019.³⁵

Looking beyond capital flows related to the globalization of firms, the DHL Global Connectedness Index also tracks **portfolio equity investment**, which reflects holdings of less than 10% of the shares in a foreign company (above 10%, the investment is classified as FDI because the investor is presumed to have significant influence over the management of the foreign enterprise). As shown in Figure 3.7, after a long rising trend, the stock of portfolio equity investment assets (relative to world stock market capitalization) has remained fairly stable over the past decade.

FIGURE 3.8: OTHER INDICATORS OF CORPORATE GLOBALIZATION



Additional indicators of corporate globalization reinforce the view that firms are not generally retreating from international markets. The share of revenues public companies earn abroad has been rising in most markets, and the shares of output and employment in the foreign affiliates of multinational firms are close to record high levels.
Data Sources: UNCTAD World Investment Report, OECD Analytical AMNE Database, Dan Lefkovitz, “Equity Markets Grow Ever More Global,” Morningstar, July 11, 2023

INFORMATION

Among all aspects of globalization covered by the DHL Global Connectedness Index, information flows saw the largest increases over the past two decades. However, the latest data show declines on some indicators, raising questions about future prospects for the globalization of information flows.

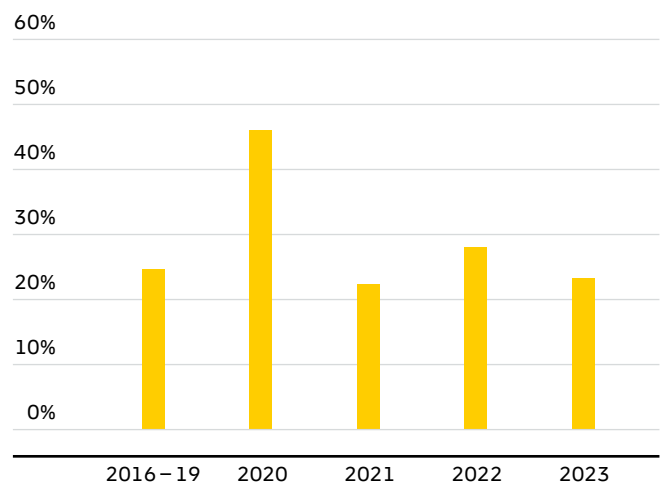
The amount of data crossing national borders over the internet has nearly tripled since 2019, fueling dramatic increases in international information flows.³⁶ As shown in **Figure 3.9**, the annual growth rate of international internet traffic surged at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic and has continued at greater than 20% through 2023.³⁷

Data flows, however, have surged both within and between countries, so the growth of international internet traffic does not itself demonstrate an increase in the internationalization of information flows. In fact, a McKinsey & Company study reported that the cross-border share of data flows fell 2% in 2022, after having grown substantially since 2012.³⁸

The DHL Global Connectedness Index relies on three indicators for analyzing information pillar global trends: scientific research collaboration, royalty charges for the use of intellectual property from other countries, and international patenting (see **Figure 3.10**). The mixed results across these indicators suggest that the long-term growth trend in the internationalization of information flows has faltered.

International scientific research collaboration has increased dramatically over the past two decades.³⁹ The proportion of scholarly articles with coauthors located in more than one country rose from 18% in 2001 to 28% in 2020, before slipping back to 26% by 2023.⁴⁰ The growing scientific capacity of developing countries, along with improvements in online collaboration tools, fueled the expansion of research collaboration.⁴¹

FIGURE 3.9: ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF INTERNATIONAL INTERNET TRAFFIC



The growth rate of international internet traffic roughly doubled in 2020, as the Covid-19 pandemic caused many types of in-person interactions to transition online. This was, however, a one-time spike, after which growth continued roughly in-line with pre-pandemic trends.

Data Sources: TeleGeography IP Networks Executive Summary 2023; Paul Brodsky, "Internet Traffic and Capacity in Covid-Adjusted Terms," Telegeography Blog, August 27, 2020

Since 2020, the modest decline was due, in part, to a reduction in research collaboration between the U.S. and China, the countries with the largest output of scientific publications. We revisit this topic and consider the influence of geopolitical tensions in **Section 4**.

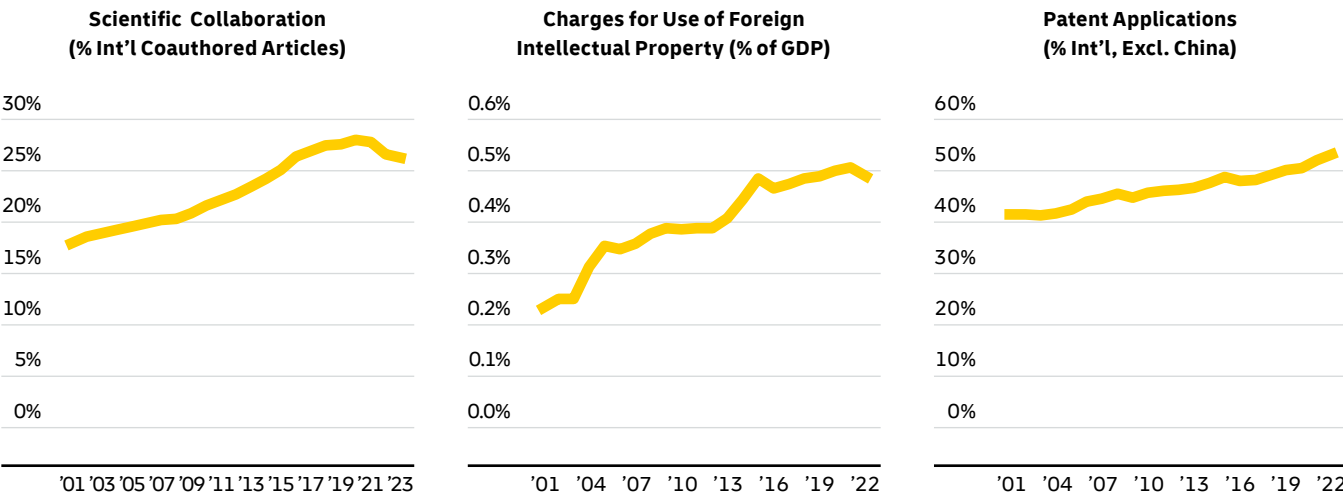
Data on **charges for the use of foreign intellectual property** also show a long-term rising trend, followed by a small decline. International charges for the use of intellectual property grew from 0.23% of world GDP in 2001 to a peak of 0.51% in 2021, before slipping back to 0.49% in 2022. This suggests a substantial expansion of licensing as a mode of international business activity. It remains to be seen whether the small decline in 2022 represents merely a pause or the beginning of a reversal of this long-term rising trend.⁴²

There has also been a substantial increase in **international patenting** activity, and this indicator shows no recent declines. Between 2001 and 2022, the share of patent applications filed by inventors residing outside of the country where the patent application was filed rose from 41% to 53%.⁴³ (We exclude China from this calculation due to data comparability concerns.)⁴⁴

These mixed trends are paralleled in data on corporate research and development (R&D). The share of announced greenfield FDI projects focusing on R&D rose to a record high level of 9% in 2022 and stood at 7% in 2023 (above the 2003–2020 average of 6%).⁴⁵ However, a recent study reports that the share of business R&D expenditure undertaken by the foreign affiliates of multinational firms peaked in 2013 and then declined until 2019.⁴⁶

While we cannot draw a direct link between these recent trend shifts and policy changes, it is notable that policies aimed at restricting or regulating international data flows have been enacted recently by many countries. As of early 2023, more than 40 countries had enacted data localization requirements.⁴⁷ While countries enact such policies for a variety of reasons, research indicates that they impose substantial costs on companies and can have adverse impacts on trade growth.⁴⁸

FIGURE 3.10: INFORMATION PILLAR DEPTH INDICATORS



The intensity of international information flows has increased substantially over the past two decades. The most recent data indicate further increases in international patenting but modest declines in international coauthorship of research articles and charges for the use of international intellectual property (as a share of GDP).
Data Sources: Clarivate Web of Science, World Bank World Development Indicators, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION FLOWS VIA NEWS MEDIA



Direct contact between people in different countries remains very limited. The vast majority of the world's population do not travel to different countries in a given year, and people spend less than 10 hours per year on average talking on the phone to people in other countries.⁴⁹ As a result, much of what we know about foreign countries depends on what we see in the media; this is the main channel for regular communication of information between countries.

Most media coverage, unsurprisingly, focuses on domestic news. Across a sample of 66 major newspapers from around the world, roughly 15% of articles, on average, focused on international topics (stories focused on other countries than where the newspaper was based). While the average share of international news stories has remained fairly steady over the past decade, it varies widely across newspapers.⁵⁰ The countries a given reader learns about depends very much on which publications the reader chooses to access.

To gain clarity on this, we have introduced a new indicator to this edition of the DHL Global Connectedness

Index that tracks patterns of traffic to online news websites based on data provided by Similarweb. On average, we find that only 18% of traffic to online news websites comes from readers outside of the site's home country. This indicator does not have full historical coverage available, so it is not incorporated into our trend analysis. But we have begun using it as an input to our country scores and ranks on the information pillar of the index. If we assume that online news websites provide similar levels of international coverage as major newspapers (15%, according to our sample of 66 newspapers), this implies roughly 30% of the news a typical reader sees is either about foreign countries or coming through foreign media.

The data on traffic to online news websites also fit with many of the same geographic patterns that we will examine for trade and other flows later in this report. When people do visit news websites from foreign countries, they typically favor sites from nearby countries and countries where the same language is spoken.

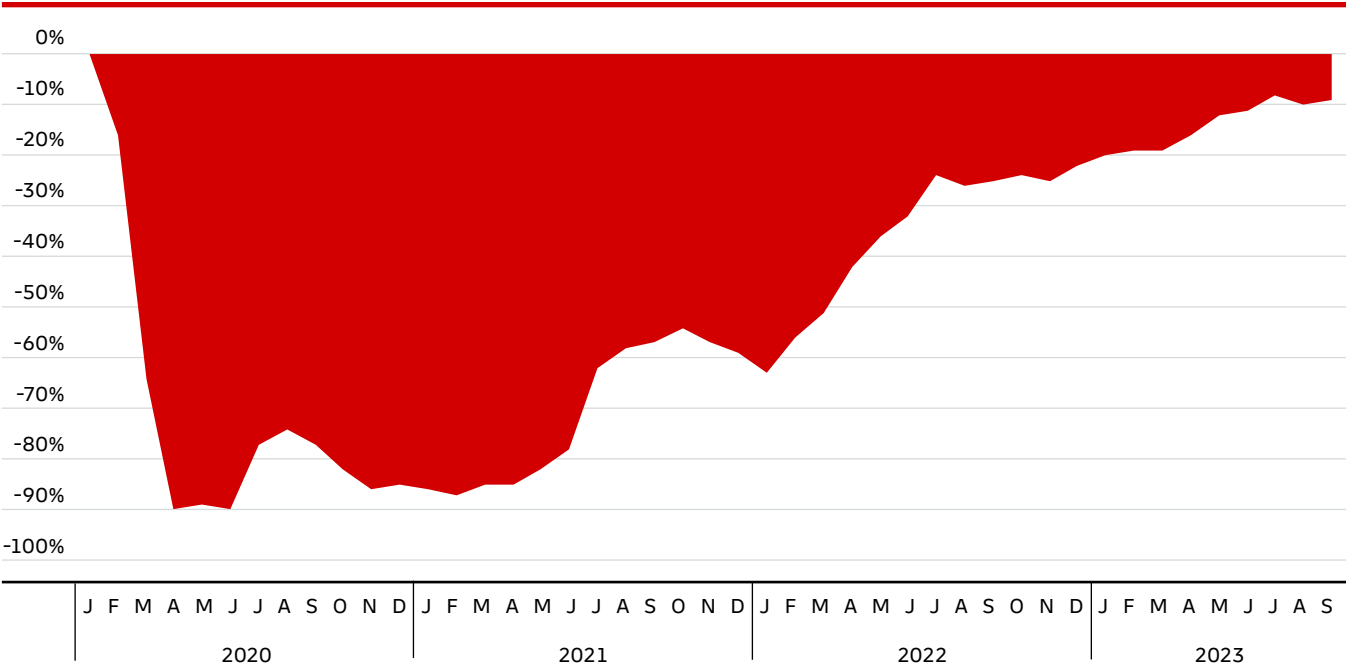
PEOPLE



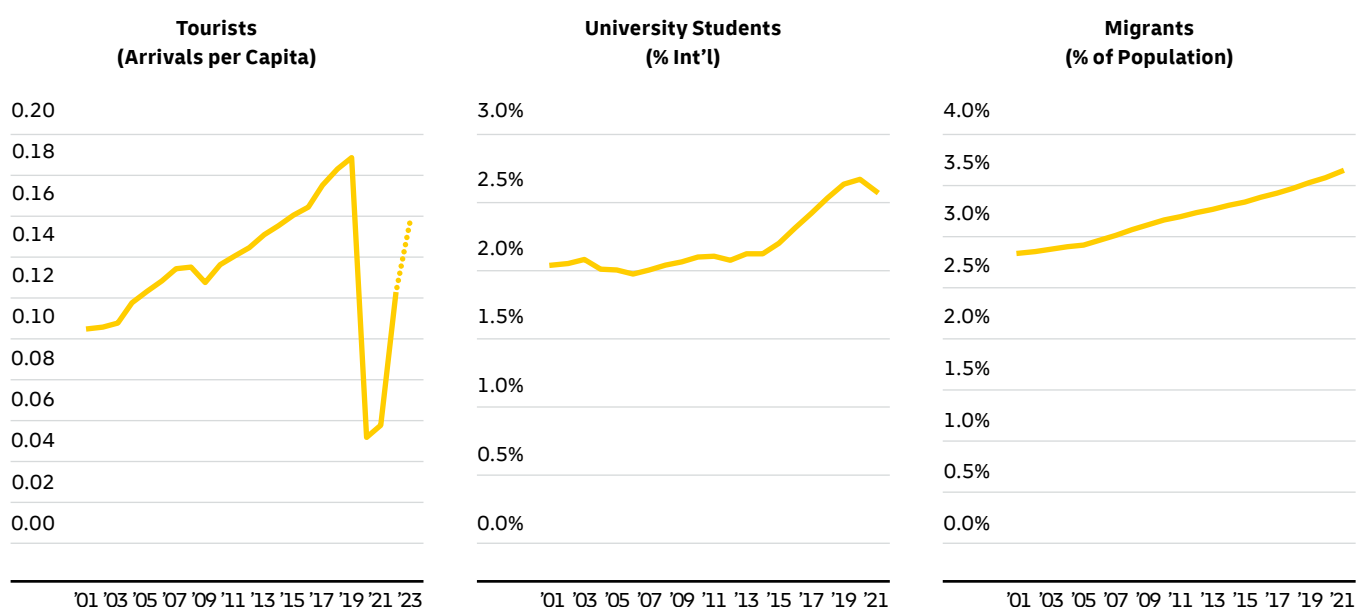
Recent shocks have affected people flows far more dramatically than other aspects of globalization. International travel collapsed at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic and remains below its pre-pandemic level. However, international education and migration have remained comparatively robust.

Prior to the pandemic, **international travel** had been on a strong upward trajectory, with the number of people visiting foreign countries—for both leisure and business purposes—reaching more than five times its 1980 level by 2019.⁵¹ The Covid-19 pandemic abruptly reversed this trend, causing the number of people traveling to foreign countries to plunge to a level last seen three decades ago.⁵² International tourist arrivals fell 72% in 2020 and remained 69% below the pre-pandemic level in 2021 (see **Figure 3.11**).⁵³

FIGURE 3.11: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL (ARRIVALS), CHANGE VERSUS 2019



Efforts to contain the spread of the Covid-19 virus caused an unprecedented collapse of international travel, but the number of people traveling to foreign countries was within 10% of its pre-pandemic level by late 2023.
Data Source: UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

**FIGURE 3.12: PEOPLE PILLAR DEPTH TRENDS**

The Covid-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented collapse of international travel, but its effects on international migration and education were much smaller.
 Data Sources: UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UN DESA International Migration Database, UN DESA World Population Prospects

Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the average person around the world took roughly one international trip every five years (an annual ratio of 0.19 international trips per capita). In 2020 there were just 0.05 international trips per capita (see **Figure 3.12**).

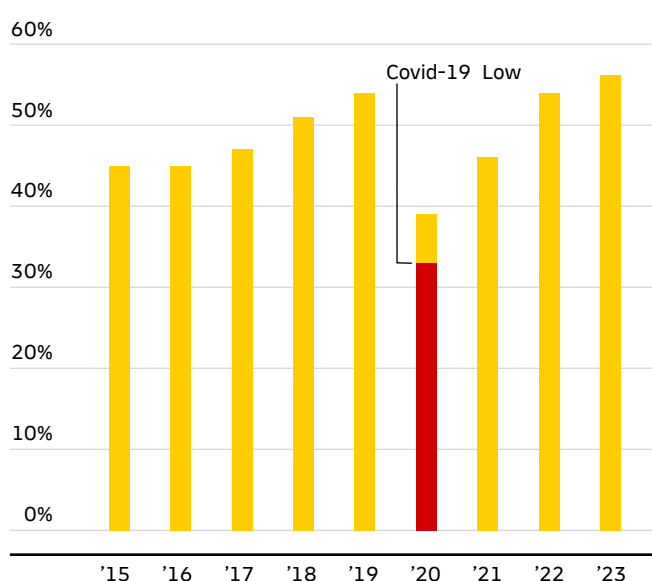
By 2022, a decisive recovery was underway, with the number of people traveling to foreign countries more than doubling in 2022 as compared to 2021 levels. Even with that increase, however, international travel was still 34% below its 2019 pre-pandemic level in 2022 and 12% below that level in 2023. The UN World Tourism Organization forecasts that the number of people traveling to foreign countries will finally surpass its 2019 level (by 2%) in 2024.⁵⁴

Travel within countries far eclipses travel between them. In 2019, approximately 15% of overnight tourists travelled outside of their home countries. Available data suggest that this ratio fell to roughly 10% in 2020 and stood at 12% in 2022.⁵⁵

Favorable visa policy changes for international travel should further strengthen the recovery. As shown in **Figure 3.13**, the proportion of country pairs allowing travel without first obtaining a visa matched its pre-pandemic peak of 54% in 2022, and then continued rising to 56% in 2023.⁵⁶ This resumes a pre-pandemic trend of countries relaxing visa requirements to boost international arrivals, a pattern that contributed to the long-term rising trend in international travel.⁵⁷



FIGURE 3.13: COUNTRY PAIRS ALLOWING VISA-FREE TRAVEL OR VISA ON ARRIVAL



In 2023, people could travel between 56% of country pairs without obtaining a visa prior to travel, modestly surpassing the record high level of 54% initially reached in 2019.

Data Sources: Teresa Esmezyan, "Forget Back To Normal—The World Has Never Been As Open As It Is Now," *Passé/Port*, September 15, 2022; Passport Index World Openness Score

Turning from travel to **international university students**, the most recent year with official data on the global share of tertiary students enrolled in degree programs outside of their home countries is 2021. These data confirm that there was a small decline in international education in 2021, presumably driven by the pandemic-related restrictions on international mobility. The share of international students enrolled at universities worldwide dipped from 2.7% in 2020 to 2.6% in 2021. It remained, however, well above the 2.0 to 2.1% share that prevailed between 2001 and 2014.⁵⁸ At the height of the pandemic, many international students took classes online from their home countries, but by 2022, students had largely returned to their foreign campuses for in-person study.⁵⁹

While we do not have official global data yet for 2022 or 2023, data for the largest study destinations suggest that there was a post-Covid rebound in international education. The United States, the world's top study destination, saw an 8% annual increase in the number of international students enrolled at its colleges and universities in fall 2023, building on a 12% increase in fall 2022 and a 4% increase in fall 2021 (rapid growth reversing the 15% decline reported in fall 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic).⁶⁰

The second largest destination for foreign students, the United Kingdom, weathered the Covid-19 pandemic without a decline in the number of international students enrolled in its universities. The number of international students at UK universities has been on a continuous rising trend since the 2018-19 academic year, and it increased 13% in the 2021-22 academic year. Several other popular destinations, such as Canada and Spain, also show recent increases.⁶¹

The final component of the people pillar is **migration**. Like international students, this measure represents the stock of migrants living abroad rather than the flow. The proportion of the world's population living outside of their birth countries has been on a rising trend over the past few decades.



From 2001 to 2021, it rose from 2.8% to 3.6%, its highest level on record.⁶²

While the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a major impact on the stock of migrants living abroad, it did have a dramatic short-term impact on flows of migrants. The United Nations Population Division has estimated that the pandemic slowed the growth of the total number of people living outside their birth countries by about 2 million people in 2020, resulting in roughly 27% less growth than pre-pandemic forecasts anticipated.⁶³

Annual flows of immigration into OECD member countries rose to a record high level in 2022. After falling 28% in 2020, permanent-type immigration into OECD countries rose 29% in 2021 and 23% in 2022. Several countries, including Canada and the UK, received more immigrants than in any prior year. The largest increases involved immigration for the purpose of joining family members in OECD countries and immigration to work in those countries. Temporary migration to OECD countries involving international transfers of employees within companies also increased in 2022, but this category remained slightly below its 2019 level, implying

some long-lasting effects of the pandemic on how and when companies move their employees around the world.⁶⁴

Finally, the war in Ukraine has contributed to a substantial increase in the number of people who have been forcibly displaced from their homes, both within and across national borders. While this development is not yet reflected in our trend analysis, the global number of refugees under the mandate of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) grew from 21 million at the end of 2021 to 31 million as of mid-2023. Overall, the number of forcibly displaced people rose from 89 million in 2021 to 110 million in mid-2023.⁶⁵ More than half of these people were displaced internally, that is, within their home countries.

In summary, the latest available data on international trade, capital, information, and people flows do not show a widespread retreat from international to domestic activity. In most areas, the growth of international flows is keeping pace with or even outpacing the growth of domestic activity. Moreover, most flows that could happen either within or between countries are still domestic, not international. These results strongly challenge the notion of a swing from unfettered globalization to deglobalization.

WE DO NOT LIVE IN A HYPERGLOBALIZED WORLD

As we have seen in this section, international flows of many types are at record high levels relative to domestic activity. Nevertheless, we do not live in a “hyperglobalized” world. Most activity that could happen either within or across national borders is still domestic, as shown in **Figure 3.14**.

Roughly 20% of all goods and services end up in a different country from where they were produced.⁶⁶ Companies buying, building, or reinvesting in foreign operations via FDI accounted for only 5% of gross fixed capital formation last year. Just 18% of traffic to online news websites came from abroad. And just shy of 4% of people lived outside of the countries where they were born.

If many of these measures are lower than you expected, you are in good company. Surveys of managers, students, and the general public show that most people think international flows are larger than they really are.⁶⁷ This is a consistent pattern among respondents, regardless of their country, level of education, age, gender, or political leanings.

Such exaggerated perceptions of globalization can have real consequences. In business, people who overestimate globalization levels more than others tend to underestimate the challenges involved with doing business abroad. And in public policy, people who overestimate globalization levels tend to presume that globalization is a bigger factor in joblessness, wage stagnation, and climate change.⁶⁸

FIGURE 3.14: MOST FLOWS ARE PRIMARILY DOMESTIC RATHER THAN INTERNATIONAL, 2023 (OR MOST RECENT)



Most flows that could take place either within or between countries are still domestic rather than international.
Data Sources: Refer to Section 7

4. IS GEOPOLITICAL RIVALRY FRACTURING THE GLOBAL ECONOMY?

Escalating geopolitical tensions and active conflicts have fueled concerns that the global economy could fragment into rival blocs, threatening vital economic linkages. As we will see in this section, three large economies—the United States, China, and Russia—do have major geopolitically-related shifts in their international flows. But across the rest of the world, the latest data do not indicate a general pattern of economic activity reorienting along geopolitical lines.



SUPERPOWER SHIFTS DO NOT EQUAL GLOBAL FRAGMENTATION

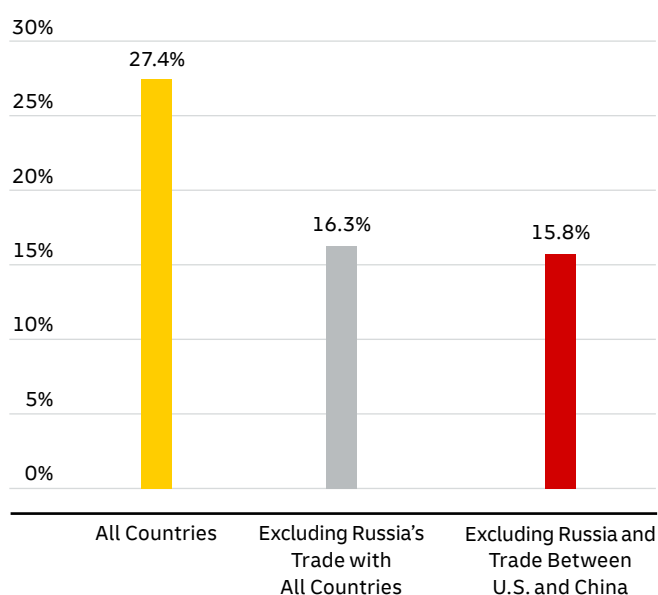
As tensions have escalated between the United States and China, fears have grown that a new cold war could fracture the global economy into rival blocs. These fears were already heightened since the beginning of the U.S. – China trade war in 2018. They have grown substantially since 2022, when Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine and sanctions imposed in response illustrated how dramatically an active conflict can disrupt key economic relationships.¹

We have already seen that international flows have not shrunk (relative to domestic activity) as geopolitical tensions have increased. But are we seeing those flows reorienting along geopolitical lines? A clear view of what has happened requires distinguishing between the relationships of countries at the center of these tensions—where there have been important changes—and the rest of the world. Most countries, as we will see, have not meaningfully reoriented their international flows.

Recent trade growth patterns provide a dramatic illustration. Multiple studies have pointed to faster (less negative) merchandise trade growth within geopolitical blocs than between blocs since Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 as early evidence of trade fragmenting along geopolitical lines.² **Figure 4.1** affirms that trade growth within blocs was faster (less negative) than trade growth between blocs, but it also clarifies that almost half of the difference in growth rates was due to the major shifts in Russia’s trade flows that have taken place since its full-scale invasion of Ukraine, and a smaller part was due to reduced trade between the U.S. and China. (For this analysis, we grouped countries into geopolitical blocs using a classification from Capital Economics. See the box titled **Country Blocs and Geopolitical Distance** on p. 63.)

As shown in **Figure 4.2**, if we set aside Russia’s trade, the recent difference in trade growth rates has just pulled the share of trade happening between (as compared to within) blocs back down to roughly where it stood before the

FIGURE 4.1: PERCENT DIFFERENCE IN TRADE GROWTH, WITHIN VERSUS BETWEEN BLOCS, Q1 2022 TO Q3 2023

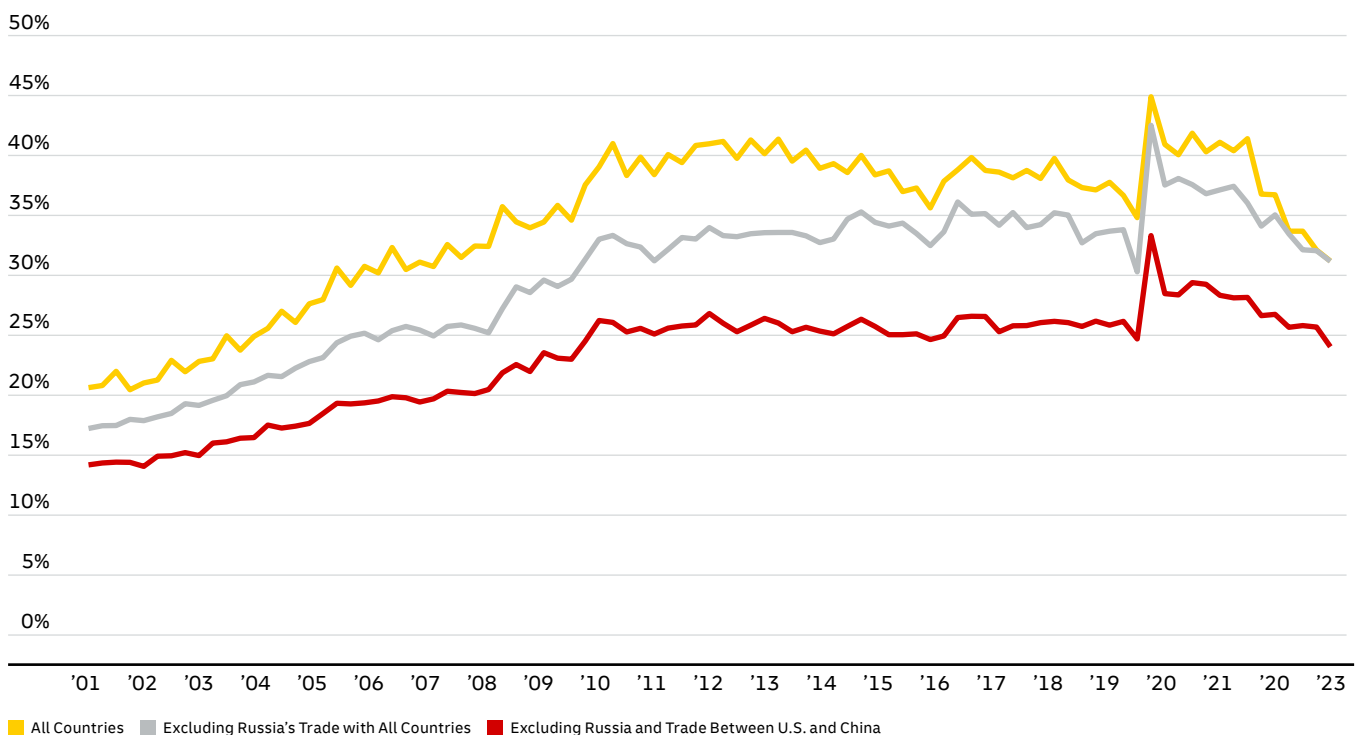


While trade has grown faster (shrunk less) within blocs than between blocs since early 2022, nearly half of this difference was driven by the dramatic reorientation of Russia’s trade flows since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics (using mirror data for Russia), Capital Economics. Note: Calculated as the percent difference (within versus between blocs) in the ratio of Q3 2023 to Q1 2022 trade values, using seasonally adjusted data. Blocs represent groups of close allies surrounding the U.S. and China, as designated by Capital Economics.

Covid-19 pandemic. The share of trade happening between blocs had increased during the pandemic because countries around the world relied more on goods from Asia (and especially from China) during that period. This implies that there is not—at least yet—a general pattern of trading relationships breaking down between geopolitical blocs.

To provide a fuller explanation of how global flows have (and have not) changed due to recent geopolitical tensions, the rest of this section proceeds in three parts. First, we focus on the U.S. and China, showing that these countries have reduced their ties with each other, but are still connected by larger flows than almost every other pair of countries worldwide. In light of intense interest in the changing relationship

FIGURE 4.2: RATIO OF TRADE VALUES BETWEEN BLOCS TO WITHIN BLOCS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED), Q1 2001 TO Q3 2023

If we set aside the major reorientation of Russia's trade flows since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the share of trade happening between (versus within) blocs of close allies has just returned to roughly its pre-pandemic level.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics (using mirror data for Russia), Capital Economics



The values shown on Figure 4.2 were calculated by dividing the value of trade between blocs by the value of trade within blocs. The yellow line was calculated using trade data for all countries. The gray line repeated the same calculation, but all trade involving Russia as either exporter or importer was excluded. The red line also excludes trade between the U.S. and China (but includes trade between those countries and all other countries). All calculations were made using seasonally adjusted quarterly trade values.

between the world's two largest economies, we delve into substantial detail, examining differences across industries and business functions. We then turn briefly to Russia to document how dramatically that country's flows have changed since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Finally, we return to

the question of a wider fragmentation of the world economy, showing multiple types of evidence that U.S. – China tensions and Russia's reorientation have *not*—at least yet—led to a meaningful fragmentation of the rest of the world's international flows.

U.S. – CHINA TIES DIMINISHED, NOT DECOUPLED

How connected are the U.S. and China today? And how much has this changed as tensions have escalated? For a big-picture view, **Figure 4.3** shows how each country's share of the other's international trade, capital, information, and people flows has changed since 2016 (before the start of the U.S. – China trade war).³ While there is a consistent pattern of both countries conducting less of their flows with the other, the flows between these economic giants remain substantial. The data show not so much a decoupling of the U.S. and China, but rather a partial unwinding of the unusually *high* level of U.S. – China integration over the past two decades that prompted Niall Ferguson and Moritz Schularick to coin the term “Chimerica” in 2006.⁴

To put some numbers on how much U.S. – China ties have diminished, the share of U.S. flows involving China declined for 9 out of the 11 types of flows shown on Figure 4.3, from an average of 9.4% in 2016 to 6.7% in 2023 (or the most recent year with data available).⁵ While that represents a decline, on average, of only 2.7 percentage points (small in relation to the U.S.'s total flows with the world), it is a substantial 28% drop in the share of U.S. flows involving China over less than a decade.

The share of China's flows involving the U.S. started (and remains) higher than the share of U.S. flows involving China, but it has declined even more. This measure fell for 8 out of the 10 flows with data available, from an average of 17.7% in 2016 to 12.9% in 2023 (or the most recent year with data available). This represents a drop of 4.8 percentage points and a 27% decline relative to the 2016 share of China's flows involving the U.S.⁶

Thus, in broad brushstrokes, the U.S. and China are roughly one-quarter less focused on flows with each other today than they were in 2016.

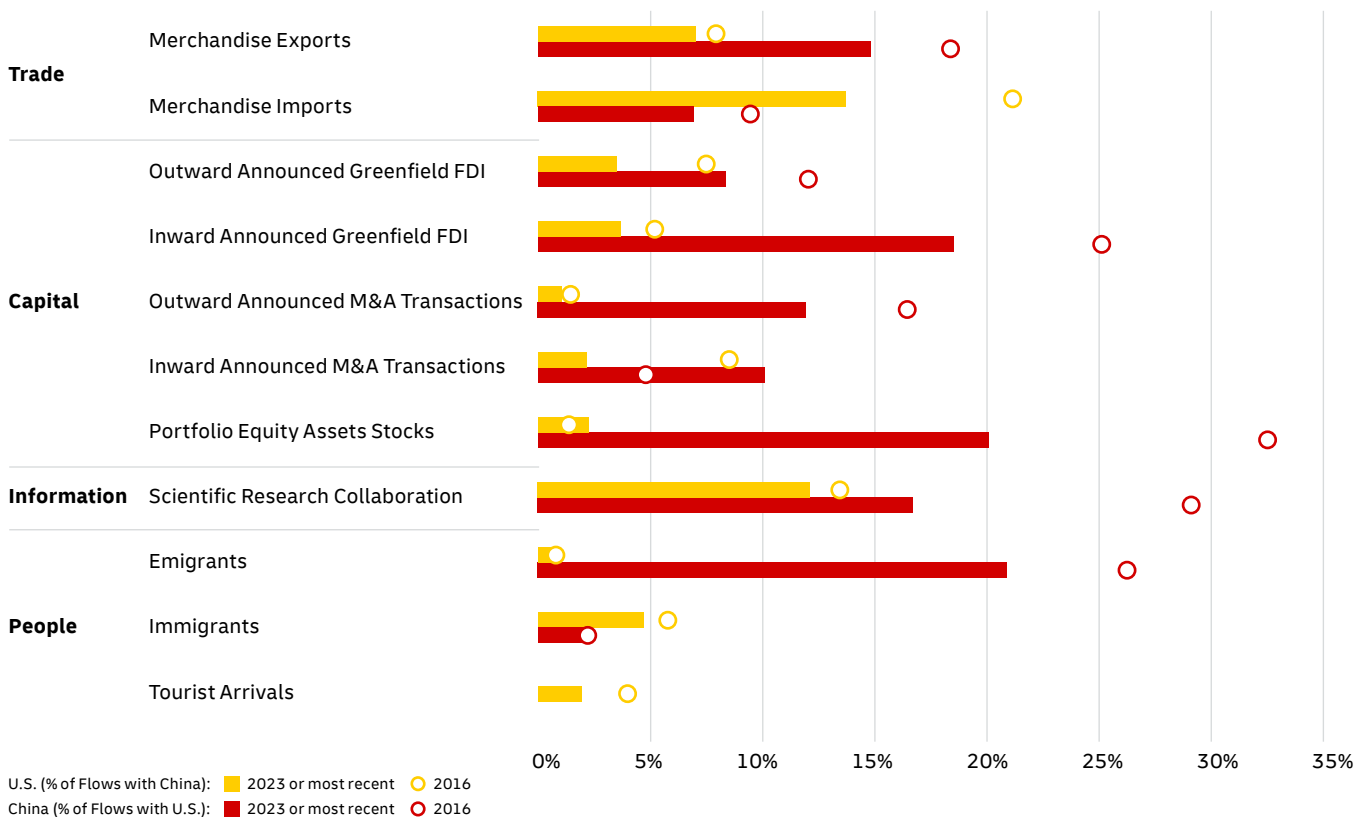
A closer look at four types of flows suggests that geopolitical tensions have driven only part of the shifts away from U.S. – China flows since 2016. For trade and scientific research collaboration, geopolitics *does* appear to be the key factor in shifting patterns; for greenfield FDI and M&A activity, geopolitical explanations do not fit as well with the trends.⁷

The top panels of **Figure 4.4** suggest that geopolitics has played a key role in reducing the U.S. and China's focus on merchandise trade and scientific research collaboration with each other. Shown here in historical context, the timing of both declines in U.S. flow shares (solid yellow lines) coincides with periods of rising U.S. – China tensions. The timing of the merchandise trade declines is especially notable. The share of U.S. imports coming from China stopped growing after 2015 (coinciding with the election of Donald Trump as U.S. President in 2016) and began declining after the start of the U.S. – China trade war in 2018 (falling all the way from 21% in 2018 to 14% over the first nine months of 2023).⁸ Likewise, the share of China's imports coming from the U.S. started to decline after 2015 (from 10%) and then dropped sharply in 2018 and 2019, before stabilizing at 7% in 2020. Other research has confirmed that tariffs imposed during this period did indeed play an important role in shifting U.S. – China trade flows.⁹

The fact that the rest of the world did not similarly reduce its focus on trade or scientific research collaboration with the U.S. or China (shown in dotted lines on the figure) during this period further supports the view that geopolitical tensions drove these shifts.



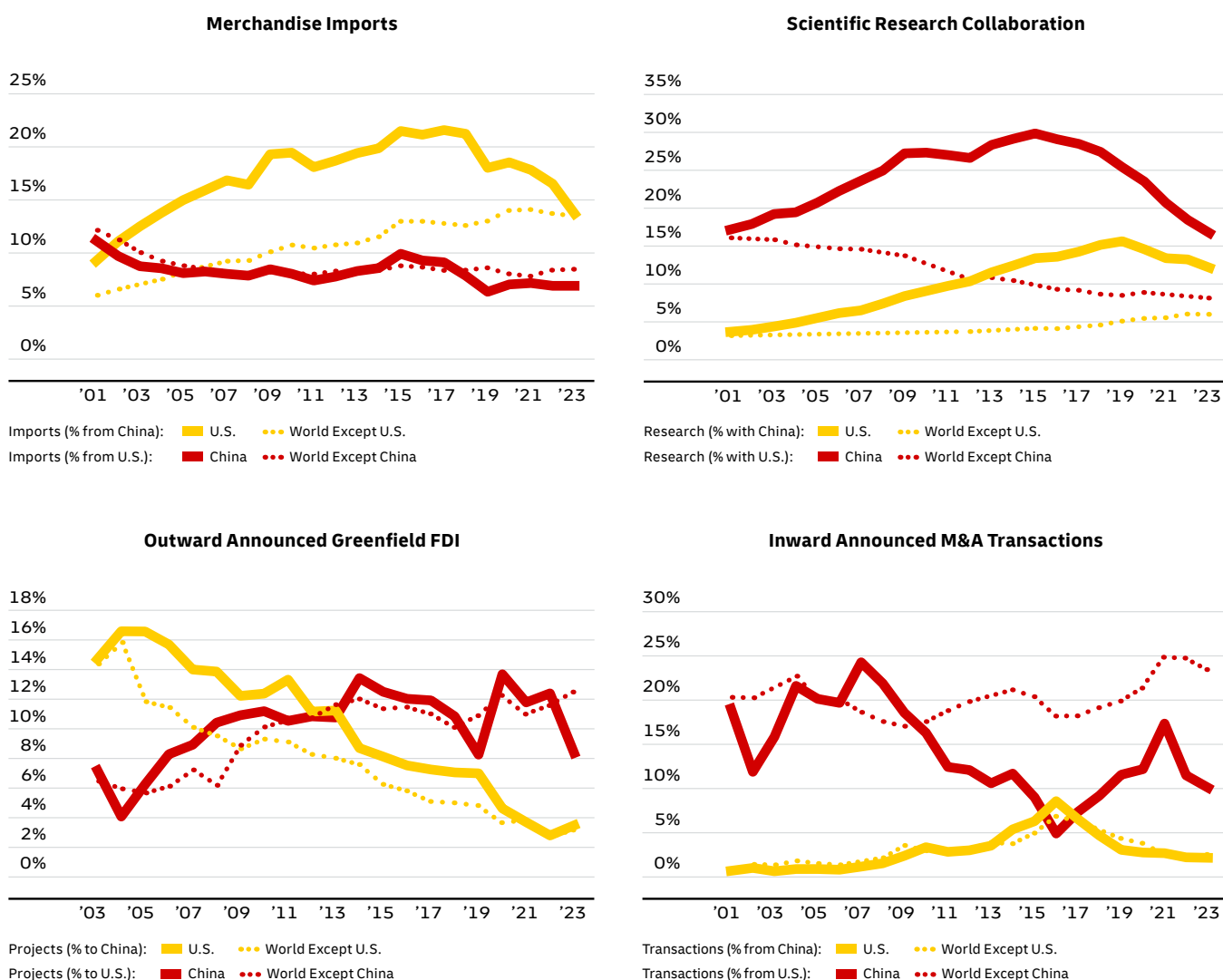
FIGURE 4.3: U.S. – CHINA FLOW SHARES WITH EACH OTHER, 2023 (OR MOST RECENT) VS. 2016¹⁰



The U.S. and China have reduced the share of their international flows involving each other since 2016 across various types of trade, capital, information, and people flows. These reductions are small relative to both countries' total flows with the world but substantial relative to U.S. – China flows in 2016. For all flows except merchandise imports and immigrants, China is more “coupled” to the U.S. than vice versa. (Data are not available on China’s tourist arrivals.)
 Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Financial Times fDi Markets, LSEG SDC Platinum, IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey, Clarivate Web of Science, UN DESA International Migrant Stock, UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)



This chart measures the percent of the U.S.’s flows that are to or from China (yellow bars and circles), and the percent of China’s flows that are to or from the U.S. (red bars and circles). The bars reflect the most recent available measures (based on 2023 data in most cases), and the circles show measures as of 2016. When the bars do not extend as far to the right as the circles, the countries have become less focused on flows with each other.

FIGURE 4.4: U.S. – CHINA FLOW SHARES WITH EACH OTHER VERSUS WITH REST OF WORLD

Recent shifts in U.S. – China trade and scientific research collaboration coincided with rising tensions and were not mirrored in the rest of the world's flows, highlighting the role of geopolitics. In contrast, geopolitical explanations do not fit the announced greenfield FDI and M&A data as well.

Note: 2023 merchandise imports reflect January to September data only.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Clarivate Web of Science, Financial Times fDi Markets, LSEG SDC Platinum



The solid lines on Figure 4.4 show the percentage of U.S. flows that are with China (in yellow) and the percentage of China's flows that are with the U.S. (in red). Downward sloping solid lines indicate declining flow shares. The dotted lines provide context for the solid lines by showing the share of the rest of the world's flows that are with the same country as the corresponding solid lines. For example, the dotted yellow line on the top-left panel puts the share of U.S. imports coming from China (the solid yellow line) in context by showing the share of the rest of the world's imports

coming from China. Downward sloping solid lines that are not accompanied by similar declines in the dotted lines indicate reductions that are not also apparent for the rest of the world, which may suggest geopolitically driven shifts. The fact that the share of U.S. imports coming from China (solid yellow line) declined substantially since 2018, while the share of the rest of the world's imports coming from China (dotted yellow line) did not, suggests a unique role of geopolitical tensions in reducing the flow of goods from China to the U.S.



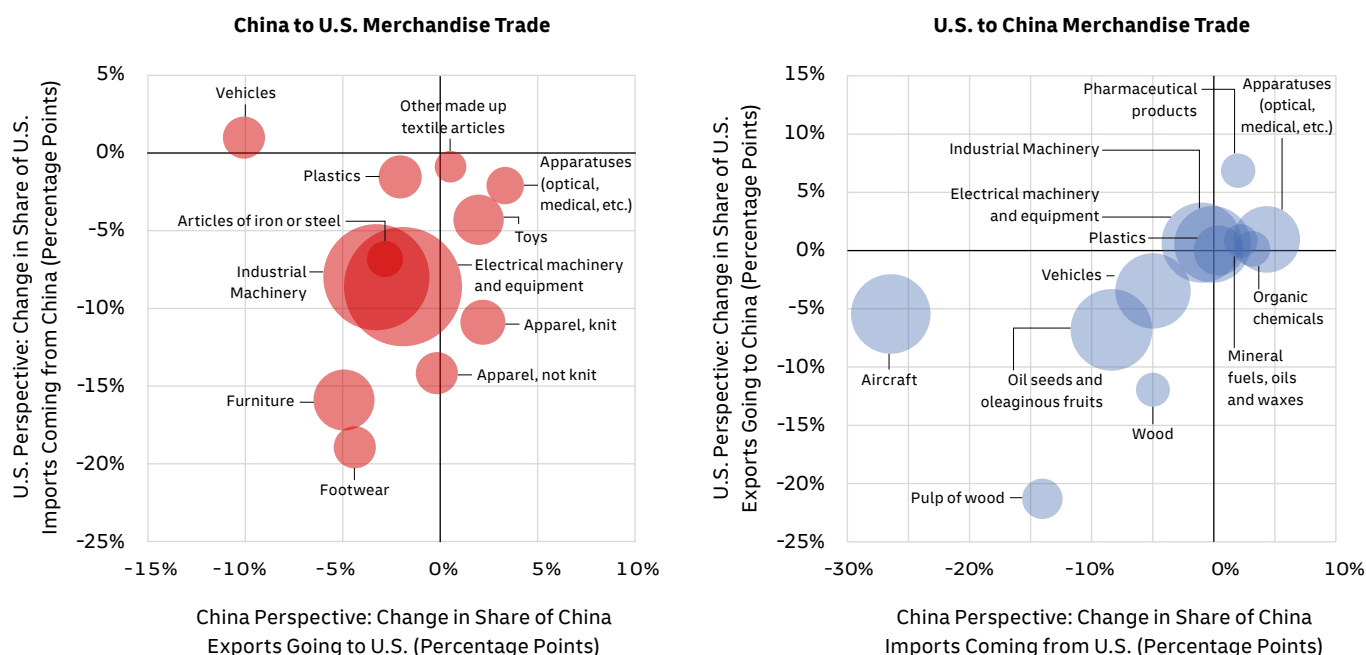
In contrast to the merchandise trade and research collaboration trends shown at the top of Figure 4.4, the shifts in announced greenfield FDI and M&A transactions (bottom panels) are less clearly related to recent increases in geopolitical tensions.¹¹ The bottom-left panel shows that the share of the U.S.'s outbound announced greenfield FDI projects going to China has been falling steadily for two decades, and that the rest of the world's share of greenfield projects going to China has also been on a long-term declining trend. Similarly, the bottom-right panel shows that the drop in the share of the U.S.'s inbound M&A transactions coming from China is matched by a similar pattern for the rest of the world. These trends appear to be more reflective of China's changing levels of participation in greenfield FDI and M&A transactions with the whole world than recent increases in tensions specifically between the U.S. and China.¹²

Differences across industries and types of business activity shed further light on how U.S. – China interactions are changing. For business decision-makers, developments that are closely related to a company's own business matter far more than aggregate trends. To delve into some of these more granular shifts in the business environment, we look first at merchandise trade by product category to see how

much trade patterns have already changed. Then, we look at announced greenfield FDI—both by industry and by business function—for a more forward-looking perspective, since new investment announcements offer a view of how business leaders are positioning their firms for the future.¹³

Figure 4.5 tracks U.S. – China merchandise trade share shifts by product category. The left panel of the figure examines flows of goods from China to the U.S.¹⁴ The vertical axis looks at these flows from the U.S. perspective, showing the change (in percentage points) from 2016 to 2022 in the share of U.S. imports of each type of good coming from China. The horizontal axis looks at the same flows from China's perspective, showing the change in the share of China's exports going to the U.S. The categories shown on the graphs account for 80% of the total value of U.S. – China trade, and the bubbles are proportional to the value of goods traded in 2016.

The left panel of Figure 4.5—focusing first on the vertical axis (U.S. perspective)—shows that the share of U.S. imports coming from China decreased for all the categories except vehicles, indicating the widespread nature of the reductions in U.S. reliance on direct imports from China. There are, however, still large differences across product categories. The largest drops involved product categories that are relatively easier and more profitable to shift to alternative (often lower-cost) locations—categories that rely heavily on unskilled or semi-skilled labor and do not require sophisticated local supply bases. From 2016 to 2022, the share of U.S. footwear imports coming from China fell by 19 percentage points (from 58% to 39%). Similarly, the share of U.S. furniture imports coming from China fell 16 percentage points (from 50% to 34%), and the share of U.S. (non-knit) apparel imports coming from China fell 14 percentage points (from 37% to 23%). The declines for larger and more technologically sophisticated categories were somewhat smaller: nine percentage points for electrical machinery and equipment (from 39% to 31%) and eight percentage points for industrial machinery (from 32% to 24%).

FIGURE 4.5: U.S. – CHINA MERCHANDISE TRADE SHIFTS BY PRODUCT CATEGORY, 2022 VS. 2016

Shifts in U.S. – China trade shares vary widely across industries. The share of U.S. imports coming from China has declined most for products with more favorable economics for shifting to alternative sources.

Data Source: UN Comtrade



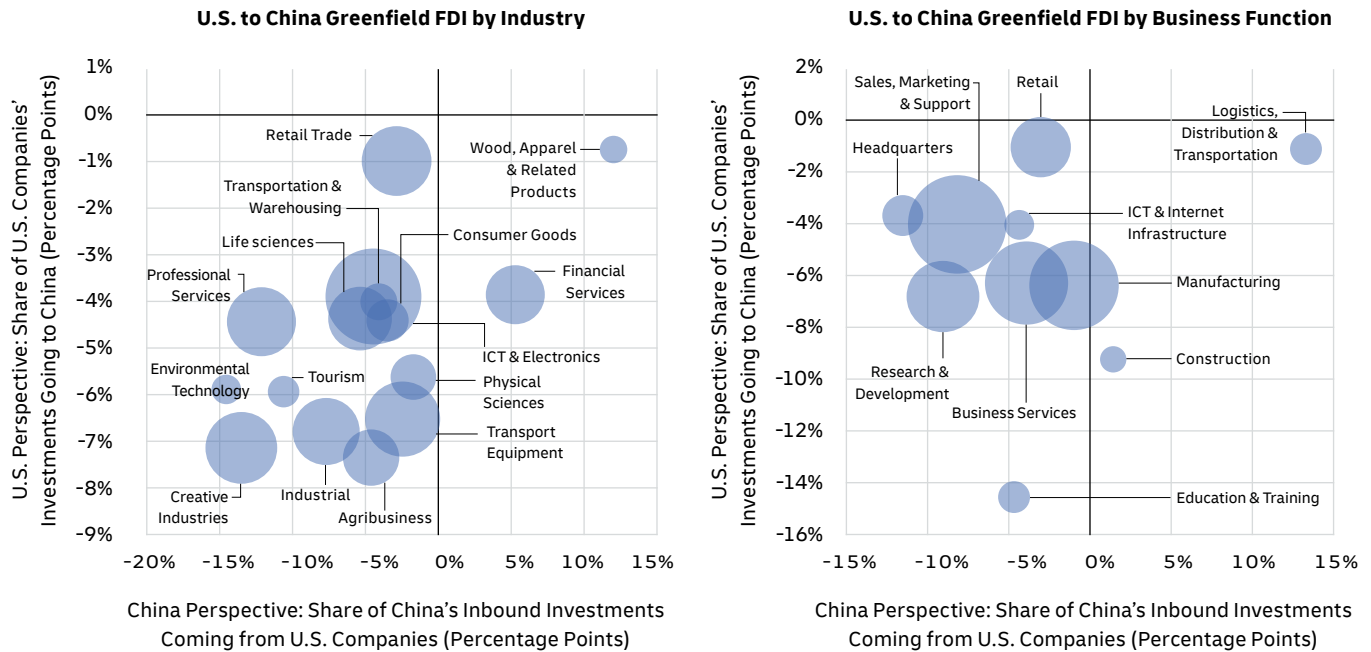
These scatterplots highlight how the same flow shifts can look different in the context of each country's overall flows. The vertical axis shows the U.S. perspective, depicting the change (in percentage points) in the share of U.S. flows involving China, while the horizontal axis shows China's perspective, depicting the change in the share of China's flows involving the U.S. To illustrate, consider the flow of toys from China to the U.S. on the left panel of the figure. The share of

China's toy exports going to the U.S. rose two percentage points, while the share of U.S. toy imports coming from China fell four percentage points. Thus, in this category, given different export and import growth rates across countries, the U.S. actually became a slightly more important market for China, while China became a less important source for the U.S. (To highlight historically important product categories, the bubbles are sized in proportion to the trade values in 2016.)

From China's perspective (horizontal axis), however, the same trade shifts resulted in smaller and less consistent reductions in the shares of China's exports going to the U.S. The largest decline from China's perspective was for vehicles (including parts and components), with the share of China's exports going to the U.S. falling 10 percentage points (from 23% to 13%), even as China's share of U.S. imports in this category increased marginally. The reason for this unusual pattern was a surge in China's automotive exports to other markets. In contrast, there were several other categories, such as toys, knit apparel, and apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) where the share of China's exports going to the U.S. increased, even as the share of U.S. imports coming from China fell, indicating that China's exports of those products to other markets grew less or shrank more than its exports

to the U.S. Thus, there are several categories for which China has not been able to substitute alternative export markets as readily as the U.S. has been able to shift to alternative import sources since 2016.

Turning to the right panel of Figure 4.5, the pattern of diminishing ties between the U.S. and China from 2016 to 2022 is less pronounced with respect to flows of goods from the U.S. to China, consistent with the summary view reported in Figure 4.3. Among larger categories, two with especially noteworthy shifts are aircraft and oil seeds/oleaginous fruits. For aircraft, the share drop was much larger from China's perspective, due to the overall weakness of U.S. aircraft exports during this period, caused in part by the grounding of the Boeing 737 Max passenger jet. The share of China's aircraft

FIGURE 4.6: U.S. – CHINA ANNOUNCED GREENFIELD FDI SHIFTS BY INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS FUNCTION, 2021 – 23 VS. 2014 – 16

Declines in the share of U.S. outbound greenfield FDI projects going to China were larger in areas requiring more transfers of intellectual property or new long-term commitments and smaller in areas focused on serving local demand in China.
 Data Source: Financial Times fDi Markets

imports (including parts) coming from the U.S. fell 26 percentage points, while the share of U.S. exports going to China fell only 5 percentage points. For oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (a category that includes soybeans), there was a fairly consistent substitution of alternative sources and markets from both sides. The share of China's imports coming from the U.S. fell eight percentage points, while the share of U.S. exports going to China fell seven percentage points.

To look at shifts in announced greenfield FDI, we focus on U.S. investment in China, since more investment has typically flowed in that direction than vice versa. **Figure 4.6** depicts the shifts in U.S. companies' announced greenfield FDI in China along two dimensions: industry sector and business function. Since investment announcements vary greatly from year to year, we compare three-year periods (2021 – 23 vs. 2014 – 16) for a clearer view of changes over time.

The results show that U.S. companies across a wide variety of industries (left panel) have reduced the share of their investments going to China since 2014 – 16. The major industry with the smallest reduction was retail, suggesting more resilient U.S. investment in serving the Chinese market as compared to export-oriented investment. Such distinctions are even clearer when we look at the business functions U.S. firms have announced plans to perform in China (right panel). The smallest declines were for market-focused functions such as retail, logistics/distribution, and sales/

“U.S. – China tensions have very different implications for different companies, depending on what industries they are operating in and what kinds of activities they perform abroad.”

marketing support. There were larger declines for functions that require major transfers of intellectual property (R&D and manufacturing), along with construction (indicative of long-term prospects) and education & training (which may be related to expansion activity and also reflective of long-term prospects).

This deep-dive into the trade and announced greenfield FDI data affirms that U.S. – China tensions have very different implications for different companies, depending on what industries they are operating in and what kinds of activities they perform abroad. Unsurprisingly, the data highlight the roles of both geopolitical sensitivity *and* economic considerations in shaping how business has been shifting across locations.



Most U.S. – China flows continue despite current tensions.

We saw earlier in this section that the U.S. and China have reduced their focus on flows with each other by roughly one-quarter on average since 2016. This is a notable development, but it also means that most U.S. – China flows continue. The U.S. and China are still connected by larger flows than any other pair of countries without a common border except one: the U.S. and the UK.

In fact, in several areas, the U.S. and China remain *more* connected than one would expect given the vast geographic distance between them, along with substantial institutional and cultural differences. In 2023, for example, researchers in the U.S. still collaborated with partners in China on 12% of their international publications, and researchers in China worked with partners in the U.S. on 17% of their international publications (see Figure 4.4). Those levels of U.S. – China collaboration are far higher than the share of publications researchers in the rest of the world develop with co-authors in the U.S. (8%) or China (6%). Since distance and cross-country differences normally reduce international flows (see p. 75), one would expect the U.S. and China to be *less* connected than a typical pair of countries.

It is also important to note that the analysis presented in this section has only tracked direct flows between the U.S. and China. In the realm of trade, this can overstate shifts because of the importance of indirect trade along multi-country value chains. There is ample evidence that some direct U.S. – China trade has been replaced by trade via other countries, such as when inputs from China are sent to Viet Nam or Mexico, where they are assembled into final products and then exported to the U.S.¹⁵ Data on trade in value added terms (defined on p. 36) account for indirect trade flows and suggest that the U.S. has not reduced its reliance on imports from China as much as the direct trade data indicate. Strikingly, there was no decline at all in the share of the U.S.’s value added imports coming from China between 2018

and 2020 (the most recent year with these data available), despite a substantial drop in the share of U.S. gross imports coming from China.¹⁶ Additionally, the U.S. gross imports data might overstate the pullback, since China has reported exporting more to the U.S. than the U.S. has reported importing from China.¹⁷

The last several years have indeed seen meaningful reductions in the shares of flows happening between the U.S. and China. But while it is natural to pay close attention to what has changed recently, it is essential to keep those changes in perspective. Recent tensions have only *partially* reduced the connections between the U.S. and China. “Chimerica” stands diminished, not decoupled.

RUSSIA'S REORIENTATION

Compared to the U.S. – China flows we have just examined, Russia's international flows have shifted far more dramatically since its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. As we saw in the analysis of trade growth within versus between geopolitical blocs in Figure 4.1, the changes in Russia's flows were so large that they had noticeable implications for worldwide patterns of international activity, even though Russia's share of global flows is small (Russia produces only 2% of the world's GDP and its share of many types of international flows is even smaller).¹⁸ **Figure 4.7** highlights shifts in Russia's international flows since 2021.

The most dramatic shift involved Russia's inward announced greenfield FDI projects. Amid a collapse from 157 projects

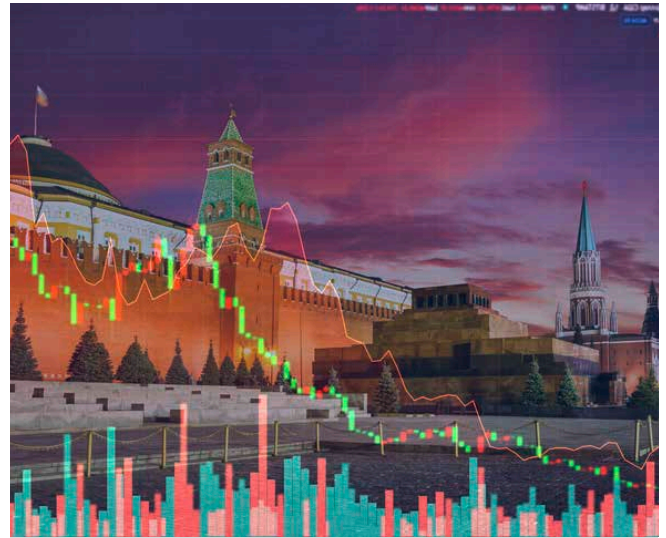
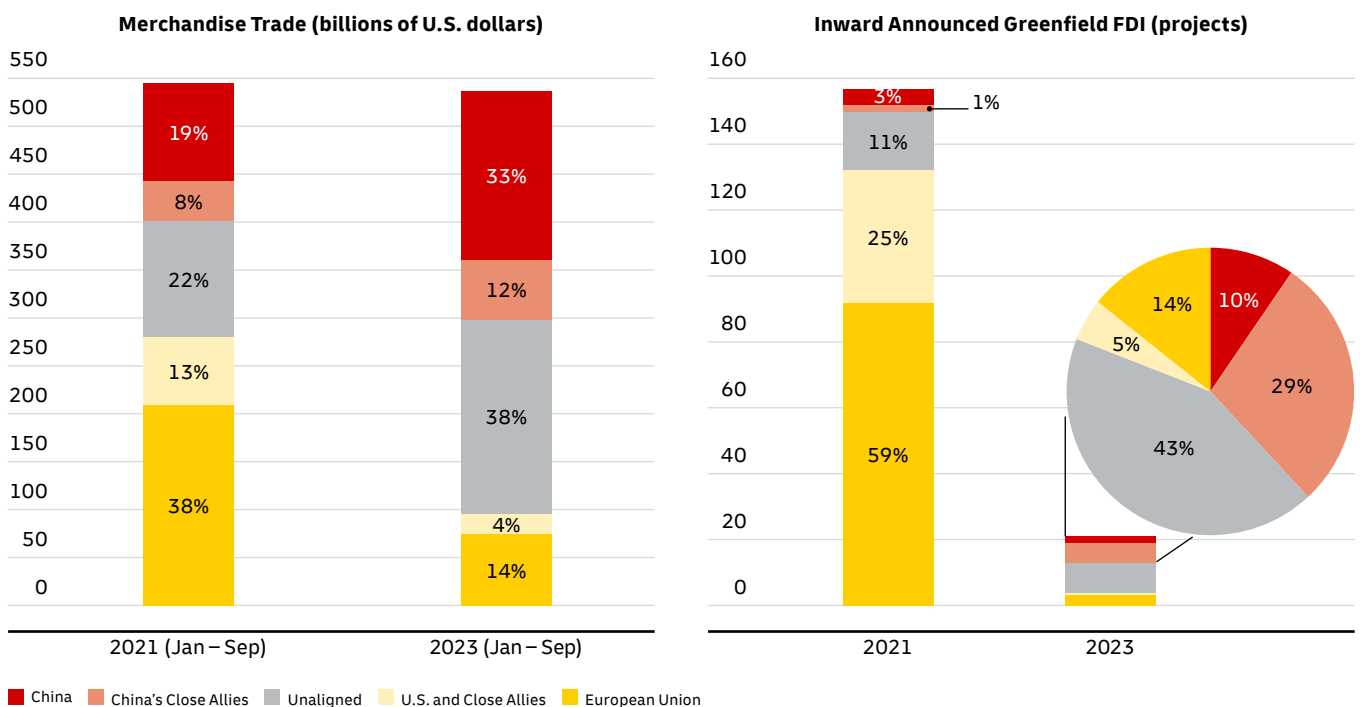


FIGURE 4.7: RUSSIA'S REORIENTATION SINCE 2021



Russia's international flows show a substantial decoupling from Europe since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine and a major intensification of flows with China and other non-Western countries.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Financial Times fDi Markets



in 2021 to just 21 in 2023, they shifted almost completely to a different set of source countries. In 2021, 59% of announced greenfield FDI projects in Russia came from investors based in the European Union, and a full 84% came from the EU plus the U.S. and its close allies (as classified by Capital Economics, see p. 63). In 2023, there were just three announced investments from EU member countries (two from Cyprus and one from Hungary) and one from another Western European country (Switzerland). Russia's largest source of inward announced greenfield FDI in 2023 was Belarus (six projects), followed by India and the United Arab Emirates (three each).¹⁹

Russia's merchandise trade was more resilient, but it also shifted dramatically across countries. The share of combined exports and imports involving the EU plus the U.S. and its close allies fell from 51% over the first nine months of 2021 to 18% during the same period in 2023. During this time, the share involving China and its close allies rose from 27% to 45%. The declines in Russia's imports from G7 countries were larger for products targeted by sanctions.²⁰

A broader view of Russia's reorientation is reflected in its overall score on the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index. Russia's breadth score fell in 2022 by the largest amount ever recorded for a major economy (across all countries in our dataset, which goes back to 2001).

Looking across all of the data on Russia's flows, the term "decoupling" fits far better here than between the U.S. and China. Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, there has been a profound split in flows between Russia and the EU, which had both previously relied significantly on the links they had built up over decades. Since early 2022, Russia has become decoupled from Europe and, in turn, far more tightly connected to China and other non-Western economies.

It should be noted, however, that there are important limits even to this dramatic decoupling between Russia and Western-aligned countries. Recent research has shown low rates of actual divestment of equity stakes in Russia by foreign multinationals during the initial stages of the war in Ukraine, despite intense public pressure.²¹ Likewise, there is ample evidence of goods flowing indirectly between Russia and countries that have imposed sanctions on such trade.²²

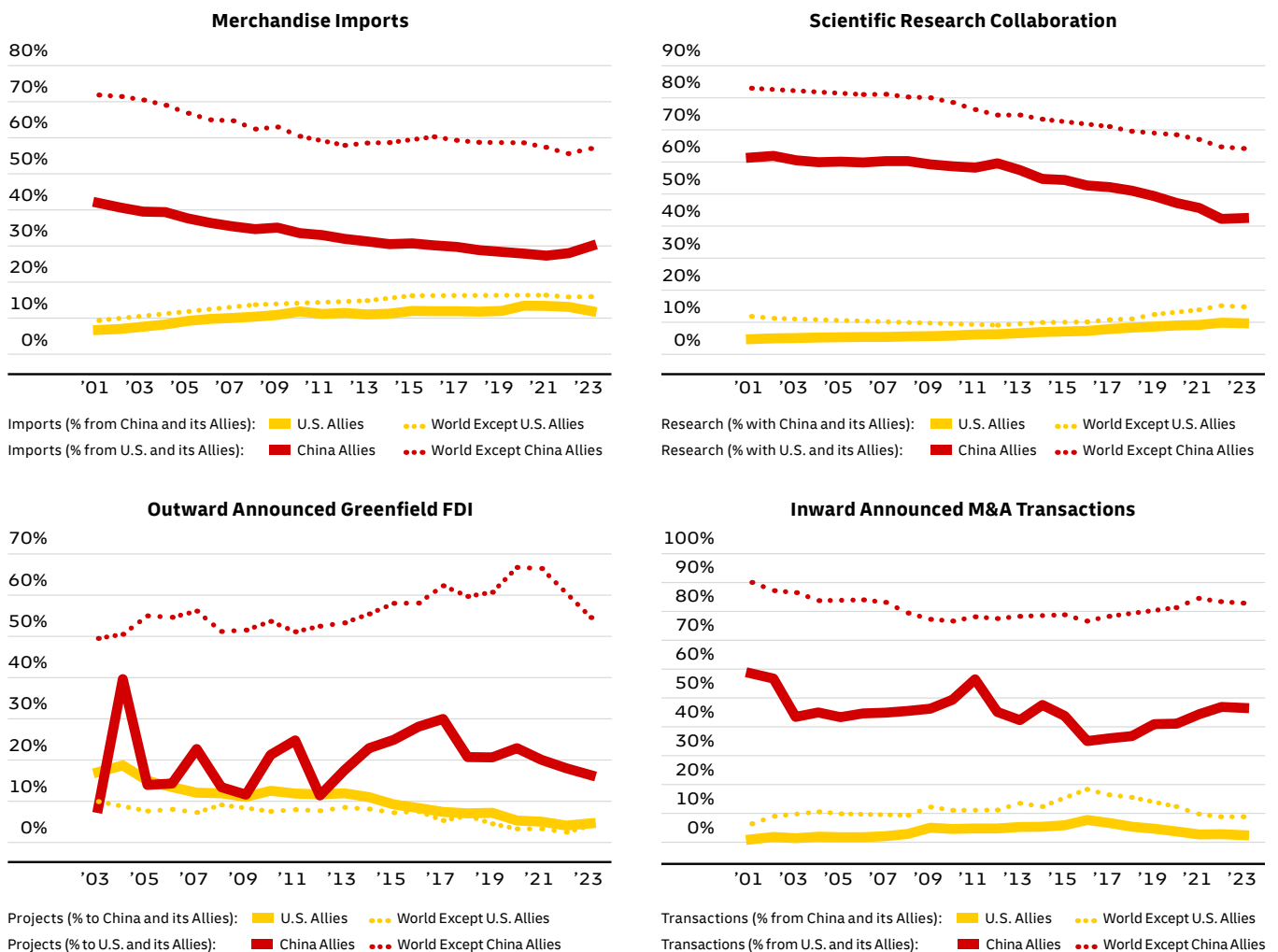
NO BROADER SPLIT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

While Russia's flows have shifted dramatically and the world's two economic superpowers are somewhat less focused on each other, the most recent data on the rest of the world's flows show no meaningful signs of geoeconomic fragmentation. There is neither a split between rival blocs of allied countries, nor a general pattern of countries

interacting more with countries that share similar geopolitical views.

Consider first the possibility of a split between rival blocs of allied countries. **Figure 4.8** repeats the U.S. – China analysis presented in Figure 4.4 from the perspective of *close allies* of

FIGURE 4.8: ALLIED COUNTRIES FLOW SHARE TRENDS (EXCLUDING RUSSIA, U.S. – CHINA FLOWS)



There is no general pattern of allies of the U.S. and China cutting their ties with the rival superpower and its allies. Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Clarivate Web of Science, Financial Times fDi Markets, LSEG SDC Platinum, Capital Economics



“Even as the U.S. and China have reduced their focus on flows with each other, neither bloc of allied countries has—at least through 2023—a consistent pattern of similar cuts to its interactions with the rival bloc.”

the U.S. and China (excluding Russia from the calculations so as not to mistake the reorientation of Russia’s flows for evidence of a wider pattern of geoeconomic fragmentation). For this analysis, we again use the classification of allied countries from Capital Economics (see p. 63).

There are no dramatic recent shifts by close allies of either the U.S. or China away from flows with the rival superpower and its allies. U.S. allies purchased a slightly lower share of their imports from China and its allies in 2023, but that share remained about the same as its pre-pandemic (2019) level, and China’s allies increased the share of their imports coming from the U.S. and its allies in 2023. Both blocs of allies maintained fairly stable levels of research collaboration with the rival bloc, but it is noteworthy that this contrasts with prior trends: U.S. allies had been increasing the share of their research conducted with China and its allies, while China’s allies had been reducing the share of their research with the U.S. and its allies. And there were no major breaks from prior trends for announced greenfield FDI or M&A transactions. Thus, even as the U.S. and China have reduced their focus on flows with each other, neither bloc of allied countries has shown—at least through 2023—a consistent pattern of similar cuts to its interactions with the rival bloc.

Recent research on sourcing patterns for intermediate goods (imports of goods that go into production of final products)

reinforces the conclusion that there is no general split between rival blocs of allied countries. While the share of U.S. imports of intermediate goods coming from China fell from 18% in 2018 to 14% in 2022, China’s share of Japan’s intermediate goods imports fell only from 26% to 24% and it increased from 11% to 16% for Germany, 10% to 15% for the UK, and 30% to 33% for Australia.²³

Another way that geoeconomic fragmentation could unfold involves many countries shifting their interactions toward more similarly oriented countries, even if there is no clean split between rival blocs. This scenario is also not supported by the data. We measured the average “geopolitical distance” over which countries interact, using a measure of geopolitical alignment derived from how countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly (see **Figure 4.9**).²⁴ Again, we exclude U.S. – China flows and flows involving Russia to focus on the rest of the world. Since 2021 (before Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine), the average geopolitical distance traversed by merchandise trade, announced M&A transactions, and scientific research collaboration has not changed meaningfully. The only notable recent shift is an *increase* in the average geopolitical distance for announced greenfield FDI transactions. While this may appear surprising, many prominent “friendshoring” destinations are not closely aligned based on UN voting patterns. Viet Nam, for example, tends to vote more similarly to China than to the U.S.

Simple counts of how many countries are interacting over shorter or longer geopolitical distances reinforce the conclusion that countries are not generally reorienting their flows along geopolitical lines. For announced greenfield FDI transactions, announced M&A transactions, and scientific research collaboration, a marginally greater number of countries interacted over longer geopolitical distances in 2023 than in 2022. For merchandise trade, there was roughly an equal split between countries trading over longer versus shorter geopolitical distances. And we also find similar counts of increases and decreases comparing 2022 to 2021

COUNTRY BLOCS AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

The analysis of a potential split of the world economy along geopolitical lines requires measures of countries' geopolitical alignment. We use two complementary methods: (1) a classification of country blocs developed by Julian Evans-Pritchard and Mark Williams of Capital Economics²⁵ and (2) a continuous measure of geopolitical distance based on how countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly developed by political science scholars Michael Bailey, Anton Strezhnev, and Erik Voeten.²⁶

The Capital Economics classification is especially well suited to analysis of a split between blocs aligned with the U.S. and China because it reaches beyond measures commonly used in the academic literature to also take into account other factors, such as which countries have territorial disputes with China and which participate in major international initiatives led by the U.S. or China.²⁷

The continuous geopolitical distance measure based on UN General Assembly votes is widely used in the academic literature, and has also been adopted by institutions such as the IMF in their research on geoeconomic fragmentation. While

several methods have been developed to assess countries' geopolitical alignment based on their votes at the UN, we selected this method for two main reasons: (1) it accounts for changes over time in the topics countries vote on, and (2) it has been designed to measure countries' positions vis-a-vis the U.S.-led liberal international order. The distances shown here reflect the absolute value of the difference between countries "ideal points" (as revealed by the UN votes), averaged over the 5-year period 2018–22 and rescaled between 0 and 100.

The figure below shows how countries are positioned using both methods (displaying countries that rank among the world's 50 largest by either GDP or population). The two methods yield fairly consistent results for "close allies," but there are larger differences for countries that Capital Economics only views as "leaning" toward one side or the other. Since we view a split between rival blocs as most likely to appear first among countries with stronger geopolitical ties, when we use the Capital Economics classification, we use blocs comprised only of "close allies," treating all other countries as unaligned.

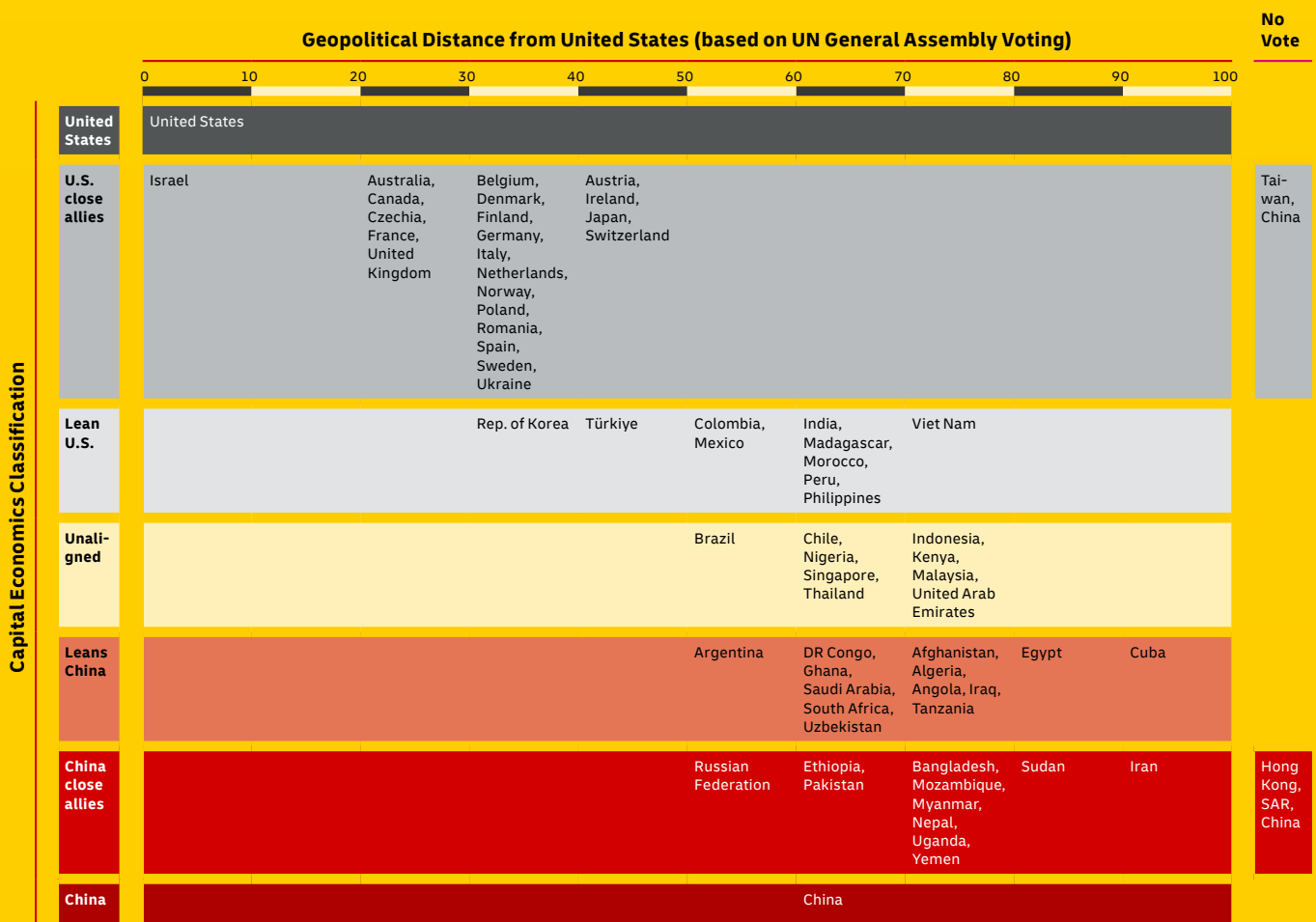
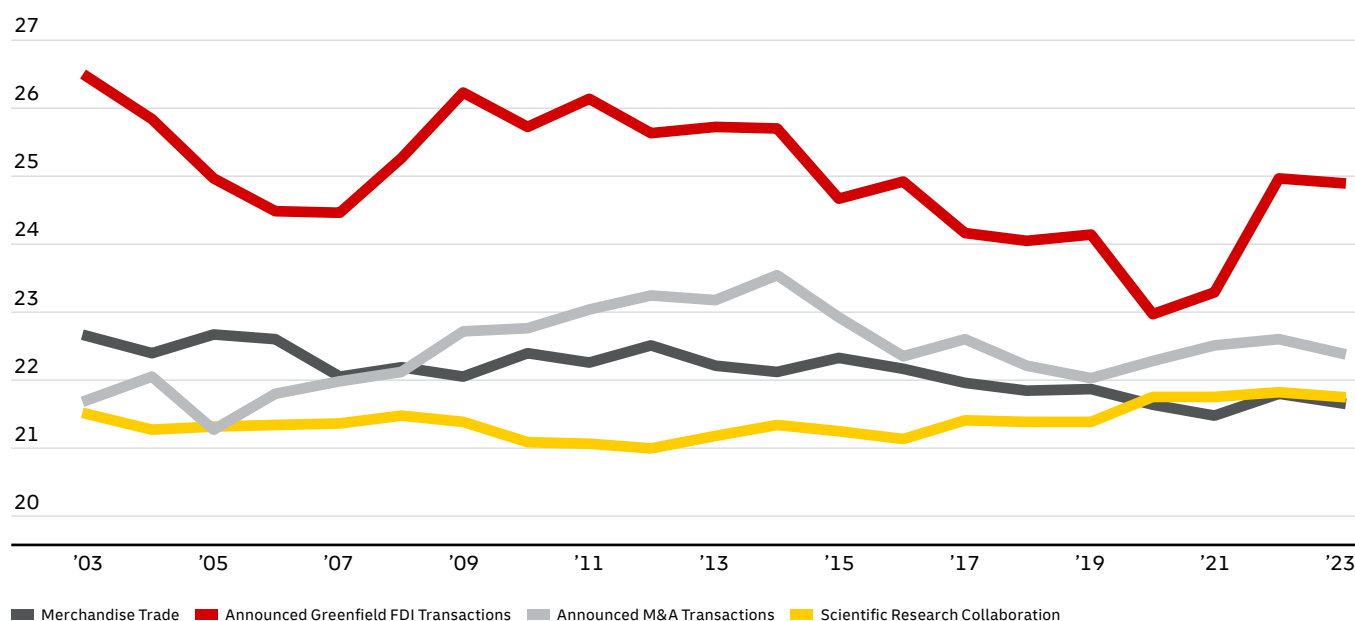


FIGURE 4.9: AVERAGE GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE TRAVERSED BY INTERNATIONAL FLOWS (EXCLUDING RUSSIA, U.S. – CHINA FLOWS)

The average geopolitical distance traversed by several types of international flows shows no general pattern of declines, contradicting the notion of a general shift toward more interactions happening between countries with similar geopolitical orientations.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics; UN Comtrade; Clarivate Web of Science; Financial Times fDi Markets; LSEG SDC Platinum; M.A. Bailey, A. Strezhnev & E. Voeten (2017). Note: Geopolitical distance based on UN General Assembly voting between 2018 and 2022, rescaled 0–100.

using the overall breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index.²⁸ (For geopolitical distance trends by DHL Global Connectedness Index pillar, refer to **Figure B.2** on p. 297.) Thus, we can confirm that there is no general pattern of countries interacting over shorter geopolitical distances, as would be the case if the world economy was fragmenting along geopolitical lines. This is good news, because the IMF has warned that geoeconomic fragmentation in the realm of trade alone could reduce global economic output by up to 7%, and that technological decoupling could result in additional losses.²⁹

In summary, the U.S. and China have reduced their focus on flows with each other, even as they remain connected by larger flows than almost every other pair of countries. Russia's international flows have shifted dramatically since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in early 2022. Nonetheless, these developments have *not* led to a wider split of the world economy between rival blocs of countries. Geoeconomic fragmentation—which could have severe economic consequences—is still a risk rather than a current reality.

5. IS GLOBALIZATION GIVING WAY TO REGIONALIZATION?

Geopolitical tensions and concerns about supply chain resilience have prompted many observers to predict a shift from globalization to regionalization. These predictions are not—at least yet—borne out in global patterns of international activity. This section examines regionalization by tracking the average distance traversed by international flows and the share of flows taking place within rather than between major world regions. It also examines reasons why we might see more regionalization in the future, along with factors constraining potential increases in regionalization.



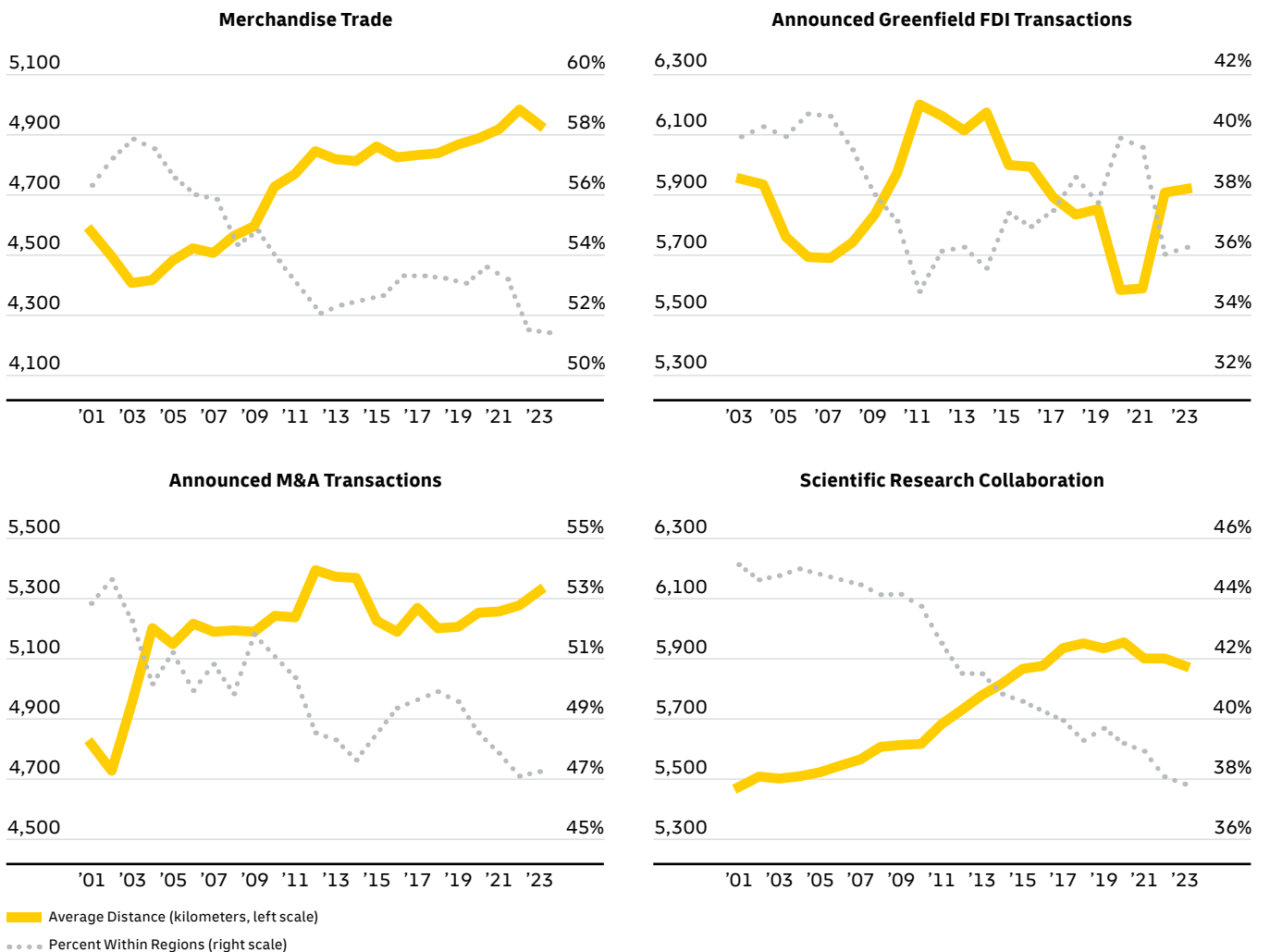
NO GENERAL PATTERN OF RISING REGIONALIZATION

Even before the Covid-19 pandemic and Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, some experts were predicting a shift from global to more regional business activity.¹ The latest data, however, still show that international flows have *not* generally become more regionalized. The region definitions used in this section are reported in **Table A.4** in the Appendix.

Figure 5.1 shows average distance and regionalization trends for four flows—merchandise trade, announced green-field FDI transactions, announced M&A transactions, and scientific research collaboration—for which 2023 data are already available. These flows are taking place, on average, over *longer* distances, with a smaller share of total flows happening inside regions. That comparison holds true for all but research collaboration regardless of whether we focus on the period since 2021 (to see how flows shifted since Russia's 2022 full-scale invasion of Ukraine), since 2019 (to capture the effects of the pandemic that swept the world in 2020), or since the 2008 global financial crisis. For scientific research collaboration, there has been a small decrease in average distance since 2020, but the share happening inside regions continued falling. These consistent results, using two different indicators of regionalization and data through 2023, provide strong evidence that international activity has not—at least yet—generally become more regionalized.



Why measure regionalization using both the share of flows within regions and the average distance over which flows take place? Because the percentage of flows happening within regions—the more widely used measure—can yield very different results depending on how countries are classified into regions.² For example, the increase in the share of trade between countries within the same region between 2012 and 2016 shown on the top-left panel of Figure 5.1 disappears if we group countries into regions differently, e.g., using standard geographic continents. The average distance removes the need for subjective choices about how to define regions. When flows happen, on average, over shorter distances, we view this as evidence of increasing regionalization, and when they happen over longer distances, we view this as evidence of declining regionalization.

FIGURE 5.1: AVERAGE DISTANCE AND REGIONALIZATION TRENDS, 2001 – 2023

Contrary to predictions of a shift from globalization to regionalization, international flows have tended to take place over longer distances over the past two decades (yellow lines), with a smaller share of flows happening inside of major world regions (gray dotted lines).

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, UN Comtrade, Financial Times fDi Markets, LSEG SDC Platinum, Clarivate Web of Science, CEPII Gravity database.

Note: 2023 merchandise trade data cover first nine months of the year.



If we look beyond these four flows and consider the full set of flows used in the DHL Global Connectedness Index breadth trends, we still see no general pattern of rising regionalization. As seen in **Table 5.1**, only people flows have consistently averaged shorter distances since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. This is unsurprising, since the most recent data we have on the geography of people flows are from 2021, when pandemic-related restrictions on long-distance travel and other aspects of human mobility were still in place. (For average distance and percent intra-regional trends for the four pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index—trade, capital, information, and people—refer to **Figure B.1** on p. 296.)

The main reason that international flows have tended to take place across greater distances over recent decades is the growth of emerging economies, which has expanded opportunities for exchange between geographic regions. Back in 2001, Europe³ and North America alone accounted for 65% of global exports and imports. By 2023, those two regions' share of world trade was down to 54%, due mainly to Asia's rise from 26% to 36% (powered, of course, by China's growth from a fairly modest role in global trade to the largest). As global economic activity spread out across a wider variety of locations, there were greater opportunities for long-distance exchange.⁴

TABLE 5.1: CHANGE IN AVERAGE DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS (THROUGH 2023 OR MOST RECENT AVAILABLE YEAR)

		Since 2001	Since 2019	Since 2021
Trade	Merchandise Trade (to September 2023)	352	65	14
Capital	Announced Greenfield FDI Transactions (to 2023)	-33	67	331
	Announced M&A Transactions (to 2023)	512	122	68
	FDI Stocks (to 2022)	-475	226	184
	Portfolio Equity Stocks (to 2022)	432	41	37
Information	Scientific Research Collaboration (to 2023)	402	-58	-25
	Charges for Use of Intellectual Property (to 2021)	88	335	–
	Patents (to 2021)	458	55	–
People	Tourists (to 2021)	-597	-847	–
	University Students (to 2021)	291	-106	–
	Migrants (to 2021)	80	-69	–

The only category of flows taking place recently over shorter distances is people flows. This is due to curbs on long-distance mobility during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Data Sources: Breadth data sources listed in Table A.3 in the Appendix, CEPII Gravity database. Note: 2023 merchandise trade data cover first nine months of the year. Items marked – are not available due to data reporting lags.

TRADE REGIONALIZATION IN 2023

The trade regionalization results merit further discussion, because we did see a small decline in the average distance traversed by merchandise trade in 2023 (top-left panel of Figure 5.1, yellow solid line), and predictions of rising regionalization have focused especially on trade. As far back as 10 to 15 years ago, there were economists predicting a trend toward more regionalized trade patterns and surveys showing many firms nearshoring their supply chains or planning to do so.⁵ More recently, resilience imperatives, geopolitical tensions, regional trade agreements, technologies such as automation and 3D printing, and environmental concerns have all fueled interest in producing goods closer to a company's customers.⁶

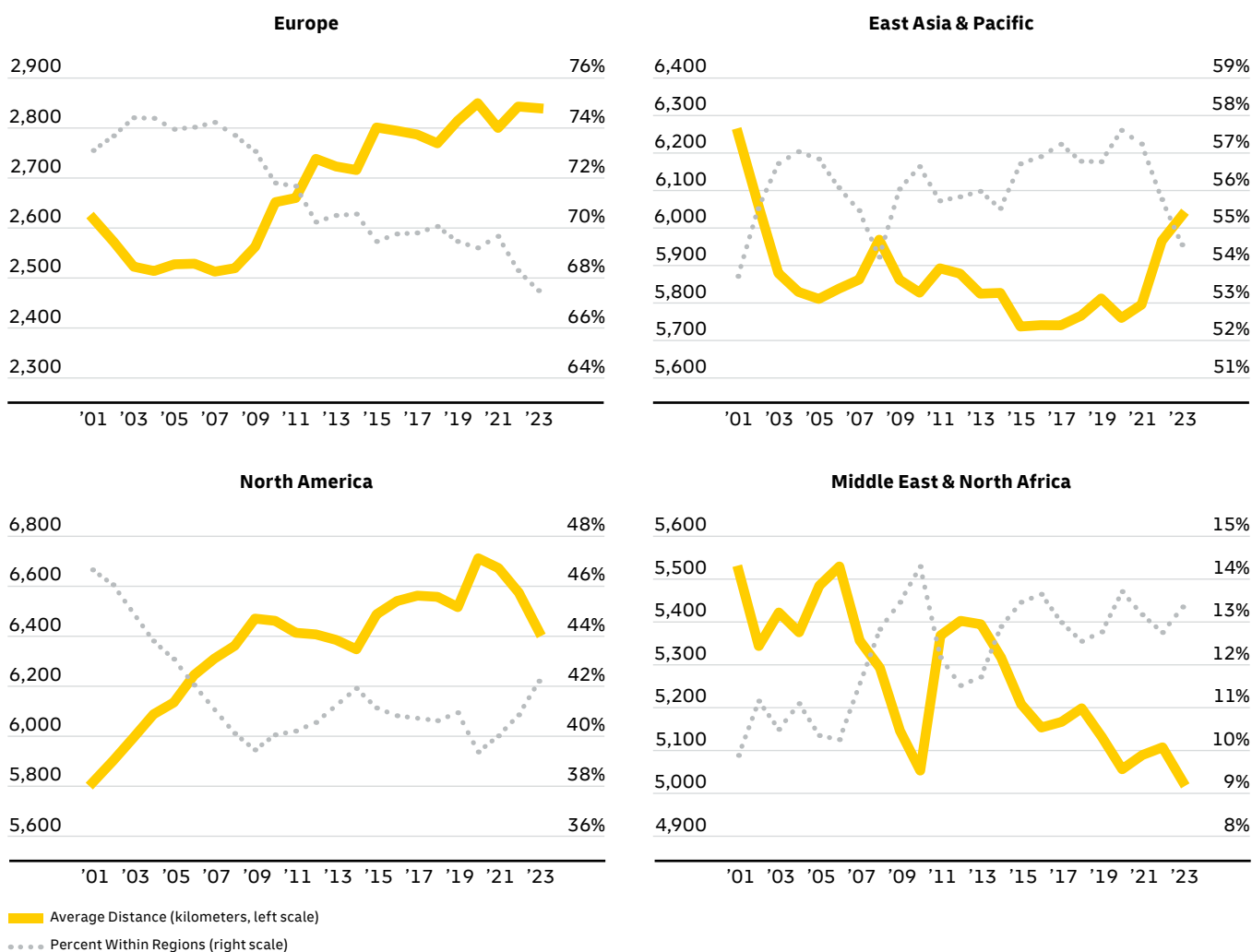
While trade averaged slightly shorter distances in 2023 (implying an increase in regionalization), the share of trade happening inside regions declined modestly. That was because of the large shift in Russia's trade flows that we discussed in the previous section. The region classification used here treats Russia as part of the Europe region, so collapsing trade between Russia and other European countries caused the share of trade happening within regions to decline, even as trade averaged shorter distances. If we use an alternative region classification that does not treat Russia as part of Europe, the share of trade happening inside regions increased from 2022 to 2023. Thus, the preponderance of the evidence does indicate a slight increase in the global level of trade regionalization in 2023.

It is important, however, not to overstate this development, since global trade was still less regionalized in 2023 than it was in 2021. Trade flows in 2023 traversed the second-longest distances on record. So, it is much too soon to interpret the 2023 results as clear evidence that a meaningful shift toward more regionalized trade patterns is underway.



For a closer look at changes in trade patterns, **Figure 5.2** reports separate trends for each of the individual regions. The regions are presented in order of their shares of global trade. The first three regions drive the global trends, since they jointly account for 85% of total trade: Europe (38%), East Asia & Pacific (31%), and North America (16%). The smaller regions' shares of world trade in 2023 ranged from 2% (Sub-Saharan Africa) to 5% (both South & Central Asia and Middle East & North Africa).

Among the larger regions, only North America, in fact, exhibits a clear recent pattern of rising regionalization, confirmed by both a decline in the average distance over which countries in this region are trading and an increase in the share of trade happening inside the region. The intra-regional share of trade in North America reached 42% in 2023, the highest level observed since 2005 (and this region's average distance was its lowest since 2014). A large increase in the value of announced greenfield FDI projects in Mexico—the key nearshoring destination in the North America region—is likely to add further momentum to the growth of North America's intra-regional trade. Many of the new FDI projects in Mexico are aimed specifically at replacing East Asian imports.⁷

FIGURE 5.2: MERCHANDISE TRADE AVERAGE DISTANCE AND REGIONALIZATION TRENDS, BY REGION, 2001 – 2023

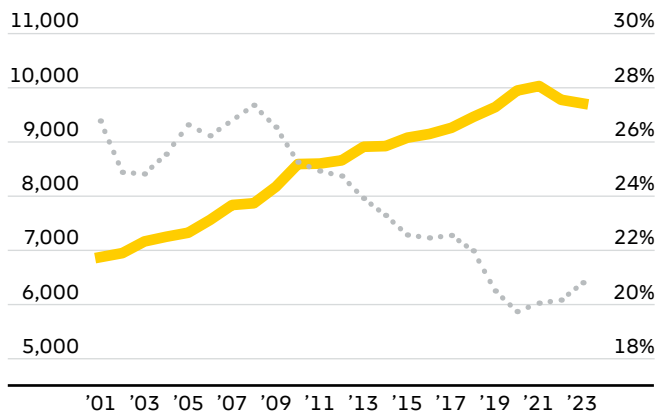
North America stands out as the only region with a clear and sustained recent increase in trade regionalization, affirmed by both a decline in the average distance and an increase in the share of trade happening inside the region.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, UN Comtrade, CEPII Gravity database. Note: 2023 merchandise trade data cover first nine months of the year.

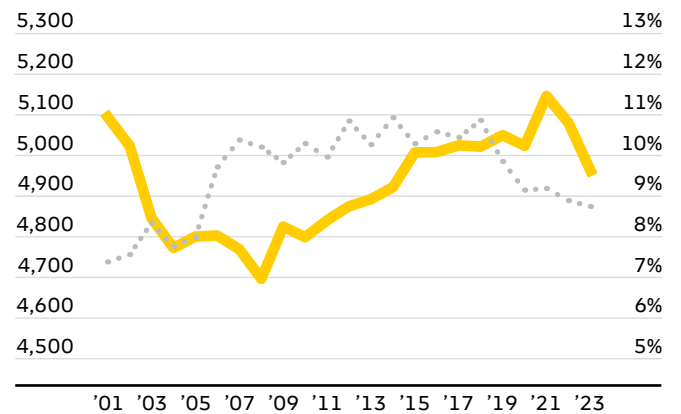
By contrast, the data for Europe and East Asia & Pacific—which trade far more than North America does—continue to show recent declines in regionalization. In Europe, while there is substantial interest in boosting regional trade, recent developments have also increased Europe’s trade with other regions. After Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine in early 2022, Western European countries replaced energy imports from Russia (a nearby source) with imports from more distant sources.⁸ Meanwhile, Russia reoriented its trade toward Asia. Overall, as the intra-regional share of Europe’s trade declined, the region increased its trade with South & Central Asia, North America, and the Middle East & North Africa.

In the East Asia & Pacific region, trade has become notably less regionalized since 2021. Likely factors behind this development include increases in the value of the region’s energy imports from distant regions, shifts in supply chain patterns (in part due to geopolitical tensions), and a slowdown in China’s trade growth. As countries in the East Asia & Pacific region have conducted a smaller share of their trade among themselves, a rising share of their trade has involved countries in the Middle East & North Africa, South & Central Asia, and Europe.

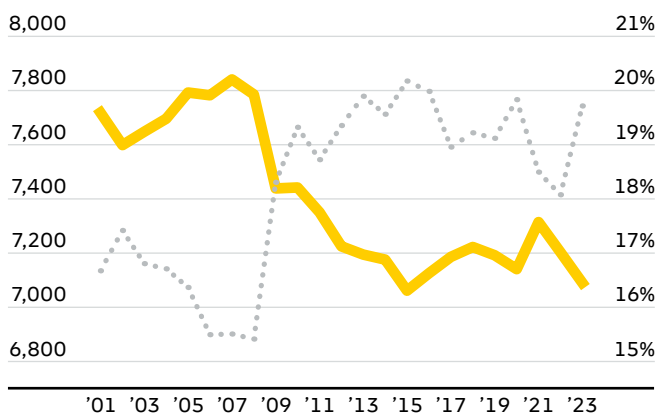
South & Central America, Caribbean



South & Central Asia



Sub-Saharan Africa



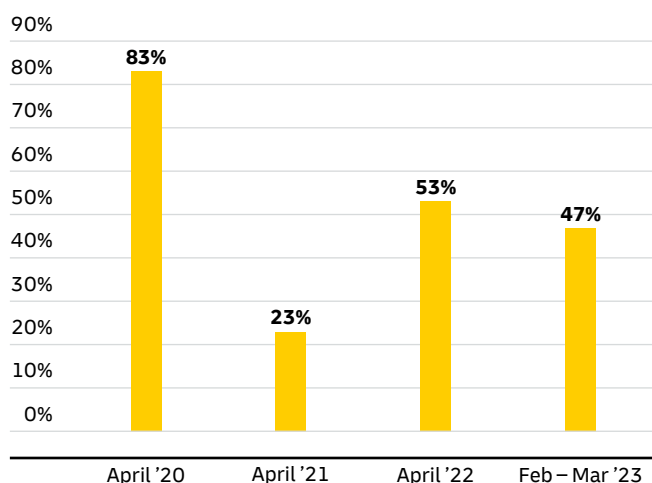
Trends across the four smaller regions are mixed. The strongest evidence of rising trade regionalization is in South & Central America and the Caribbean, where the average distance has declined since 2021 and the intra-regional share of trade has risen since 2020, in both cases reversing prior trend directions. However, recent changes in this region have been small. Across the three other regions, it is not clear that any recent developments mark clear shifts away from prior trends.

IS A MAJOR INCREASE IN REGIONALIZATION ON THE HORIZON?

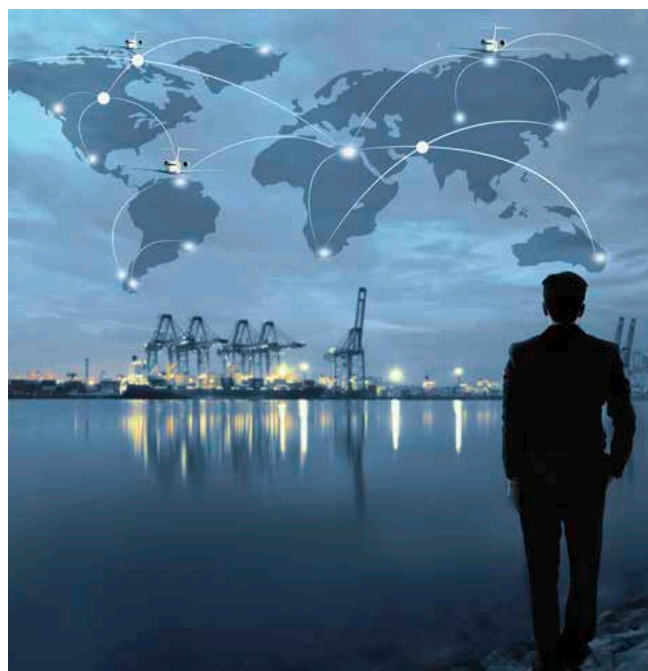
While trade and other flows have not—at least yet—generally become more regionalized, there are several reasons why we might see some increases in regionalization moving forward.

The strongest evidence supporting predictions of rising regionalization is the major push underway by companies and governments to foster nearshoring and regionalization.⁹ Mentions of nearshoring on corporate earnings calls have increased substantially since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic and the Ukraine war.¹⁰ Likewise, business surveys continue to indicate strong interest in nearshoring. As shown in **Figure 5.3**, 47% of respondents on a 2023 EY survey said their companies were adopting nearshoring strategies to move production closer to their customers. While earlier versions of that survey showed that a spike in interest in nearshoring at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic proved short-lived, the increase in 2022 (based on a survey conducted at the beginning of the war in Ukraine) was sustained in 2023.¹¹

FIGURE 5.3: PROPORTION OF COMPANIES PLANNING ON OR IMPLEMENTING NEARSHORING



Data Source: EY FDI Attractiveness Surveys



One of the main factors boosting interest in regionalization is the idea that regional business is less vulnerable to geopolitical tensions. In other words, many business and government leaders see “nearshoring” (doing more business regionally) as an attractive path to “friendshoring” (doing more business among geopolitically friendly countries). Indeed, data on the relationship between geographic and geopolitical distance measures support the view that friendshoring could result in more regionalized patterns of business activity. The average geopolitical distance (measured using UN General Assembly voting patterns) between countries in the same region is half as large as the geopolitical distance between countries in different regions (see **Figure 5.4**, left panel). There is especially strong geopolitical alignment (low geopolitical distance), on average, between the closest countries (right panel).

It is also important to recognize that major supply chain reconfigurations can take several years to execute, creating a lag between when companies announce nearshoring plans

and when they begin to affect trade patterns. One source predicts that supply chain reconfigurations will unfold gradually over five to 10 years.¹²

The longstanding appeal of doing business with regional partners is another potential driver of further regionalization. Geographic proximity can help reduce transportation costs, transit times, and cross-region interdependencies. Nearby countries also tend to have stronger non-geographic links, which can also boost the efficiency of regional business.¹³ Countries in the same region are five times more likely than countries in different regions to be linked by a trade agreement and nearly three times more likely to share a common official language.¹⁴

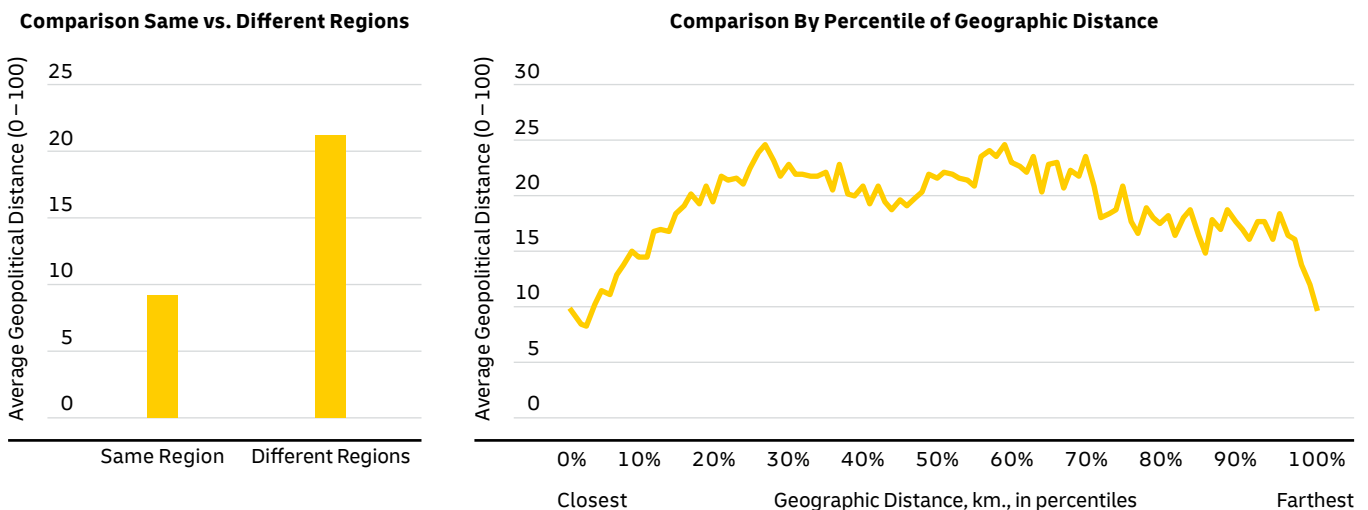
But there are several reasons to be skeptical about a major shift toward more regionalized trade patterns. First, trade and other international flows are already highly regionalized (see [How Far Do Global Flows Reach Today?](#) on p. 75).

Fully 51% of trade already takes place within regions, which is about three times more than one would expect in a hypothetical world where distance and cross-country differences had no dampening effects on trade.¹⁵ Moreover, the intra-regional share of trade fell from 58% in 2003 to 52% in 2012. It would hardly be a major transformation if it goes back up to 58% or even reaches two-thirds of total trade.

Second, many of the attractions of long-distance trade continue to provide opportunities. Long-distance trade still contributes to specialization and scale economies, and provides access to inputs that may be scarce or even unavailable within a given region.¹⁶ Long-distance trade can also contribute to resilience, broadening the variety of sources countries can access for essential goods.

Third, while many companies facing supply disruptions during the Covid-19 pandemic initially favored geographic reconfigurations of their supply chains to increase resilience,

FIGURE 5.4: GEOGRAPHY AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE



Countries located in the same geographic region tend to be much more closely aligned on geopolitical issues than countries in different regions.

Data Sources: M.A. Bailey, A. Strezhnev & E. Voeten (2017); CEPII Gravity database.

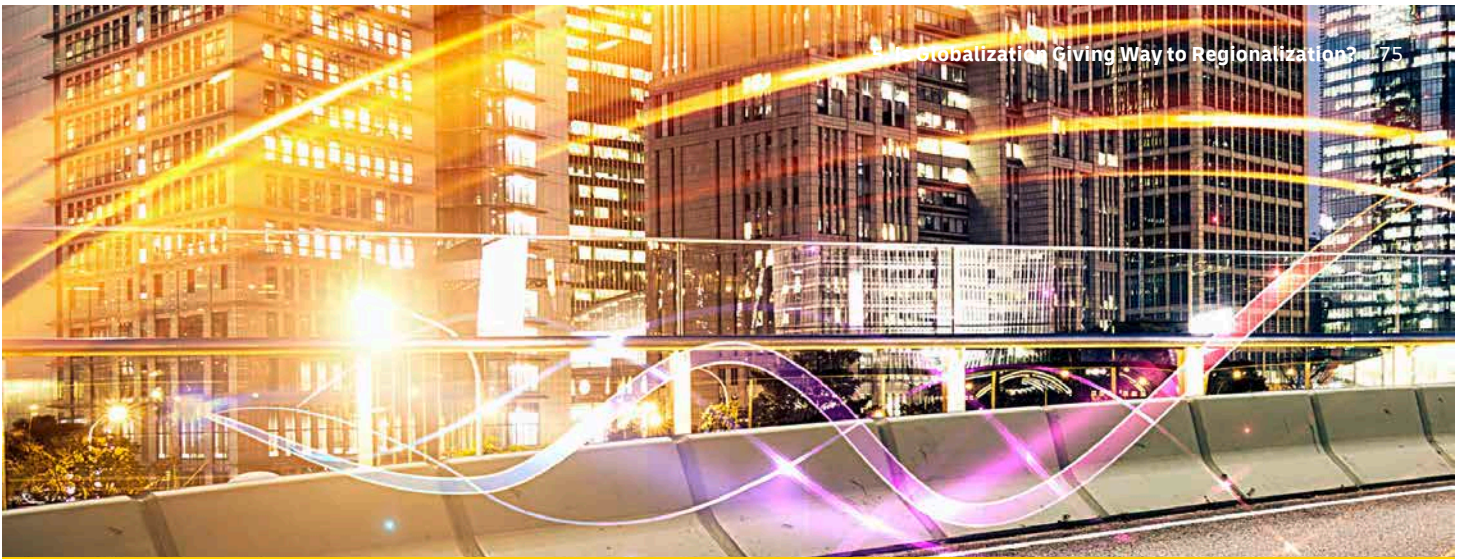
Note: Geopolitical distance based on UN General Assembly voting between 2018 and 2022, rescaled 0-100.



more ultimately chose to adopt alternative strategies, such as boosting inventory levels, dual-sourcing raw materials, and investing in digitization to improve supply chain visibility and flexibility.¹⁷ Given the costs of relocating supply chains, many companies found it efficient to maintain current operations while considering different geographies for future expansion.

Fourth, economic conditions have shifted since the initial surge in interest in nearshoring during the Covid-19 pandemic. A spike in container shipping rates that temporarily increased long-distance freight costs has reversed, with container shipping rates returning to their pre-pandemic levels (before rising again due to attacks on ships transiting the Red Sea).¹⁸ Additionally, government budgets are increasingly stretched, implying that public funds will only be employed to foster the relocation of the most strategic supply chains.¹⁹

In summary, predictions of a shift from global to regional business have not—at least yet—come to fruition. Many flows continue to stretch out over longer distances, with a declining share happening within regions. People flows are the only category averaging shorter distances, due to restrictions on long-distance mobility during the Covid-19 pandemic. The only major trading region where trade has recently become more regionalized is North America, where there does appear to be a meaningful increase in nearshoring. Looking forward, strong business and government interest in building more regionalized supply chains could lead to some increases in regional business activity. However, international business is already highly regionalized and further regionalization can entail trade-offs, suggesting that a large shift from global to regional business is unlikely.



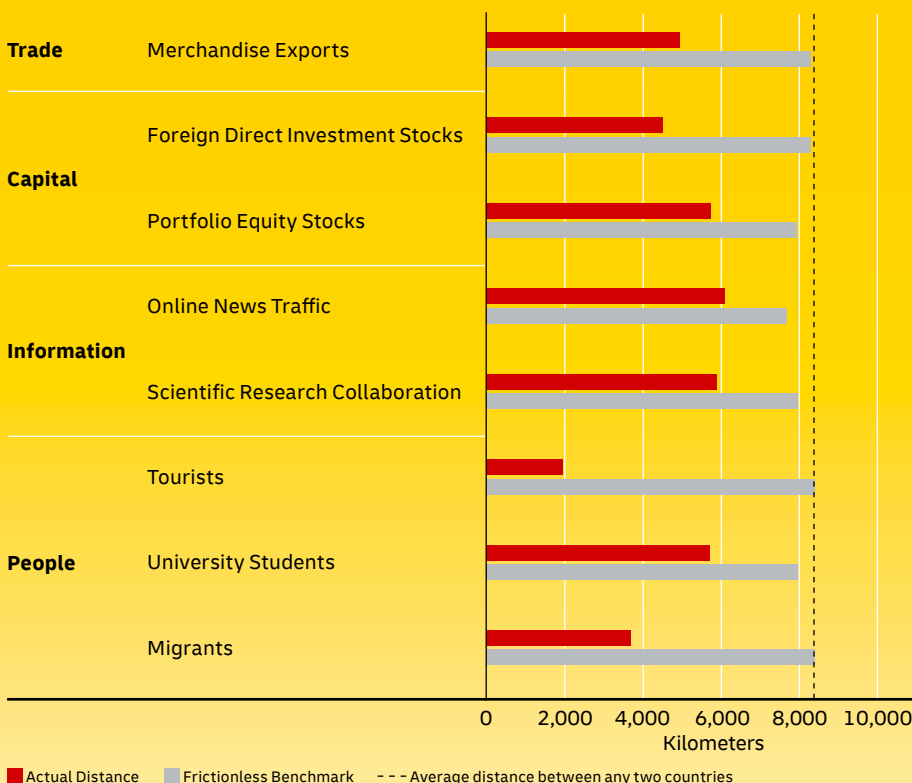
HOW FAR DO GLOBAL FLOWS REACH TODAY?

Despite all the advances in transportation and telecommunications that have taken place in recent decades, international flows are still far larger between nearby countries. The average distance between pairs of countries around the world is about 8,500 km, but the flows covered on the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index averaged only about 5,050 km in 2022.²⁰

Figure 5.5 compares 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.²¹ On average, this sample of flows went only about 60%

as far as they would in a “flat” world. Geographic distance, along with cultural, administrative/political, geographic, and economic differences have large effects on cross-border flows.²² If we compare one pair of countries that is twice as close geographically as another otherwise similar pair of countries, statistical models indicate that this greater physical proximity alone boosts trade between the closer pair by as much as three times, and more than doubles the foreign direct investment (FDI) between them. Sharing a common language also has the effect of roughly doubling both trade and FDI between countries.²³

FIGURE 5.5: AVERAGE DISTANCE TRAVERSED BY INTERNATIONAL FLOWS



The gray bars on this chart represent how far each flow might travel in a world where borders and distance were irrelevant. Under such conditions, we assume that each country's flows of a given type are proportional to benchmarks of the rest of the world's total activity. For example, each country consumes imports from every other country in proportion to every other country's share of world GDP.

6. CONCLUSION

Why has globalization proven so resilient despite the real, formidable threats to it? This section of our report offers several reasons for this resilience—reasons that send a strong message about the value of a connected world. We believe this should motivate leaders to redouble their efforts to improve globalization and better manage its challenges.



“The benefits of global connectedness are substantial. This means there are real costs involved with any meaningful proposal to cut a country’s ties with the rest of the world.”



Even in the face of substantial shocks over the last few years, international flows have shown great resilience.¹ To be sure, today’s geopolitical tensions are reshaping some types of flows, and weak macroeconomic conditions weighed on some flows in 2023. But international activity shows no sign of a retreat.

At the same time, the threats to globalization are real. The public policy environment has become less conducive to globalization in recent years. Trade barriers, investment restrictions, and data flow constraints have increased, and geopolitical tensions are challenging key institutional pillars of connectedness, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO). These developments have coincided with slower and more volatile growth for many types of international flows.

Why have global flows proven so resilient despite formidable challenges? The research base underpinning the DHL Global Connectedness Index suggests five likely contributors:

First, the benefits of global connectedness are substantial. This means there are real costs involved with any meaningful proposal to cut a country’s ties with the rest of the world. The

world’s most prosperous countries are all among the most globally connected. Trade and other flows accelerate economic growth, expand access to better and cheaper goods and services, and boost innovation. Globalization creates economic gains via specialization, scale economies, more competitive markets, and the faster spread of ideas and innovations.²

Deglobalization would set progress back on several of today’s most pressing priorities, such as curbing inflation, boosting economic resilience, and combatting climate change. A sudden disruption or fragmentation of trade flows would cause a spike in inflation.³ A key source of resilience would be lost without the benefits of diversifying sources across countries.⁴ And international flows of products and services, finance, and information all have critical roles to play in curbing climate change.⁵

Second, the world is less globalized than many presume.

While critics rail against “unfettered” globalization, the truth is that globalization has always been profoundly constrained by national borders, along with the distance and differences that persist across countries. Most flows that could happen either within or across national borders are still domestic, and the flows that do cross borders are not spread out globally. This year, we pegged the world’s overall depth of globalization at 25%, much closer to 0% than 100%.

The limited extent of globalization has several implications for the resilience of international flows. Most obviously, it means that there is less scope for deglobalization than if the world was more globalized. But it also means that deglobalization is more painful than it otherwise would be. The constraints on globalization mean that the flows that do cross borders are those that are valuable enough to overcome substantial frictions. And as barriers rise, a growing proportion of flows are those that are very hard to do without. Think, for example, of imports of commodities that are simply not available within a given country. The fact that global flows



are smaller than many presume also means that problems blamed on globalization often have domestic root causes, which favors domestic policy responses rather than further restrictions on international activity.

The fact that the world is far from fully globalized also shows up in public opinion research, in ways that can help keep anti-globalization sentiments in perspective. Substantial support for international openness and cooperation persist alongside natural preferences favoring one's own country. According to a 2023 survey, 50% of respondents (across 24 countries) feel close to people in other countries (compared to 83% feeling close to people in their own countries). Likewise, almost half of respondents (47%) said their country should "take the interests of others into account even when it means making compromises with them," just shy of the 49% who said their country should "follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree."⁶ In a partially globalized world, international flows and international cooperation both have limits, but both also have clear benefits and substantial bases of support.

Third, regionalization and friendshoring are nothing new.

As we have seen, roughly half of international flows happen inside major world regions, about three times more than one would expect if distance had truly ceased to matter. And most flows already happen between geopolitically friendly countries. Even before the recent reductions in U.S. – China trade integration, when China was the biggest single country source of U.S. imports, the U.S. already imported more from both North America (Mexico and Canada combined) and from Europe. Likewise, recent IMF research indicates that geopolitical differences posed an even bigger constraint to greenfield FDI transactions between 2003 and 2008 than they did between 2018 and 2021.⁷

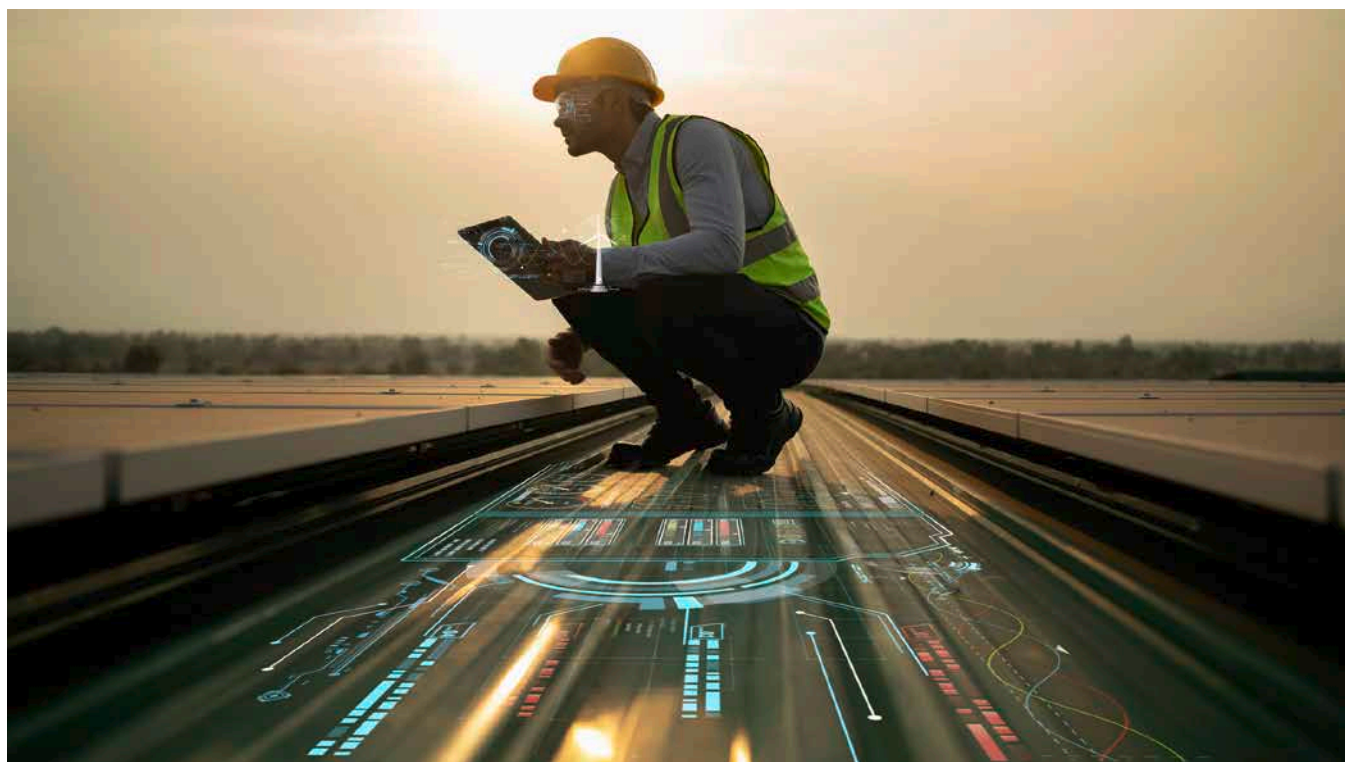
This means that "de-risking" supply chains poses far less of a threat to globalization than would otherwise be the case. When European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen

introduced the idea of de-risking rather than decoupling in a March 2023 speech, she characterized most EU-China trade as "mutually beneficial and 'un-risky'" but highlighted the EU's problematic reliance on China for 98% of its supply of rare earths, 97% of its lithium, and 93% of its magnesium.⁸ The modest shifts in overall global flows posed by targeted de-risking strategies pose no meaningful threat to globalization. To the contrary, some trade shifts away from China ("China + 1 strategies") can increase trade, because alternative production locations lack China's domestic supply base and so require more imported inputs.

Fourth, multipolarity might support globalization. The global economy is increasingly multipolar, with economic activity—and geopolitical power—spread out across a wider variety of countries. While there is a school of thought in international relations that globalization depends on the power of a single dominant country, and deglobalization is likely when the dominant country's relative power diminishes, there are also signs that today's multipolarity could support globalization.⁹ Consider developments in both international relations and economics.

One of the most striking developments in international relations since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine is how strongly many countries have *resisted* the pull to line up into rival blocs. We have even seen the rise of a set of "connector" economies that have benefited from reductions in direct links between key geopolitical rivals.¹⁰ While there is no guarantee that tensions will not escalate in a way that requires countries to pick sides, many countries with important stakes in the development of globalization—from rising giants like India to key hubs like Singapore—have clearly articulated a strong preference to avoid this outcome.

Moreover, from an economic perspective, it is important to keep in mind that multipolarity can fuel the growth of global flows. Think about what happens in a transition from a world where one country has a large share of the world economy



to a world where economic activity is split up more evenly across countries. When one country dominates the world economy, more trade and other flows naturally happen inside that country, lowering the share of activity crossing borders. As global activity is distributed more evenly across countries, more business opportunities naturally involve cross-border transactions.

Fifth, companies adapt creatively to new constraints. Globalization isn't only about economics or international relations—it's also about business. When companies face new constraints on how and where they can do business, they often find creative ways to continue transacting across national borders. Multinational firms, in fact, have been called the “visible hand of globalization.”¹¹

The multifaceted nature of globalization, as highlighted in this report, underpins many of the ways that companies adapt to constraints on international flows. When trade barriers rise, they sometimes switch to other ways of accessing foreign markets, such as investments in local production capacity or licensing to a local business partner. When the Covid-19 pandemic stopped the movement of people between countries, digital flows surged, and companies stayed connected online. When one trade lane or investment route is blocked, we usually see companies forging new routes to access key markets.

Now, we are seeing the growth of international business investment that is motivated specifically by the rise of

geopolitical tensions. We have seen, for example, the establishment of industrial parks in Mexico that cater specifically to Chinese companies investing to preserve their access to the U.S. market.¹² Likewise, there has been a surge of international investment in semiconductor capacity in response to policies aimed at diversifying the geography of chip production. This does not mean that governments lack the power to block international flows—they do—but one should not underestimate the creative ways that companies often find to keep markets connected.

How should leaders respond? In our view, it is crucial to take a balanced perspective, considering both the resilience of international flows—and factors underpinning it—as well as the threats to globalization. The threats are real, but so is the resilience, and a lopsided focus only on threats could make deglobalization a self-fulfilling prophecy.¹³ As WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala put it in mid-2023, “We don't see deglobalization at a macro level...Rhetoric on deglobalization is taking hold, and that feeds into the political tensions and then into the policymaking...My fear is that rhetoric might turn into reality and we might see this shift in investment patterns.”¹⁴

History shows that geopolitical conflicts, especially when coupled with isolationist policy choices, can indeed cause globalization to go into reverse, as evidenced by the sustained deglobalization that took place between the First and Second World Wars.¹⁵ So, while technological progress continues to

“The resilience of global flows in the face of today’s threats to international cooperation sends a strong message about the value of a connected world.”

expand the possibilities for globalization, public policy choices can substantially shape how much of that potential is realized.

Leaders should highlight the resilience of global flows as a counterpoint to the deglobalization narrative. And they should focus on actions that expand the benefits of globalization and widen their reach across and within societies, while better managing globalization’s challenges. Institutions such as the IMF and WTO are pursuing this agenda under the rubric of “re-globalization,” with an emphasis on the diversification of supply chains creating opportunities to spread the benefits of globalization more broadly around the world.¹⁶ Much research has also been done on how to help workers adjust better to disruptions associated with open markets, how to make trade more inclusive along various dimensions, how to improve the environmental sustainability of international trade, how to make supply chains more resilient, and so on.¹⁷

There are myriad possibilities for strengthening globalization, and many leaders and institutions are working hard to bring them to fruition. This year, as we confront a marked increase in violent conflict, we would like to close by emphasizing two priorities: fostering peace and strengthening international institutions.¹⁸

As we observed in **Section 2**, peace and security is a key foundation for mutually beneficial exchange between countries. Prior research shows a close relationship between country performance on the DHL Global Connectedness Index and on the Global Peace Index published by the Institute for Economics & Peace.¹⁹ The Global Peace Index has, unsurprisingly, deteriorated as violent conflicts have increased.²⁰ While the role of globalization in fostering greater peace is contested, the contribution of peace to globalization is clear.²¹ Thus, the agenda for supporting globalization should include, wherever possible, support for efforts to reduce or resolve the conflicts that are contributing to today’s heightened levels of violence. This means not only

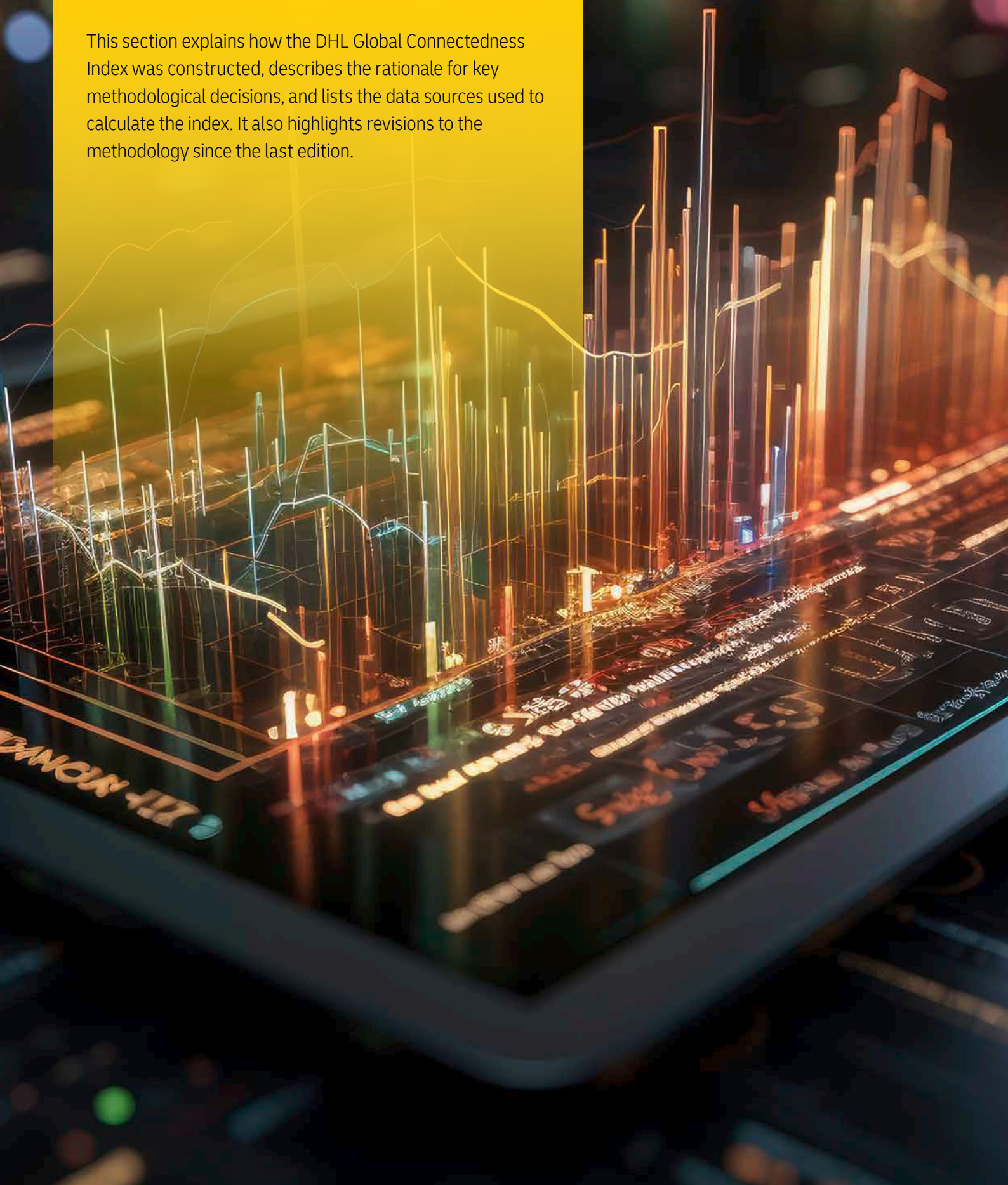
resolving the kinetic conflicts that currently have the world’s focus, but also turning down tensions between leading powers that threaten long-term stability.

At the same time, present conditions call for greater attention to strengthening the institutions that facilitate international cooperation and exchange. With tensions running high, this is not an easy path. But international organizations such as the World Trade Organization and the various multilateral bodies organized under the auspices of the United Nations play critical roles not only in directly facilitating international cooperation but also in providing platforms, data, and common approaches that help decision-makers to advance their own interests. There is, in fact, a view in international relations—opposing the contention mentioned earlier that globalization requires a single country to dominate global affairs—in which international institutions (and the organizations that support them) facilitate globalization. In this view, an open world depends on countries supporting institutions that facilitate international cooperation.²²

Ultimately, with a clear-eyed view of the threats to international cooperation, we should take from the resilience of global flows a strong message about the value of a connected world. Deglobalization remains a risk, not a current reality. It should not become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

7. METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

This section explains how the DHL Global Connectedness Index was constructed, describes the rationale for key methodological decisions, and lists the data sources used to calculate the index. It also highlights revisions to the methodology since the last edition.





The DHL Global Connectedness Report aims to provide a comprehensive and timely account of globalization—at both the global level and at the level of individual countries and regions. This edition includes a complete update of the DHL Global Connectedness Index, based on an analysis of nearly 9 million data points on country-to-country flows. This section begins by elaborating the conceptual framework of the index. It then details the data collection, treatment, and aggregation phases of the analysis, both for the country-level rankings and the world trends. It closes with a discussion of changes to the methodology since the prior edition.

CONCEPTS

The DHL Global Connectedness Index is a multidimensional measure of globalization. Since globalization can mean different things to different people, we use the term *global connectedness* to refer more specifically to the measurement of actual interactions across international borders.¹ Even after narrowing the scope, global connectedness implies many types of connections, which makes it an ideal application for a composite indicator, also known as an index. The starting point for the DHL Global Connectedness Index is the following definition:

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 trade, capital, information, and people.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index captures both the depth and breadth of international flows:

Depth refers to the size of international flows as compared to a relevant measure of the size of all interactions of that type, both international and domestic. It reflects how important or pervasive interactions across international borders are in the context of business or life.

Breadth measures the distribution of flows around the world. Specifically, it measures how closely each country's distribution of international flows across its partner countries matches the global distribution of partners for those flows.² The breadth of a country's merchandise exports, for example, is a comparison between the distribution of its exports across destination countries versus the rest of the world's distribution of merchandise imports.

The above definition of global connectedness also identifies four specific categories of flows that are covered as the four pillars of the index. These are: trade, capital, information, and people. While the selection of these categories was subjective, they broadly encompass aspects of international connectedness that have substantial relevance for business people, policymakers, and ordinary citizens concerned with

the impact of globalization on their life opportunities.³ The measures, or components, used in this edition of the index appear in **Table 7.1**.

Readers of past editions may note that the components used in this edition differ somewhat from those used in prior years. In particular, the capital and information pillars of the index have been revised substantially. The capital pillar now includes data on greenfield investment and mergers & acquisitions, which complement the current foreign direct investment and portfolio equity data. Likewise, the information pillar now incorporates indicators that have become more relevant due to digitization and the growing importance of intangible assets in international business: traffic to online news websites and international charges for the use of intellectual property.

TABLE 7.1: MEASURES OF INTERNATIONAL FLOWS (COUNTRY LEVEL)⁴

Pillar	Flow	Benchmark	Included in Breadth?
1. Trade	1.1 Merchandise Trade	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Yes
	1.2 Services Trade	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	No
2. Capital	2.1 Announced Greenfield FDI*	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Yes
	2.2 Mergers and Acquisitions Transactions*	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Yes
	2.3 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Stock	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Yes
	2.4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Flows	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	No
	2.5 Portfolio Equity Stock	Market Capitalization	Assets only
3. Information	3.1 International Internet Bandwidth	Internet Users	No
	3.2 Online News Traffic*	Population	Yes
	3.3 Scientific Research Collaboration	Population	Yes
	3.4 Charges for Use of Intellectual Property*	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	No
4. People	4.1 Tourists	Population	Incoming only
	4.2 International University Students	Total Tertiary Students	Incoming only
	4.3 International Migrant Stock	Population	Yes

* Newly added in 2024 Edition

TABLE 7.2: PRIMARY DATA SOURCES

Flows	Primary Depth Data Source*	Primary Breadth Data Source*
1.1 Merchandise Trade	World Bank World Development Indicators	IMF Direction of Trade Statistics
1.2 Services Trade	World Bank World Development Indicators	–
2.1 Announced Greenfield FDI	UNCTAD World Investment Report	Financial Times fDi Markets
2.2 Mergers and Acquisitions Transactions	UNCTAD World Investment Report	LSEG SDC Platinum
2.3 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Stock	UNCTAD World Investment Report	IMF Coordinated Direct Investment Survey
2.4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Flows	UNCTAD World Investment Report	–
2.5 Portfolio Equity Stock	IMF Balance of Payment Statistics	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
3.1 Internet Bandwidth	TeleGeography	–
3.2 Online News Traffic	Similarweb	Similarweb
3.3 Scientific Research Collaboration	Clarivate Web of Science	Clarivate Web of Science
3.4 Charges for Use of Intellectual Property	World Bank World Development Indicators	–
4.1 Tourists	UN World Tourism Organization	UN World Tourism Organization
4.2 International University Students	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
4.3 International Migrant Stock	UN DESA International Migrant Stock	UN DESA International Migrant Stock
Benchmarks		
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	World Bank World Development Indicators	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	World Bank World Development Indicators	
Market Capitalization	Euromonitor Passport Database	
Internet Users	ITU DataHub	
Population	UN DESA World Population Prospects	
Total Tertiary Students	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	

* Additional sources are listed in Appendix A – Indicator not included in breadth index

DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES

The DHL Global Connectedness Index is built primarily from internationally comparable data from multi-country sources, with additional data drawn from national statistics (see **Table 7.2** and additional detail on data sources in **Appendix A**). As in every edition of this report, the data used to compute the index have been completely updated—both

to extend the results to include the most recent data and to incorporate revised source data for prior years. As a result, trend analysis should be done comparing results over time within a single edition of the index, not comparing results between separately published editions.

Depth measures are compiled, to the extent possible, using single data sources that report on every country covered

in the index. This helps to ensure that they are comparable between countries. Where possible, the world depth is calculated using published world values, rather than by aggregating country-level data.

Breadth measures are calculated using reporting country data on interactions with all partners. Because these datasets have more limited availability, and quality of data is a concern, we often employ multiple sources for each flow. Quality and continuity of the data for each reporter is favored over using a single source. In cases where adequate data are not available from a reporting country but sufficient coverage⁵ can be achieved by using flows in the opposite direction as reported by partners (“mirror data”), these data are used instead.

While we have made every effort to produce a complete time series for each indicator and country from 2001 to 2023, most data for 2023 remain unreliable as of the time of publication, and thus, 2023 results should be considered a projection. The data for 2022, particularly for breadth measures, also remain subject to major revisions. In addition, we use some datasets that are not available in the earlier years. For example, the greenfield foreign direct investment indicators are not available in 2001 or 2002, and online news traffic is only available for 2022 and 2023. These indicators are repeated in earlier years.

DATA TREATMENT: COUNTRY RANKINGS

At the country level, depth measures are calculated by dividing the total flows of a given country to (or from) all countries in the world by a benchmark, such as gross domestic product (GDP) or population. Where available, we use benchmarks used commonly in the literature, such as exports and imports as a share of GDP and tourist arrivals per capita. Where there is no widely accepted measure, we typically use GDP for measures of trade and capital and population for information and people.



Breadth captures whether a country’s international flows are spread out globally or more narrowly focused. It is quantified using a *Finger-Kreinin Index*⁶, a measure of similarity of two distributions. For the country rankings, the comparison is between each country’s distribution of flows in one direction and the world distribution of those flows in the opposite direction. For example, the exports of a given country are compared with the world distribution of imports. Because a country cannot export to itself, the global distribution is adjusted to exclude the focal country. The *Finger-Kreinin Index* is defined as follows:

$$FK_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \min\left(\frac{x_{i,j}}{x_i}, \frac{m_j}{m - m_i}\right)$$

Where i is the focal country and j represents each individual partner country, x is the flow of exports, and m is the flow of imports. However, the same equation is used for import breadth (with x as imports and m as exports), as well as for every other flow.

For both depth and breadth, missing data pose a significant challenge. Rather than reducing the index to only include countries for which a complete dataset is available, we use a variety of machine learning models to fill in missing data. Additionally, for volatile capital flows (announced greenfield

FDI, mergers and acquisitions, and foreign direct investment flows), the flow values are averaged with a loess-smoothed curve of their overall trend. This reduces the volatility at the country level and keeps unusual spikes from having an overwhelming effect on the country rankings.

Before the aggregation step, these individual indicators must be put on a comparable scale. Whereas in past editions of the index this was done using quantiles normalization, we have shifted in this edition to standardizing the indicators using z-score normalization. This means that for each indicator, we measure the mean and standard deviation of all countries in all years. The results are then rescaled such that the mean is 0 and the standard deviation is 1 to yield a score. This normalization method retains better the magnitudes of cross-country differences, provides a clearer view of changes over time, and yields more directly meaningful score values.⁷ In order to reduce the influence of extreme outliers, scores less than -2.5 or greater than 2.5 are recoded to -2.5 and 2.5 respectively.

DATA TREATMENT: WORLD TRENDS

For the world trends, there are slight differences in how both depth and breadth are assessed. In this edition, for the first time, both the depth and breadth are set to compare the world as it is to a hypothetical fully globalized world, as conceived in the international economics literature. In such a world, every interaction would have equal likelihood of taking place with every possible partner. For example, buyers would be equally likely to purchase goods from any seller, regardless of whether the seller is located in the same country, in a neighboring country, or in a distant part of the world. Although this type of world could never exist (imagine, for example, crossing an ocean to buy groceries), it is a useful comparison for understanding how far we are from a fully globalized “frictionless” world, where borders and cross-country distance and differences pose no constraints on interactions.

The world depth trend is calculated, where possible, using benchmarks that yield a measure that approximates the international share of each flow (international/total).

Table 7.3 shows the alternative flows and benchmarks used for world trends. Where that is not possible, the average depth of the other flows in the same pillar is used as a proxy for the flow’s depth level, while the variation of the flow compared to the standard depth benchmark is used to determine the variation over time.

The resulting figures are then divided by a frictionless hypothetical level calculated based on the benchmark. This frictionless level is based on the idea that if each partner has the same probability of being chosen, the percent international will be the same as the percent of each partner that is in another country. Thus, for example, if 18% of the world’s population is in India, we would expect that a randomly selected person would have an 18% chance of being in India. In a world where every person has an equal probability of interacting with any other person, there is an 18% chance of each interaction happening with someone in India. Taking a weighted mean of these shares yields a hypothetical depth level for a fully globalized world.⁸ This is equivalent to the sum of squares of each country’s share of the world total (in our example, the world’s population):

$$h = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{y_i}{y} \right)^2$$

Where h is the frictionless hypothetical level, y is the world total (e.g., world population), and y_i is the amount in country i (e.g., India’s population).

The final depth measure is simply the measured depth divided by the frictionless hypothetical level.

TABLE 7.3: GLOBAL TRENDS MEASURES⁹

Depth			
Pillar	Flow	Benchmark	Source
1. Trade	1.3 Foreign Value Added*	Total Value Added*	OECD Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database
2. Capital	2.1 Announced Greenfield FDI*	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	UNCTAD World Investment Report
	2.2 Mergers and Acquisitions Transactions*	Total M&A Transactions (Foreign and Domestic)*	SDC Platinum
	2.3 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Stock	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	UNCTAD World Investment Report
	2.4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Flows	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	UNCTAD World Investment Report
	2.5 Portfolio Equity Stock	Market Capitalization	IMF Balance of Payment Statistics
3. Information	3.3 Scientific Research Collaboration	Total Published Scientific Articles	Clarivate Web of Science
	3.4 Charges for Use of Intellectual Property*	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	World Bank World Development Indicators
	3.5 International Patent Applications*	Total Patent Applications*	World Intellectual Property Organization
4. People	4.1 Tourists	Population	UN World Tourism Organization
	4.2 International University Students	Total Tertiary Students	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
	4.3 International Migrant Stock	Population	UN DESA International Migrant Stock
Breadth			
Pillar	Flow	Primary Source	
1. Trade	1.1 Merchandise Trade	IMF Direction of Trade Statistics	
2. Capital	2.1 Announced Greenfield FDI*	fDi Markets	
	2.2 Mergers and Acquisitions Transactions*	SDC Platinum	
	2.3 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Stock	IMF Coordinated Direct Investment Survey	
	2.5 Portfolio Equity Stock	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey	
3. Information	3.3 Scientific Research Collaboration	Clarivate Web of Science	
	3.4 Charges for Use of Intellectual Property*	OECD-WTO Balanced International Trade in Services (BaTiS)	
	3.5 International Patent Applications*	World Intellectual Property Organization	
4. People	4.1 Tourists	UN World Tourism Organization	
	4.2 International University Students	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	
	4.3 International Migrant Stock	UN DESA International Migrant Stock	

* Newly added in 2024 Edition

The breadth world trends are calculated using the components listed in **Table 7.3**. Breadth world trends are reported using a variety of measures. In **Section 2, 4, and 5**, we report the average distance (kilometers), percent intra-regional, and average geopolitical distance (based on UN voting patterns). In **Appendix B**, we also report those measures at the pillar level, along with two Finger-Kreinin breadth measures and two concentration measures (HHI and share of flows with top 5 partners).

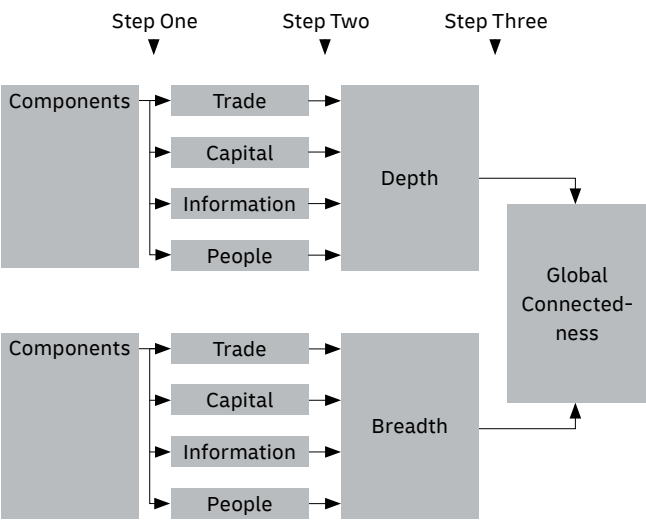
As in the case of the country data, missing data are imputed where necessary using machine learning. For 2023 data, where few complete datasets are available, we have developed forecasts for many indicators based on preliminary data and published forecasts at the component level.

AGGREGATION

The overall index is built up from its constituent components via three steps, as illustrated in **Figure 7.1**. First, the individual components are aggregated into pillars, resulting in the computation of distinct pillars of the same type for depth and breadth. In some cases, the weights have changed from prior editions. This has been done to more evenly distribute weights across components. The weights are shown in **Table 7.4**.

Then, overall depth and breadth scores are computed, with trade and capital pillars each receiving 35% of the total weight, and information and people receiving 15%. These pillar weights reflect our sense of the relative priorities business and economics audiences place on aspects to consider when measuring globalization. For the country ranking, the pillar scores are once again rescaled, this time such that the mean is 50 and the largest outlier (depth or breadth) is either 0 (if negative) or 100 (if positive). This results in a score between 0 and 100 with 50 as the mean, which is an intuitive approach for our readers.

FIGURE 7.1: THE INDEX IS AGGREGATED IN THREE STEPS: FIRST AT THE PILLAR LEVEL, THEN AT THE DIMENSION LEVEL, AND FINALLY AT THE INDEX LEVEL



Aggregation of the index proceeds in three steps: first the components are aggregated to the pillar level; then the pillars are aggregated to the combined depth and breadth level; and finally, the depth and breadth scores are aggregated to overall global connectedness.

In step 3, we take the geometric mean of these two dimensions of the analysis to produce the DHL Global Connectedness Index. The geometric mean is simply the square root of the product of the depth and breadth scores. The geometric mean slightly favors countries that have both high depth and high breadth over those that have high depth but lower breadth or vice versa. This fits with the intuition that a truly global pattern of activity requires both high depth and high breadth. A country with very small international flows, even if they are distributed broadly around the world, is not very globalized. Nor is a country with large international flows that all take place to or from just one partner country.

TABLE 7.4: WEIGHTS

Pillar	Flow	Country Rankings		Global Trends	
		Depth	Breadth	Depth	Breadth
1. Trade (35%)	1.1 Merchandise Trade	50%	100%	–	100%
	1.2 Services Trade	50%	–	–	–
	1.3 Foreign Value Added*	–	–	100%	–
2. Capital (35%)	2.1 Announced Greenfield FDI*	20%	25%	20%	25%
	2.2 Mergers and Acquisitions Transactions*	20%	25%	20%	25%
	2.3 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Stock	20%	25%	20%	25%
	2.4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Flows	20%	–	20%	–
	2.5 Portfolio Equity Stock	20%	25%	20%	25%
3. Information (15%)	3.1 Internet Bandwidth	25%	–	–	–
	3.2 Online News Traffic*	25%	50%	–	–
	3.3 Scientific Research Collaboration	25%	50%	33%	33%
	3.4 Charges for Use of Intellectual Property*	25%	–	33%	33%
	3.5 International Patent Applications*	–	–	33%	33%
4. People (15%)	4.1 Tourists	33%	33%	33%	33%
	4.2 International University Students	33%	33%	33%	33%
	4.3 International Migrant Stock	33%	33%	33%	33%

* Newly added in 2024 Edition – Not included in this aggregate

CHANGES FROM THE 2022 EDITION

We aim to strike a balance between the long-term continuity of the index and enhancements to modernize the methodology and improve on prior work. The core methodology used to calculate this edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index remains largely the same as in previous editions. Since the first edition of the index, released in 2011, the framework of measuring depth and breadth of trade, capital, information, and people flows has remained constant, and most of the individual indicators have remained constant as well.

This edition does, however, introduce a number of changes to the methodology. Most notable among them are:

- **Changes to the capital pillar composition:** The capital pillar now incorporates data on greenfield foreign direct investment and mergers and acquisitions, giving a more nuanced picture of changes in capital movement. It also eliminates portfolio equity flows, which are very volatile, showing large swings due to financial market conditions that shed little light on the long-term development of globalization.

- **Changes to the information pillar composition:** The information pillar now includes charges for intellectual property services at both the country and global levels. At the country level, we add international traffic to news websites. At the global level, this pillar now also includes data on international patent applications. These new measures replace international telephone calls and printed publications, two measures which have become somewhat outdated.
- **Changes to index weights:** The trade pillar depth is now evenly distributed between goods and services. The weights of different capital and information components have also been made equal. Although still subjective, this change to equal component weights within all pillars simplifies the index framework.
- **Changes to normalization:** Quantiles-based normalization has been replaced with z-score normalization, allowing countries with very strong results on a particular indicator to stand out more than those with small variations near the middle of the distributions.
- **Changes to the imputation methods:** Whereas in the prior edition, imputation was performed using a single imputation model, this edition introduces several new imputation models, with the goal of improving the overall quality of imputation. Imputation is also now used for the first time in calculating the global trends.
- **Changes to aggregation of depth and breadth:** The depth and breadth dimensions are now aggregated using a geometric mean, which somewhat improves the overall rankings of countries that have both high depth and high breadth as compared to those that are more lopsided.
- **Changes to the global trend calculation:** The 2001-indexed trend calculation (which captured only the change of indicators since the first year of the index) has been replaced by a trend that captures how globalized the world is as compared to a hypothetical fully globalized world.

While this edition of the index introduces several changes, it is important to note the continuity across editions. In order to assess the continuity of the index, it is instructive to compare the results for 2019 across various editions. The current 2019 ranks compared with the 2019 ranks reported in the 2022 edition saw an average rank change of 9.6. While this may seem like a relatively large shift, the average rank change as compared to the 2020 edition was 9.3, and the average change between the 2020 and 2022 editions was 7.9.

Looking across all of the years from 2001 – 2019 (later years might have been more variable due to changes in the reported data rather than changes in the methodology), the average rank change from the 2022 edition to the current edition was 10.3. The average rank change from the 2020 edition to the current edition was 9.5.

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NOTES SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 IMF World Economic Outlook Update, January 2024.
- 2 UNCTAD Global Investment Trends Monitor No. 46, January 17, 2024.
- 3 Dan Lefkovitz, “Global Equity Markets Grow Ever More Global,” Morningstar, July 11, 2023.
- 4 Calculations based on data from OECD Analytical AMNE Database, LSEG SDC Platinum.
- 5 Calculations based on data from Clarivate Web of Science, World Bank World Development Indicators, World Intellectual Property Organization Statistics Database.
- 6 UN World Tourism Organization, “International Tourism to Reach Pre-Pandemic Levels in 2024,” January 19, 2024.
- 7 Passport Index World Openness Score, as reported at <https://www.passportindex.org/world-openness-score.php>.
- 8 The limited extent of globalization is a central theme in the research of DHL Global Connectedness Index co-creator Pankaj Ghemawat. See, for example, Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization and Business Applications*, Cambridge University Press, 2017. For details on how we construct this measure, refer to Section 7.
- 9 IMF Direction of Trade Statistics; Financial Times fDi Markets.
- 10 See, for example, Gita Gopinath, “Cold War II? Preserving Economic Cooperation Amid Geoeconomic Fragmentation,” Presentation to the 20th World Congress of the International Economic Association, December 11, 2023. The WTO’s World Trade Report 2023 makes a similar point, but the analysis reported there excludes Russia and controls for U.S. – China trade. It still identifies a difference in growth rates using a gravity model. See Michael Blang-Gubbay and Stela Rubínová, “Is the Global Economy Fragmenting?,” WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2023-10, 2023. See also UNCTAD Global Trade Update, December 2023, and Gita Gopinath, “How Policymakers Should Handle a Fragmenting World,” *Foreign Policy*, February 6, 2024.
- 11 Our analysis of flows between geopolitical blocs is based on blocs of “close allies” from Julian Evans-Pritchard and Mark Williams, “The shape of the fractured world economy in 2024,” Capital Economics, November 16, 2023. For geopolitical distance calculations, we use the ideal point distance based on Michael A. Bailey, Anton Strezhnev, and Erik Voeten, “Estimating dynamic state preferences from United Nations voting data,” *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 61, no. 2, 2017.
- 12 See, for example, McKinsey Global Institute, “Globalization in Transition: The future of trade and global value chains,” January 2019.
- 13 Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, “Trade Regionalization: More Hype Than Reality?” *Harvard Business Review*, May 31, 2022.
- 14 In addition to our own work on this topic, see, for example, Andrea Andrenelli, Christine Arriola, Charles Cadestin, Claire de Maricourt, Przemyslaw Kowalski, and Frank van Tongeren, “International Trade in the Wake of Multiple Shocks: OECD Global Trade Monitor,” OECD Trade Policy Paper No. 277, November 2023.
- 15 Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, “Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index,” Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021.
- 16 Pankaj Ghemawat, *World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It*, Harvard Business School Press, 2011.

NOTES SECTION 2

GLOBALIZATION SNAPSHOT AND COUNTRY RANKINGS

- 1 To define this range, we draw on the trade literature, in which the global distribution of economic output has been used to establish an estimate of trade intensity (the exports-to-GDP ratio) in a frictionless world. In a hypothetical frictionless world, each country would buy goods and services in proportion to countries' shares of world GDP. As a result, each country's imports-to-GDP ratio would be equal to one minus its share of world GDP, and the global ratio of exports or imports to world GDP would equal one minus the sum of all countries' squared shares of world GDP. See James A. Anderson, "The Gravity Model," *Annual Review of Economics* 3, no. 1, 2011 and Arvind Subramanian and Martin Kessler, "The Hyperglobalization of Trade and Its Future," PIIE Working Paper 13-6, Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2013. We apply the same logic to all of the types of international flows on the depth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index where depth is measured as the international share of a relevant indicator of total activity, using the denominators of the various depth ratios analogously to how GDP is used for trade. For example, for immigrants as a share of world population, population substitutes for GDP. For depth ratios that are not calculated by dividing international flows by a closely parallel indicator total activity (e.g. charges for use of intellectual property as a percentage of GDP), we rescale these "quasi-depth" ratios to match the pillar-level averages of the "real" depth ratios, and we apply the growth rates of the quasi-depth ratios to establish trends for these indicators. For trade, to avoid counting goods that cross more than one border in multi-country supply chains more than once, we use data on trade in value added terms, which are available through 2020 from the OECD's TiVA database. After 2020, for a rough approximation, we assume that trade intensity in value added terms changes at the same rate as trade intensity using standard (gross) trade values. These have, historically, been highly correlated.
- 2 Additional data sources for the points summarized here are cited in Section 3.
- 3 For a convenient overview of such patterns in announced greenfield FDI, refer to fDi Intelligence, "The fDi Report 2023: Global Greenfield Investment Trends," 2023.
- 4 UN DESA International Migration Database, UN DESA World Population Prospects.
- 5 UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, January 2024.
- 6 The most prominent publication to link recent differences in trade growth rates between versus within geopolitical blocs to the possibility of geoeconomic fragmentation was the WTO's World Trade Report 2023. A similar analysis, using a different calculation method, was also presented in Gita Gopinath, "Cold War II? Preserving Economic Cooperation Amid Geoeconomic Fragmentation," Presentation to the 20th World Congress of the International Economic Association, December 11, 2023 and Gita Gopinath, "How Policymakers Should Handle a Fragmenting World," *Foreign Policy*, February 6, 2024. Using yet another analytical approach, a similar finding also appears in the UNCTAD Global Trade Update, December 2023. The WTO analysis does find statistically significant evidence of slower trade growth between as compared to within hypothetical blocs since the start of the war in Ukraine, using a gravity model that controls for U.S.-China trade and excludes Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. However, that result may be affected by the faster growth of trade between blocs during the Covid-19 pandemic. For details of the WTO analysis, refer to Michael Blanga-Gubbay and Stela Rubínová, "Is the Global Economy Fragmenting?," WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2023-10, 2023. While our analysis uses bloc definitions from Capital Economics, switching to the bloc definitions used in the WTO analysis does not change the conclusion from our analysis. For more detailed coverage of our analysis on this topic, refer to Section 4.
- 7 Figure 2.5 data sources: Exports 1820 – 1938: Federico-Tena World Trade Historical Database: Openness; exports 1939 – 1949: Mariko J. Klasing and Petros Milionis, "Quantifying the Evolution of World Trade, 1870 – 1949," *Journal of International Economics* 92.1, 2014; exports 1950 – 1959: Penn World Tables 9.0; exports 1960 – 2014: World Bank World Development Indicators; exports 2015–2023 IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2023; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) 1913 – 1985: UNCTAD World Investment Report 1994; FDI 1990 – 2022: UNCTAD World Investment Report; Migrants 1870 – 1938: Laurence Chandy and Brina Seidel, "Is globalization's second wave about to break?," Brookings, October 4, 2016; migrants 1960 – 2020: UN DESA International Migration database; Travel: Max Roser, "Tourism," Our World in Data, 2017 and UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).
- 8 Bloomberg Live, "Event Highlights: The Year Ahead," January 17, 2023; Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, "Why the World Still Needs Trade," *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2023; Elizabeth Frost and Kwangyin Liu, "TSMC founder: 'In the chip sector, globalization is dead,'" *Commonwealth Magazine*, Gita Gopinath, "Cold War II? Preserving Economic Cooperation Amid Geoeconomic Fragmentation," Presentation to the 20th World Congress of the International Economic Association, December 11, 2023; Pablo Hernández de Cos, "(De)globalisation and economic policies in the European context," Banco de España, February 9, 2023; Zachary Warmbrodt, "Wall Street bets on Globalization 2.0," May 2, 2023; Speech by Christine Lagarde, President of the ECB, at the Council on Foreign Relations' C. Peter McCollough Series on International Economics, April 17, 2023; Ram Charan and Rita McGrath, "The Radical Reshaping of Global Trade," *Harvard Business Review*, November 1, 2023; Mohamed A. El-Erian, "Fragmented Globalization," *Project Syndicate*, March 8, 2023.
- 9 For a sense of how the debate has shifted, compare the quotes listed here to those on p. 18 of the DHL Global Connectedness Index 2022 report.
- 10 The term "countries" is used throughout this report to refer to all of the countries and territories in the DHL Global Connectedness Index, regardless of their political status. 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 (unless otherwise noted). 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.
- 11 The DHL Global Connectedness Index 2016 report featured a ranking of global cities both as "hotspots" and "giants," and Singapore ranked first on both measures. In 1972, less than seven years after Singapore's independence and almost two decades before Saskia Sassen 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." 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.
- 12 Authors' calculations based on Thierry Mayer and Soledad Zignago, "Notes on CEPII's distances measures: the GeoDist database." CEPII Working Paper 2011-25.
- 13 See, for example, Adam Posen, "The UK and the global economy after Brexit," Peterson Institute for International Economics, April 27, 2022.
- 14 Based on a linear model in which the dependent variable is a country's global connectedness score. The model includes data from 2001 – 2022 with fixed effects for year. The results of the linear regression are shown in the following table:

	Estimated Coefficient	Standard Error	P Value
Constant	61.3	2.79	<0.001
GDP per capita (logged)	3.66	0.0541	<0.001
Distance to rest of world GDP (km, logged)	-12.3	0.554	<0.001
Population (logged)	0.783	0.0346	<0.001
Landlocked	0.229	0.173	0.184
Percent of world's GDP in countries sharing a common official language	6.93	0.430	<0.001

The regression had 3,925 total observations and an adjusted R-squared of 0.71.

- 15 While the largest increases and decreases were similar in terms of score points, the largest decreases are more striking because they took place against a general pattern of rising scores for most countries.
- 16 The next largest decreases took place during global economic downturns, which makes the comparison even more dramatic. Switzerland's score declined 1.3 points from 2007 to 2008, after which the next largest declines were 1.1 points from 2019 to 2020 for the UK, Switzerland, and South Korea, as well as 1.1 points from 2008 to 2009 for Italy and Spain.
- 17 UNCTAD World Investment Report 2023.
- 18 See, for example, Bahrain Economic Development Board, "Annual Report 2022," 2022.
- 19 For a recent review, see Jonathan Portes, "The impact of Brexit on the UK economy: Reviewing the evidence," CEPR VoxEU, July 7, 2023.
- 20 For background, refer to World Bank, "Lebanon Economic Monitor: In the Grip of a New Crisis," Fall 2023.
- 21 This figure and discussion is based on content from Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021.
- 22 Georgia entered into a free trade agreement with regional heavyweight Türkiye in 2007, which it expanded in 2018. See The Economist Intelligence Unit, "Georgia and Turkey expand free-trade agreement," March 1, 2018. Georgia also signed an Association Agreement (including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area) with the EU in 2014. See European Commission, "Trade Policy: Georgia," April 26, 2021.
- 23 Note that the four freedoms also apply beyond the EU to the other member countries of the European Economic Area (EEA): Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and, with some limitations, Switzerland. Until the end of the transition period in 2020, the United Kingdom also participated in the four freedoms. As members of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine also participate in the four freedoms in a limited way.
- 24 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.
- 25 World Bank World Development Indicators.
- 26 Countries in those two regions also average the highest shares of flows happening within the regions: 72% on average for countries in Europe and 60% for countries in East Asia & Pacific, as compared to 41% in North America and 31–37% across the four other regions.

NOTES SECTION 3

ARE GLOBAL FLOWS STILL GROWING?

- 1 For example, when Ethiopia's access to wheat from Ukraine and Russia (which historically provided 45% of Ethiopia's wheat imports) was disrupted, Ethiopia began sourcing much larger wheat supplies from the U.S. and Argentina. Argentina, in particular, surged from supplying none of Ethiopia's wheat imports in 2021 to 21% in 2022. See World Trade Organization, "One year of war in Ukraine: Assessing the impact on global trade and development," 2023.
- 2 World Trade Organization, "One year of war in Ukraine: Assessing the impact on global trade and development," 2023.
- 3 Richard Baldwin, "The Peak Globalization Myth: Part II," VoxEU/CEPR, Sept 1, 2022. See also Figure 1 of Alexander Jaax, Sébastien Miroudot and Elisabeth van Lieshout, "Deglobalisation? The reorganisation of global value chains in a changing world," OECD Trade Policy Paper No. 272, April 2023.
- 4 WTO World Trade Report 2023; Arvind Subramanian, Martin Kessler, and Emanuele Properzi, "Trade hyperglobalization is dead. Long live...?," PIIE Working Papers 23-11, November 2023. According to the latter source, roughly 30% of the increase in the global trade-to-GDP ratio before the global financial crisis and 40% of its post-crisis decline was due to changes in countries' shares of global economic output.
- 5 Richard Baldwin has shown, using data from the OECD TiVA database, that the "ratio of imports of industrial inputs to usage of industrial inputs" has declined globally since the global financial crisis, but that if China is excluded from the calculation, it has continued to increase. See Richard Baldwin, "Who knew global supply chains have been localizing for decades?," LinkedIn, December 28, 2023. Similarly, across OECD economies, the import intensity of production, measured as "the value of all trade in intermediate inputs along the value chain as a share of gross output," continued to rise after the global financial crisis and has remained fairly stable from 2012 to 2019, according to Figure 4 of Alexander Jaax, Sébastien Miroudot and Elisabeth van Lieshout, "Deglobalisation? The reorganisation of global value chains in a changing world," OECD Trade Policy Paper No. 272, April 2023. The share of intermediate goods in total trade has also held fairly steady over the past decade, as shown in "Deglobalization Myth: How Asia's supply chains are changing," Oxford Economics and Hinrich Foundation, January 2024.
- 6 Across OECD member countries, this ratio rose from 2009 to 2015, after which it declined until 2020 (while remaining above its pre-global financial crisis level). See Figure 7 in Alexander Jaax, Sébastien Miroudot and Elisabeth van Lieshout, "Deglobalisation? The reorganisation of global value chains in a changing world," OECD Trade Policy Paper No. 272, April 2023. Network analysis of manufacturing supply relationships also shows a lengthening of supply chains (more indirect cross-country links) between December 2021 and September 2023, especially between the U.S. and China, consistent with results discussed in Section 4. That research, however, does also find some evidence of onshoring over this period. See Han Qiu, Hyun Song Shin and Leanne Si Ying Zhang, "Mapping the realignment of global value chains," BIS Bulletin No. 78, October 3, 2023.
- 7 See Figure 3.2 in Asian Development Bank, "Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2023, 54th edition," Part III, August 2023.
- 8 Richard Baldwin, "(Q) Are Industrial supply chains localising, regionalising, or globalising? A) Yes -- a 6-chart portrait of the phenomenon," LinkedIn, February 2, 2024.
- 9 International Monetary Fund, "IMF World Economic Outlook Update, January 2024," 2024.
- 10 World Trade Organization, "Global Trade Outlook and Statistics – Update: October 2023," 2023.
- 11 The January 2024 IMF World Economic Outlook Update forecasts faster trade volume growth than real GDP growth from 2024 through the end of the forecast period.

- 12 We compare to this period to reflect the years after trade growth stabilized following the 2008 global financial crisis and before it was affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Comparison based on data from International Monetary Fund, "IMF World Economic Outlook October 2023," 2023.
- 13 Simon Evenett, Adam Jakubik, Fernando Martín, Michele Ruta, "The Return of Industrial Policy in Data," IMF Working Paper No. 2024/001, January 4, 2024. This analysis is based on Global Trade Alert's New Industrial Policy Observatory. Global Trade Alert's monitoring of G20 commercial policies also shows that harmful policy interventions for trade continue to outnumber liberalizing policy interventions by a ratio of three to one. See Global Trade Alert, "G20 Trade Policy Factbook," 2023 edition.
- 14 Alexander Jaax, Sébastien Miroudot and Elisabeth van Lieshout, "Deglobalisation? The reorganisation of global value chains in a changing world," OECD Trade Policy Paper No. 272, April 2023.
- 15 Jennifer Hillman, "A Reset of the World Trade Organization's Appellate Body," Council on Foreign Relations, January 14, 2020.
- 16 This "frictionless" benchmark equals 89% and is calculated using 2022 GDP data from the October 2023 edition of the IMF World Economic Outlook. In this hypothetical world, each country would buy goods and services in proportion to countries' shares of world GDP. As a result, each country's imports-to-GDP ratio would be equal to one minus its share of world GDP and the global ratio of exports or imports to world GDP would equal one minus the sum of all countries' squared shares of world GDP. See James A. Anderson, "The Gravity Model," *Annual Review of Economics* 3, no. 1, 2011 and Arvind Subramanian and Martin Kessler, "The Hyperglobalization of Trade and Its Future," PIIE Working Paper 13-6, Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2013.
- 17 Calculated from OECD TiVA Database, 2023 edition.
- 18 UNCTAD, "Estimates of Global E-Commerce 2019 and Preliminary Assessment of Covid-19 Impact on Online Retail 2020," UNCTAD Technical Notes on ICT for Development No. 18, May 3, 2021; McKinsey & Company, "Signed, sealed, and delivered: Unpacking the cross-border parcel market's promise," March 17, 2022.
- 19 Reuters Events and Avalara, "The State of Global Cross-border Ecommerce Report 2023-24," 2023.
- 20 Juniper Research Press Release, "Juniper Research: 33% of eCommerce Spend to Be Cross-Border by 2028 Globally," July 17, 2023. Juniper's forecast calls for "cross-border eCommerce transaction values to grow by 107% globally over the next five years" and "Domestic eCommerce transaction values to grow by 48% over the same period."
- 21 Statista, "Cross-border e-commerce," Digital and Trends, July 2023. Statista's forecast calls for "Cross-border business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce market value worldwide" to grow from \$785 billion in 2021 to \$7,938 billion in 2030.
- 22 Reuters Events and Avalara, "The State of Global Cross-border Ecommerce Report 2023-24," 2023.
- 23 IMF, OECD, UN, World Bank Group, and WTO, "Digital Trade for Development," 2023; Tidiane Kinda, "E-commerce as a Potential New Engine for Growth in Asia," IMF Working Paper WP/19/135, July 2019; Praveen Shanmugalingam, Ashraaj Shanmuganeshan, Abinaya Manoranjan, Mathusany Kugathanan, and Geethma Yahani Pathirana, "Does e-commerce really matter on international trade of Asian countries: Evidence from panel data," *PLoS One*, 2023; McKinsey Global Institute, "Globalization in Transition: The future of trade and global value chains," January 2019.
- 24 Henadi Al-Saleh, "E-commerce is globalization's shot at equality," World Economic Forum, January 19, 2020; IMF, OECD, UN, World Bank Group, and WTO, "Digital Trade for Development," 2023.
- 25 Javier López González and Silvia Sorescu, "Trade in a Time of Parcels," OECD Trade Policy Paper no. 249, May 2021.
- 26 Jordyn Holman "Bipartisan Bills Would Hit E-Commerce Like Fast Fashion," *The New York Times*, June 15, 2023.
- 27 U.S. Customs and Border Protection, "Section 321 De Minimis Shipments Fiscal Year 2018 to 2021 Statistics," CBP Publication No. 2036-1022.
- 28 UNCTAD Global Investment Trends Monitor, No. 46, January 2024.
- 29 UNCTAD Global Investment Trends Monitor, No. 46, January 2024.
- 30 UNCTAD World Investment Report 2023. For additional detail, refer to fDi Intelligence, "The fDi Report 2023: Global Greenfield Investment Trends," 2023.
- 31 International M&A deals are defined as those with the ultimate parent of the acquiring company located in a different country as the target company. This calculation is based on transaction counts rather than values, to prevent large transactions from skewing the results.
- 32 Greenfield FDI and M&A transactions are recorded in FDI flows in the periods when capital actually moves across borders rather than when transactions are announced (as was the case with the greenfield FDI and M&A indicators already discussed).
- 33 Sjoerd Beugelsdijk, Jean-François Hennart, Arjen Slangen, and Roger Smeets, "Why and how FDI stocks are a biased measure of MNE affiliate activity," *Journal of International Business Studies*, 41, 1444-1459, 2010; Sarianna M. Lundan, "From the editor: Engaging international business scholars with public policy issues," *Journal of International Business Policy*, 1, 1-11, 2018.
- 34 UNCTAD World Investment Report 2017.
- 35 Dan Lefkovitz, "Global Equity Markets Grow Ever More Global," Morningstar, July 11, 2023.
- 36 Some have seen in the growth of international data flows the dawn of a new era of "digital globalization." See James Manyika, Susan Lund, Jacques Bughin, Jonathan Woetzel, Kalin Stamenov, and Dhruv Dhingra, "Digital Globalization: The New Era of Global Flows," McKinsey Global Institute, February 24, 2016.
- 37 TeleGeography IP Networks Executive Summary 2023; Paul Brodsky, "Internet Traffic and Capacity in Covid-Adjusted Terms," TeleGeography Blog, August 27, 2020.
- 38 See "The Global Cooperation Barometer 2024," World Economic Forum in Collaboration with McKinsey & Company, 2024.
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- 40 Based on a large sample of articles indexed in the Web of Science database. The Web of Science, a service of Clarivate Analytics, provides various indexes of scholarly publications. Our analysis covered all publications of type "article" in three of the core indexes: Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI). We restricted to publications that were classified as articles.
- 41 Caroline S. Wagner, Han Woo Park, and Loet Leydesdorff, "The Continuing Growth of Global Cooperation Networks in Research: A Conundrum for National Governments," *PLOS One*, July 2015.
- 42 World Bank World Development Indicators.

- 43 Calculated based on data from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
- 44 Several sources support excluding the China data from this calculation. See, for example, Jianwei Dang and Kazuyuki Motohashi, "Patent statistics: A good indicator for innovation in China? Patent subsidy program impacts on patent quality." *China Economic Review* 35, 2015; Alex He, "What Do China's High Patent Numbers Really Mean?," Centre for international Governance Innovation, April 20, 2021.
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- 50 Calculation based on a sample of 66 major newspapers from 21 countries, identified as major media sources in those countries by the BBC. Geocoding of news stories in these publications was obtained from Factiva in order to calculate the share of international news stories.
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- 53 UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, Volume 21, Issue 1, January 2023.
- 54 UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, Volume 22, Issue 1, January 2024.
- 55 Calculated using available Inbound and Domestic Tourism data from the UNWTO. The precision of this figure should not be overstated; among other data limitations, many countries do not report the number of domestic trips. Therefore, the DHL Global Connectedness Index measures the depth of international tourism using an alternative measure: international tourist arrivals per capita.
- 56 Teresa Esmezyan, "Forget Back To Normal — The World Has Never Been As Open As It Is Now," *Passe/Port*, September 15, 2022; Passport Index World Openness Score, as reported at <https://www.passportindex.org/world-openness-score.php>.
- 57 UNWTO, "Visa Facilitation: Stimulating economic growth and development through tourism," August 2013.
- 58 UNESCO "inbound mobility rate" data, defined as "number of students from abroad studying in a given country, expressed as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment in that country."
- 59 Mirka Martel and Julie Baer, "Fall 2022 Snapshot on International Student Enrollment," IIE (joint survey), November 2022.
- 60 Mirka Martel and Julie Baer, "Fall 2023 Snapshot on International Student Enrollment," IIE (joint survey), November 2023.
- 61 Data definitions and reporting periods vary across countries. The data in this paragraph are based on data from Project Atlas, as reported by the Institute for International Education. Data extracted from <https://www.iie.org/research-initiatives/project-atlas/explore-data/> in January 2024.
- 62 The most recent year reported in the UN data is 2020. The 2021 value is estimated based on prior trends.
- 63 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, International Migration 2020 Highlights. Data as of mid-year.
- 64 OECD, International Migration Outlook 2023. Growth rates calculated from Table 1.1.
- 65 UNHCR Refugee Data Finder, "Forcibly Displaced," and UNHCR Mid-Year Trends 2023.
- 66 Trade intensity based on trade in value added (refer to p. 36 for an explanation).
- 67 The survey research described here and in the next paragraph is discussed on p. 28 of the DHL Global Connectedness Index 2019 Update.
- 68 Pankaj Ghemawat, *The Laws of Globalization and Business Applications*, Cambridge University Press, 2017, pp. 47 – 48.

NOTES SECTION 4

IS GEOPOLITICAL RIVALRY FRACTURING THE GLOBAL ECONOMY?

- 1 Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "The State of Globalization in 2023," *Harvard Business Review*, July 11, 2023.
- 2 Gita Gopinath, "Cold War II? Preserving Economic Cooperation Amid Geoeconomic Fragmentation," Presentation to the 20th World Congress of the International Economic Association, December 11, 2023, argues that "we are beginning to see signs of fragmentation with meaningful shifts in underlying bilateral trading relations." A related analysis from the WTO led to a similar conclusion, that slower trade growth between blocs since early 2022 points to "first signs of trade reorientation along geopolitical lines, indicating a shift towards friend-shoring." See WTO World Trade Report 2023. Using a different analytical approach, a similar finding also appears in the UNCTAD Global Trade Update, December 2023. The WTO analysis does find statistically significant evidence of slower trade growth between as compared to within blocs since the start of the war in Ukraine, using a gravity model that controls for U.S.–China trade and excludes Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. However, that result may be affected by the faster growth of trade between blocs during the Covid-19 pandemic. For details of the WTO analysis, refer to Michael Blanga-Gubbay and Stela Rubínová, "Is the Global Economy Fragmenting?," WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2023-10, 2023. While our analysis uses bloc definitions from Capital Economics, switching to the bloc definitions used in the WTO analysis does not change the main conclusions from our analysis. The fact that the same conclusion holds with both sets of bloc definitions is notable, since our focus on Close Allies using the Capital Economics classification means that a large amount of trade is excluded because it involves "unaligned" countries (47% from Q4 2022 to Q3 2023). In contrast, the analysis using the bloc definitions employed in the WTO analysis assigns all major economies to blocs, resulting in the exclusion of only a very small amount of global trade.
- 3 For emigration and immigration, 2015 data are used.
- 4 See Niall Ferguson, "The trillion dollar question: China or America?," *The Telegraph*, June 1, 2009.
- 5 The counts of how many flows increased or decreased include only changes greater than 5% (note: percent changes relative to 2016, not percentage points). Smaller changes are considered as stable rather than increasing or decreasing. Average shares across flows are computed as weighted averages across pillars, using the same weights as in the DHL Global Connectedness Index (35% each for trade and capital, 15% each for information and people). Within pillars, flows are weighted equally.
- 6 The data and methods used here are different from those used to compute the shares of flows reported in the country profiles at the back of this report (which are explained on p. 106). As reported in the maps in the country profiles at the back of this report, 13% of China's aggregate flows were with the U.S., while 6% of the U.S.'s flows were with China in 2022.
- 7 Throughout Section 4 (including all of its figures), our analysis of announced greenfield FDI combines Mainland China and Hong Kong SAR (China). The reason for this distinct analytical choice only in this section is that Hong Kong SAR (China) accounts for a large proportion of announced greenfield FDI transactions in the "China Close Allies" bloc of countries, as classified by Capital Economics, especially in calculations (later in the section) where Russia is excluded. This distinct treatment allows us to present a clearer view of the announced greenfield FDI transactions of China's close allies, without those results primarily reflecting Hong Kong's transactions, which often involve mainland-related activity.
- 8 All references to 2023 trade data in this section refer to data through September 2023. The decline in the share of U.S. imports coming from China accelerated in 2023, but it might decelerate or even reverse moving forward. Data from QIMA shows that after five years of consecutive declines, China's share of demand for inspections and audits from the U.S. and EU rose in 2023. See QIMA, "Q1 2024 Barometer: 2023 in Review: Is Nearshoring Becoming China's Plus One?," 2024.
- 9 Caroline Freund, Aaditya Mattoo, Alen Mulabdic, and Michele Ruta, "Is US Trade Policy Reshaping Global Supply Chains?," World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 10593, October 2023; Chad P. Bown, "Four years into the trade war, are the U.S. and China decoupling?," Peterson Institute for International Economics, October 20, 2022.
- 10 For merchandise exports and imports, the 2023 data reflect the first nine months of the year. For scientific research collaboration, 2023 values reflect available data in the Web of Science database as of January 2024. For emigrants, immigrants, and tourism, the most recent available data are for 2020. For emigrants and immigrants, 2015 data substitute for 2016 data. For additional background on the indicators employed in this analysis:
 - Merchandise exports and imports are based on reported (gross) values in U.S. dollars.
 - Outward announced greenfield FDI reflects companies from the focal country announcing plans to build or expand operations in foreign countries. Inward announced greenfield FDI reflects announced plans by foreign companies to build or expand operations in the focal country.
 - Outward announced M&A transactions reflect parent companies from the focal country announcing that they are buying companies based in foreign countries. Inward announced M&A transactions reflect announced purchases by foreign parent companies of companies based in the focal country.
 - Portfolio equity assets stocks reflect year-end values of accumulated portfolio equity investment from the focal country in foreign countries.
 - Scientific research collaboration is measured based on the locations of the authors of internationally coauthored research publications. It reflects authors located in the focal country coauthoring publications with authors from other countries.
 - Emigrants are people born in the focal country who are living in foreign countries, and immigrants are foreign born residents of the focal country.
 - Tourist arrivals are residents of foreign countries visiting the focal country for any purpose (including business travelers).
- 11 Note that the data employed here are counts of announced transactions, rather than the value of announced (or completed) transactions. Focusing on announced transactions improves the timeliness of the data and helps to avoid showing results that primarily reflect a small number of very large transactions.
- 12 For background on trends in Chinese cross-border investment, see Baker McKenzie, "Trends and Spotlights of the Chinese Investment Landscape," 2022.
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- 16 OECD TiVA database, 2023 edition. This contrast was highlighted in Michael Birshan, Joe Ngai, Jeongmin Seong, and Olivia White, "A new paradigm for our connected world?," McKinsey & Company, November 22, 2023.
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- 19 Greenfield FDI projects data extracted from Financial Times fDi Markets database.
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- 21 Simon J. Evenett and Niccolò Pisani, "Geopolitics, conflict, and decoupling: evidence of Western divestment from Russia during 2022," *Journal of International Business Policy*, Volume 6, pp. 511 – 540, 2023.
- 22 Georgi Kantchev, Paul Hannon, Laurence Norman, "How Sanctioned Western Goods Are Still Flowing Into Russia," *The Wall Street Journal*, May 14, 2023.
- 23 Thang Nguyen-Quoc, "The Deglobalization Myth: How Asia's supply chains are changing," Oxford Economics and Hinrich Foundation, January 2024.
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- 26 Michael A. Bailey, Anton Strezhnev, and Erik Voeten, "Estimating dynamic state preferences from United Nations voting data," *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 61, no. 2, 2017.
- 27 All other countries are classified as close allies of the U.S. or China, leaning toward the U.S. or China, or as unaligned. In our analysis, we focus only on countries designated as close allies, since early evidence of decoupling or fragmentation is most likely to appear among countries with stronger geopolitical alignments. For our analysis, we also assume that a small number of economies that are not included in the Capital Economics classifications are close allies of neither the U.S. nor China (we consider them as unaligned). The criteria used by Capital Economics to classify countries were:
- Alignment on the UN's Human Rights Commission
 - Territorial dispute with China?
 - Official Bridge and Road Initiative (BRI) participant?
 - Attended the 2021 BRI conference?
 - Official Build Back Better World participant?
 - UN General Assembly voting alignment
 - Net public opinion (% favorable, U.S. minus China, latest)
 - U.S./China military presence
 - Security alliance (NATO, SCO, etc.)
 - EU membership?
 - Full diplomatic relations with Taiwan?
 - Overseas territory or dependency (of China or U.S./ally)?
 - Goods exports to U.S. minus exports to China (% of GDP)
 - Services exports to U.S. minus exports to China (% of GDP)
 - Total exports to U.S. minus exports to China (% of GDP)
 - FDI flow, U.S. minus China (% of GDP, 2019)
 - FDI stock, U.S. minus China (% of GDP, 2019)
 - Aid from DAC countries (% of GNI, 2019)
 - Public borrowing from U.S. vs. China (% of GDP, 2019)
- 28 We shift the comparison timeframe here because 2022 is the most recent available year for the full breadth dimension.
- 29 Shekhar Aiyar, Jiaqian Chen, Christian Ebeke, Roberto Garcia-Saltos, Trygvi Gudmundsson, Anna Ilyina, Alvar Kangur, Tansaya Kunaratskul, Sergio Rodriguez, Michele Ruta, Tatjana Schulze, Gabriel Soderberg, and Juan Pedro Trevino, "Gеоeconomic Fragmentation and the Future of Multilateralism," IMF Staff Discussion Note SDN 2023/001, January 2023.

NOTES SECTION 5

IS GLOBALIZATION GIVING WAY TO REGIONALIZATION?

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- 2 Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Trade Regionalization: More Hype Than Reality?," *Harvard Business Review*, May 31, 2022.
- 3 Intra-EU trade is included in all calculations reported in this section.
- 4 This pattern was strongest before 2008 – 2012, which is when we saw the largest increases in the average distance over which countries traded. See pp. 21 – 32 of Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "DHL Trade Growth Atlas 2022," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2022. Broader shifts in economic activity are discussed on pp. 60 – 77 of the same publication. The same pattern has also affected trends in the intensity of world trade. See Arvind Subramanian, Martin Kessler, and Emanuele Properzi, "Trade hyperglobalization is dead. Long live...?," PIIE Working Papers 23-11, November 2023.
- 5 Larry Rohter, "Shipping Costs Start to Crimp Globalization," *The New York Times*, August 3, 2008; *Inbound Logistics*, "Nearshoring Latin America: A Closer Look," March, 2012.
- 6 Bindiya Vakil, "Regionalized supply chains: the key to resilience," *CSCMP's Supply Chain Quarterly*, May 15, 2022; David W. Simon, "Managing Supply Chain Disruption in an Era of Geopolitical Risk," Foley & Lardner LLP, July 19, 2022; Felix Thompson, "RCEP to accelerate regionalisation of trade, as Asian importers eye markets closer to home," *Global Trade Review*, January 11, 2022; Susan Lund, James Manyika, Lola Woetzel, Jacques Bughin, Mekala Krishnan, Jeongmin Seong, and Mac Muir, "Globalization in transition: The future of trade and value chains," McKinsey Global Institute, January 16, 2019; Jens Burchardt, Michel Frédeau, Miranda Hadfield, Patrick Herhold, Chrissy O'Brien, Cornelius Pieper, and Daniel Weise, "Supply Chains as a Game-Changer in the Fight Against Climate Change," Boston Consulting Group, March, 2021.
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- 9 Marcin Szczepeński, "Resilience of global supply chains: Challenges and solutions," European Parliamentary Research Service, November 2021; The White House, "The Biden-Harris Plan to Revitalize American Manufacturing and Secure Critical Supply Chains in 2022," February 24, 2022; Inter-American Development Bank, "Nearshoring can add annual \$78 bln in exports from Latin America and Caribbean," June 7, 2022.
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- 13 Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021.
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- 15 Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021.
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- 19 IMF Fiscal Monitor, April 2022.
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- 22 Ghemawat's CAGE (Cultural, Administrative, Geographic, Economic) distance framework was introduced in Pankaj Ghemawat, "Distance Still Matters: The Hard Reality of Global Expansion," *Harvard Business Review*, September 2001.
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NOTES SECTION 6

CONCLUSION

- 1 The contrast between resilient global flows and negative developments for globalization in public policy and public opinion is examined in Pinelopi K. Goldberg and Tristan Reed, "Is the Global Economy Deglobalizing? And if so, why? And what is next?," NBER Working Paper No. 31115, April 2023. Goldberg and Reed conclude that, "The future of globalization is highly uncertain at this point, but these new policies will likely slow global growth, innovation, and poverty reduction even if they benefit certain industries in certain countries."
- 2 The benefits of global connectedness, as well as some of the arguments against globalization, are discussed, and supporting sources are cited, in Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021. For a much more extensive review focused specifically on trade, see Douglas A. Irwin, *Free Trade Under Fire*, 5th edition, Princeton University Press, 2020.
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- 16 Kristalina Georgieva and Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, "World Trade Can Still Drive Prosperity," *Finance & Development*, IMF, June 2023. A growing number of scholars are also researching and writing about "reglobalization." Matthew Bishop and Anthony Payne define reglobalization as "redoing globalization better." T.V. Paul equates it with "reformed globalization." Roland Benedikter and Ingrid Kofler propose an even more expansive agenda, encompassing 5 R's of reglobalization: "refining, reframing, reforming, redefining, and revisioning." See Matthew Louis Bishop and Anthony Payne, "The political economies of different globalizations: theorizing reglobalization," *Globalizations* 18.1, 2021; T.V. Paul, "Globalization, deglobalization and reglobalization: adapting liberal international order," *International Affairs* 97, 2021; Roland Benedikter and Ingrid Kofler, "Globalization's Current Transition Phase: The 5 R's," *global-e*, August 29, 2019.
- 17 We cite some of the research on these topics in Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021. For a current and wide-ranging perspective on the benefits of global value chains and how to make them more inclusive, refer to Sang Hyun Park, Kathryn Lundquist, Victor Stolzenburg, "Global Value Chains for Inclusive Development," Chapter 7 in "Global Value Chain Development Report 2023: Resilient and Sustainable GVCs in Turbulent Times," Research Institute for Global Value Chains at the University of International Business and Economics, Asian Development Bank, Institute of Developing Economies–Japan External Trade Organization, and the World Trade Organization, 2023.
- 18 According to the United Nations, there were more violent conflicts underway in 2023 than at any other time since the Second World War. See "With Highest Number of Violent Conflicts Since Second World War, United Nations Must Rethink Efforts to Achieve, Sustain Peace, Speakers Tell Security Council," United Nations Meetings Coverage and Press Releases, January 26, 2023.
- 19 Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021.
- 20 Institute for Economics & Peace, "Global Peace Index 2023: Measuring Peace in a Complex World," June 2023.
- 21 Scholars of international relations continue to debate the possibility that stronger business and personal linkages between countries might reduce the probability of armed conflict. For a wide-ranging examination of this topic, refer to Edward D. Mansfield and Brian M. Pollins, eds., *Economic Interdependence and International Conflict: New Perspectives on an Enduring Debate*, University of Michigan Press, 2009. For a recent contribution before the start of the war in Ukraine, see Frederick R. Chen, "Extended Dependence: Trade, Alliances, and Peace," *The Journal of Politics*, 83:1, January 2021. And for a perspective focusing specifically on the war in Ukraine, see, Patrick Hiller, "Re-examining the connection between peace, conflict and trade," War Prevention Initiative, May 27, 2022.
- 22 This is the "liberal" approach. For a discussion of potential drivers of deglobalization drawn from multiple perspectives in international relations, refer to Michael A. Witt, "De-globalization: Theories, predictions, and opportunities for international business research," *Journal of International Business Studies*, 2019.

NOTES SECTION 7

METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

- 1 The focus on actual flows is motivated by the fact 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. By focusing the index itself on actual flows, it can be used more effectively to analyze both the effectiveness of policies aimed at shaping international flows and the effects of international flows.
- 2 Breadth is measured using a Finger-Kreinin index. See J. M. Finger, M. E. Kreinin, "A Measure of 'Export Similarity' and Its Possible Uses," *The Economic Journal*, Vol. 89, No. 356, Dec. 1979, pp. 905 – 912.
- 3 The selection of these four categories also draws support from definitions of globalization drawn from various research fields. Thus, for example, writings about globalization by economist Michael Mussa cite "trade, factor movements (of capital and people) and communication of economically useful knowledge and technology," while those by anthropologist Arjun Appadurai mention "ideas and ideologies, people and goods, images and messages, technologies and techniques." See Michael Mussa, "Factors driving global economic integration," paper presented at Global economic integration: Opportunities and challenges conference, Jackson Hole, Wyoming, USA, August 25, 2000, and Arjun Appadurai, "Grassroots globalization and the research imagination," *Public Culture* 12 (1):1–19, 2000.
- 4 For announced greenfield FDI and M&A Transactions, we use the value (in U.S. dollars) of these transactions in the depth analysis (since the focus for depth is the magnitude of cross-country interactions) and the number (count) of transactions in the breadth analysis (where counts enable us to see a more stable picture of geographic patterns and also provide a view of location choices that better reflects typical patterns rather than just those pertaining to the largest transactions). For M&A transactions, specifically, the depth data pertain to the net value of cross-border M&A purchases and sales, while the breadth data pertain to counts of announced transactions for which the target company and the ultimate parent company of the buyer are located in different countries.
- 5 Coverage is deemed to be sufficiently complete when data on flows between a given reporter and all partner countries sum to between 80% and 110% of the reported total for the world.
- 6 This measure has been developed independently in several domains, but is typically called a Finger-Kreinin Index in the economic literature. See J.M. Finger and M.E. Kreinin, "A Measure of 'Export Similarity' and its Possible Uses," *The Economic Journal*, Vol. 89, No. 356, Dec. 1979, pp. 905 – 912.
- 7 The quantiles normalization method used in prior editions flattens the distribution of each indicator to a uniform distribution. This has the desirable property of reducing the effects of standardizing indicators on different scales and reducing the effect of outliers, but it also means that any difference is treated equally. In reality, small differences are often the result of measurement errors or differences in data collection methodologies in different countries. In parts of a distribution where there are many observations, a difference that is well within the error margin could result in a multiple rank change. By switching to z-scores normalization, we now avoid these concerns. Using this method, small differences remain small and will have less influence on the overall scores.
- 8 Such hypotheticals have been employed extensively in international trade research. See, for example, James A. Anderson, "The Gravity Model," *Annual Review of Economics* 3, no. 1, 2011; Arvind Subramanian and Martin Kessler, "The Hyperglobalization of Trade and Its Future," PIIE Working Paper 13-6, Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2013; Paul Krugman, "Growing World Trade: Causes and Consequences," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1995; Elhanan Helpman, "Imperfect Competition and International Trade: Evidence from Fourteen Industrial Countries," *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*, 1, no. 1, 1987.
- 9 While the Online News Traffic indicator is not allocated any weight for global trends (because data are not available before 2022), this indicator is used for setting the proxy level for the information pillar for purposes of scaling depth indicators that are not in the form international/total relative to frictionless hypothetical levels.

COUNTRY PROFILES



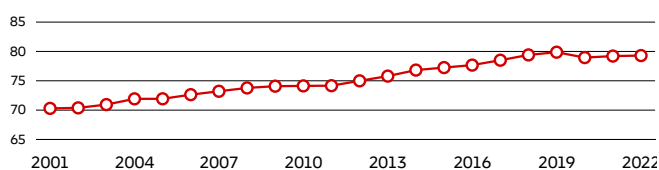
Afghanistan.....	108	Germany	169	North Macedonia.....	230
Albania	109	Ghana	170	Norway.....	231
Algeria	110	Greece	171	Oman	232
Andorra.....	111	Grenada.....	172	Pakistan	233
Angola	112	Guatemala.....	173	Panama	234
Antigua and Barbuda.....	113	Guinea	174	Papua New Guinea	235
Argentina.....	114	Guinea-Bissau	175	Paraguay.....	236
Armenia.....	115	Guyana	176	Peru.....	237
Australia.....	116	Haiti.....	177	Philippines.....	238
Austria.....	117	Honduras.....	178	Poland	239
Azerbaijan	118	Hong Kong SAR, China	179	Portugal	240
Bahamas.....	119	Hungary	180	Qatar	241
Bahrain.....	120	Iceland.....	181	Romania.....	242
Bangladesh	121	India	182	Russian Federation	243
Barbados	122	Indonesia	183	Rwanda.....	244
Belarus	123	Iran, Islamic Republic of.....	184	Samoa.....	245
Belgium.....	124	Iraq.....	185	São Tomé and Príncipe.....	246
Belize.....	125	Ireland	186	Saudi Arabia.....	247
Benin.....	126	Israel.....	187	Senegal	248
Bhutan.....	127	Italy	188	Serbia	249
Bolivia, Plurinational State of..	128	Jamaica.....	189	Seychelles	250
Bosnia and Herzegovina	129	Japan	190	Sierra Leone.....	251
Botswana.....	130	Jordan	191	Singapore	252
Brazil.....	131	Kazakhstan	192	Slovakia.....	253
Brunei Darussalam	132	Kenya.....	193	Slovenia.....	254
Bulgaria.....	133	Kiribati.....	194	Solomon Islands	255
Burkina Faso	134	Korea, Republic of	195	South Africa	256
Burundi	135	Kuwait	196	Spain	257
Cabo Verde.....	136	Kyrgyzstan	197	Sri Lanka.....	258
Cambodia	137	Lao People's		St. Kitts and Nevis	259
Cameroon.....	138	Democratic Republic	198	St. Lucia.....	260
Canada	139	Latvia.....	199	St. Vincent and	
Central African Republic.....	140	Lebanon	200	the Grenadines.....	261
Chad.....	141	Lesotho	201	Sudan.....	262
Chile.....	142	Liberia.....	202	Suriname	263
China.....	143	Libya	203	Sweden	264
Colombia.....	144	Lithuania.....	204	Switzerland.....	265
Congo	145	Luxembourg.....	205	Taiwan, China	266
Costa Rica.....	146	Macau SAR, China.....	206	Tajikistan	267
Côte d'Ivoire.....	147	Madagascar	207	Tanzania, United Republic of ...	268
Croatia.....	148	Malawi.....	208	Thailand	269
Cuba.....	149	Malaysia.....	209	Timor-Leste	270
Cyprus	150	Maldives.....	210	Togo	271
Czechia.....	151	Mali	211	Tonga	272
Democratic Republic		Malta.....	212	Trinidad and Tobago	273
of the Congo.....	152	Marshall Islands.....	213	Tunisia	274
Denmark	153	Mauritania.....	214	Türkiye (Turkey).....	275
Djibouti.....	154	Mauritius.....	215	Uganda.....	276
Dominica.....	155	Mexico	216	Ukraine.....	277
Dominican Republic.....	156	Moldova	217	United Arab Emirates	278
Ecuador	157	Mongolia.....	218	United Kingdom.....	279
Egypt.....	158	Montenegro	219	United States.....	280
El Salvador	159	Morocco	220	Uruguay	281
Estonia	160	Mozambique	221	Uzbekistan	282
Eswatini	161	Myanmar	222	Vanuatu.....	283
Ethiopia.....	162	Namibia.....	223	Venezuela, Bolivarian	
Fiji	163	Nepal	224	Republic of	284
Finland	164	Netherlands.....	225	Viet Nam	285
France.....	165	New Zealand.....	226	Yemen.....	286
Gabon	166	Nicaragua	227	Zambia	287
Gambia.....	167	Niger	228	Zimbabwe.....	288
Georgia.....	168	Nigeria.....	229		

SINGAPORE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	1/181	1/181	0	79.3/100	78.5/100	+0.8
Depth	1/181	1/181	0	99.0/100	98.1/100	+0.9
Breadth	25/181	26/181	+1	63.5/100	62.8/100	+0.7
Trade Pillar	1/181	1/181	0	78.6/100	77.7/100	+0.9
Capital Pillar	1/159	4/159	+3	67.3/100	65.2/100	+2.1
Information Pillar	4/161	2/161	-2	77.4/100	77.5/100	-0.1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	1/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	4/181	5/181	110%	100%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	8/181	6/181	62%	55%
Capital	3/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	13/163	30/179	4.1%	3.5%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	7/163	10/172	4.2%	2.4%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	3/165	4/179	340%	510%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	3/169	2/179	53%	150%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	18/105	22/112	160%	46%
Information	3/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	7/178		2801	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	12/163	40/155	17	3.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	1/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	6/134	5/152	2.6%	3.4%
People	6/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	15/94	36/159	0.86	0.89
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	7/129	.	29%
Migrants (% of Population)	92/180	9/180	6%	43%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	30/181	6,332	68/181	5,487	15/176	7,849	25/181	7,585	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	63/181	55%	53/181	67%	92/176	41%	53/181	44%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	51/181	25	78/181	20	25/176	31	58/181	28	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	106/181	47%	113/181	38%	101/176	56%	112/181	51%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	48/181	19%	70/181	21%	35/176	16%	20/181	22%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	161/181	0.11	158/181	0.07	172/176	0.11	77/181	0.10	.	.

— Not Applicable

. Data Not Available

c Confidential Data

Italics Imputed Value

HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY PROFILES

Key Scores and Trends

The upper left corner of each profile summarizes the country's overall global connectedness score, as well as its scores by dimension (depth vs. breadth) and pillar (trade, capital, information, and people). Scores and ranks from 2022 and 2017 are shown alongside the numerical change seen in each category over the five-year period. 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. Ranks and rank changes at the pillar level are based on the countries available in 2022. Changes in scores are calculated using rounded numbers.

Connectedness Score Trend

Below the scores summary, each profile contains a line chart showing the country's overall trend. Because of the differences between global versus country calculation methods (described in Section 7), these Score Trend charts by country should not be compared to the global trend charts in Section 2 of the report.

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. For example, outward trade flows refer to exports, inward trade flows refer to imports.

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, Singapore's rank of 3/165 for Outward FDI Stock (% of GDP) means that Singapore has the 3rd highest score on that component, out of 165 countries for which data are available.

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. The units depend on the domestic comparison employed, and are described in parentheses after each component's name.

For data sources, refer to Appendix A.

Geographic and Geopolitical Distance

This section provides additional breadth-related context for each country. At the overall level, as well as for each of the pillars, there is a rank and a level shown for:

- Average distance traversed by flows in kilometers
- Percent of flows that are with other countries in the same region (see Appendix A for a list of regions)
- Average geopolitical distance, based on UN Voting Patterns (see p. 63)
- Percent of flows with the U.S. and China and close allies of those countries as classified by Capital Economics (see p. 63)
- The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index of concentration (inverse of diversification across partner countries)

Region: East Asia & Pacific

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 international flows, and are colored based on the profiled country's share of their international flows. Thus, these maps highlight both the countries that are most connected to the profiled country (using sizes) and the countries for which connections to the profiled country are most salient (using colors). The profiled countries themselves are sized to 10% of the total land area and colored in red, focusing these maps only on the breadth of countries' international flows rather than attempting to combine depth and breadth perspectives on the same maps.

For additional details, as well as an example of how to interpret a rooted map, please turn to the next page.

Breadth

The breadth section parallels the depth section described to the left. As described in detail in Section 7, breadth measures how closely a country's distribution of a flow mirrors the rest of the world's shares of that flow in the opposite direction. Breadth scores are scaled between 0% and 100%, with 0% representing no similarity between the country's flows and the rest of the world's flows, and 100% representing a perfect match between the country's flows and the rest of the world's flows. In 2022, the lowest breadth score for any country and flow was 0.005% and the highest was 89%.

For data sources, refer to Appendix A.

Legend

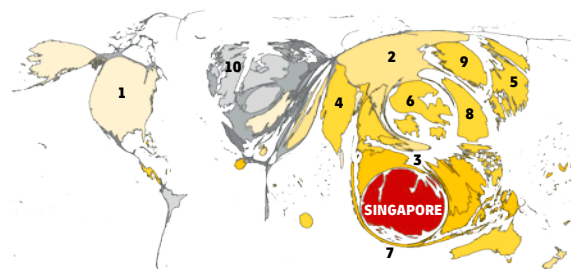
The “—” symbol for Not Applicable is used in the depth and breadth sections to identify cells in the tables that are not filled in for any country. Levels can only be calculated at the component level, so this symbol always appears in the level columns of the pillar rows. In breadth, this symbol also appears in the cells that refer to components that are excluded from breadth (but covered in depth), 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. The “c” symbol indicates that a cell was not filled in because the pertinent data are confidential. *Italicized* numbers indicate that the value shown was imputed based on prior year data using a statistical model, as described in Section 7.

Region

The text at the top right of the Geographical and Geopolitical Distance table indicates the region where the profiled country is located. A full listing of all countries in each region can be found in Appendix A.

ROOTED MAP

SINGAPORE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Singapore's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. United States (16%)	6. Hong Kong SAR, China (5%)
	2. China (12%)	7. Indonesia (5%)
	3. Malaysia (8%)	8. Taiwan, China (4%)
	4. India (5%)	9. Korea, Republic of (4%)
	5. Japan (5%)	10. United Kingdom (3%)

Map Colors: Singapore's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	29/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	36/178	25/181	54%	61%
Capital	15/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	24/155	3/175	58%	80%
M&A Transactions	25/159	36/177	43%	53%
FDI Stock	22/181	4/181	40%	66%
Portfolio Equity Stock	21/72	—	64%	—
Information	27/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	21/181	—	77%	—
Online News Traffic	43/160	30/158	59%	53%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	75/180	48/164	29%	21%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	30/181	6,332	68/181	5,487	15/176	7,849	25/181	7,585	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	63/181	55%	53/181	67%	92/176	41%	53/181	44%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	51/181	25	78/181	20	25/176	31	58/181	28	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	106/181	47%	113/181	38%	101/176	56%	112/181	51%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	48/181	19%	70/181	21%	35/176	16%	20/181	22%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	161/181	0.11	158/181	0.07	172/176	0.11	77/181	0.10	.	.

Region: East Asia & Pacific

— Not Applicable

. Data Not Available

c Confidential Data

Italics Imputed Value

HOW TO READ THE ROOTED MAPS

Overview

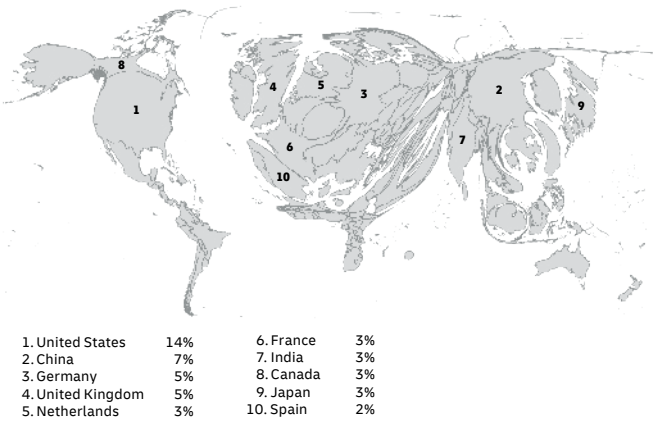
Rooted maps depict the size of countries’ international flows in geographic space. Each map is drawn from the perspective of a specific focal country, as illustrated by the example of Germany on the following page. These maps highlight how international flows typically diminish with physical distance as well as with cultural, political, and other types of differences.

Country Sizes Are Based on Shares of a Focal Country’s International Flows: They are warped using an algorithm that roughly maintains the shapes of countries’ borders, but sizes them according to their flows with the focal country. More specifically, country sizes represent countries’ shares (in percentage terms) of the focal country’s total international trade, capital, information, and people flows (aggregated as described under the “Flow Calculations” heading at the bottom of this page). Thus, apart from the focal country

itself, which is not re-sized based on data, the largest countries on each map are those with which the focal country has its largest international flows. The top 10 countries are labeled, and their shares of the focal country’s total flows are listed. Note that countries’ actual sizes in terms of land area are not considered in calculating country sizes on rooted maps; countries may either expand or contract to depict the appropriate data.

Country Colors Are Based on a Focal Country’s Share of Other Countries’ International Flows: Different shades of yellow and gray denote the share of each partner’s flows with the focal country. This indicates how important flows to and from the focal country are for other countries. It also facilitates comparisons of the focal country’s connectedness across other countries of different sizes.

Reference Map

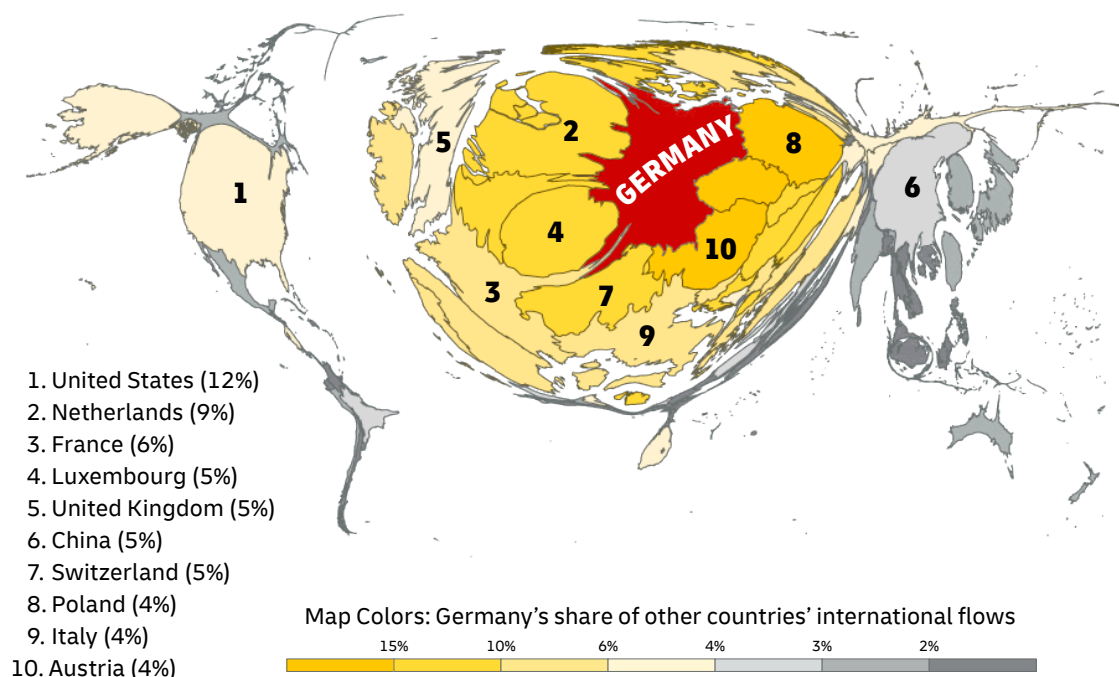


Further insight can be gleaned from comparing countries’ sizes on rooted maps to their sizes on a reference map (i.e., a similar map that is not drawn from the perspective of a specific focal country). The reference map shown above sizes countries according to their shares of global trade, capital, information, and people flows (aggregated using the method described under the “Flow Calculations” heading to the right).

Comparing Germany’s rooted map versus this reference map highlights how the 12% of Germany’s flows to/from the United States is roughly in line with the U.S.’s 14% share of global flows worldwide. We can also see that the Netherlands’ share is more than double that of the world, whereas China’s are just over half.

Flow Calculations

In order to produce maps that depict the most relevant flows for each country, the distributions of countries’ international flows of each specific type covered on the breadth dimension of the DHL Global Connectedness Index (merchandise trade, FDI flows, etc.) were combined using two sets of weights. They were aggregated using both the component weights for the breadth dimension of the index (see Table 7.4 on page 89) and countries’ shares of the global total of each type of flow. Thus, for example, we allocate more weight to the distribution of a country’s FDI flows across partner countries for a country that participates intensively in FDI than we do for a country that has relatively less FDI. For each type of flow, we begin by calculating the percentage of total global flows that take place between each pair of countries. Then, we aggregate across types of flows using the breadth weights shown in Table 7.4. Finally, for each focal country, we divide these values by the sum across partner countries to determine country sizes. From this, we generate analogous calculations for other countries to determine country colors. (Note that negative flow values, which can occur on the capital pillar, were excluded from these calculations.)



Rooted Map Example: Germany

Country Sizes: The country with the largest share (12%) of Germany's international flows is the United States, so the United States is expanded to become the largest country on this map (Germany itself is not sized based on data). The Netherlands is expanded to almost the same size because its share of Germany's total international flows is 9%. France features in 6% of Germany's international flows, followed by Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, China, and so on. Europe as a whole appears much larger than it does on a normal map because 67% of Germany's international flows take place to or from other countries in Europe.

Country Colors: Germany's share of other countries' international flows is highest for its closest neighbors to the east. Roughly 26% of Austria's flows are with Germany. Czechia and Poland are not far behind, at 20% and 18% respectively. Therefore, these three countries are colored in the brightest yellow, indicating a share of more than 15%. Most of Germany's other European neighbors are in the 10 – 15% range, and thus are colored lighter shades of yellow. In somewhat more distant countries such as China, Germany's share falls to below 4%, so these countries are colored in the lightest gray. Outside of Europe, Germany's share of other countries' international flows is almost uniformly below 4%, so most of these countries are gray.

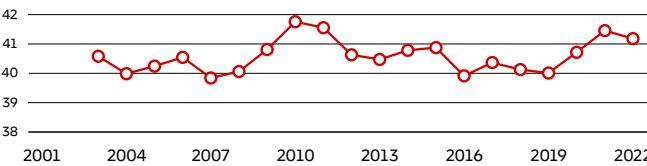
Interpretation: This size-based perspective highlights the importance of European countries for Germany and hints at the power of distance to dampen international flows. Distance effects become even clearer when adding in the share-based perspective depicted in the coloring. As one moves from proximate countries with close links to Germany to more distant ones, Germany's shares of other countries' flows generally diminishes. Additionally, it can be useful to compare across these perspectives. For example, Austria's share of Germany's flows is only 4%, but Germany's share of Austria's flows is 26%, highlighting how much larger Germany looms for Austria than vice versa. Similarly, the U.S. looms larger for Germany (12%) than Germany does for the U.S.

AFGHANISTAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	170/181	174/181	+4	41.2/100	40.4/100	+0.8
Depth	156/181	161/181	+5	41.7/100	40.6/100	+1.1
Breadth	151/181	157/181	+6	40.7/100	40.2/100	+0.5
Trade Pillar	169/181	175/181	+6	39.7/100	36.9/100	+2.8
Capital Pillar	149/159	147/159	-2	44.8/100	45.2/100	-0.4
Information Pillar	141/161	131/161	-10	42.2/100	42.3/100	-0.1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	140/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	155/181	78/181	7%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	110/181	112/181	4.5%	7.3%
Capital	152/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	162/179	0%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	136/165	165/179	1.2%	11%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	161/179	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	161/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	171/178		10.26	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	154/163	151/155	0.13	0.0085
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	159/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	134/134	113/152	~0%	0.044%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	52/138	128/129	6.8%	-0.15%
Migrants (% of Population)	49/180	171/180	15%	0.25%

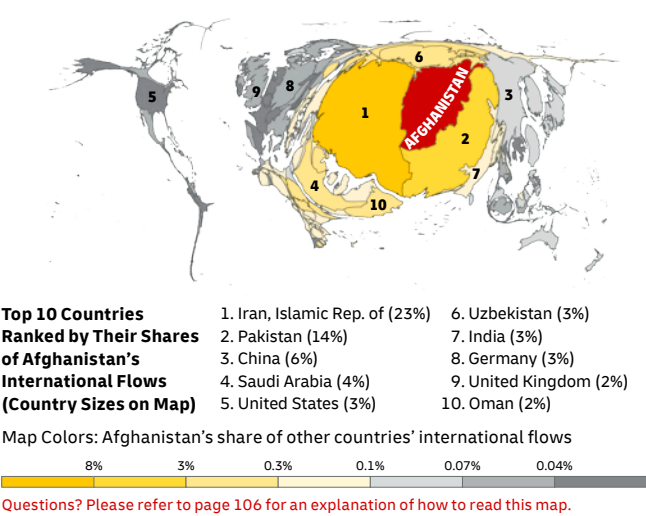
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	145/181	3,194	157/181	2,219	105/176	4,281	122/181	4,422	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	60/181	57%	43/181	72%	86/176	43%	66/181	39%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	114/181	19	119/181	15	92/176	22	65/181	28	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	174/181	30%	180/181	7%	117/176	51%	162/181	38%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	10/181	32%	11/181	45%	33/176	16%	8/181	36%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	25/181	0.36	38/181	0.20	15/176	0.63	35/181	0.15	.	.

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

AFGHANISTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

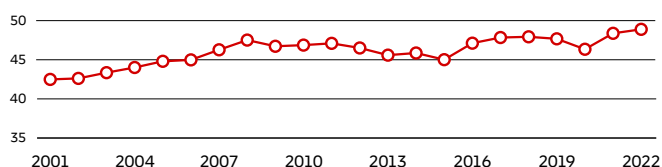
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	159/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	157/178	149/181	17%	35%
Capital	146/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	65/155	128/175	24%	12%
M&A Transactions	62/159	142/177	20%	5.5%
FDI Stock	159/181	156/181	4%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	123/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	139/181		55%	
Online News Traffic	140/160	55/158	35%	44%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	104/180	156/164	25%	2.8%

ALBANIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	94/181	101/181	+7	48.9/100	47.8/100	+1.1
Depth	60/181	62/181	+2	54.1/100	52.6/100	+1.5
Breadth	126/181	133/181	+7	44.2/100	43.5/100	+0.7
Trade Pillar	84/181	98/181	+14	50.6/100	48.7/100	+1.9
Capital Pillar	139/159	141/159	+2	45.2/100	45.3/100	-0.1
Information Pillar	71/161	70/161	-1	51.5/100	49.4/100	+2.1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	57/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	103/181	68/181	23%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	25/181	56/181	26%	13%
Capital	84/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	64/163	93/179	0.36%	0.84%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	55/163	85/172	0.015%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	91/165	63/179	5.2%	60%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	50/169	26/179	3.6%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	65/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	83/178		150.6	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	86/163	17/155	2.5	6.5
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	51/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	44/134	84/152	0.07%	0.17%
People	32/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	13/159	.	2.5
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	32/138	91/129	11%	1.5%
Migrants (% of Population)	10/180	126/180	46%	1.7%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	171/181	2,052	168/181	1,773	163/176	2,247	166/181	2,973	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	26/181	71%	33/181	77%	45/176	60%	25/181	65%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	179/181	9	175/181	8	173/176	8	171/181	13	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	24/181	78%	26/181	76%	48/176	76%	26/181	73%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	177/181	3%	159/181	6%	176/176	0%	156/181	6%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	88/181	0.23	65/181	0.16	85/176	0.35	159/181	0.07	.	.

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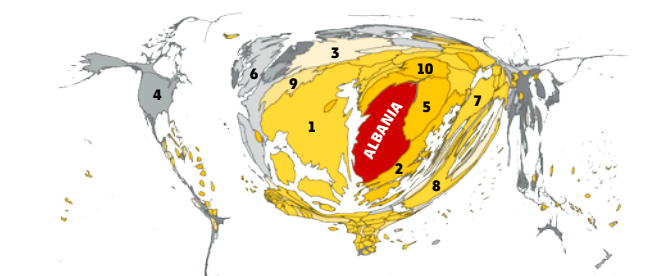
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ALBANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Albania's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Italy (14%)
2. Greece (6%)
3. Germany (5%)
4. United States (5%)
5. North Macedonia (5%)
6. United Kingdom (4%)
7. Türkiye (Turkey) (3%)
8. Saudi Arabia (3%)
9. Switzerland (2%)
10. Serbia (2%)

Map Colors: Albania's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	115/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	114/178	107/181	31%	45%
Capital	166/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	118/155	73/175	3.7%	43%
M&A Transactions	131/159	88/177	0.49%	27%
FDI Stock	147/181	158/181	7%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock	69/72	—	8.4%	—
Information	75/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	125/181		57%	
Online News Traffic	31/160	68/158	61%	40%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	82/180	144/164	28%	4.8%

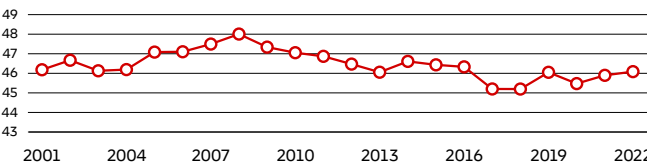
Region: Europe

ALGERIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	120/181	130/181	+10	46.1/100	45.2/100	+0.9
Depth	158/181	148/181	-10	41.5/100	41.6/100	-0.1
Breadth	79/181	91/181	+12	51.2/100	49.1/100	+2.1
Trade Pillar	107/181	124/181	+17	48.8/100	46.5/100	+2.3
Capital Pillar	116/159	115/159	-1	46.5/100	46.8/100	-0.3
Information Pillar	127/161	137/161	+10	43.6/100	41.8/100	+1.8
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	146/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	73/181	150/181	31%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	156/181	164/181	1.8%	3.7%
Capital	146/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	112/163	153/179	0.015%	0.07%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	130/165	152/179	1.4%	17%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	122/169	159/179	0.12%	0.15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	119/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	109/178		87.34	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	112/163	110/155	0.91	0.3
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	114/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	125/134	105/152	~0%	0.063%
People	109/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	68/94	.	0.064	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	104/138	110/129	2.1%	0.5%
Migrants (% of Population)	109/180	162/180	4.7%	0.57%

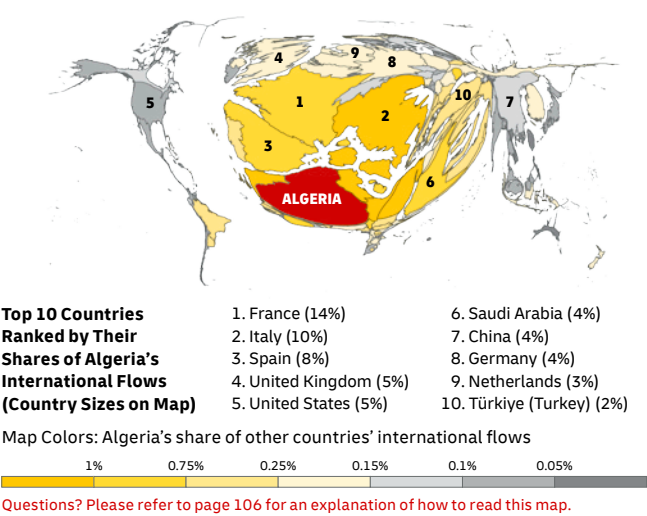
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	144/181	3,204	110/181	4,114	160/176	2,394	147/181	3,653	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	163/181	22%	172/181	6%	160/176	20%	86/181	35%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	12/181	33	14/181	37	12/176	35	46/181	30	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	47/181	65%	58/181	60%	37/176	82%	137/181	45%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	127/181	9%	104/181	13%	146/176	2%	107/181	9%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	100/181	0.21	125/181	0.09	74/176	0.38	130/181	0.08	.	.

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ROOTED MAP

ALGERIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	55/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	80/178	28/181	41%	61%
Capital	99/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	94/155	106/175	11%	26%
M&A Transactions	102/159	108/177	4.1%	22%
FDI Stock	103/181	83/181	13%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	115/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	103/181		61%	
Online News Traffic	142/160	88/158	35%	37%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	138/180	64/164	18%	17%

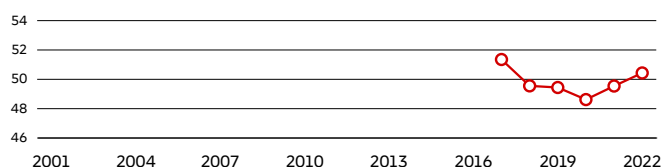
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

ANDORRA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	79/181	65/181	-14	50.4/100	51.4/100	-1
Depth	11/181	12/181	+1	72.6/100	67.9/100	+4.7
Breadth	177/181	165/181	-12	35.0/100	38.8/100	-3.8
Trade Pillar	124/181	131/181	+7	46.4/100	45.8/100	+0.6
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	13/114	11/114	-2	62.2/100	64.1/100	-1.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	27/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	166/181	39/181	4.9%	56%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	6/181	17/181	73%	22%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	4/163	97/179	15%	0.81%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	.	.	.	.
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	1/163	21/155	69	5.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	130/152	.	0.017%
People	1/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	1/159	.	45
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	1/138	3/129	240%	70%
Migrants (% of Population)	46/180	5/180	15%	59%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	174/181	1,959	181/181	821	174/176	1,787	102/181	5,448	138/149	1,530
Intra-regional Flows (%)	12/181	79%	2/181	95%	20/176	76%	46/181	49%	28/149	81%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	175/181	10	170/181	8	170/176	9	179/181	11	117/149	13
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	4/181	85%	2/181	95%	13/176	89%	131/181	48%	1/149	91%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	125/181	9%	178/181	2%	173/176	0%	5/181	50%	143/149	3%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	2/181	0.58	3/181	0.56	20/176	0.61	1/181	0.75	24/149	0.38

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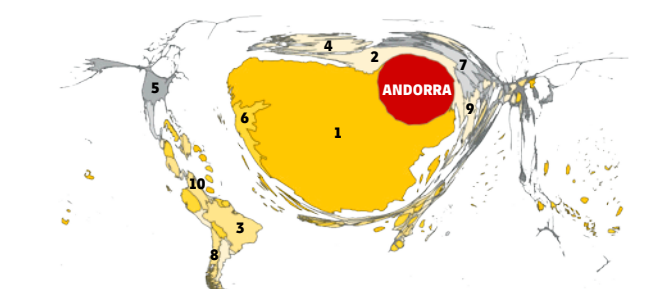
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ROOTED MAP

ANDORRA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Andorra's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

- Spain (56%)
- France (5%)
- Brazil (4%)
- United Kingdom (4%)
- United States (2%)
- Portugal (2%)
- Germany (2%)
- Chile (1%)
- Italy (1%)
- Colombia (1%)

Map Colors: Andorra's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	173/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	159/178	176/181	17%	25%
Capital	131/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	131/155	124/175	1.4%	14%
M&A Transactions	95/159	159/177	5.9%	1.6%
FDI Stock	119/181	181/181	11%	2.9%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	181/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	180/181	.	2.1%	.
Online News Traffic	158/160	155/158	19%	10%
People	118/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	85/107	—	11%
Migrants	168/180	108/164	8.9%	10%

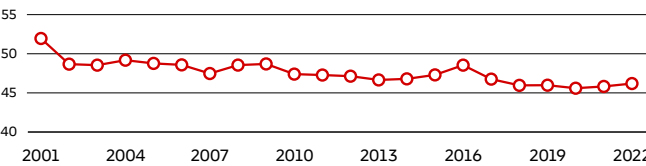
Region: Europe

ANGOLA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	117/181	112/181	-5	46.2/100	46.8/100	-0.6
Depth	138/181	108/181	-30	43.4/100	45.9/100	-2.5
Breadth	94/181	107/181	+13	49.2/100	47.6/100	+1.6
Trade Pillar	74/181	62/181	-12	51.6/100	51.9/100	-0.3
Capital Pillar	135/159	129/159	-6	45.6/100	46.1/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	150/161	154/161	+4	40.2/100	38.5/100	+1.7
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	111/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	37/181	167/181	48%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	181/181	80/181	0.077%	10%
Capital	157/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	118/163	129/179	0.0039%	0.34%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	94/165	162/179	4.9%	14%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	121/169	176/179	0.15%	-22%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	10/105	95/112	400%	0%
Information	149/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	177/178		5.03	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	149/163	145/155	0.19	0.018
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	136/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	105/134	76/152	0.0026%	0.21%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	154/159	.	0.0037
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	151/180	124/180	1.9%	1.9%

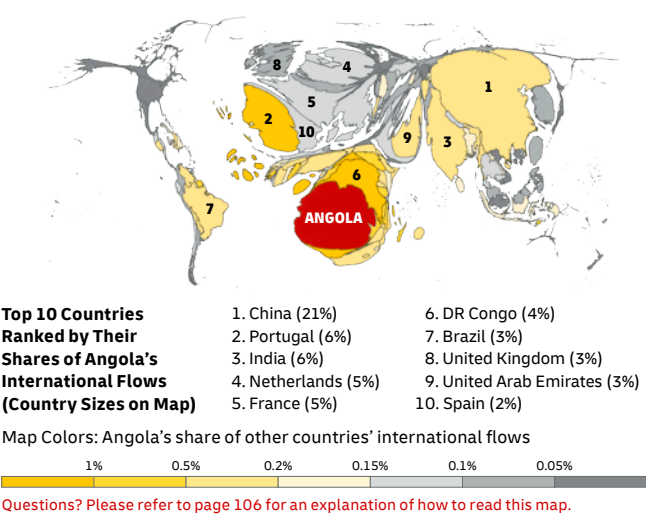
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	23/181	6,817	10/181	8,904	44/176	5,959	43/181	6,903	36/149	3,864
Intra-regional Flows (%)	173/181	16%	176/181	3%	168/176	13%	158/181	16%	99/149	56%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	57/181	24	81/181	20	23/176	31	74/181	27	92/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	76/181	54%	107/181	39%	40/176	82%	108/181	51%	107/149	25%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	58/181	17%	25/181	32%	144/176	2%	59/181	13%	54/149	23%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	74/181	0.26	75/181	0.15	49/176	0.46	71/181	0.11	98/149	0.18

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ROOTED MAP

ANGOLA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

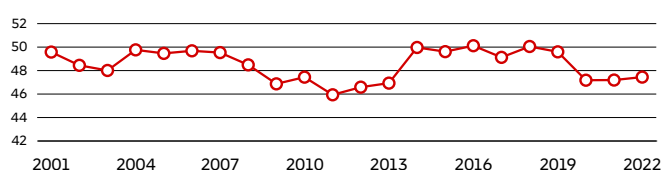
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	57/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	75/178	37/181	42%	59%
Capital	111/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	128/155	140/175	1.6%	8.3%
M&A Transactions	104/159	79/177	3.9%	32%
FDI Stock	142/181	106/181	7.9%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	150/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	141/181		53%	
Online News Traffic	133/160	137/158	38%	28%
People	85/149		—	
Tourists	—	43/110	—	37%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	144/180	.	16%	.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	108/181	88/181	-20	47.4/100	49.1/100	-1.7
Depth	37/181	19/181	-18	59.9/100	62.1/100	-2.2
Breadth	169/181	164/181	-5	37.6/100	38.9/100	-1.3
Trade Pillar	139/181	89/181	-50	44.6/100	49.5/100	-4.9
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	31/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	180/181	70/181	1.2%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	11/181	12/181	52%	25%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	136/179	0%	0.26%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	98/165	28/179	4.4%	100%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	154/169	27/179	-1.7%	31%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	71/178		224	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	13/163	53/155	17	2.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.	.	c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	79/152	.	0.19%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	10/159	.	2.8
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	3/180	12/180	78%	32%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	39/181	6,019	44/181	6,313	26/176	7,114	86/181	5,841	73/149	2,866
Intra-regional Flows (%)	170/181	20%	171/181	6%	151/176	22%	157/181	16%	122/149	46%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	30/181	28	31/181	29	94/176	22	15/181	37	15/149	33
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	74/181	54%	100/181	41%	65/176	67%	59/181	63%	59/149	51%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	170/181	4%	174/181	3%	118/176	3%	181/181	0%	95/149	12%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	5/181	0.52	4/181	0.55	12/176	0.64	17/181	0.17	28/149	0.36

— Not Applicable

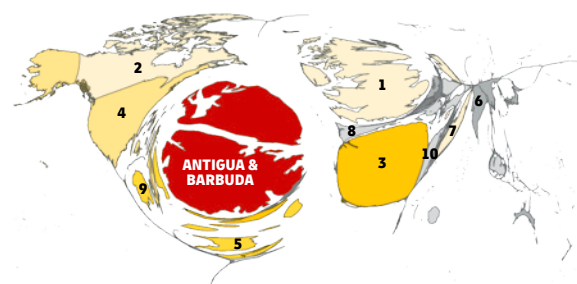
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Antigua and Barbuda's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United Kingdom (20%)
2. Canada (19%)
3. Algeria (19%)
4. United States (19%)
5. Trinidad & Tobago (2%)
6. India (1%)
7. United Arab Emirates (1%)
8. Spain (1%)
9. Jamaica (1%)
10. Egypt (1%)

Map Colors: Antigua and Barbuda's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	175/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	178/178	161/181	4.2%	33%
Capital	140/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	135/175	.	11%
M&A Transactions	88/159	177/177	7.5%	0.014%
FDI Stock	63/181	170/181	22%	9.6%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	149/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	171/181		39%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	128/149		—	
Tourists	—	82/110	—	21%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	105/180	116/164	25%	9%

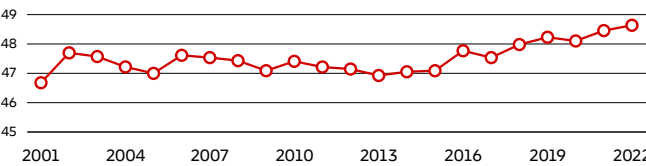
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

ARGENTINA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	95/181	106/181	+11	48.6/100	47.5/100	+1.1
Depth	160/181	163/181	+3	41.3/100	40.3/100	+1
Breadth	46/181	52/181	+6	57.2/100	56.0/100	+1.2
Trade Pillar	113/181	121/181	+8	47.7/100	46.6/100	+1.1
Capital Pillar	63/159	65/159	+2	50.0/100	49.4/100	+0.6
Information Pillar	72/161	67/161	-5	51.4/100	50.0/100	+1.4
People Pillar	77/114	92/114	+15	44.6/100	43.7/100	+0.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	173/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	137/181	175/181	14%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	144/181	168/181	2.3%	3.4%
Capital	106/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	72/163	77/179	0.24%	1.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	46/163	57/172	0.1%	0.091%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	77/165	148/179	7.1%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	68/169	73/179	2.1%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	8/105	14/112	510%	61%
Information	69/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	81/178		151.5	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	69/163	29/155	3.7	4.6
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	56/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	63/134	65/152	0.032%	0.28%
People	91/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	54/94	100/159	0.11	0.085
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	138/138	69/129	0.27%	3.2%
Migrants (% of Population)	144/180	83/180	2.5%	5.2%

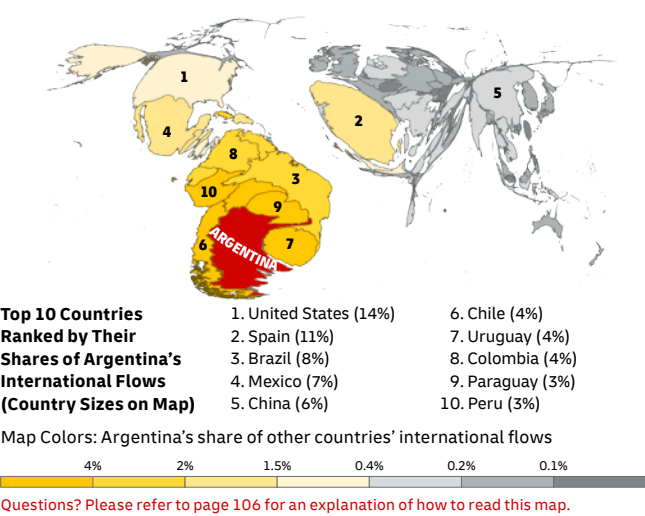
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	5/181	8,365	6/181	10,160	13/176	8,034	15/181	8,648	23/149	4,659
Intra-regional Flows (%)	126/181	33%	109/181	31%	152/176	22%	122/181	25%	60/149	69%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	71/181	23	114/181	16	16/176	32	123/181	22	82/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	103/181	47%	136/181	29%	56/176	70%	93/181	54%	98/149	29%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	112/181	11%	79/181	20%	130/176	3%	159/181	6%	85/149	13%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	111/181	0.18	136/181	0.08	86/176	0.34	113/181	0.09	133/149	0.12

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ARGENTINA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



- Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Argentina's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. United States (14%) | 6. Chile (4%) |
| 2. Spain (11%) | 7. Uruguay (4%) |
| 3. Brazil (8%) | 8. Colombia (4%) |
| 4. Mexico (7%) | 9. Paraguay (3%) |
| 5. China (6%) | 10. Peru (3%) |

Map Colors: Argentina's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	31/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	31/178	38/181	56%	59%
Capital	50/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	74/155	41/175	19%	60%
M&A Transactions	49/159	19/177	31%	64%
FDI Stock	40/181	23/181	31%	47%
Portfolio Equity Stock	62/72	—	34%	—
Information	67/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	34/181		74%	
Online News Traffic	97/160	114/158	47%	33%
People	68/149		—	
Tourists	—	50/110	—	34%
International University Students	—	82/107	—	12%
Migrants	31/180	93/164	40%	13%

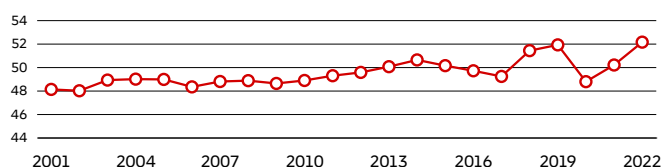
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

ARMENIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	64/181	86/181	+22	52.2/100	49.2/100	+3
Depth	63/181	77/181	+14	53.8/100	51.1/100	+2.7
Breadth	80/181	108/181	+28	50.6/100	47.5/100	+3.1
Trade Pillar	65/181	74/181	+9	52.4/100	50.9/100	+1.5
Capital Pillar	80/159	87/159	+7	48.4/100	48.2/100	+0.2
Information Pillar	61/161	151/161	+90	52.8/100	39.1/100	+13.7
People Pillar	49/114	52/114	+3	51.1/100	50.9/100	+0.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	59/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	84/181	66/181	27%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	35/181	54/181	22%	13%
Capital	107/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	101/163	68/179	0.044%	1.3%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	76/172	0%	0.0098%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	109/165	110/179	2.9%	37%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	87/169	41/179	1.3%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	92/105	94/112	0.38%	0.041%
Information	62/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	69/178		232	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	40/163	62/155	7.8	1.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	37/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	37/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	33/94	47/159	0.41	0.6
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	50/138	42/129	7.1%	7.3%
Migrants (% of Population)	18/180	72/180	35%	6.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	142/181	3,272	138/181	3,032	130/176	3,619	125/181	4,181	105/149	2,114
Intra-regional Flows (%)	169/181	20%	155/181	12%	154/176	22%	171/181	11%	123/149	46%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	136/181	16	135/181	13	126/176	18	137/181	20	64/149	18
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	136/181	37%	150/181	24%	112/176	52%	103/181	53%	133/149	15%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	7/181	39%	6/181	56%	15/176	25%	16/181	25%	10/149	43%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	90/181	0.23	48/181	0.18	91/176	0.33	125/181	0.08	60/149	0.25

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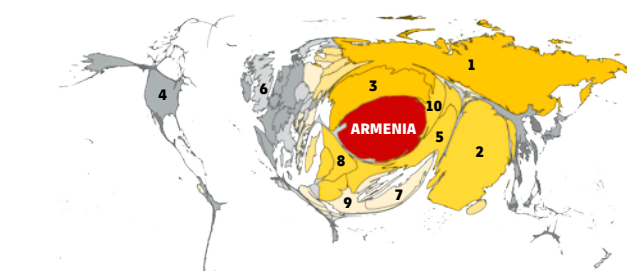
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c Confidential Data

Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ARMENIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Armenia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. Russian Federation (29%)	6. United Kingdom (2%)
	2. India (15%)	7. United Arab Emirates (2%)
	3. Georgia (7%)	8. Syrian Arab Republic (2%)
	4. United States (5%)	9. Saudi Arabia (2%)
	5. Iran, Islamic Rep. of (4%)	10. Azerbaijan (2%)

Map Colors: Armenia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	93/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	121/178	62/181	29%	54%
Capital	72/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	107/155	63/175	5.7%	48%
M&A Transactions	147/159	115/177	0.038%	17%
FDI Stock	84/181	87/181	16%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	70/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	97/181		61%	
Online News Traffic	80/160	41/158	51%	48%
People	76/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	57/107	—	20%
Migrants	76/180	92/164	29%	13%

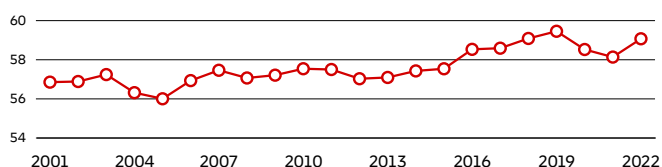
Region: South & Central Asia

AUSTRALIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	33/181	26/181	-7	59.1/100	58.6/100	+0.5
Depth	78/181	89/181	+11	51.8/100	49.8/100	+2
Breadth	13/181	7/181	-6	67.3/100	69.0/100	-1.7
Trade Pillar	105/181	85/181	-20	49.2/100	49.7/100	-0.5
Capital Pillar	12/159	18/159	+6	57.8/100	55.3/100	+2.5
Information Pillar	17/161	13/161	-4	69.9/100	68.9/100	+1
People Pillar	14/114	8/114	-6	61.8/100	65.9/100	-4.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	154/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	95/181	159/181	24%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	131/181	163/181	3%	3.9%
Capital	21/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	26/163	28/179	1.9%	4.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	3/163	7/172	7.6%	3.2%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	30/165	88/179	39%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	7/169	62/179	30%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	43/105	31/112	43%	34%
Information	34/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	11/178		2512	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	21/163	49/155	14	2.9
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	57/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	41/134	70/152	0.075%	0.24%
People	41/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	44/94	90/159	0.2	0.14
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	131/138	9/129	0.7%	22%
Migrants (% of Population)	145/180	17/180	2.4%	29%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	1/181	11,020	9/181	9,175	1/176	12,720	1/181	13,010	1/149	9,334
Intra-regional Flows (%)	88/181	44%	42/181	72%	149/176	23%	145/181	20%	115/149	48%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	48/181	25	32/181	28	99/176	21	112/181	22	30/149	27
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	60/181	58%	114/181	38%	42/176	80%	44/181	67%	74/149	44%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	52/181	18%	26/181	31%	89/176	6%	67/181	13%	55/149	23%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	122/181	0.16	90/181	0.13	117/176	0.21	52/181	0.12	127/149	0.13

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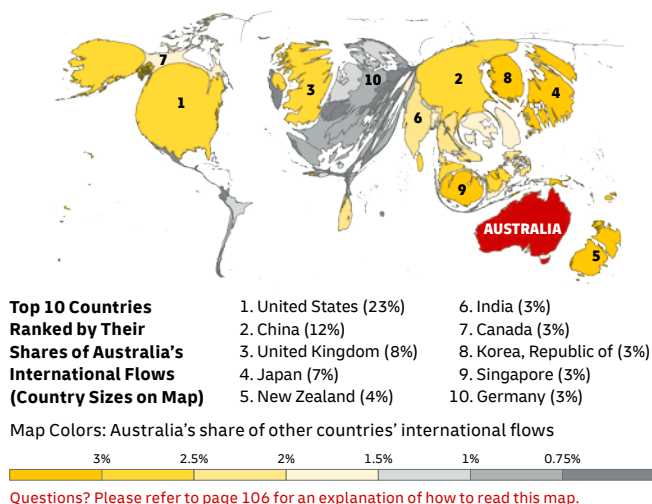
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

AUSTRALIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	40/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	66/178	19/181	44%	65%
Capital	11/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	21/155	14/175	60%	74%
M&A Transactions	12/159	9/177	64%	71%
FDI Stock	15/181	3/181	52%	67%
Portfolio Equity Stock	30/72	—	61%	—
Information	4/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	4/181		87%	
Online News Traffic	30/160	2/158	61%	68%
People	8/149		—	
Tourists	—	49/110	—	34%
International University Students	—	8/107	—	55%
Migrants	7/180	10/164	49%	46%

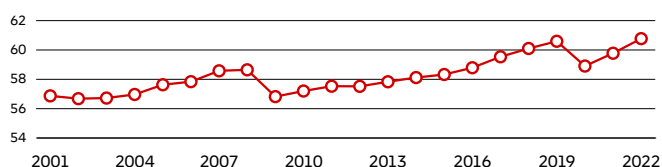
Region: East Asia & Pacific

AUSTRIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	22/181	20/181	-2	60.8/100	59.5/100	+1.3
Depth	24/181	21/181	-3	64.5/100	61.6/100	+2.9
Breadth	45/181	45/181	0	57.3/100	57.5/100	-0.2
Trade Pillar	36/181	39/181	+3	56.5/100	54.9/100	+1.6
Capital Pillar	34/159	29/159	-5	53.0/100	52.9/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	29/161	24/161	-5	63.7/100	61.6/100	+2.1
People Pillar	17/114	16/114	-1	61.2/100	63.4/100	-2.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	44/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	42/181	53/181	45%	49%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	48/181	41/181	17%	16%
Capital	54/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	36/163	100/179	1.3%	0.75%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	157/163	29/172	-0.21%	0.57%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	20/165	90/179	54%	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	148/169	150/179	-0.12%	1.6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	19/105	18/112	150%	55%
Information	15/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	14/178		2096	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	22/163	52/155	13	2.5
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	5/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	22/134	43/152	0.36%	0.39%
People	9/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	4/94	9/159	1.3	2.9
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	68/138	14/129	5.7%	18%
Migrants (% of Population)	86/180	22/180	7.1%	20%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	172/181	1,979	163/181	1,848	165/176	2,200	177/181	2,462	141/149	1,286
Intra-regional Flows (%)	8/181	81%	16/181	83%	13/176	79%	5/181	76%	14/149	87%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	160/181	12	144/181	12	152/176	13	170/181	13	125/149	11
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	3/181	86%	8/181	83%	3/176	91%	3/181	82%	8/149	84%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	175/181	4%	163/181	6%	152/176	1%	169/181	5%	139/149	3%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	123/181	0.16	81/181	0.14	158/176	0.13	36/181	0.15	50/149	0.27

— Not Applicable

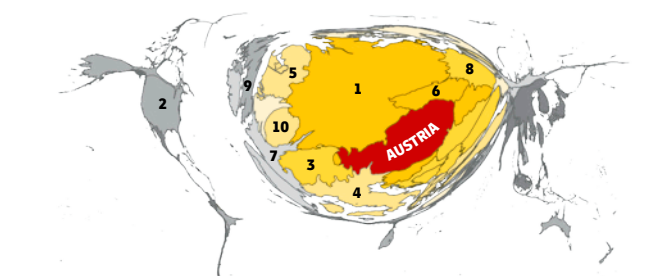
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

AUSTRIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Austria's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Germany (31%)
2. United States (7%)
3. Switzerland (5%)
4. Italy (5%)
5. Netherlands (5%)
6. Czechia (3%)
7. France (3%)
8. Poland (3%)
9. United Kingdom (3%)
10. Luxembourg (3%)

Map Colors: Austria's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	68/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	44/178	105/181	51%	45%
Capital	29/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	25/155	43/175	57%	59%
M&A Transactions	23/159	33/177	46%	56%
FDI Stock	29/181	68/181	35%	34%
Portfolio Equity Stock	22/72	—	63%	—
Information	88/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	43/181		72%	
Online News Traffic	121/160	123/158	42%	32%
People	40/149		—	
Tourists	—	59/110	—	31%
International University Students	—	34/107	—	28%
Migrants	49/180	17/164	36%	36%

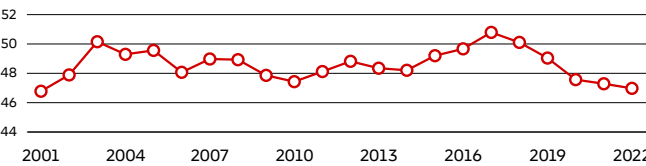
Region: Europe

AZERBAIJAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	110/181	71/181	-39	47.0/100	50.8/100	-3.8
Depth	108/181	58/181	-50	46.7/100	52.9/100	-6.2
Breadth	104/181	96/181	-8	47.3/100	48.8/100	-1.5
Trade Pillar	108/181	64/181	-44	48.7/100	51.8/100	-3.1
Capital Pillar	111/159	34/159	-77	46.8/100	52.5/100	-5.7
Information Pillar	112/161	129/161	+17	45.3/100	42.5/100	+2.8
People Pillar	84/114	74/114	-10	43.8/100	46.7/100	-2.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

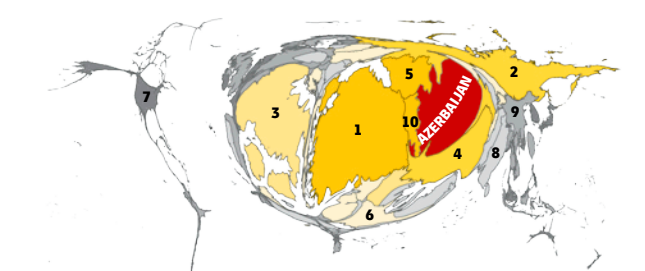
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	88/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	36/181	157/181	48%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	85/181	86/181	8.1%	9.8%
Capital	133/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	85/163	92/179	0.14%	0.86%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	58/163	13/172	0.0061%	1.8%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	34/165	109/179	34%	37%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	80/169	178/179	1.7%	-44%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	101/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	122/178		62.56	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	87/163	90/155	2.4	0.69
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	88/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	97/134	68/152	0.0043%	0.25%
People	73/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	49/94	88/159	0.13	0.15
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	21/138	81/129	18%	2.4%
Migrants (% of Population)	62/180	117/180	11%	2.4%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	146/181	3,187	132/181	3,294	139/176	3,389	143/181	3,712	120/149	1,942
Intra-regional Flows (%)	121/181	34%	126/181	23%	98/176	40%	132/181	24%	103/149	55%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	21/181	31	26/181	31	14/176	33	38/181	31	25/149	29
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	98/181	48%	70/181	51%	80/176	60%	147/181	42%	128/149	18%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	66/181	17%	72/181	21%	114/176	3%	19/181	23%	30/149	31%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	93/181	0.22	64/181	0.16	94/176	0.32	98/181	0.09	54/149	0.26

ROOTED MAP

AZERBAIJAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



- Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Azerbaijan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)
1. Türkiye (Turkey) (23%)

2. Russian Federation (12%)

3. Italy (10%)

4. Iran, Islamic Rep. of (7%)

5. Georgia (4%)

6. Saudi Arabia (2%)

7. United States (2%)

8. India (2%)

9. China (2%)

10. Armenia (2%)

Map Colors: Azerbaijan's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	108/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	132/178	67/181	26%	53%
Capital	96/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	124/155	111/175	2.8%	24%
M&A Transactions	130/159	97/177	0.58%	25%
FDI Stock	165/181	115/181	2.8%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	104/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	93/181		63%	
Online News Traffic	129/160	90/158	39%	37%
People	99/149		—	
Tourists	—	62/110	—	30%
International University Students	—	63/107	—	17%
Migrants	129/180	110/164	20%	10%

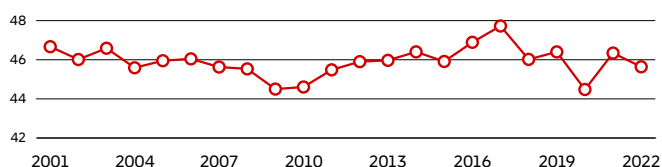
Region: South & Central Asia

BAHAMAS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	122/181	103/181	-19	45.6/100	47.7/100	-2.1
Depth	71/181	67/181	-4	52.8/100	52.1/100	+0.7
Breadth	157/181	132/181	-25	39.5/100	43.7/100	-4.2
Trade Pillar	174/181	168/181	-6	38.6/100	40.9/100	-2.3
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	63/161	93/161	+30	52.2/100	46.2/100	+6
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	84/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	157/181	121/181	6.5%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	19/181	53/181	30%	13%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	38/163	133/179	1.2%	0.3%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	19/165	10/179	59%	220%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	25/169	14/179	8.6%	48%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	73/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	75/178		202.4	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	38/163	81/155	7.9	0.85
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	53/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	94/152	.	0.11%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	5/159	.	3.5
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	52/180	33/180	14%	16%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	81/181	4,954	158/181	2,151	6/176	8,690	98/181	5,553	102/149	2,177
Intra-regional Flows (%)	178/181	14%	179/181	1%	161/176	19%	179/181	8%	137/149	35%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	6/181	42	1/181	62	70/176	24	7/181	41	8/149	40
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	36/181	74%	1/181	95%	126/176	48%	13/181	77%	15/149	80%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	168/181	4%	181/181	1%	68/176	8%	165/181	5%	134/149	4%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	3/181	0.54	1/181	0.84	69/176	0.39	10/181	0.22	7/149	0.52

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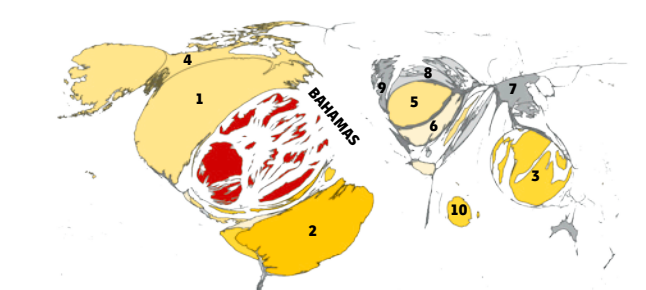
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

BAHAMAS' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bahamas' International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (38%)
2. Brazil (19%)
3. Singapore (7%)
4. Canada (7%)
5. Luxembourg (6%)
6. Switzerland (3%)
7. China (2%)
8. Netherlands (2%)
9. United Kingdom (2%)
10. Mauritius (1%)

Map Colors: Bahamas' share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	179/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	163/178	179/181	15%	19%
Capital	148/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	69/155	127/175	21%	12%
M&A Transactions	93/159	173/177	6.5%	0.1%
FDI Stock	41/181	86/181	31%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock	67/72	—	14%	—
Information	56/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	49/181		70%	
Online News Traffic	58/160	79/158	56%	38%
People	90/149		—	
Tourists	—	95/110	—	17%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	95/180	76/164	26%	15%

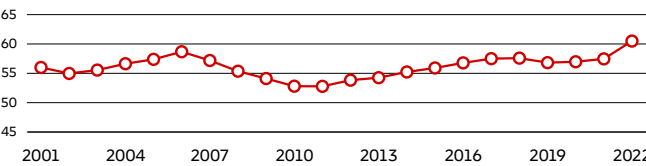
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

BAHRAIN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	25/181	32/181	+7	60.5/100	57.5/100	+3
Depth	18/181	22/181	+4	68.2/100	61.4/100	+6.8
Breadth	64/181	65/181	+1	53.7/100	53.9/100	-0.2
Trade Pillar	12/181	15/181	+3	63.1/100	61.4/100	+1.7
Capital Pillar	29/159	55/159	+26	53.7/100	50.1/100	+3.6
Information Pillar	59/161	90/161	+31	53.2/100	46.4/100	+6.8
People Pillar	28/114	23/114	-5	57.2/100	60.6/100	-3.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	17/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	19/181	95/181	68%	35%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	17/181	9/181	32%	25%
Capital	12/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	59/163	22/179	0.43%	5.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	14/163	1/172	1.7%	19%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	26/165	43/179	47%	80%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	12/169	54/179	18%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	44/105	.	39%	.
Information	50/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	49/178		512.8	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	37/163	77/155	8.2	1
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	31/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	11/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	20/94	12/159	0.8	2.5
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	36/138	30/129	9.6%	11%
Migrants (% of Population)	124/180	6/180	4%	57%

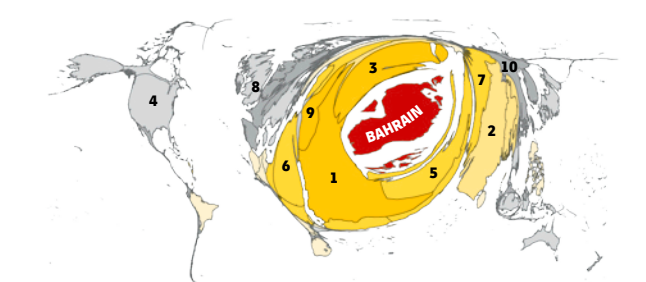
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	110/181	4,238	71/181	5,335	119/176	3,918	131/181	4,061	85/149	2,602
Intra-regional Flows (%)	90/181	43%	101/181	33%	76/176	48%	64/181	39%	94/149	57%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	117/181	19	99/181	18	75/176	23	135/181	20	127/149	11
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	144/181	35%	121/181	34%	158/176	38%	169/181	32%	88/149	34%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	116/181	10%	130/181	10%	96/176	5%	68/181	13%	58/149	22%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	152/181	0.12	143/181	0.08	144/176	0.16	158/181	0.07	88/149	0.20

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

BAHRAIN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bahrain's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. Saudi Arabia (17%)	6. Egypt (5%)
	2. India (9%)	7. Pakistan (4%)
	3. Kuwait (8%)	8. United Kingdom (3%)
	4. United States (8%)	9. Jordan (3%)
	5. United Arab Emirates (7%)	10. China (2%)

Map Colors: Bahrain's share of other countries' international flows

1.5% 0.6% 0.3% 0.1% 0.05% 0.02%

Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	54/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	.	23/181	.	62%
Capital	62/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	63/155	78/175	26%	40%
M&A Transactions	48/159	86/177	31%	28%
FDI Stock	95/181	165/181	14%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock	34/72	—	58%	—
Information	93/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	119/181		58%	
Online News Traffic	85/160	67/158	50%	41%
People	63/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	50/107	—	23%
Migrants	128/180	42/164	20%	23%

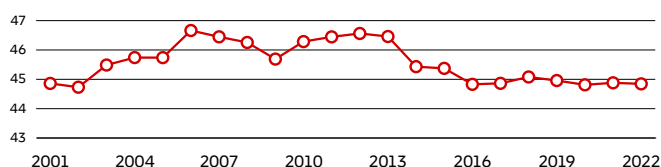
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

BANGLADESH

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	133/181	134/181	+1	44.8/100	44.9/100	-0.1
Depth	178/181	176/181	-2	38.5/100	38.4/100	+0.1
Breadth	71/181	70/181	-1	52.2/100	52.5/100	-0.3
Trade Pillar	114/181	109/181	-5	47.7/100	48.3/100	-0.6
Capital Pillar	144/159	142/159	-2	45.0/100	45.3/100	-0.3
Information Pillar	99/161	95/161	-4	47.1/100	46.0/100	+1.1
People Pillar	91/114	103/114	+12	42.8/100	41.2/100	+1.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	174/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	144/181	153/181	12%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	168/181	179/181	1.2%	2.5%
Capital	154/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	115/163	150/179	0.009%	0.099%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	74/172	0%	0.012%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	157/165	177/179	0.087%	4.6%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	127/169	146/179	0.036%	2.4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	97/105	75/112	0.032%	2.8%
Information	143/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	138/178		38.04	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	135/163	119/155	0.31	0.18
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	129/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	116/134	132/152	~0%	0.011%
People	111/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	82/94	158/159	0.027	0.00096
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	121/138	126/129	1.4%	0.06%
Migrants (% of Population)	114/180	134/180	4.5%	1.4%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	61/181	5,407	40/181	6,439	100/176	4,392	81/181	5,932	18/149	4,841
Intra-regional Flows (%)	153/181	27%	158/181	12%	103/176	38%	103/181	30%	142/149	30%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	50/181	25	33/181	28	112/176	20	68/181	27	39/149	25
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	125/181	40%	73/181	51%	175/176	30%	150/181	41%	81/149	39%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	20/181	25%	89/181	16%	5/176	43%	106/181	9%	74/149	18%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	106/181	0.19	117/181	0.09	105/176	0.28	29/181	0.16	79/149	0.21

— Not Applicable

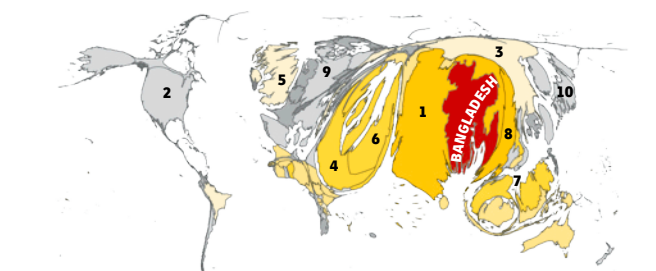
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

BANGLADESH'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bangladesh's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. India (19%)	6. United Arab Emirates (4%)
	2. United States (8%)	7. Malaysia (4%)
	3. China (8%)	8. Myanmar (4%)
	4. Saudi Arabia (5%)	9. Germany (3%)
	5. United Kingdom (5%)	10. Japan (2%)

Map Colors: Bangladesh's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	32/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	18/178	65/181	63%	53%
Capital	139/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	89/155	72/175	13%	43%
M&A Transactions	126/159	114/177	0.67%	17%
FDI Stock	72/181	74/181	19%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock	72/72	—	0.005%	—
Information	65/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	63/181		68%	
Online News Traffic	112/160	37/158	44%	50%
People	75/149		—	
Tourists	—	74/110	—	24%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	91/180	63/164	26%	18%

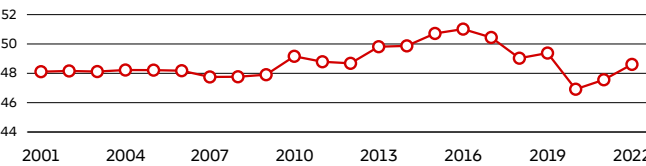
Region: South & Central Asia

BARBADOS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	96/181	75/181	-21	48.6/100	50.4/100	-1.8
Depth	68/181	47/181	-21	53.3/100	54.1/100	-0.8
Breadth	124/181	112/181	-12	44.4/100	47.0/100	-2.6
Trade Pillar	140/181	103/181	-37	44.5/100	48.5/100	-4
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	53/161	56/161	+3	54.4/100	50.9/100	+3.5
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	87/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	148/181	87/181	8.7%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	28/181	74/181	25%	11%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	162/179	0%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	14/165	20/179	68%	150%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	82/169	47/179	1.6%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	49/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	54/178		468.7	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	18/163	60/155	15	2
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	46/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	28/134	66/152	0.26%	0.26%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	18/159	.	1.9
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	17/180	48/180	35%	12%

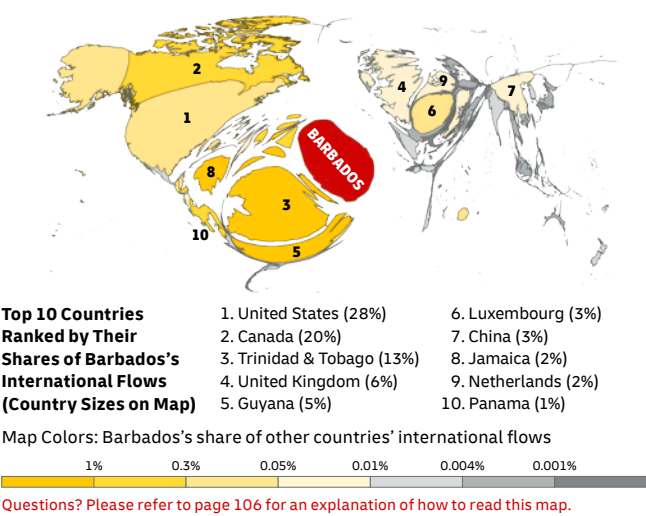
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	96/181	4,603	125/181	3,625	66/176	5,268	61/181	6,643	57/149	3,290
Intra-regional Flows (%)	141/181	29%	84/181	45%	170/176	12%	166/181	12%	116/149	48%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	15/181	32	29/181	30	11/176	36	20/181	35	27/149	28
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	50/181	62%	72/181	51%	47/176	77%	47/181	66%	63/149	50%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	142/181	7%	169/181	4%	53/176	12%	153/181	6%	137/149	4%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	55/181	0.30	63/181	0.17	39/176	0.50	20/181	0.17	56/149	0.25

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

BARBADOS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

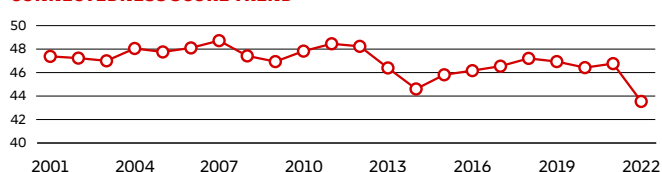
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	146/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	133/178	153/181	25%	34%
Capital	85/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	103/155	168/175	7.5%	1.6%
M&A Transactions	64/159	67/177	20%	37%
FDI Stock	25/181	76/181	38%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	79/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	81/181		65%	
Online News Traffic	55/160	122/158	56%	32%
People	123/149		—	
Tourists	—	78/110	—	23%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	97/180	.	25%	.

BELARUS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	146/181	115/181	-31	43.5/100	46.5/100	-3
Depth	90/181	48/181	-42	50.6/100	54.1/100	-3.5
Breadth	170/181	158/181	-12	37.5/100	40.1/100	-2.6
Trade Pillar	153/181	95/181	-58	42.4/100	49.1/100	-6.7
Capital Pillar	155/159	150/159	-5	43.8/100	45.1/100	-1.3
Information Pillar	114/161	130/161	+16	44.8/100	42.4/100	+2.4
People Pillar	69/114	90/114	+21	45.8/100	43.9/100	+1.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	75/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	72/181	45/181	31%	53%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	63/181	118/181	13%	6.9%
Capital	130/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	103/163	139/179	0.036%	0.21%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	66/163	158/172	~0%	~0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	126/165	138/179	1.8%	22%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	88/169	89/179	1.2%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	89/105	82/112	0.76%	1.6%
Information	60/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	96/178		120.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	19/163	46/155	15	3.3
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	63/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	32/134	48/152	0.19%	0.35%
People	65/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	78/94	85/159	0.036	0.16
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	46/138	38/129	7.7%	7.7%
Migrants (% of Population)	45/180	54/180	16%	11%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	166/181	2,249	170/181	1,730	155/176	2,681	172/181	2,641	109/149	2,060
Intra-regional Flows (%)	29/181	70%	30/181	78%	36/176	64%	13/181	71%	70/149	64%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	140/181	16	139/181	12	119/176	19	139/181	19	104/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	137/181	37%	129/181	32%	136/176	45%	151/181	41%	116/149	22%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	3/181	49%	3/181	60%	7/176	41%	7/181	39%	4/149	54%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	38/181	0.34	15/181	0.38	84/176	0.35	11/181	0.21	30/149	0.36

— Not Applicable

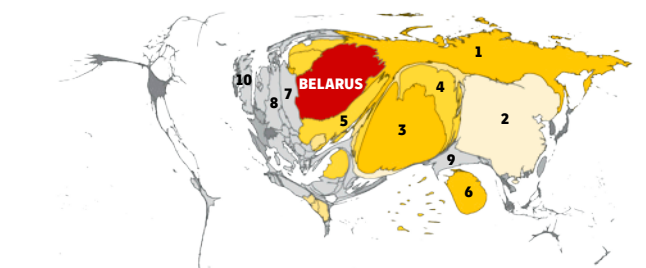
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

BELARUS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Belarus's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Russian Federation (21%)
2. China (19%)
3. Turkmenistan (14%)
4. Uzbekistan (5%)
5. Ukraine (4%)
6. Sri Lanka (3%)
7. Poland (2%)
8. Germany (2%)
9. India (2%)
10. United Kingdom (2%)

Map Colors: Belarus's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	167/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	164/178	167/181	15%	31%
Capital	176/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	95/155	156/175	11%	3.3%
M&A Transactions	135/159	117/177	0.36%	15%
FDI Stock	116/181	117/181	12%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock	68/72	—	8.5%	—
Information	162/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	109/181		60%	
Online News Traffic	157/160	132/158	20%	29%
People	96/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	22/107	—	39%
Migrants	131/180	97/164	20%	12%

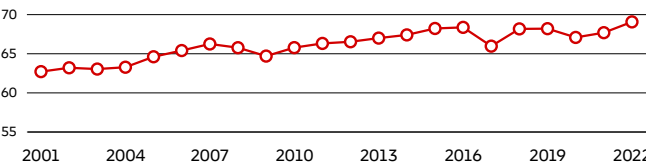
Region: Europe

BELGIUM

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	7/181	9/181	+2	69.1/100	66.0/100	+3.1
Depth	8/181	9/181	+1	75.9/100	72.4/100	+3.5
Breadth	26/181	34/181	+8	62.9/100	60.1/100	+2.8
Trade Pillar	3/181	2/181	-1	71.4/100	70.1/100	+1.3
Capital Pillar	19/159	14/159	-5	55.6/100	56.2/100	-0.6
Information Pillar	26/161	92/161	+66	65.8/100	46.2/100	+19.6
People Pillar	20/114	22/114	+2	60.8/100	61.2/100	-0.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

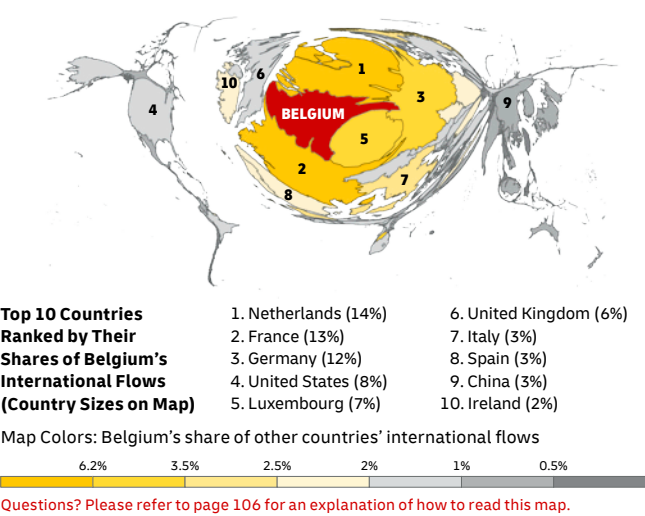
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	3/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	5/181	4/181	110%	110%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	30/181	14/181	23%	24%
Capital	30/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	22/163	70/179	2.5%	1.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	18/163	26/172	1.1%	0.72%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	9/165	34/179	120%	90%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	13/169	167/179	17%	-1.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	20/105	15/112	140%	58%
Information	18/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	13/178		2135	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	33/163	28/155	9.5	4.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	24/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	15/134	23/152	0.7%	0.61%
People	17/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	3/94	43/159	1.4	0.71
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	92/138	32/129	3.1%	9.7%
Migrants (% of Population)	104/180	29/180	5.2%	17%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	164/181	2,291	156/181	2,350	164/176	2,216	169/181	2,842	127/149	1,779
Intra-regional Flows (%)	20/181	74%	39/181	74%	23/176	75%	19/181	68%	46/149	75%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	166/181	11	156/181	11	160/176	10	173/181	13	123/149	11
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	6/181	84%	14/181	81%	5/176	91%	5/181	81%	17/149	78%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	172/181	4%	162/181	6%	147/176	2%	164/181	5%	130/149	5%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	147/181	0.13	132/181	0.08	142/176	0.16	80/181	0.10	111/149	0.16

ROOTED MAP

BELGIUM'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	34/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	37/178	30/181	54%	60%
Capital	20/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	11/155	10/175	70%	76%
M&A Transactions	15/159	18/177	58%	64%
FDI Stock	21/181	28/181	41%	45%
Portfolio Equity Stock	45/72	—	51%	—
Information	48/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	38/181		74%	
Online News Traffic	33/160	116/158	61%	33%
People	21/149		—	
Tourists	—	41/110	—	37%
International University Students	—	26/107	—	36%
Migrants	42/180	12/164	38%	40%

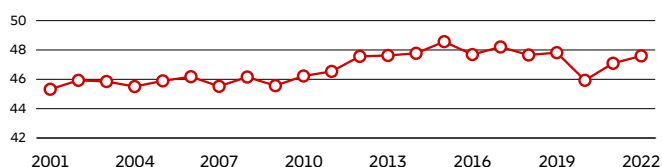
Region: Europe

BELIZE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	107/181	98/181	-9	47.6/100	48.2/100	-0.6
Depth	80/181	75/181	-5	51.6/100	51.2/100	+0.4
Breadth	129/181	119/181	-10	43.9/100	45.3/100	-1.4
Trade Pillar	104/181	107/181	+3	49.3/100	48.4/100	+0.9
Capital Pillar	103/159	98/159	-5	47.1/100	47.5/100	-0.4
Information Pillar	123/161	87/161	-36	43.8/100	46.7/100	-2.9
People Pillar	82/114	61/114	-21	43.9/100	48.7/100	-4.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	60/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	126/181	55/181	17%	49%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	21/181	67/181	29%	12%
Capital	90/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	148/179	0%	0.12%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	28/172	0%	0.63%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	116/165	30/179	2.7%	94%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	119/169	45/179	0.2%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	82/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	94/178		125.8	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	70/163	92/155	3.7	0.63
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	73/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	37/152	.	0.45%
People	61/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	33/159	.	0.92
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	38/138	86/129	9.1%	2%
Migrants (% of Population)	59/180	32/180	12%	16%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	59/181	5,422	85/181	4,959	20/176	7,470	119/181	4,653	88/149	2,490
Intra-regional Flows (%)	167/181	21%	121/181	25%	166/176	16%	170/181	11%	140/149	31%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	11/181	34	19/181	33	50/176	26	6/181	44	5/149	44
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	44/181	67%	45/181	66%	85/176	59%	15/181	77%	18/149	78%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	124/181	9%	124/181	11%	42/176	14%	179/181	1%	145/149	2%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	29/181	0.35	52/181	0.18	45/176	0.48	7/181	0.30	8/149	0.51

— Not Applicable

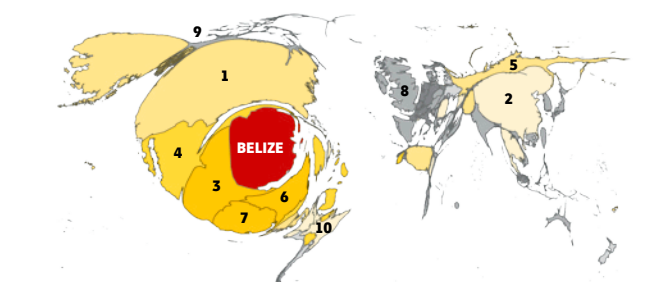
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

BELIZE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Belize's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (39%)
2. China (9%)
3. Guatemala (8%)
4. Mexico (8%)
5. Russian Federation (4%)
6. Honduras (4%)
7. El Salvador (4%)
8. United Kingdom (3%)
9. Canada (1%)
10. Brazil (1%)

Map Colors: Belize's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	130/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	117/178	132/181	30%	41%
Capital	108/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	116/155	115/175	4.2%	22%
M&A Transactions	70/159	127/177	16%	11%
FDI Stock	62/181	122/181	22%	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	145/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	162/181		45%	
Online News Traffic	77/160	126/158	52%	31%
People	122/149		—	
Tourists	—	96/110	—	17%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	98/180	90/164	25%	14%

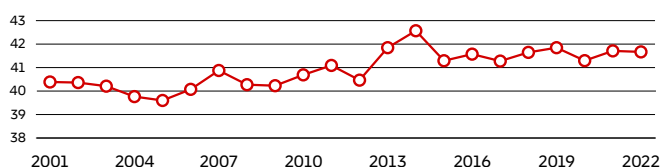
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

BENIN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	163/181	172/181	+9	41.7/100	41.3/100	+0.4
Depth	157/181	149/181	-8	41.6/100	41.5/100	+0.1
Breadth	143/181	154/181	+11	41.8/100	41.0/100	+0.8
Trade Pillar	145/181	156/181	+11	43.9/100	42.7/100	+1.2
Capital Pillar	152/159	152/159	0	44.6/100	44.7/100	-0.1
Information Pillar	157/161	153/161	-4	39.0/100	38.8/100	+0.2
People Pillar	107/114	107/114	0	38.4/100	39.1/100	-0.7

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	145/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	112/181	125/181	20%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	128/181	141/181	3.1%	5.6%
Capital	143/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	100/163	162/179	0.056%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	122/165	151/179	2.1%	17%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	108/169	131/179	0.44%	4.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	151/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	134/178		42.39	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	150/163	154/155	0.19	0.0028
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	140/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	91/134	145/152	0.0062%	0.0019%
People	96/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	107/159	.	0.067
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	57/138	76/129	6.4%	2.8%
Migrants (% of Population)	103/180	107/180	5.3%	3%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	90/181	4,787	30/181	7,104	124/176	3,792	115/181	4,768	132/149	1,718
Intra-regional Flows (%)	111/181	36%	151/181	14%	93/176	41%	81/181	36%	32/149	79%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	149/181	15	146/181	12	137/176	15	87/181	25	136/149	10
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	170/181	31%	160/181	18%	147/176	43%	130/181	48%	131/149	16%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	24/181	24%	15/181	40%	58/176	10%	42/181	15%	43/149	27%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	77/181	0.25	79/181	0.14	47/176	0.47	64/181	0.11	113/149	0.16

— Not Applicable

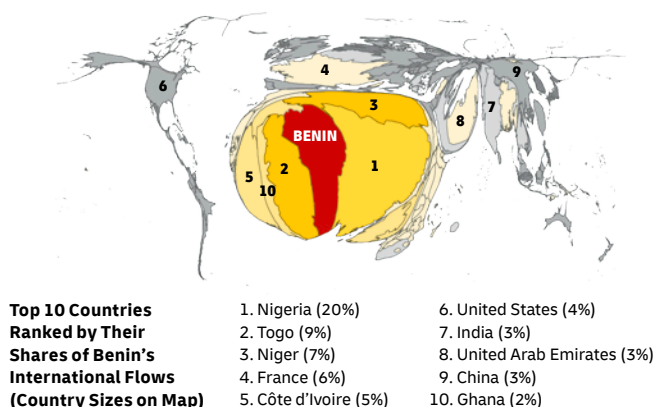
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

BENIN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Map Colors: Benin's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	120/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	144/178	70/181	21%	52%
Capital	158/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	106/155	139/175	5.7%	8.6%
M&A Transactions	.	149/177	.	2.6%
FDI Stock	152/181	132/181	6.3%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	163/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	136/181		55%	
Online News Traffic	137/160	150/158	36%	18%
People	132/149		—	
Tourists	—	67/110	—	27%
International University Students	—	96/107	—	6.6%
Migrants	169/180	152/164	8.2%	3.4%

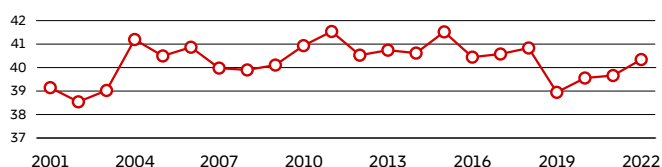
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

BHUTAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	174/181	173/181	-1	40.3/100	40.6/100	-0.3
Depth	128/181	123/181	-5	43.8/100	43.7/100	+0.1
Breadth	172/181	172/181	0	37.1/100	37.7/100	-0.6
Trade Pillar	178/181	178/181	0	37.2/100	35.3/100	+1.9
Capital Pillar	157/159	156/159	-1	43.3/100	43.5/100	-0.2
Information Pillar	108/161	110/161	+2	45.6/100	44.0/100	+1.6
People Pillar	102/114	70/114	-32	40.0/100	47.5/100	-7.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	117/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	96/181	50/181	24%	50%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	174/181	122/181	0.67%	6.6%
Capital	160/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	17/179	0%	6%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	85/172	.	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	161/179	.	14%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	156/179	.	0.67%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	99/105	95/112	0%	0%
Information	108/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	79/178		171.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	113/163	121/155	0.87	0.14
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	117/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	124/134	149/152	~0%	~0%
People	70/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	50/94	124/159	0.13	0.027
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	6/138	.	42%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	87/180	71/180	6.7%	7%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	136/181	3,540	174/181	1,614	143/176	3,273	49/181	6,807	12/149	5,391
Intra-regional Flows (%)	54/181	60%	12/181	85%	63/176	51%	133/181	24%	97/149	56%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	150/181	15	171/181	8	172/176	9	57/181	28	23/149	30
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	177/181	28%	181/181	3%	164/176	35%	107/181	52%	72/149	45%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	134/181	8%	142/181	9%	111/176	4%	86/181	11%	86/149	13%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	1/181	0.60	2/181	0.72	4/176	0.69	62/181	0.12	4/149	0.63

— Not Applicable

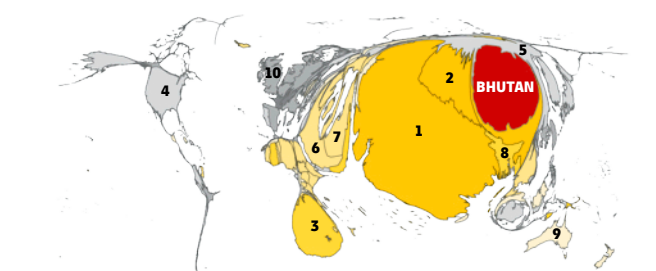
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ROOTED MAP

BHUTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bhutan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. India (44%)
2. Nepal (6%)
3. South Africa (5%)
4. United States (5%)
5. China (5%)
6. Saudi Arabia (3%)
7. United Arab Emirates (2%)
8. Bangladesh (2%)
9. Australia (2%)
10. United Kingdom (1%)

Map Colors: Bhutan's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	178/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	173/178	175/181	8.4%	25%
Capital	154/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	113/155	174/175	5%	0.3%
M&A Transactions	.	135/177	.	7.9%
FDI Stock	82/181	179/181	17%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	98/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	116/181		59%	
Online News Traffic	98/160	71/158	47%	40%
People	135/149		—	
Tourists	—	103/110	—	12%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	163/180	99/164	10%	11%

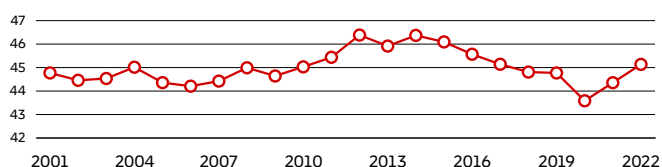
Region: South & Central Asia

BOLIVIA, PLURINATIONAL STATE OF

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	130/181	131/181	+1	45.1/100	45.1/100	0
Depth	141/181	137/181	-4	43.0/100	42.7/100	+0.3
Breadth	102/181	105/181	+3	47.3/100	47.7/100	-0.4
Trade Pillar	121/181	119/181	-2	46.8/100	46.9/100	-0.1
Capital Pillar	126/159	132/159	+6	46.0/100	46.0/100	0
Information Pillar	135/161	117/161	-18	42.8/100	43.7/100	-0.9
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	127/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	74/181	117/181	31%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	147/181	132/181	2.1%	6.2%
Capital	150/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	143/179	0%	0.16%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	133/165	136/179	1.3%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	162/169	165/179	-4.5%	-0.36%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	87/105	87/112	1.4%	1.2%
Information	124/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	143/178		30.51	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	84/163	102/155	2.6	0.35
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	119/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	99/134	106/152	0.0038%	0.057%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	65/94	108/159	0.067	0.059
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	77/180	135/180	8%	1.4%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	26/181	6,650	14/181	8,318	39/176	6,302	52/181	6,784	51/149	3,437
Intra-regional Flows (%)	91/181	43%	80/181	48%	143/176	26%	65/181	39%	57/149	72%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	7/181	38	27/181	30	2/176	52	8/181	39	33/149	26
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	129/181	39%	157/181	21%	76/176	62%	142/181	44%	123/149	20%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	122/181	9%	103/181	14%	104/176	4%	161/181	5%	81/149	15%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	63/181	0.27	114/181	0.10	27/176	0.57	140/181	0.07	97/149	0.18

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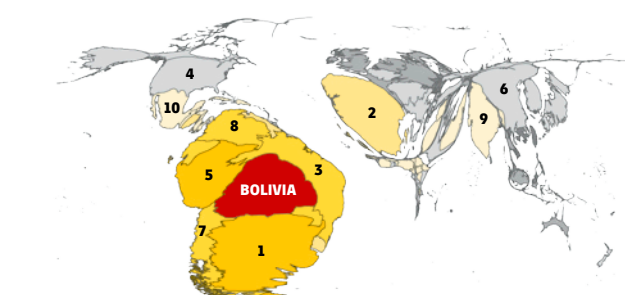
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

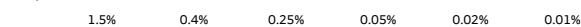
BOLIVIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bolivia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Argentina (17%)
2. Spain (10%)
3. Brazil (8%)
4. United States (8%)
5. Peru (7%)
6. China (6%)
7. Chile (5%)
8. Colombia (4%)
9. India (4%)
10. Mexico (3%)

Map Colors: Bolivia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	99/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	93/178	97/181	36%	47%
Capital	110/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	133/155	130/175	0.89%	12%
M&A Transactions	111/159	75/177	1.8%	35%
FDI Stock	43/181	48/181	29%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	129/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	126/181		57%	
Online News Traffic	134/160	100/158	37%	35%
People	66/149		—	
Tourists	—	63/110	—	29%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	122/180	45/164	21%	23%

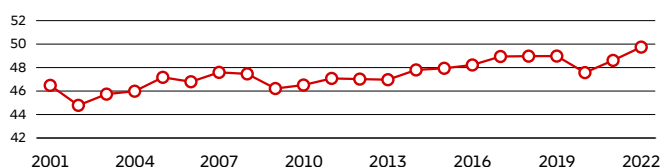
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	85/181	89/181	+4	49.7/100	48.9/100	+0.8
Depth	55/181	54/181	-1	54.7/100	53.5/100	+1.2
Breadth	118/181	121/181	+3	45.2/100	44.8/100	+0.4
Trade Pillar	91/181	96/181	+5	50.1/100	48.9/100	+1.2
Capital Pillar	100/159	101/159	+1	47.2/100	47.3/100	-0.1
Information Pillar	111/161	128/161	+17	45.3/100	42.7/100	+2.6
People Pillar	57/114	50/114	-7	50.0/100	51.4/100	-1.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	66/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	55/181	29/181	40%	63%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	67/181	165/181	12%	3.6%
Capital	115/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	110/163	41/179	0.017%	2.7%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	75/172	0%	0.011%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	111/165	107/179	2.9%	38%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	95/169	81/179	0.82%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	86/105	80/112	1.6%	2%
Information	48/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	66/178		261.9	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	8/163	11/155	20	8
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	69/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	71/134	104/152	0.027%	0.064%
People	22/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	73/159	.	0.28
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	20/138	43/129	18%	7.2%
Migrants (% of Population)	6/180	138/180	53%	1.1%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	181/181	1,644	177/181	1,503	172/176	1,961	181/181	1,835	148/149	1,045
Intra-regional Flows (%)	7/181	82%	14/181	84%	10/176	80%	1/181	80%	25/149	82%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	165/181	11	159/181	10	156/176	11	175/181	13	126/149	11
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	34/181	74%	34/181	71%	20/176	87%	58/181	63%	40/149	61%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	178/181	3%	161/181	6%	163/176	1%	176/181	4%	149/149	1%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	105/181	0.19	137/181	0.08	95/176	0.32	43/181	0.14	93/149	0.18

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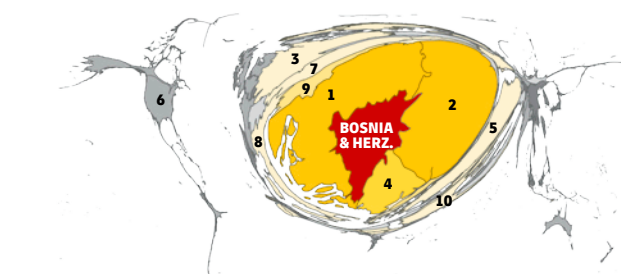
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ROOTED MAP

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bosnia and Herzegovina's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Croatia (26%)
2. Serbia (23%)
3. Germany (6%)
4. Montenegro (5%)
5. Türkiye (Turkey) (5%)
6. United States (4%)
7. Austria (3%)
8. Italy (2%)
9. Slovenia (2%)
10. Saudi Arabia (2%)

Map Colors: Bosnia and Herzegovina's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	113/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	118/178	102/181	30%	46%
Capital	89/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	136/155	68/175	0.47%	44%
M&A Transactions	135/159	59/177	0.36%	40%
FDI Stock	151/181	145/181	6.3%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	169/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	133/181		56%	
Online News Traffic	160/160	130/158	15%	29%
People	104/149		—	
Tourists	—	46/110	—	35%
International University Students	—	93/107	—	7.5%
Migrants	96/180	137/164	25%	5.6%

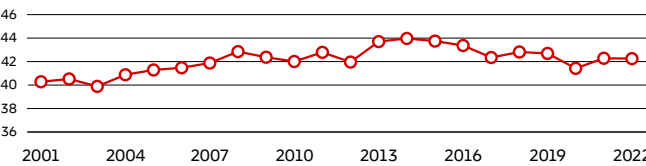
Region: Europe

BOTSWANA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	158/181	162/181	+4	42.2/100	42.3/100	-0.1
Depth	115/181	106/181	-9	45.7/100	46.1/100	-0.4
Breadth	163/181	162/181	-1	39.0/100	38.9/100	+0.1
Trade Pillar	172/181	174/181	+2	38.9/100	38.0/100	+0.9
Capital Pillar	124/159	120/159	-4	46.2/100	46.6/100	-0.4
Information Pillar	115/161	102/161	-13	44.7/100	44.7/100	0
People Pillar	106/114	102/114	-4	39.1/100	41.4/100	-2.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	100/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	48/181	80/181	41%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	135/181	154/181	2.9%	4.6%
Capital	139/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	63/179	0%	1.5%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	52/163	79/172	0.036%	0.005%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	93/165	127/179	4.9%	26%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	153/169	130/179	-0.85%	4.4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	21/105	76/112	130%	2.5%
Information	92/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	72/178		220.5	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	110/163	141/155	0.97	0.033
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	120/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	104/134	25/152	0.0026%	0.58%
People	80/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	79/159	.	0.24
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	81/138	80/129	4%	2.6%
Migrants (% of Population)	143/180	92/180	2.6%	4.3%

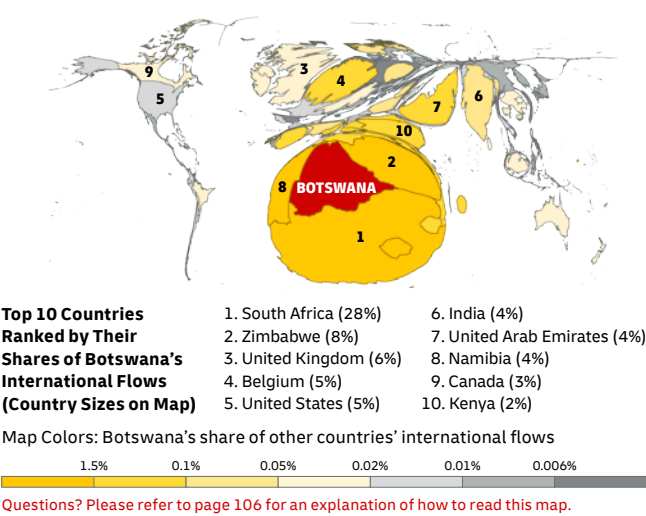
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	82/181	4,886	105/181	4,252	46/176	5,912	57/181	6,723	104/149	2,135
Intra-regional Flows (%)	66/181	54%	73/181	53%	78/176	46%	58/181	41%	8/149	89%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	132/181	17	162/181	10	46/176	26	119/181	22	142/149	9
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	169/181	31%	159/181	19%	120/176	50%	158/181	40%	147/149	6%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	68/181	16%	155/181	7%	39/176	15%	81/181	11%	7/149	48%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	60/181	0.27	16/181	0.31	104/176	0.28	45/181	0.13	40/149	0.32

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ROOTED MAP

BOTSWANA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

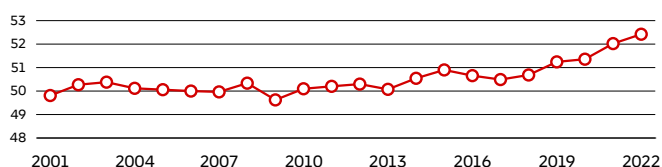
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	176/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	145/178	180/181	21%	19%
Capital	109/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	102/155	109/175	8%	25%
M&A Transactions	120/159	106/177	0.78%	22%
FDI Stock	173/181	150/181	1.8%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	116/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	107/181		60%	
Online News Traffic	53/160	152/158	57%	16%
People	133/149		—	
Tourists	—	102/110	—	12%
International University Students	—	76/107	—	13%
Migrants	165/180	56/164	9.9%	19%

BRAZIL

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	61/181	74/181	+13	52.4/100	50.5/100	+1.9
Depth	164/181	175/181	+11	40.7/100	38.9/100	+1.8
Breadth	9/181	16/181	+7	67.6/100	65.6/100	+2
Trade Pillar	77/181	88/181	+11	51.2/100	49.6/100	+1.6
Capital Pillar	31/159	39/159	+8	53.5/100	51.9/100	+1.6
Information Pillar	48/161	37/161	-11	56.2/100	54.9/100	+1.3
People Pillar	67/114	75/114	+8	47.2/100	46.3/100	+0.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	165/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	127/181	169/181	17%	15%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	148/181	161/181	2.1%	4.1%
Capital	94/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	87/163	86/179	0.11%	0.93%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	155/163	60/172	-0.11%	0.08%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	50/165	95/179	17%	42%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	34/169	43/179	7%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	75/105	32/112	4.5%	34%
Information	95/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	91/178		134.8	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	116/163	87/155	0.82	0.76
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	86/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	57/134	45/152	0.039%	0.38%
People	117/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	80/94	131/159	0.029	0.017
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	128/138	119/129	0.91%	0.24%
Migrants (% of Population)	168/180	159/180	0.97%	0.59%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	4/181	9,188	2/181	11,190	7/176	8,396	11/181	8,977	8/149	6,565
Intra-regional Flows (%)	175/181	16%	153/181	13%	171/176	11%	178/181	8%	127/149	42%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	45/181	25	76/181	21	27/176	30	62/181	28	57/149	21
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	58/181	59%	110/181	39%	43/176	80%	29/181	73%	68/149	46%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	85/181	14%	34/181	30%	136/176	2%	158/181	6%	79/149	16%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	145/181	0.13	112/181	0.10	130/176	0.19	84/181	0.10	142/149	0.08

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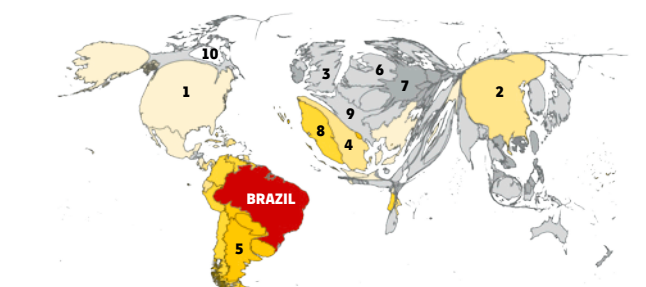
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ROOTED MAP

BRAZIL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Brazil's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (19%)
2. China (13%)
3. United Kingdom (4%)
4. Spain (4%)
5. Argentina (4%)
6. Netherlands (3%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. Portugal (3%)
9. France (3%)
10. Canada (3%)

Map Colors: Brazil's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	6/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	12/178	9/181	65%	67%
Capital	16/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	22/155	6/175	60%	78%
M&A Transactions	22/159	3/177	50%	78%
FDI Stock	50/181	12/181	25%	56%
Portfolio Equity Stock	24/72	—	63%	—
Information	7/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	6/181		82%	
Online News Traffic	14/160	13/158	70%	61%
People	31/149		—	
Tourists	—	29/110	—	40%
International University Students	—	43/107	—	25%
Migrants	8/180	30/164	48%	28%

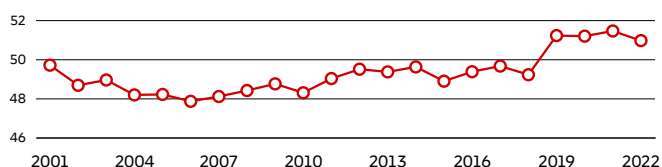
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	75/181	80/181	+5	51.0/100	49.7/100	+1.3
Depth	42/181	78/181	+36	59.2/100	51.0/100	+8.2
Breadth	128/181	98/181	-30	43.9/100	48.4/100	-4.5
Trade Pillar	112/181	104/181	-8	47.9/100	48.5/100	-0.6
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	47/161	58/161	+11	56.2/100	50.7/100	+5.5
People Pillar	47/114	46/114	-1	51.6/100	53.0/100	-1.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	38/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	12/181	42/181	85%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	161/181	121/181	1.6%	6.6%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	160/179	0%	0.009%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	98/179	.	41%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	173/179	.	-6.8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	42/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	25/178		1414	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	42/163	112/155	7.5	0.25
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	58/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	118/152	.	0.037%
People	40/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	115/159	.	0.039
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	12/138	66/129	22%	3.6%
Migrants (% of Population)	67/180	19/180	10%	26%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	92/181	4,761	115/181	3,980	84/176	4,887	45/181	6,884	27/149	4,168
Intra-regional Flows (%)	57/181	59%	24/181	80%	87/176	42%	52/181	44%	84/149	61%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	109/181	20	69/181	21	129/176	17	77/181	27	87/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	152/181	33%	128/181	33%	160/176	38%	160/181	38%	124/149	19%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	36/181	22%	47/181	28%	17/176	25%	84/181	11%	98/149	11%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	54/181	0.30	57/181	0.18	30/176	0.56	102/181	0.09	106/149	0.16

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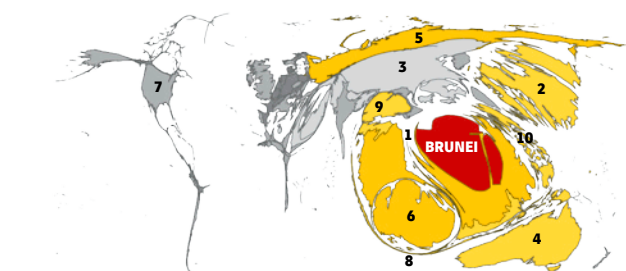
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ROOTED MAP

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Brunei Darussalam's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Malaysia (18%)
2. Japan (11%)
3. China (11%)
4. Australia (11%)
5. Russian Federation (10%)
6. Singapore (10%)
7. United States (4%)
8. Indonesia (3%)
9. Thailand (3%)
10. Philippines (2%)

Map Colors: Brunei Darussalam's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	155/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	137/178	165/181	24%	31%
Capital	112/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	77/155	167/175	17%	1.8%
M&A Transactions	121/159	168/177	0.7%	0.7%
FDI Stock	80/181	124/181	17%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	84/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	98/181		61%	
Online News Traffic	69/160	78/158	53%	39%
People	67/149		—	
Tourists	—	52/110	—	33%
International University Students	—	37/107	—	27%
Migrants	156/180	65/164	14%	17%

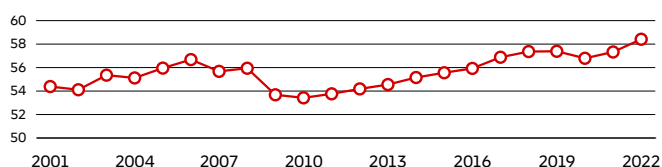
Region: East Asia & Pacific

BULGARIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	37/181	38/181	+1	58.4/100	56.9/100	+1.5
Depth	40/181	35/181	-5	59.5/100	57.0/100	+2.5
Breadth	44/181	48/181	+4	57.3/100	56.8/100	+0.5
Trade Pillar	40/181	35/181	-5	55.9/100	55.5/100	+0.4
Capital Pillar	48/159	42/159	-6	51.6/100	51.6/100	0
Information Pillar	31/161	30/161	-1	63.4/100	57.8/100	+5.6
People Pillar	26/114	34/114	+8	57.5/100	56.3/100	+1.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	42/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	29/181	27/181	56%	64%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	60/181	109/181	14%	7.6%
Capital	85/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	54/163	43/179	0.5%	2.4%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	56/163	47/172	0.011%	0.2%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	104/165	59/179	3.8%	64%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	59/169	61/179	2.5%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	48/105	70/112	33%	4.2%
Information	36/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	62/178		298.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	67/163	26/155	4.1	5
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	3/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	24/134	60/152	0.32%	0.29%
People	24/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	17/94	40/159	0.84	0.82
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	33/138	36/129	11%	8.1%
Migrants (% of Population)	21/180	104/180	29%	3.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	160/181	2,422	160/181	1,974	151/176	2,826	158/181	3,457	139/149	1,487
Intra-regional Flows (%)	19/181	75%	36/181	76%	15/176	78%	28/181	64%	36/149	78%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	170/181	10	163/181	9	164/176	10	164/181	14	141/149	9
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	31/181	75%	42/181	68%	29/176	86%	35/181	70%	22/149	73%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	138/181	7%	118/181	11%	116/176	3%	96/181	10%	117/149	6%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	178/181	0.09	171/181	0.06	171/176	0.11	174/181	0.06	120/149	0.14

— Not Applicable

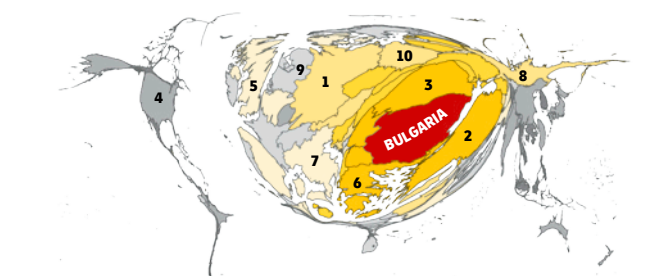
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ROOTED MAP

BULGARIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Bulgaria's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Germany (11%)
2. Türkiye (Turkey) (8%)
3. Romania (7%)
4. United States (5%)
5. United Kingdom (5%)
6. Greece (5%)
7. Italy (4%)
8. Russian Federation (4%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Poland (3%)

Map Colors: Bulgaria's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	76/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	61/178	95/181	45%	47%
Capital	38/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	51/155	49/175	33%	56%
M&A Transactions	53/159	13/177	25%	69%
FDI Stock	65/181	43/181	20%	40%
Portfolio Equity Stock	19/72	—	64%	—
Information	36/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	70/181		66%	
Online News Traffic	10/160	35/158	70%	50%
People	39/149		—	
Tourists	—	31/110	—	39%
International University Students	—	40/107	—	26%
Migrants	73/180	16/164	29%	37%

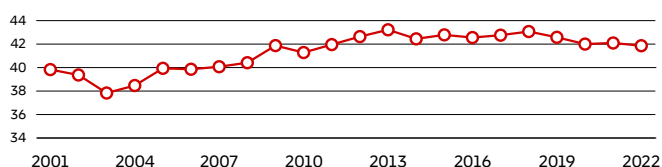
Region: Europe

BURKINA FASO

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	161/181	158/181	-3	41.9/100	42.8/100	-0.9
Depth	145/181	138/181	-7	42.5/100	42.5/100	0
Breadth	147/181	141/181	-6	41.2/100	43.0/100	-1.8
Trade Pillar	142/181	135/181	-7	44.4/100	45.4/100	-1
Capital Pillar	150/159	140/159	-10	44.6/100	45.5/100	-0.9
Information Pillar	153/161	146/161	-7	39.9/100	39.9/100	0
People Pillar	113/114	113/114	0	36.3/100	36.8/100	-0.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	132/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	98/181	119/181	24%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	138/181	97/181	2.6%	8.4%
Capital	147/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	117/179	0%	0.47%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	167/172	0%	-0.13%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	123/165	163/179	2%	13%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	99/169	132/179	0.7%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	154/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	150/178		27.79	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	148/163	137/155	0.19	0.047
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	141/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	94/134	144/152	0.0048%	0.0024%
People	97/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	150/159	.	0.0051
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	84/138	88/129	3.7%	1.8%
Migrants (% of Population)	85/180	102/180	7.2%	3.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	107/181	4,295	82/181	4,983	95/176	4,618	118/181	4,663	135/149	1,569
Intra-regional Flows (%)	113/181	36%	139/181	19%	110/176	36%	96/181	31%	29/149	80%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	79/181	22	63/181	22	52/176	26	69/181	27	135/149	10
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	108/181	46%	64/181	56%	123/176	49%	99/181	54%	142/149	10%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	33/181	22%	92/181	16%	10/176	29%	55/181	14%	41/149	27%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	50/181	0.31	21/181	0.28	57/176	0.43	75/181	0.10	34/149	0.34

— Not Applicable

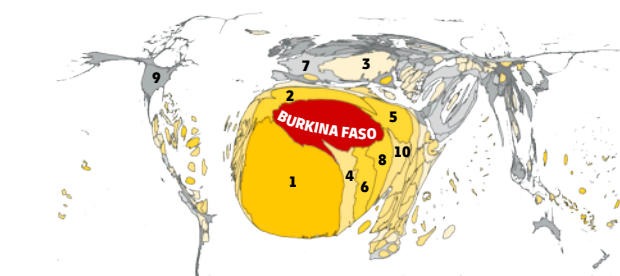
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

BURKINA FASO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Burkina Faso's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Côte d'Ivoire (24%)
2. Mali (4%)
3. Switzerland (4%)
4. Ghana (3%)
5. Niger (3%)
6. Togo (3%)
7. France (3%)
8. Benin (3%)
9. United States (3%)
10. Nigeria (2%)

Map Colors: Burkina Faso's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	129/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	168/178	52/181	13%	56%
Capital	153/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	152/155	129/175	0.059%	12%
M&A Transactions	159/159	151/177	~0%	2.2%
FDI Stock	166/181	163/181	2.7%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	153/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	144/181		52%	
Online News Traffic	148/160	113/158	32%	33%
People	145/149		—	
Tourists	—	79/110	—	23%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	179/180	155/164	4.1%	2.8%

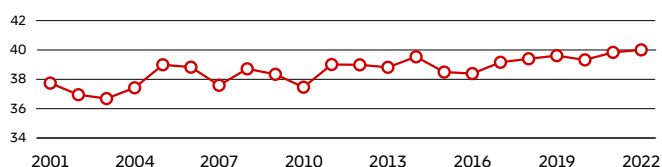
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

BURUNDI

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	177/181	179/181	+2	40.0/100	39.2/100	+0.8
Depth	135/181	169/181	+34	43.5/100	39.5/100	+4
Breadth	174/181	166/181	-8	36.8/100	38.8/100	-2
Trade Pillar	175/181	171/181	-4	38.4/100	39.3/100	-0.9
Capital Pillar	136/159	158/159	+22	45.3/100	42.4/100	+2.9
Information Pillar	132/161	126/161	-6	42.9/100	43.0/100	-0.1
People Pillar	112/114	112/114	0	36.4/100	37.1/100	-0.7

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	144/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	162/181	89/181	6%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	141/181	85/181	2.5%	10%
Capital	55/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	3/163	162/179	16%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	85/172	.	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	154/165	173/179	0.24%	7.6%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	109/169	140/179	0.44%	2.9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	99/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	174/178		7.758	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	154/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	128/134	138/152	~0%	0.0032%
People	94/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	134/159	.	0.014
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	51/138	59/129	6.8%	4.4%
Migrants (% of Population)	112/180	109/180	4.6%	2.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	117/181	3,974	108/181	4,134	114/176	3,970	87/181	5,719	125/149	1,863
Intra-regional Flows (%)	83/181	45%	106/181	32%	62/176	51%	107/181	29%	47/149	75%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	58/181	24	90/181	19	36/176	28	49/181	29	53/149	21
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	172/181	30%	163/181	17%	137/176	45%	155/181	41%	129/149	17%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	103/181	12%	83/181	18%	72/176	7%	31/181	17%	119/149	6%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	30/181	0.35	71/181	0.16	11/176	0.65	97/181	0.09	31/149	0.36

— Not Applicable

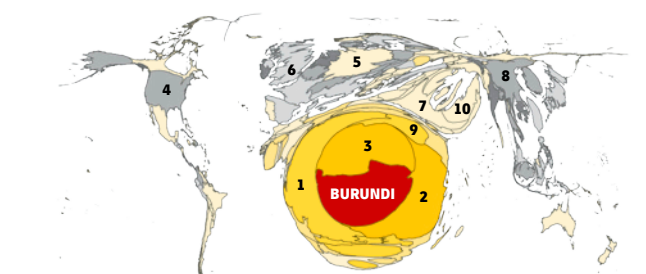
· Data Not Available

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ROOTED MAP

BURUNDI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Burundi's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. DR Congo (11%)
2. Tanzania (10%)
3. Rwanda (9%)
4. United States (5%)
5. Germany (3%)
6. United Kingdom (3%)
7. Saudi Arabia (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. Uganda (2%)
10. United Arab Emirates (2%)

Map Colors: Burundi's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	165/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	170/178	156/181	13%	34%
Capital	174/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	146/155	170/175	0.14%	1.1%
M&A Transactions	.	145/177	.	3.5%
FDI Stock	177/181	130/181	1.6%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	142/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	150/181		51%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	146/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	104/107	—	0.59%
Migrants	167/180	160/164	9.2%	1.8%

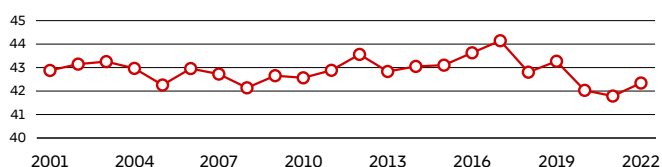
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

CABO VERDE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	157/181	140/181	-17	42.3/100	44.1/100	-1.8
Depth	109/181	81/181	-28	46.6/100	50.9/100	-4.3
Breadth	167/181	169/181	+2	38.4/100	38.3/100	+0.1
Trade Pillar	162/181	160/181	-2	40.6/100	42.4/100	-1.8
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	133/161	135/161	+2	42.9/100	41.9/100	+1
People Pillar	68/114	80/114	+12	45.9/100	45.4/100	+0.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	97/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	178/181	81/181	2.1%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	29/181	78/181	24%	10%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	115/179	.	0.5%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	85/172	.	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	101/165	27/179	4.1%	100%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	157/169	21/179	-2.5%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	128/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	99/178		116.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	107/163	125/155	0.99	0.12
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	137/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	110/134	108/152	0.0013%	0.054%
People	56/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	27/159	.	1.3
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	7/138	90/129	33%	1.6%
Migrants (% of Population)	19/180	112/180	33%	2.7%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	106/181	4,301	101/181	4,433	120/176	3,879	100/181	5,536	43/149	3,740
Intra-regional Flows (%)	162/181	22%	181/181	1%	105/176	38%	154/181	17%	129/149	41%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	40/181	25	35/181	28	98/176	21	29/181	32	48/149	23
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	29/181	76%	16/181	80%	39/176	82%	31/181	72%	51/149	56%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	130/181	8%	173/181	3%	115/176	3%	113/181	9%	33/149	30%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	36/181	0.35	26/181	0.25	23/176	0.58	61/181	0.12	66/149	0.24

— Not Applicable

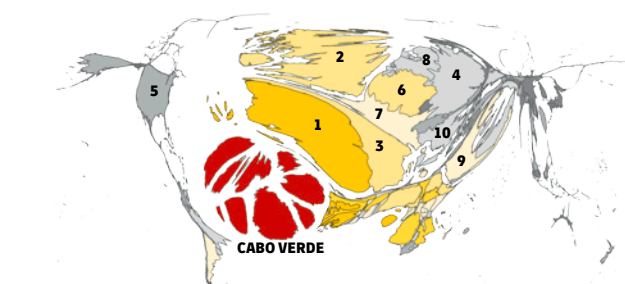
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ROOTED MAP

CABO VERDE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Cabo Verde's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Portugal (19%)
2. United Kingdom (16%)
3. Spain (8%)
4. Germany (7%)
5. United States (6%)
6. Belgium (6%)
7. France (5%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Saudi Arabia (3%)
10. Italy (2%)

Map Colors: Cabo Verde's share of other countries' international flows

0.2% 0.05% 0.03% 0.015% 0.007% 0.002%

Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	169/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	166/178	168/181	14%	30%
Capital	164/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	159/175	.	2.6%
M&A Transactions	.	167/177	.	0.81%
FDI Stock	94/181	174/181	14%	8.8%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	126/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	159/181		47%	
Online News Traffic	127/160	43/158	40%	48%
People	116/149		—	
Tourists	—	68/110	—	26%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	69/180	89/164	30%	14%

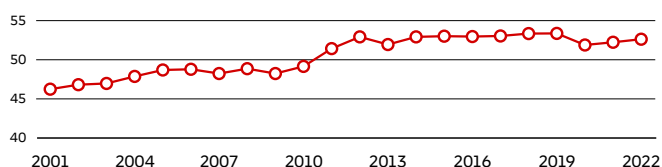
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

CAMBODIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	60/181	51/181	-9	52.6/100	53.0/100	-0.4
Depth	46/181	45/181	-1	57.1/100	54.7/100	+2.4
Breadth	95/181	79/181	-16	48.5/100	51.4/100	-2.9
Trade Pillar	24/181	22/181	-2	59.4/100	58.4/100	+1
Capital Pillar	88/159	61/159	-27	48.0/100	49.6/100	-1.6
Information Pillar	91/161	83/161	-8	48.2/100	47.2/100	+1
People Pillar	101/114	77/114	-24	40.5/100	45.7/100	-5.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	19/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	16/181	6/181	76%	100%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	91/181	90/181	7.6%	9.3%
Capital	44/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	117/163	45/179	0.0047%	2.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	54/172	0%	0.12%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	95/165	19/179	4.8%	150%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	63/169	10/179	2.3%	55%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	39/105	.	48%	.
Information	126/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	144/178		29.76	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	121/163	131/155	0.58	0.075
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	90/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	47/134	92/152	0.06%	0.13%
People	105/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	71/94	91/159	0.058	0.14
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	88/138	121/129	3.2%	0.19%
Migrants (% of Population)	88/180	165/180	6.7%	0.49%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	93/181	4,753	54/181	5,916	116/176	3,936	40/181	6,974	131/149	1,726
Intra-regional Flows (%)	49/181	62%	66/181	60%	44/176	61%	62/181	41%	13/149	87%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	23/181	30	13/181	37	54/176	26	9/181	38	73/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	123/181	41%	86/181	45%	130/176	47%	124/181	49%	144/149	9%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	28/181	22%	64/181	23%	12/176	26%	85/181	11%	50/149	25%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	58/181	0.28	43/181	0.19	58/176	0.42	145/181	0.07	33/149	0.35

— Not Applicable

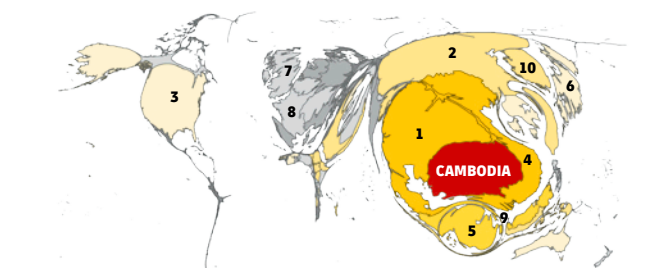
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ROOTED MAP

CAMBODIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Cambodia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Thailand (17%)
2. China (15%)
3. United States (13%)
4. Viet Nam (9%)
5. Singapore (5%)
6. Japan (3%)
7. United Kingdom (3%)
8. France (3%)
9. Malaysia (3%)
10. Korea, Republic of (3%)

Map Colors: Cambodia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	85/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	41/178	141/181	53%	37%
Capital	114/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	147/155	80/175	0.12%	39%
M&A Transactions	84/159	146/177	12%	3.2%
FDI Stock	66/181	127/181	20%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	58/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	84/181		64%	
Online News Traffic	42/160	56/158	59%	44%
People	115/149		—	
Tourists	—	88/110	—	20%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	74/180	127/164	29%	6.9%

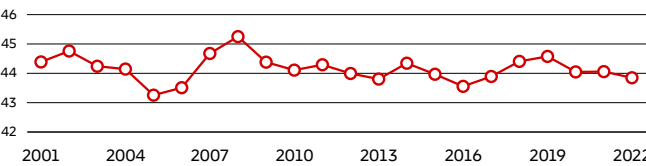
Region: East Asia & Pacific

CAMEROON

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	144/181	145/181	+1	43.8/100	43.9/100	-0.1
Depth	168/181	170/181	+2	40.1/100	39.4/100	+0.7
Breadth	98/181	94/181	-4	47.9/100	48.8/100	-0.9
Trade Pillar	131/181	132/181	+1	45.5/100	45.7/100	-0.2
Capital Pillar	134/159	130/159	-4	45.6/100	46.1/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	110/161	105/161	-5	45.4/100	44.4/100	+1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	161/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	138/181	164/181	14%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	119/181	138/181	3.7%	5.8%
Capital	129/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	63/163	138/179	0.37%	0.22%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	125/165	160/179	1.8%	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	89/169	92/179	1.2%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	144/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	123/178		57.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	144/163	132/155	0.22	0.074
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	147/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	81/134	114/152	0.017%	0.044%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	45/138	73/129	8.3%	2.9%
Migrants (% of Population)	155/180	121/180	1.7%	2.2%

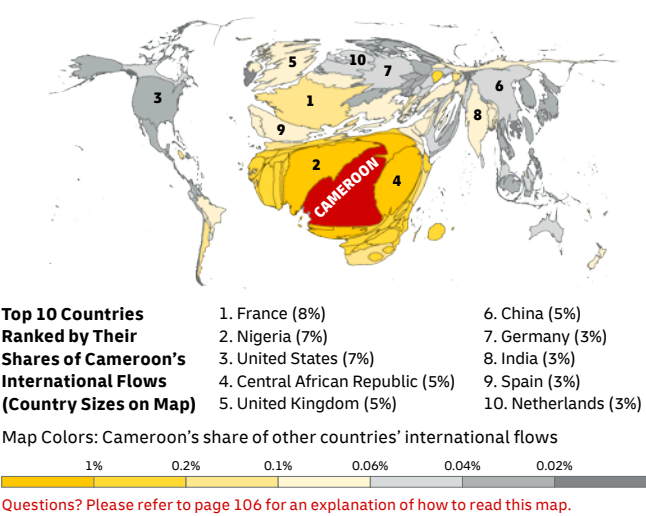
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	63/181	5,357	39/181	6,456	72/176	5,185	92/181	5,670	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	149/181	27%	152/181	14%	142/176	27%	131/181	24%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	88/181	21	110/181	17	68/176	24	100/181	24	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	105/181	47%	93/181	43%	108/176	54%	85/181	57%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	82/181	15%	51/181	27%	117/176	3%	51/181	14%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	80/181	0.25	128/181	0.09	64/176	0.41	124/181	0.08	.	.

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

CAMEROON'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	74/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	99/178	49/181	35%	56%
Capital	134/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	140/155	131/175	0.35%	12%
M&A Transactions	115/159	138/177	1.4%	6.1%
FDI Stock	146/181	95/181	7.3%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	86/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	82/181		64%	
Online News Traffic	92/160	92/158	48%	37%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	28/180	142/164	40%	4.9%

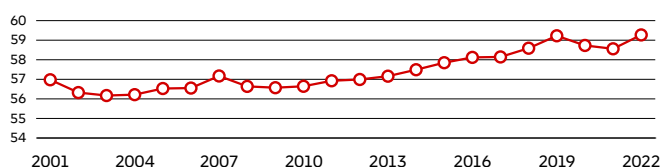
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

CANADA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	29/181	29/181	0	59.3/100	58.1/100	+1.2
Depth	58/181	61/181	+3	54.3/100	52.6/100	+1.7
Breadth	19/181	22/181	+3	64.7/100	64.2/100	+0.5
Trade Pillar	109/181	110/181	+1	48.6/100	47.9/100	+0.7
Capital Pillar	13/159	16/159	+3	56.7/100	55.8/100	+0.9
Information Pillar	11/161	8/161	-3	72.7/100	70.2/100	+2.5
People Pillar	12/114	12/114	0	63.1/100	64.1/100	-1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	124/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	81/181	127/181	28%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	98/181	120/181	6.2%	6.7%
Capital	28/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	35/163	85/179	1.4%	0.98%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	10/163	21/172	2.5%	0.86%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	10/165	54/179	95%	67%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	14/169	97/179	16%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	35/105	44/112	58%	26%
Information	29/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	21/178		1672	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	14/163	58/155	17	2.1
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	48/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	21/134	17/152	0.36%	0.75%
People	38/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	26/94	64/159	0.56	0.33
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	97/138	15/129	2.6%	18%
Migrants (% of Population)	131/180	20/180	3.4%	22%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	88/181	4,820	116/181	3,967	101/176	4,367	76/181	6,050	7/149	6,638
Intra-regional Flows (%)	68/181	53%	55/181	67%	56/176	55%	85/181	35%	135/149	37%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	44/181	25	38/181	27	83/176	22	109/181	23	24/149	29
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	30/181	76%	21/181	78%	28/176	86%	30/181	72%	57/149	52%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	126/181	9%	129/181	10%	120/176	3%	91/181	11%	77/149	18%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	42/181	0.33	12/181	0.43	92/176	0.32	22/181	0.16	45/149	0.29

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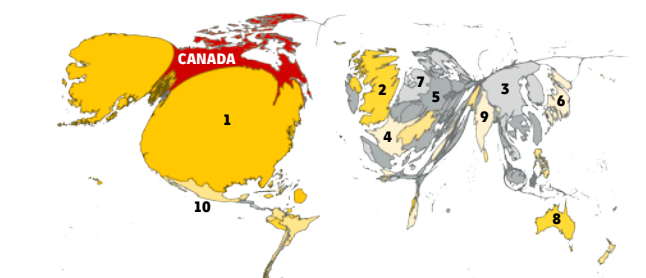
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

CANADA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Canada's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (54%)
2. United Kingdom (6%)
3. China (4%)
4. France (2%)
5. Germany (2%)
6. Japan (2%)
7. Netherlands (2%)
8. Australia (2%)
9. India (2%)
10. Mexico (2%)

Map Colors: Canada's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	75/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	92/178	58/181	36%	55%
Capital	13/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	13/155	9/175	67%	77%
M&A Transactions	11/159	29/177	64%	59%
FDI Stock	14/181	6/181	52%	61%
Portfolio Equity Stock	29/72	—	62%	—
Information	2/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	3/181		88%	
Online News Traffic	19/160	4/158	67%	67%
People	6/149		—	
Tourists	—	36/110	—	38%
International University Students	—	4/107	—	60%
Migrants	17/180	1/164	45%	57%

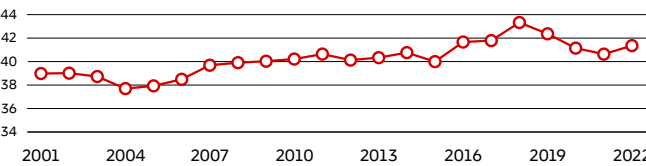
Region: North America

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	167/181	168/181	+1	41.4/100	41.8/100	-0.4
Depth	123/181	119/181	-4	44.5/100	44.1/100	+0.4
Breadth	166/181	161/181	-5	38.5/100	39.6/100	-1.1
Trade Pillar	146/181	147/181	+1	43.8/100	43.8/100	0
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	118/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	161/181	146/181	6%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	58/181	32/181	15%	18%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	162/179	.	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	85/172	.	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	160/165	122/179	0%	30%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	112/179	0%	6.8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	170/178		10.4	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	163/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	136/159	.	0.011
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	44/180	127/180	16%	1.6%

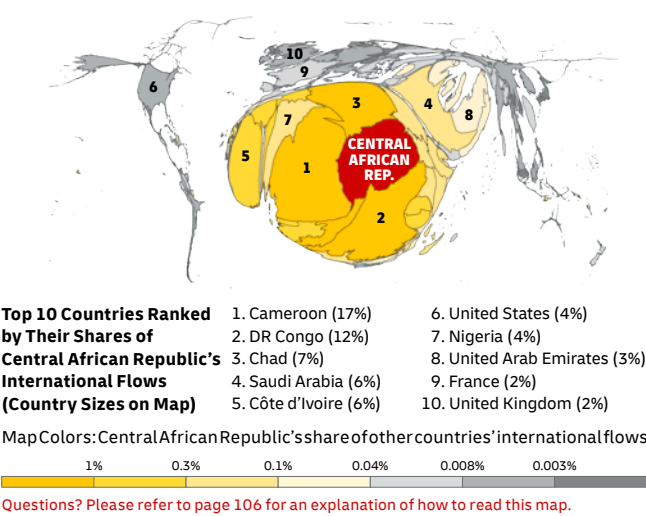
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	108/181	4,273	95/181	4,562	91/176	4,739	108/181	5,027	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	85/181	44%	88/181	42%	124/176	32%	84/181	35%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	135/181	17	134/181	13	111/176	20	105/181	23	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	162/181	32%	152/181	23%	138/176	45%	152/181	41%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	46/181	20%	23/181	32%	56/176	11%	26/181	19%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	37/181	0.34	86/181	0.13	10/176	0.65	89/181	0.10	.	.

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	140/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	142/178	133/181	23%	40%
Capital	171/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	165/175	.	2%
M&A Transactions	.	125/177	.	12%
FDI Stock	158/181	172/181	4.2%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	160/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	167/181		42%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	177/180	.	4.8%	.

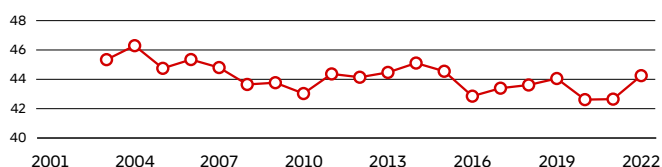
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

CHAD

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	142/181	153/181	+11	44.3/100	43.4/100	+0.9
Depth	112/181	132/181	+20	46.3/100	43.0/100	+3.3
Breadth	140/181	130/181	-10	42.3/100	43.8/100	-1.5
Trade Pillar	115/181	137/181	+22	47.6/100	45.2/100	+2.4
Capital Pillar	137/159	127/159	-10	45.3/100	46.2/100	-0.9
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	93/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	83/181	168/181	28%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	146/181	13/181	2.1%	24%
Capital	80/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	152/179	.	0.075%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	160/165	56/179	0%	66%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	24/179	0%	33%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	178/178		3.667	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	155/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	113/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	155/159	.	0.0028
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	34/138	129/129	11%	-0.24%
Migrants (% of Population)	163/180	101/180	1.3%	3.3%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	86/181	4,848	60/181	5,711	75/176	5,119	109/181	5,000	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	116/181	35%	154/181	13%	97/176	40%	94/181	32%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	103/181	20	74/181	21	108/176	20	101/181	24	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	135/181	37%	109/181	39%	156/176	40%	141/181	44%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	19/181	25%	45/181	28%	19/176	21%	36/181	16%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	27/181	0.36	70/181	0.16	3/176	0.72	106/181	0.09	.	.

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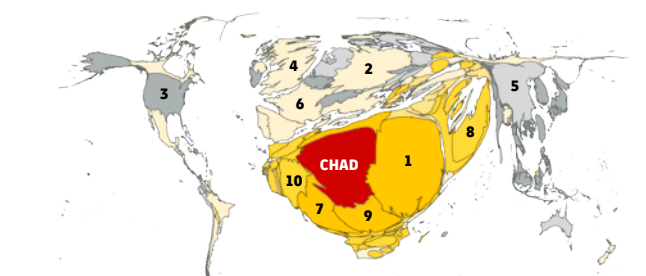
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ROOTED MAP

CHAD'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Chad's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. Sudan (15%)	6. France (4%)
	2. Germany (6%)	7. Cameroon (4%)
	3. United States (5%)	8. United Arab Emirates (4%)
	4. United Kingdom (5%)	9. Central African Republic (3%)
	5. China (5%)	10. Nigeria (2%)

Map Colors: Chad's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	117/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	123/178	96/181	28%	47%
Capital	168/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	175/175	.	0.017%
M&A Transactions	114/159	126/177	1.5%	12%
FDI Stock	175/181	176/181	1.7%	7.6%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	138/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	158/181		47%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	160/180	157/164	12%	2.5%

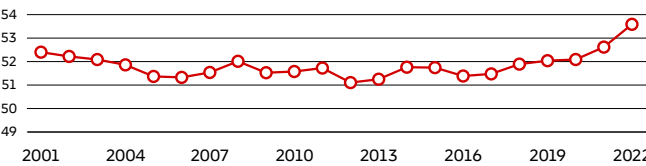
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

CHILE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	57/181	62/181	+5	53.6/100	51.5/100	+2.1
Depth	95/181	110/181	+15	49.0/100	45.5/100	+3.5
Breadth	38/181	38/181	0	58.6/100	58.2/100	+0.4
Trade Pillar	69/181	73/181	+4	52.1/100	51.0/100	+1.1
Capital Pillar	27/159	30/159	+3	54.1/100	52.9/100	+1.2
Information Pillar	51/161	48/161	-3	55.0/100	52.4/100	+2.6
People Pillar	78/114	96/114	+18	44.5/100	42.6/100	+1.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	114/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	66/181	97/181	33%	35%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	137/181	108/181	2.7%	7.6%
Capital	37/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	39/163	50/179	1.2%	1.9%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	34/163	25/172	0.3%	0.78%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	28/165	39/179	45%	85%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	16/169	34/179	16%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	28/105	54/112	78%	14%
Information	53/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	48/178		523.5	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	54/163	66/155	5.7	1.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	39/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	77/134	39/152	0.022%	0.44%
People	84/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	56/94	96/159	0.11	0.1
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	120/138	95/129	1.4%	1.3%
Migrants (% of Population)	133/180	59/180	3.3%	9.9%

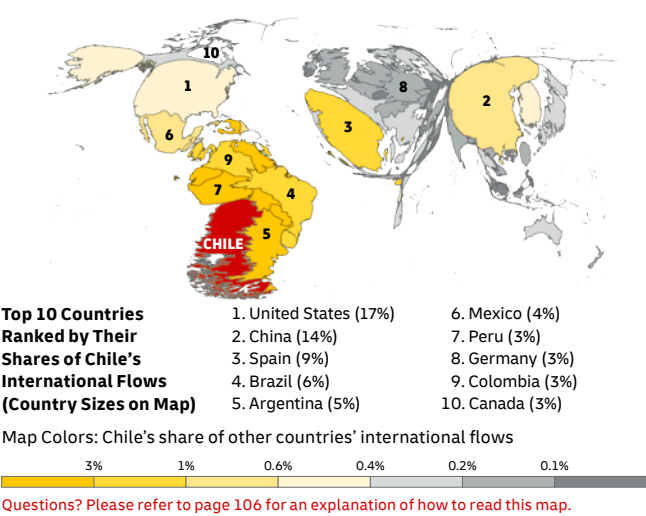
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	3/181	9,620	1/181	12,570	4/176	8,939	10/181	9,046	17/149	4,898
Intra-regional Flows (%)	136/181	29%	141/181	18%	153/176	22%	126/181	25%	39/149	78%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	77/181	22	79/181	20	43/176	27	98/181	24	90/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	97/181	49%	116/181	37%	64/176	67%	84/181	57%	112/149	23%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	65/181	17%	18/181	35%	126/176	3%	155/181	6%	67/149	19%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	128/181	0.14	67/181	0.16	147/176	0.15	108/181	0.09	118/149	0.14

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

CHILE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	49/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	39/178	63/181	53%	54%
Capital	27/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	42/155	37/175	39%	62%
M&A Transactions	39/159	24/177	36%	62%
FDI Stock	38/181	14/181	32%	51%
Portfolio Equity Stock	16/72	—	67%	—
Information	63/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	18/181		78%	
Online News Traffic	119/160	76/158	42%	39%
People	73/149		—	
Tourists	—	58/110	—	31%
International University Students	—	90/107	—	9.9%
Migrants	22/180	77/164	43%	15%

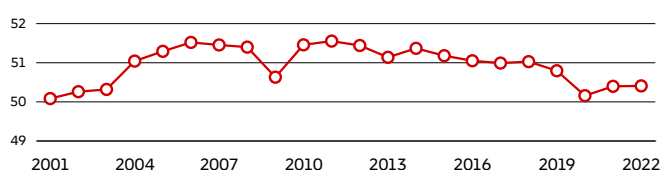
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

CHINA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	80/181	70/181	-10	50.4/100	51.0/100	-0.6
Depth	171/181	166/181	-5	39.6/100	39.7/100	-0.1
Breadth	23/181	17/181	-6	64.1/100	65.4/100	-1.3
Trade Pillar	76/181	70/181	-6	51.3/100	51.3/100	0
Capital Pillar	56/159	38/159	-18	50.6/100	52.0/100	-1.4
Information Pillar	66/161	59/161	-7	51.9/100	50.6/100	+1.3
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	166/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	113/181	170/181	20%	15%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	150/181	178/181	2%	2.5%
Capital	128/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	75/163	149/179	0.23%	0.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	49/163	59/172	0.053%	0.084%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	52/165	140/179	16%	21%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	69/169	143/179	1.9%	2.5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	71/105	59/112	5.8%	11%
Information	115/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	97/178		118.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	158/163	122/155	0.069	0.14
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	124/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	43/134	69/152	0.074%	0.25%
People	118/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	77/94	138/159	0.037	0.011
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	111/138	114/129	1.8%	0.37%
Migrants (% of Population)	173/180	179/180	0.74%	0.075%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	53/181	5,595	36/181	6,589	83/176	4,966	51/181	6,795	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	74/181	50%	87/181	43%	51/176	56%	72/181	38%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	24/181	30	49/181	25	9/176	37	16/181	36	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	110/181	45%	83/181	46%	149/176	42%	57/181	64%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	23/181	24%	119/181	11%	6/176	42%	39/181	16%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	126/181	0.15	180/181	0.05	107/176	0.27	82/181	0.10	.	.

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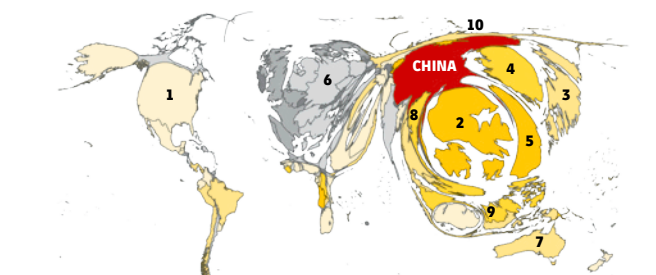
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

CHINA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries

Ranked by Their

Shares of China's

International Flows

(Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (13%)
2. Hong Kong SAR, China (12%)
3. Japan (6%)
4. Korea, Republic of (5%)
5. Taiwan, China (5%)
6. Germany (4%)
7. Australia (3%)
8. Viet Nam (3%)
9. Malaysia (3%)
10. Russian Federation (2%)

Map Colors: China's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	4/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	1/178	34/181	76%	59%
Capital	40/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	6/155	12/175	75%	75%
M&A Transactions	18/159	68/177	56%	37%
FDI Stock	45/181	51/181	27%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock	59/72	—	38%	—
Information	28/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	20/181		77%	
Online News Traffic	35/160	36/158	60%	50%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	15/180	84/164	45%	14%

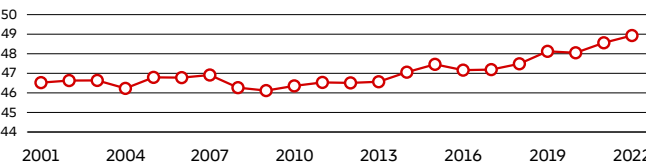
Region: East Asia & Pacific

COLOMBIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	93/181	108/181	+15	48.9/100	47.2/100	+1.7
Depth	140/181	159/181	+19	43.1/100	40.8/100	+2.3
Breadth	52/181	59/181	+7	55.5/100	54.6/100	+0.9
Trade Pillar	110/181	123/181	+13	48.4/100	46.6/100	+1.8
Capital Pillar	52/159	58/159	+6	50.9/100	50.1/100	+0.8
Information Pillar	86/161	85/161	-1	48.8/100	46.9/100	+1.9
People Pillar	86/114	93/114	+7	43.7/100	43.5/100	+0.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	155/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	130/181	138/181	17%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	116/181	146/181	3.9%	5.2%
Capital	77/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	76/163	114/179	0.2%	0.52%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	63/163	53/172	0.0015%	0.13%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	48/165	53/179	21%	68%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	38/169	35/179	5.7%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	41/105	78/112	48%	2.5%
Information	80/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	95/178		122.7	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	68/163	69/155	4	1.3
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	78/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	52/134	36/152	0.047%	0.46%
People	82/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	61/94	99/159	0.095	0.087
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	101/138	120/129	2.2%	0.2%
Migrants (% of Population)	91/180	60/180	6.1%	9.9%

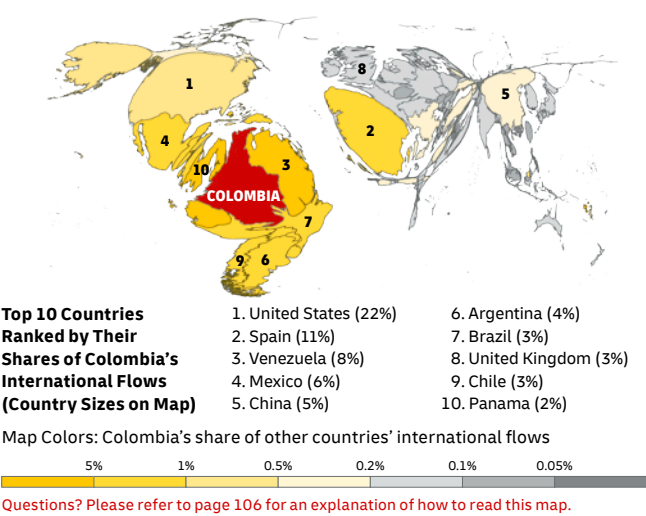
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	44/181	5,904	20/181	7,573	77/176	5,064	47/181	6,871	70/149	3,000
Intra-regional Flows (%)	131/181	30%	127/181	22%	144/176	26%	120/181	26%	71/149	64%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	37/181	26	47/181	25	34/176	28	113/181	22	26/149	28
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	79/181	52%	75/181	48%	68/176	65%	91/181	55%	96/149	30%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	98/181	13%	91/181	16%	162/176	1%	131/181	7%	14/149	38%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	104/181	0.19	95/181	0.12	110/176	0.26	117/181	0.09	46/149	0.29

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

COLOMBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	50/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	47/178	50/181	50%	56%
Capital	47/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	57/155	28/175	28%	65%
M&A Transactions	55/159	35/177	24%	54%
FDI Stock	106/181	33/181	13%	44%
Portfolio Equity Stock	42/72	—	53%	—
Information	82/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	52/181		70%	
Online News Traffic	114/160	94/158	43%	37%
People	86/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	65/107	—	16%
Migrants	54/180	118/164	34%	8.8%

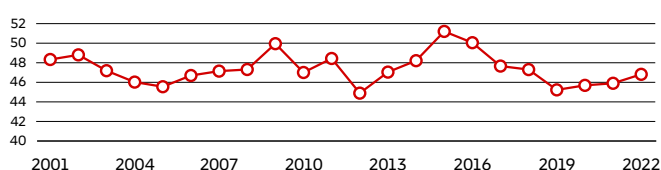
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

CONGO

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	112/181	104/181	-8	46.8/100	47.7/100	-0.9
Depth	93/181	50/181	-43	50.0/100	54.0/100	-4
Breadth	130/181	145/181	+15	43.9/100	42.1/100	+1.8
Trade Pillar	79/181	60/181	-19	51.1/100	52.2/100	-1.1
Capital Pillar	94/159	92/159	-2	47.6/100	47.8/100	-0.2
Information Pillar	152/161	152/161	0	40.0/100	39.0/100	+1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	74/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	20/181	152/181	67%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	143/181	72/181	2.3%	11%
Capital	32/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	23/179	0%	5%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	139/165	11/179	0.99%	220%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	97/169	60/179	0.76%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	105/105	.	-0.73%	.
Information	93/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	84/178	.	148.9	.
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	161/163	.	0.048	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	96/164	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	122/134	115/152	~0%	0.041%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	140/159	.	0.0085
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	14/138	.	21%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	125/180	73/180	3.9%	6.5%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	48/181	5,799	28/181	7,212	58/176	5,611	95/181	5,585	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	109/181	37%	132/181	21%	90/176	41%	105/181	30%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	94/181	21	98/181	18	67/176	24	76/181	27	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	126/181	40%	142/181	26%	107/176	54%	101/181	54%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	45/181	20%	17/181	38%	81/176	6%	79/181	12%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	65/181	0.26	89/181	0.13	51/176	0.46	21/181	0.16	.	.

— Not Applicable

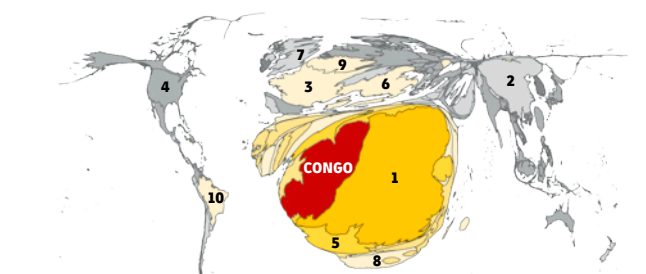
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

CONGO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Congo's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. DR Congo (30%)
2. China (6%)
3. France (5%)
4. United States (4%)
5. Angola (3%)
6. Italy (3%)
7. United Kingdom (3%)
8. South Africa (2%)
9. Belgium (2%)
10. Brazil (2%)

Map Colors: Congo's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	94/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	105/178	75/181	32%	51%
Capital	144/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	117/155	161/175	4%	2.4%
M&A Transactions	132/159	128/177	0.46%	11%
FDI Stock	123/181	121/181	11%	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	168/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	151/181	.	51%	.
Online News Traffic	159/160	.	16%	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	123/180	134/164	21%	5.8%

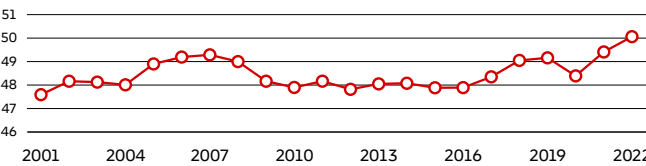
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

COSTA RICA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	82/181	95/181	+13	50.1/100	48.3/100	+1.8
Depth	98/181	111/181	+13	48.4/100	45.5/100	+2.9
Breadth	75/181	80/181	+5	51.8/100	51.4/100	+0.4
Trade Pillar	85/181	108/181	+23	50.5/100	48.4/100	+2.1
Capital Pillar	67/159	83/159	+16	49.5/100	48.7/100	+0.8
Information Pillar	75/161	64/161	-11	50.9/100	50.2/100	+0.7
People Pillar	75/114	84/114	+9	44.9/100	44.7/100	+0.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	94/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	92/181	110/181	26%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	49/181	107/181	17%	7.6%
Capital	68/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	78/163	29/179	0.16%	3.6%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	71/172	0%	0.014%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	87/165	49/179	5.6%	75%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	93/169	38/179	0.89%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	13/105	39/112	360%	29%
Information	71/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	76/178		191.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	56/163	71/155	5.6	1.2
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	59/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	88/134	9/152	0.01%	1.1%
People	76/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	46/94	55/159	0.18	0.45
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	114/138	97/129	1.8%	1.2%
Migrants (% of Population)	138/180	57/180	3%	11%

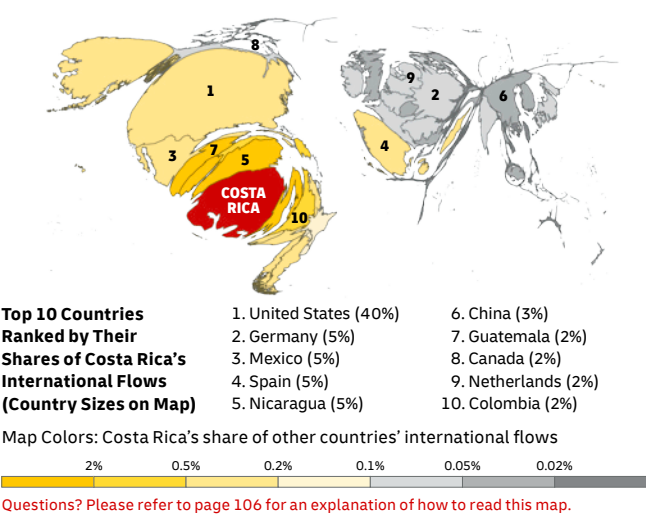
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	64/181	5,345	59/181	5,724	47/176	5,868	79/181	5,983	86/149	2,601
Intra-regional Flows (%)	156/181	26%	133/181	21%	165/176	16%	92/181	33%	106/149	53%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	17/181	32	17/181	34	15/176	32	110/181	23	11/149	36
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	45/181	67%	48/181	65%	33/176	84%	111/181	51%	71/149	45%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	165/181	5%	128/181	10%	172/176	0%	166/181	5%	129/149	5%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	69/181	0.26	39/181	0.20	88/176	0.33	149/181	0.07	17/149	0.42

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

COSTA RICA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	78/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	89/178	72/181	38%	51%
Capital	63/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	79/155	58/175	17%	51%
M&A Transactions	108/159	82/177	2.1%	31%
FDI Stock	96/181	44/181	14%	40%
Portfolio Equity Stock	36/72	—	57%	—
Information	73/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	88/181		63%	
Online News Traffic	87/160	58/158	50%	43%
People	77/149		—	
Tourists	—	53/110	—	33%
International University Students	—	86/107	—	11%
Migrants	56/180	72/164	34%	16%

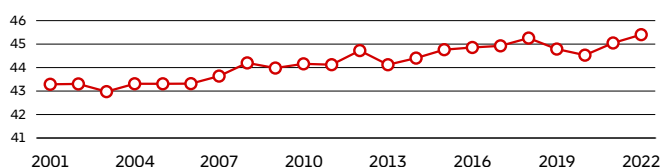
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	127/181	133/181	+6	45.4/100	44.9/100	+0.5
Depth	155/181	151/181	-4	41.7/100	41.3/100	+0.4
Breadth	92/181	95/181	+3	49.4/100	48.8/100	+0.6
Trade Pillar	100/181	106/181	+6	49.6/100	48.4/100	+1.2
Capital Pillar	113/159	114/159	+1	46.6/100	46.8/100	-0.2
Information Pillar	154/161	155/161	+1	39.5/100	38.5/100	+1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	149/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	102/181	131/181	23%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	165/181	145/181	1.4%	5.5%
Capital	135/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	119/163	60/179	0.0031%	1.5%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	168/172	0%	-0.17%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	120/165	143/179	2.4%	20%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	60/169	105/179	2.5%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	147/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	160/178		18.89	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	134/163	127/155	0.31	0.085
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	106/134	128/152	0.0026%	0.018%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	54/138	83/129	6.6%	2.4%
Migrants (% of Population)	119/180	62/180	4.2%	9.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	75/181	5,083	43/181	6,349	76/176	5,099	113/181	4,924	98/149	2,253
Intra-regional Flows (%)	102/181	39%	129/181	22%	89/176	41%	90/181	35%	26/149	81%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	108/181	20	86/181	19	97/176	21	117/181	22	109/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	112/181	45%	85/181	46%	111/176	53%	121/181	49%	120/149	21%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	21/181	25%	82/181	19%	23/176	19%	18/181	23%	5/149	52%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	120/181	0.16	170/181	0.06	108/176	0.27	78/181	0.10	91/149	0.19

— Not Applicable

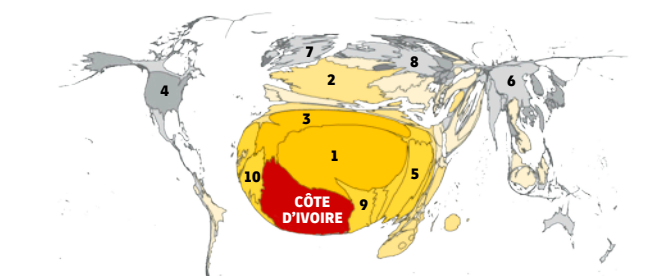
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

CÔTE D'IVOIRE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Côte d'Ivoire's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Burkina Faso (17%)	6. China (3%)
2. France (8%)	7. United Kingdom (3%)
3. Mali (7%)	8. Germany (2%)
4. United States (5%)	9. Ghana (2%)
5. Nigeria (4%)	10. Guinea (2%)

Map Colors: Côte d'Ivoire's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	42/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	46/178	41/181	50%	58%
Capital	104/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	154/155	90/175	0.028%	34%
M&A Transactions	100/159	83/177	4.6%	30%
FDI Stock	149/181	92/181	6.8%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	159/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	146/181		52%	
Online News Traffic	143/160	136/158	35%	28%
People	125/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	95/107	—	7%
Migrants	148/180	151/164	15%	3.5%

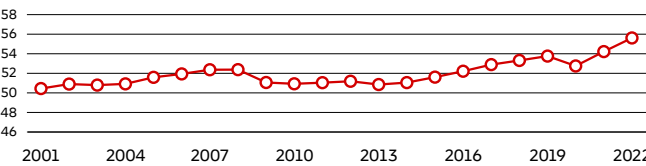
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

CROATIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	48/181	52/181	+4	55.6/100	52.9/100	+2.7
Depth	32/181	39/181	+7	61.1/100	55.6/100	+5.5
Breadth	81/181	85/181	+4	50.6/100	50.3/100	+0.3
Trade Pillar	57/181	66/181	+9	53.3/100	51.6/100	+1.7
Capital Pillar	58/159	72/159	+14	50.5/100	49.0/100	+1.5
Information Pillar	44/161	50/161	+6	58.1/100	52.2/100	+5.9
People Pillar	44/114	41/114	-3	52.9/100	53.9/100	-1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

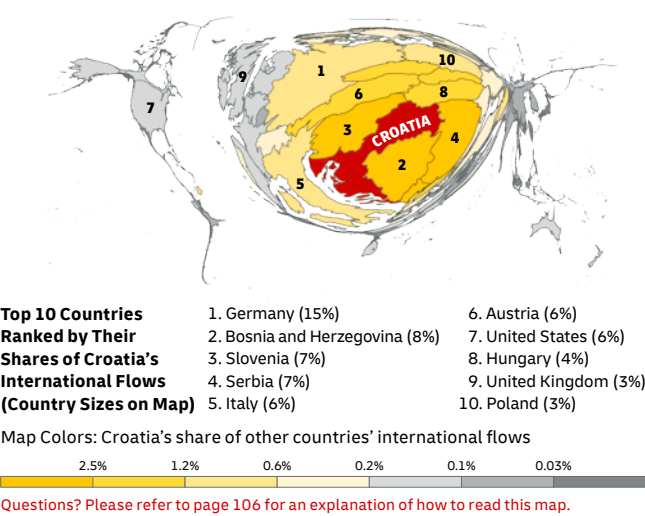
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	43/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	62/181	30/181	35%	62%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	22/181	101/181	29%	8.3%
Capital	63/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	43/163	38/179	0.89%	2.8%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	54/163	70/172	0.015%	0.019%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	69/165	75/179	9.5%	54%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	156/169	36/179	-1.9%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	56/105	79/112	25%	2.2%
Information	26/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	37/178		919.8	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	31/163	1/155	9.6	22
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	28/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	35/134	29/152	0.17%	0.54%
People	27/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	36/94	3/159	0.34	3.8
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	59/138	79/129	6.3%	2.7%
Migrants (% of Population)	22/180	44/180	29%	13%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	179/181	1,675	179/181	1,325	171/176	1,962	178/181	2,444	147/149	1,054
Intra-regional Flows (%)	3/181	84%	11/181	86%	8/176	81%	6/181	74%	3/149	93%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	180/181	8	176/181	7	171/176	9	176/181	12	146/149	7
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	16/181	81%	25/181	76%	23/176	86%	41/181	68%	2/149	89%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	180/181	2%	175/181	3%	160/176	1%	171/181	5%	148/149	1%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	135/181	0.14	153/181	0.07	143/176	0.16	91/181	0.09	51/149	0.27

ROOTED MAP

CROATIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	110/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	95/178	116/181	36%	43%
Capital	54/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	49/155	56/175	34%	52%
M&A Transactions	127/159	42/177	0.65%	50%
FDI Stock	129/181	91/181	9.6%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	108/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	61/181		68%	
Online News Traffic	131/160	135/158	38%	29%
People	64/149		—	
Tourists	—	33/110	—	39%
International University Students	—	51/107	—	23%
Migrants	114/180	124/164	23%	7.2%

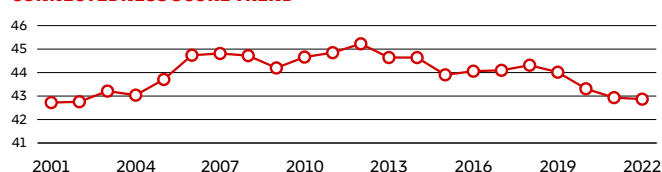
Region: Europe

CUBA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	154/181	141/181	-13	42.9/100	44.1/100	-1.2
Depth	181/181	167/181	-14	36.9/100	39.6/100	-2.7
Breadth	88/181	90/181	+2	49.9/100	49.1/100	+0.8
Trade Pillar	176/181	157/181	-19	38.3/100	42.6/100	-4.3
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	109/161	104/161	-5	45.5/100	44.6/100	+0.9
People Pillar	73/114	62/114	-11	45.2/100	48.6/100	-3.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	181/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	181/181	181/181	0.28%	0.83%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	164/181	181/181	1.4%	0.33%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	161/179	0%	0.00041%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	.	.	.
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	121/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	120/178		66.71	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	104/163	104/155	1.2	0.34
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	164/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	77/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	67/94	89/159	0.065	0.14
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	129/138	85/129	0.9%	2.2%
Migrants (% of Population)	38/180	180/180	17%	0.023%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	18/181	7,078	37/181	6,585	16/176	7,726	66/181	6,504	3/149	7,289
Intra-regional Flows (%)	152/181	27%	96/181	36%	145/176	25%	137/181	23%	148/149	12%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	4/181	43	7/181	40	5/176	39	2/181	54	2/149	49
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	89/181	49%	102/181	41%	86/176	59%	88/181	56%	79/149	41%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	39/181	21%	19/181	34%	60/176	10%	148/181	6%	28/149	31%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	91/181	0.22	105/181	0.11	71/176	0.38	100/181	0.09	52/149	0.27

— Not Applicable

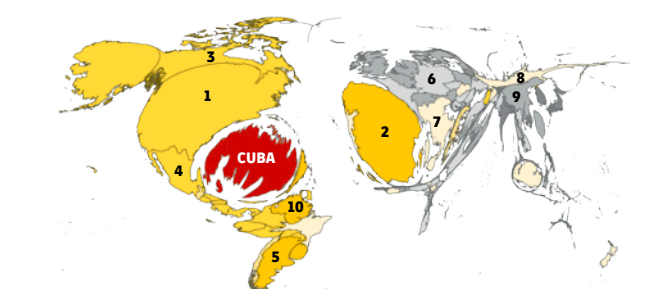
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

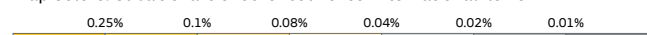
CUBA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Cuba's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (33%)
2. Spain (14%)
3. Canada (8%)
4. Mexico (3%)
5. Argentina (3%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Italy (2%)
8. Russian Federation (2%)
9. China (2%)
10. Venezuela (2%)

Map Colors: Cuba's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	106/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	125/178	77/181	28%	51%
Capital	64/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	28/155	147/175	50%	4.7%
M&A Transactions	90/159	.	6.8%	.
FDI Stock	54/181	134/181	24%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	95/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	99/181		61%	
Online News Traffic	124/160	53/158	41%	45%
People	72/149		—	
Tourists	—	70/110	—	26%
International University Students	—	75/107	—	13%
Migrants	71/180	25/164	30%	32%

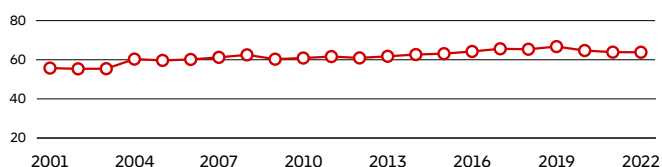
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

CYPRUS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	14/181	10/181	-4	63.8/100	65.6/100	-1.8
Depth	10/181	6/181	-4	74.1/100	81.8/100	-7.7
Breadth	56/181	69/181	+13	55.0/100	52.6/100	+2.4
Trade Pillar	18/181	11/181	-7	61.8/100	62.3/100	-0.5
Capital Pillar	28/159	5/159	-23	53.7/100	64.0/100	-10.3
Information Pillar	24/161	35/161	+11	66.1/100	56.2/100	+9.9
People Pillar	19/114	21/114	+2	60.9/100	61.3/100	-0.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	11/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	134/181	76/181	15%	41%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	4/181	5/181	78%	56%
Capital	23/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	15/163	71/179	3.7%	1.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	159/163	11/172	-5%	2.2%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	11/165	12/179	87%	200%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	166/169	6/179	-22%	82%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	14/105	5/112	180%	140%
Information	9/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	15/178		2052	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	7/163	45/155	20	3.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	22/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	7/134	14/152	2%	0.93%
People	12/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	16/159	.	2
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	5/138	11/129	49%	22%
Migrants (% of Population)	53/180	34/180	14%	16%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	132/181	3,639	128/181	3,578	115/176	3,945	159/181	3,345	54/149	3,363
Intra-regional Flows (%)	42/181	63%	75/181	52%	25/176	73%	18/181	68%	76/149	63%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	139/181	16	111/181	17	139/176	15	159/181	14	67/149	18
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	43/181	67%	57/181	60%	50/176	75%	23/181	76%	44/149	59%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	75/181	16%	76/181	20%	48/176	13%	140/181	7%	62/149	21%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	154/181	0.12	156/181	0.07	153/176	0.14	42/181	0.14	104/149	0.17

— Not Applicable

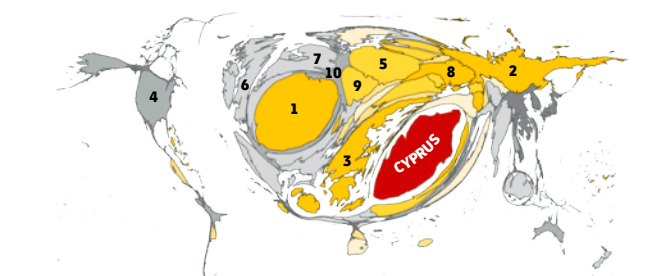
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ROOTED MAP

CYPRUS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Cyprus's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Luxembourg (13%)
2. Russian Federation (9%)
3. Greece (7%)
4. United States (6%)
5. Poland (5%)
6. United Kingdom (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Ukraine (3%)
9. Czechia (2%)
10. Germany (2%)

Map Colors: Cyprus's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	82/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	88/178	81/181	39%	50%
Capital	46/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	32/155	60/175	46%	50%
M&A Transactions	65/159	48/177	20%	45%
FDI Stock	47/181	90/181	26%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	25/72	—	63%	—
Information	81/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	55/181		69%	
Online News Traffic	125/160	72/158	41%	40%
People	35/149		—	
Tourists	—	51/110	—	34%
International University Students	—	29/107	—	32%
Migrants	43/180	18/164	38%	36%

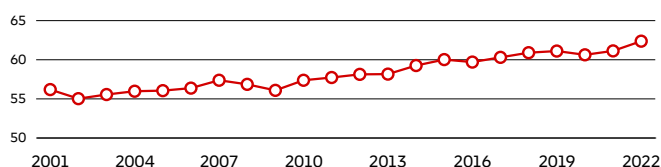
Region: Europe

CZECHIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	18/181	17/181	-1	62.4/100	60.3/100	+2.1
Depth	20/181	18/181	-2	66.4/100	62.5/100	+3.9
Breadth	39/181	41/181	+2	58.6/100	58.2/100	+0.4
Trade Pillar	17/181	17/181	0	61.9/100	61.2/100	+0.7
Capital Pillar	39/159	46/159	+7	52.7/100	51.4/100	+1.3
Information Pillar	20/161	25/161	+5	68.7/100	61.4/100	+7.3
People Pillar	30/114	28/114	-2	56.1/100	57.7/100	-1.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	20/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	13/181	16/181	83%	81%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	70/181	81/181	12%	10%
Capital	34/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	12/163	101/179	4.1%	0.75%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	27/163	36/172	0.5%	0.38%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	49/165	50/179	19%	70%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	51/169	78/179	3.2%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	27/105	40/112	91%	29%
Information	19/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	29/178		1208	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	52/163	32/155	6.3	4.2
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	20/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	27/134	27/152	0.29%	0.56%
People	54/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	27/94	51/159	0.5	0.54
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	83/138	17/129	3.7%	16%
Migrants (% of Population)	65/180	80/180	11%	5.7%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	169/181	2,103	169/181	1,762	166/176	2,171	161/181	3,234	134/149	1,611
Intra-regional Flows (%)	13/181	79%	18/181	83%	11/176	79%	22/181	66%	22/149	84%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	168/181	10	164/181	9	159/176	10	163/181	14	131/149	10
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	12/181	82%	11/181	82%	27/176	86%	22/181	76%	14/149	80%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	151/181	6%	141/181	9%	161/176	1%	121/181	8%	103/149	10%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	150/181	0.12	92/181	0.13	174/176	0.10	163/181	0.06	75/149	0.22

— Not Applicable

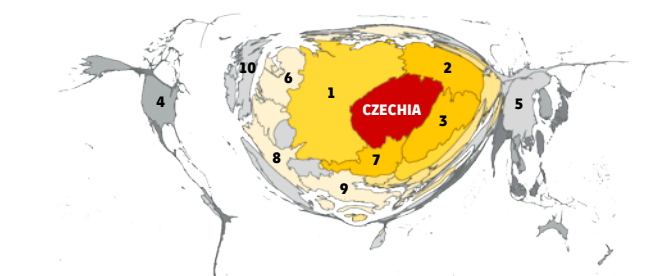
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ROOTED MAP

CZECHIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Czechia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Germany (23%)
2. Poland (7%)
3. Slovakia (7%)
4. United States (5%)
5. China (5%)
6. Netherlands (5%)
7. Austria (4%)
8. France (4%)
9. Italy (4%)
10. United Kingdom (3%)

Map Colors: Czechia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	61/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	59/178	60/181	45%	54%
Capital	43/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	38/155	35/175	41%	63%
M&A Transactions	42/159	45/177	34%	47%
FDI Stock	77/181	60/181	18%	36%
Portfolio Equity Stock	35/72	—	58%	—
Information	33/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	36/181		74%	
Online News Traffic	24/160	33/158	62%	50%
People	27/149		—	
Tourists	—	18/110	—	45%
International University Students	—	31/107	—	31%
Migrants	79/180	22/164	29%	33%

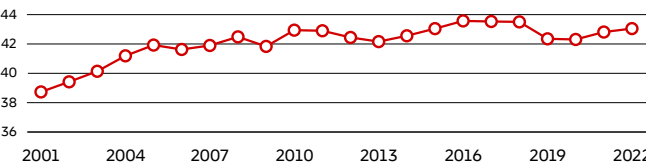
Region: Europe

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	152/181	148/181	-4	43.0/100	43.5/100	-0.5
Depth	134/181	150/181	+16	43.6/100	41.5/100	+2.1
Breadth	137/181	118/181	-19	42.5/100	45.7/100	-3.2
Trade Pillar	151/181	140/181	-11	42.7/100	44.6/100	-1.9
Capital Pillar	110/159	118/159	+8	46.9/100	46.7/100	+0.2
Information Pillar	119/161	106/161	-13	44.3/100	44.4/100	-0.1
People Pillar	111/114	110/114	-1	37.0/100	37.5/100	-0.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

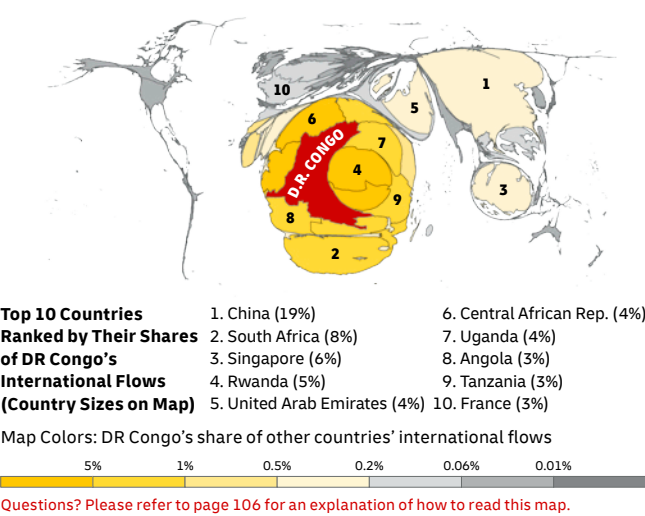
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	125/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	45/181	166/181	44%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	180/181	116/181	0.17%	6.9%
Capital	96/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	116/163	21/179	0.0079%	5.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	83/165	84/179	5.7%	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	43/169	51/179	4.4%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	111/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	176/178		6.343	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	159/163	146/155	0.052	0.013
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	150/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	116/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	151/159	.	0.005
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	98/138	111/129	2.4%	0.42%
Migrants (% of Population)	150/180	141/180	2%	1%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	36/181	6,065	32/181	6,966	31/176	6,895	75/181	6,226	124/149	1,866
Intra-regional Flows (%)	114/181	36%	107/181	32%	156/176	22%	102/181	30%	16/149	85%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	144/181	15	180/181	5	73/176	23	86/181	25	132/149	10
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	168/181	31%	176/181	7%	105/176	54%	102/181	53%	139/149	11%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	14/181	28%	9/181	47%	49/176	13%	47/181	15%	17/149	35%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	70/181	0.26	59/181	0.18	52/176	0.45	147/181	0.07	89/149	0.19

ROOTED MAP

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	144/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	143/178	138/181	21%	40%
Capital	117/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	109/155	107/175	5.7%	26%
M&A Transactions	.	100/177	.	25%
FDI Stock	139/181	119/181	8.2%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	112/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	127/181		57%	
Online News Traffic	113/160	85/158	43%	38%
People	131/149		—	
Tourists	—	73/110	—	25%
International University Students	—	101/107	—	3.6%
Migrants	145/180	154/164	16%	3.2%

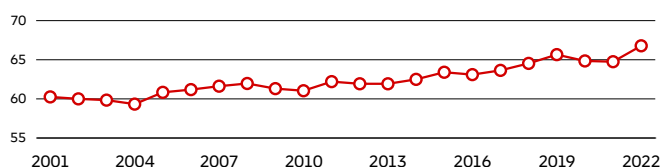
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

DENMARK

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	11/181	12/181	+1	66.8/100	63.6/100	+3.2
Depth	19/181	23/181	+4	67.1/100	61.4/100	+5.7
Breadth	15/181	15/181	0	66.4/100	66.0/100	+0.4
Trade Pillar	16/181	21/181	+5	61.9/100	58.4/100	+3.5
Capital Pillar	10/159	11/159	+1	58.3/100	56.6/100	+1.7
Information Pillar	10/161	12/161	+2	73.3/100	69.3/100	+4
People Pillar	15/114	17/114	+2	61.8/100	63.3/100	-1.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	32/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	67/181	114/181	33%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	16/181	10/181	33%	25%
Capital	17/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	8/163	75/179	6.5%	1.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	17/163	23/172	1.2%	0.85%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	15/165	111/179	65%	36%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	44/169	122/179	4.4%	5.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	33/105	13/112	65%	61%
Information	12/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	3/178		3502	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	30/163	64/155	9.7	1.6
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	7/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	8/134	35/152	1.6%	0.47%
People	23/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	12/94	15/159	1	2.4
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	112/138	31/129	1.8%	10%
Migrants (% of Population)	113/180	46/180	4.5%	13%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	156/181	2,945	152/181	2,567	141/176	3,309	144/181	3,705	100/149	2,218
Intra-regional Flows (%)	32/181	69%	40/181	73%	38/176	64%	34/181	60%	42/149	77%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	158/181	12	158/181	11	149/176	14	155/181	15	129/149	11
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	8/181	84%	10/181	82%	10/176	89%	11/181	78%	11/149	82%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	160/181	5%	145/181	9%	141/176	2%	160/181	6%	114/149	6%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	175/181	0.09	149/181	0.07	162/176	0.13	132/181	0.08	146/149	0.07

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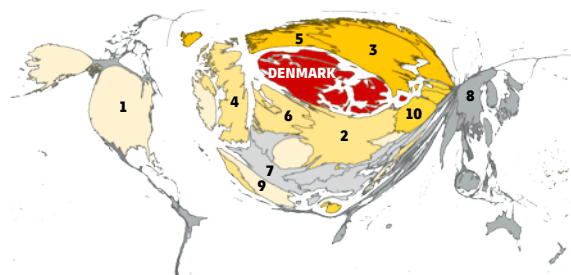
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

DENMARK'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Denmark's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (16%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. Sweden (10%)
4. United Kingdom (7%)
5. Norway (6%)
6. Netherlands (5%)
7. France (4%)
8. China (3%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Poland (3%)

Map Colors: Denmark's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	27/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	19/178	59/181	63%	54%
Capital	12/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	9/155	50/175	73%	56%
M&A Transactions	9/159	23/177	67%	62%
FDI Stock	10/181	57/181	58%	36%
Portfolio Equity Stock	5/72	—	80%	—
Information	25/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	23/181		77%	
Online News Traffic	12/160	60/158	70%	43%
People	14/149		—	
Tourists	—	26/110	—	41%
International University Students	—	27/107	—	35%
Migrants	11/180	3/164	47%	52%

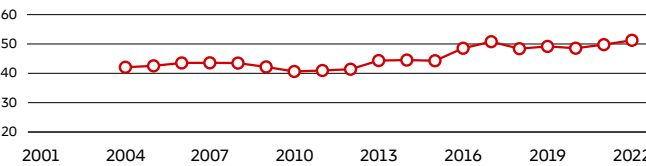
Region: Europe

DJIBOUTI

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	73/181	72/181	-1	51.3/100	50.8/100	+0.5
Depth	12/181	13/181	+1	71.6/100	66.8/100	+4.8
Breadth	175/181	167/181	-8	36.7/100	38.6/100	-1.9
Trade Pillar	52/181	34/181	-18	54.7/100	55.6/100	-0.9
Capital Pillar	66/159	146/159	+80	49.9/100	45.2/100	+4.7
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	4/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	2/181	2/181	130%	150%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	36/181	22/181	21%	21%
Capital	9/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	10/163	2/179	6.2%	70%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	178/179	.	0%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	52/179	.	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	64/112	.	6.8%
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	.	.	.	.
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	13/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	92/159	.	0.13
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	156/180	55/180	1.7%	11%

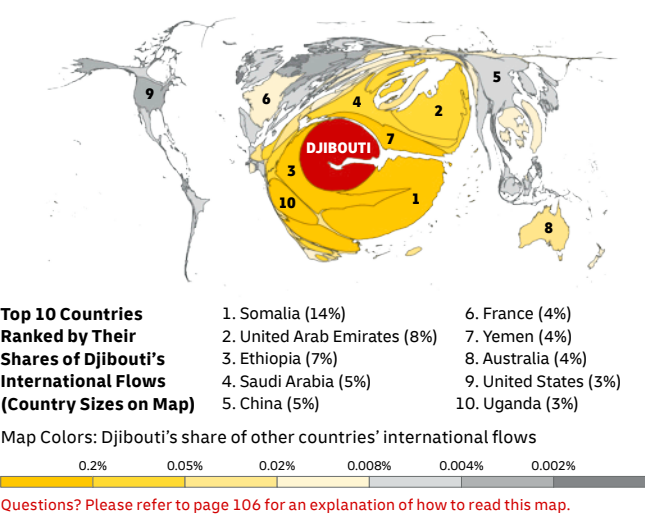
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	122/181	3,831	141/181	2,896	103/176	4,342	82/181	5,892	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	138/181	29%	119/181	26%	131/176	30%	150/181	18%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	142/181	16	165/181	9	147/176	14	27/181	33	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	161/181	32%	164/181	17%	150/176	42%	168/181	33%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	5/181	40%	7/181	55%	11/176	27%	4/181	52%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	19/181	0.38	42/181	0.19	33/176	0.54	3/181	0.54	.	.

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

DJIBOUTI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	162/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	172/178	139/181	9.3%	39%
Capital	162/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	145/155	154/175	0.15%	3.8%
M&A Transactions	152/159	137/177	0.013%	6.4%
FDI Stock	161/181	140/181	4%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	179/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	179/181	.	3.5%	.
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	150/180	161/164	14%	1.6%

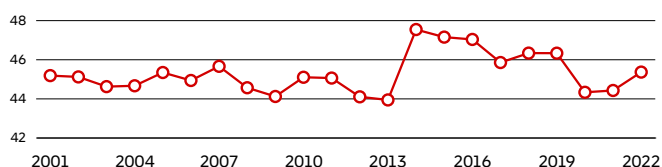
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

DOMINICA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	128/181	120/181	-8	45.4/100	45.9/100	-0.5
Depth	73/181	37/181	-36	52.6/100	56.2/100	-3.6
Breadth	162/181	174/181	+12	39.1/100	37.4/100	+1.7
Trade Pillar	154/181	155/181	+1	42.2/100	42.8/100	-0.6
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	68/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	170/181	71/181	3.6%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	23/181	29/181	27%	19%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	162/179	.	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	155/165	35/179	0.22%	89%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	132/169	58/179	~0%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	90/178		137.5	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	132/134	80/152	~0%	0.19%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	39/159	.	0.84
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	2/180	51/180	110%	11%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	100/181	4,450	111/181	4,105	80/176	5,024	106/181	5,168	62/149	3,198
Intra-regional Flows (%)	120/181	34%	86/181	44%	147/176	24%	147/181	20%	114/149	48%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	35/181	26	55/181	23	63/176	25	23/181	34	22/149	30
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	59/181	58%	117/181	37%	53/176	72%	20/181	76%	48/149	56%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	181/181	2%	177/181	2%	159/176	1%	180/181	1%	122/149	5%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	39/181	0.34	36/181	0.22	22/176	0.59	18/181	0.17	63/149	0.24

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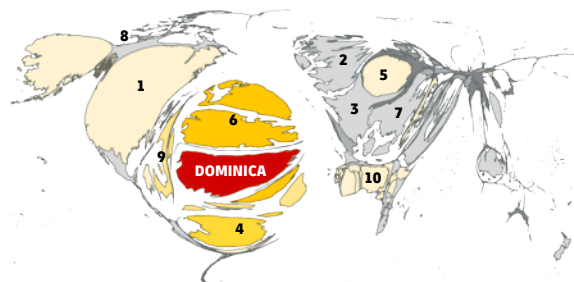
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

DOMINICA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Dominica's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. United States (35%)	6. Antigua and Barbuda (4%)
	2. United Kingdom (7%)	7. Italy (4%)
	3. France (5%)	8. Canada (3%)
	4. Trinidad and Tobago (5%)	9. Haiti (2%)
	5. Luxembourg (4%)	10. Nigeria (2%)

Map Colors: Dominica's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	171/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	162/178	173/181	16%	27%
Capital	135/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	118/175	.	19%
M&A Transactions	155/159	62/177	0.012%	39%
FDI Stock	101/181	175/181	13%	7.9%
Information	165/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	173/181		37%	
People	82/149		—	
Tourists	—	64/110	—	29%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	66/180	113/164	31%	9.4%

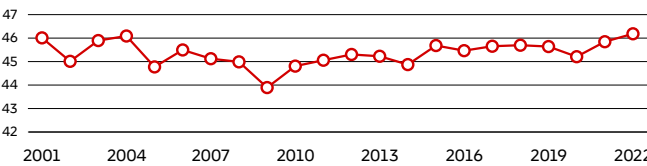
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	118/181	124/181	+6	46.2/100	45.7/100	+0.5
Depth	139/181	139/181	0	43.1/100	42.5/100	+0.6
Breadth	90/181	92/181	+2	49.5/100	49.0/100	+0.5
Trade Pillar	138/181	146/181	+8	44.6/100	44.0/100	+0.6
Capital Pillar	74/159	80/159	+6	48.8/100	48.8/100	0
Information Pillar	105/161	98/161	-7	46.1/100	45.6/100	+0.5
People Pillar	76/114	88/114	+12	44.7/100	44.0/100	+0.7

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	148/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	142/181	128/181	12%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	80/181	152/181	9.7%	4.8%
Capital	109/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	94/163	35/179	0.068%	3.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	141/165	86/179	0.81%	46%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	149/169	98/179	-0.13%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	95/112	.	0%
Information	103/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	152/178		25.29	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	81/163	72/155	2.9	1.2
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	91/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	117/134	89/152	~0%	0.13%
People	71/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	64/94	45/159	0.069	0.64
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	132/138	82/129	0.68%	2.4%
Migrants (% of Population)	48/180	82/180	15%	5.6%

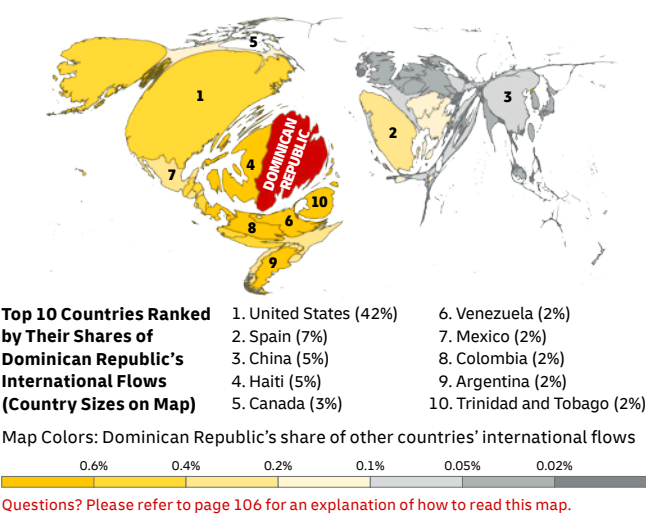
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	99/181	4,455	74/181	5,272	118/176	3,923	93/181	5,587	81/149	2,659
Intra-regional Flows (%)	135/181	30%	135/181	20%	119/176	34%	125/181	25%	117/149	47%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	16/181	32	10/181	38	57/176	26	44/181	31	13/149	34
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	42/181	69%	44/181	67%	57/176	70%	86/181	56%	6/149	86%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	141/181	7%	98/181	15%	169/176	1%	154/181	6%	118/149	6%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	56/181	0.29	24/181	0.26	98/176	0.31	47/181	0.13	10/149	0.47

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	109/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	96/178	114/181	36%	44%
Capital	61/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	80/155	71/175	17%	43%
M&A Transactions	87/159	74/177	8.2%	35%
FDI Stock	58/181	34/181	23%	43%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	96/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	118/181		58%	
Online News Traffic	51/160	117/158	57%	32%
People	92/149		—	
Tourists	—	55/110	—	32%
International University Students	—	89/107	—	10%
Migrants	81/180	95/164	28%	13%

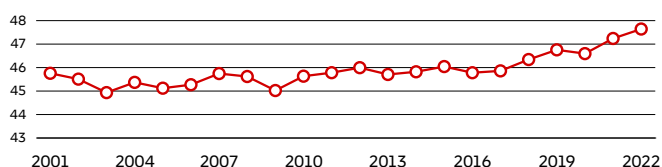
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

ECUADOR

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	105/181	119/181	+14	47.6/100	45.9/100	+1.7
Depth	137/181	158/181	+21	43.4/100	40.8/100	+2.6
Breadth	70/181	78/181	+8	52.3/100	51.6/100	+0.7
Trade Pillar	92/181	117/181	+25	50.1/100	47.0/100	+3.1
Capital Pillar	96/159	99/159	+3	47.5/100	47.4/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	102/161	115/161	+13	46.5/100	43.8/100	+2.7
People Pillar	89/114	86/114	-3	43.3/100	44.6/100	-1.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	135/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	79/181	123/181	28%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	142/181	153/181	2.4%	4.8%
Capital	138/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	137/179	0%	0.22%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	72/172	0%	0.014%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	144/179	.	19%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	137/179	.	3.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	58/105	86/112	22%	1.3%
Information	84/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	86/178		147.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	82/163	80/155	2.8	0.91
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	68/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	75/134	73/152	0.023%	0.22%
People	93/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	63/94	.	0.074	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	100/138	107/129	2.3%	0.62%
Migrants (% of Population)	90/180	79/180	6.3%	5.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	27/181	6,598	13/181	8,338	57/176	5,612	35/181	7,294	28/149	4,143
Intra-regional Flows (%)	123/181	33%	124/181	24%	123/176	32%	115/181	27%	79/149	62%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	32/181	27	30/181	29	58/176	25	66/181	28	38/149	25
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	91/181	49%	90/181	44%	98/176	56%	114/181	50%	73/149	45%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	99/181	13%	62/181	23%	145/176	2%	125/181	8%	71/149	19%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	95/181	0.22	83/181	0.13	78/176	0.37	142/181	0.07	72/149	0.22

— Not Applicable

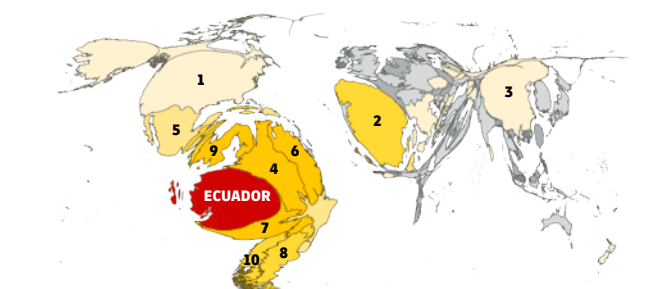
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ECUADOR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Ecuador's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (20%)
2. Spain (10%)
3. China (8%)
4. Colombia (7%)
5. Mexico (5%)
6. Venezuela (4%)
7. Peru (3%)
8. Argentina (3%)
9. Panama (3%)
10. Chile (3%)

Map Colors: Ecuador's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	51/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	45/178	57/181	51%	55%
Capital	79/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	122/155	77/175	3.1%	40%
M&A Transactions	119/159	103/177	0.81%	23%
FDI Stock	104/181	41/181	13%	41%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	102/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	101/181		61%	
Online News Traffic	104/160	102/158	45%	35%
People	84/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	78/107	—	13%
Migrants	58/180	74/164	33%	15%

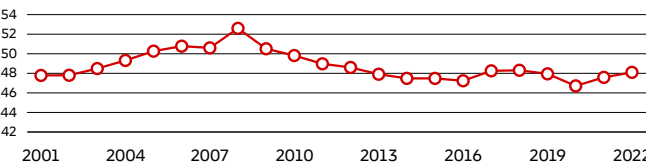
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

EGYPT

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	103/181	96/181	-7	48.1/100	48.3/100	-0.2
Depth	149/181	143/181	-6	42.1/100	42.3/100	-0.2
Breadth	57/181	57/181	0	54.9/100	55.1/100	-0.2
Trade Pillar	95/181	83/181	-12	49.8/100	49.8/100	0
Capital Pillar	71/159	62/159	-9	49.2/100	49.5/100	-0.3
Information Pillar	117/161	114/161	-3	44.5/100	43.8/100	+0.7
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	164/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	146/181	162/181	10%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	101/181	148/181	6%	4.9%
Capital	41/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	92/163	4/179	0.072%	23%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	27/172	0%	0.71%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	124/165	121/179	1.9%	31%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	107/169	63/179	0.47%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	81/105	73/112	2.2%	3.2%
Information	91/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	74/178		208	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	115/163	68/155	0.84	1.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	118/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	62/134	99/152	0.033%	0.083%
People	106/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	95/159	.	0.1
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	118/138	87/129	1.5%	2%
Migrants (% of Population)	130/180	161/180	3.4%	0.58%

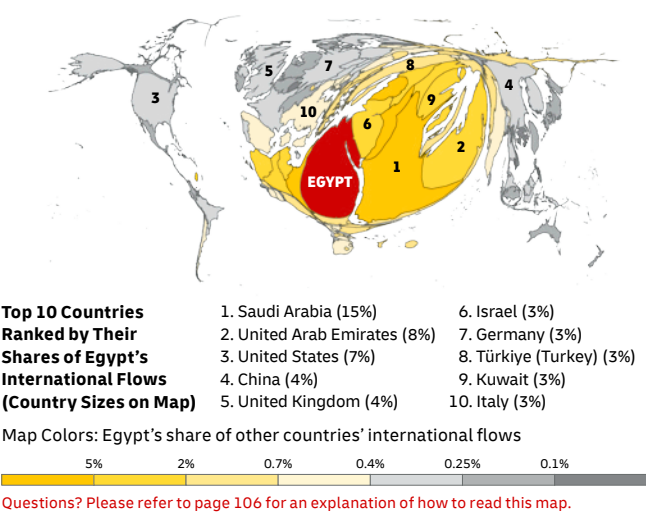
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	121/181	3,848	103/181	4,342	127/176	3,764	148/181	3,651	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	118/181	35%	131/181	21%	108/176	36%	42/181	51%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	26/181	28	21/181	33	24/176	31	84/181	25	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	134/181	37%	96/181	42%	153/176	41%	179/181	27%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	106/181	12%	88/181	16%	91/176	5%	65/181	13%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	166/181	0.10	181/181	0.04	156/176	0.14	79/181	0.10	.	.

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

EGYPT'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	19/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	40/178	10/181	53%	67%
Capital	81/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	81/155	54/175	16%	53%
M&A Transactions	52/159	58/177	26%	40%
FDI Stock	86/181	38/181	16%	42%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	121/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	94/181		62%	
Online News Traffic	108/160	143/158	44%	24%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	65/180	36/164	31%	25%

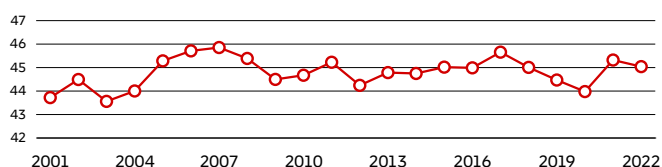
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

EL SALVADOR

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	131/181	123/181	-8	45.0/100	45.7/100	-0.7
Depth	100/181	103/181	+3	47.8/100	46.6/100	+1.2
Breadth	139/181	122/181	-17	42.5/100	44.7/100	-2.2
Trade Pillar	116/181	126/181	+10	47.6/100	46.2/100	+1.4
Capital Pillar	148/159	110/159	-38	44.9/100	47.1/100	-2.2
Information Pillar	145/161	122/161	-23	41.5/100	43.4/100	-1.9
People Pillar	83/114	95/114	+12	43.8/100	42.7/100	+1.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	83/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	107/181	47/181	22%	53%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	61/181	99/181	13%	8.3%
Capital	131/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	121/163	64/179	~0%	1.4%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	92/165	117/179	5.1%	33%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	128/169	169/179	0.028%	-1.5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	95/112	.	0%
Information	98/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	159/178		20.99	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	80/163	85/155	2.9	0.82
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	83/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	119/134	44/152	~0%	0.38%
People	67/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	43/94	68/159	0.2	0.3
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	103/138	113/129	2.1%	0.39%
Migrants (% of Population)	25/180	151/180	26%	0.68%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	134/181	3,563	113/181	3,984	148/176	2,952	97/181	5,559	113/149	2,011
Intra-regional Flows (%)	84/181	44%	91/181	39%	66/176	50%	68/181	39%	113/149	50%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	18/181	32	23/181	32	22/176	32	82/181	26	9/149	38
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	69/181	55%	61/181	56%	110/176	53%	122/181	49%	29/149	67%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	169/181	4%	133/181	9%	175/176	0%	147/181	6%	147/149	1%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	26/181	0.36	54/181	0.18	8/176	0.66	92/181	0.09	27/149	0.36

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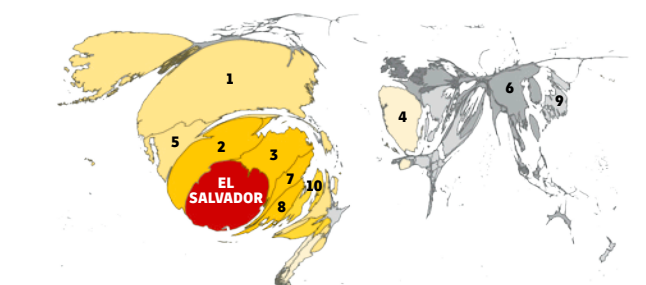
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

EL SALVADOR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of El Salvador's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (40%)
2. Guatemala (9%)
3. Honduras (6%)
4. Spain (5%)
5. Mexico (5%)
6. China (4%)
7. Nicaragua (2%)
8. Costa Rica (2%)
9. Japan (2%)
10. Panama (2%)

Map Colors: El Salvador's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	128/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	135/178	100/181	25%	46%
Capital	155/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	134/155	104/175	0.89%	27%
M&A Transactions	143/159	141/177	0.12%	5.7%
FDI Stock	171/181	110/181	2.4%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock	64/72	—	32%	—
Information	152/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	163/181		44%	
Online News Traffic	122/160	99/158	42%	35%
People	114/149		—	
Tourists	—	92/110	—	19%
International University Students	—	67/107	—	15%
Migrants	102/180	71/164	25%	16%

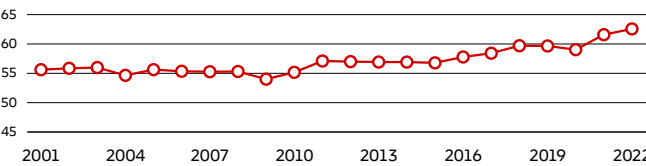
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

ESTONIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	16/181	27/181	+11	62.6/100	58.4/100	+4.2
Depth	14/181	14/181	0	71.5/100	65.7/100	+5.8
Breadth	58/181	73/181	+15	54.8/100	52.0/100	+2.8
Trade Pillar	23/181	26/181	+3	59.5/100	57.2/100	+2.3
Capital Pillar	32/159	54/159	+22	53.2/100	50.2/100	+3
Information Pillar	22/161	22/161	0	67.7/100	62.0/100	+5.7
People Pillar	21/114	32/114	+11	59.2/100	57.3/100	+1.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	15/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	25/181	24/181	59%	69%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	20/181	16/181	29%	23%
Capital	27/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	14/163	79/179	4%	1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	43/163	34/172	0.11%	0.5%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	39/165	47/179	29%	79%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	23/169	83/179	9.1%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	15/105	38/112	170%	29%
Information	13/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	18/178		1832	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	10/163	13/155	18	7.6
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	19/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	33/134	83/152	0.19%	0.17%
People	18/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	18/94	22/159	0.82	1.6
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	49/138	24/129	7.5%	12%
Migrants (% of Population)	41/180	36/180	16%	15%

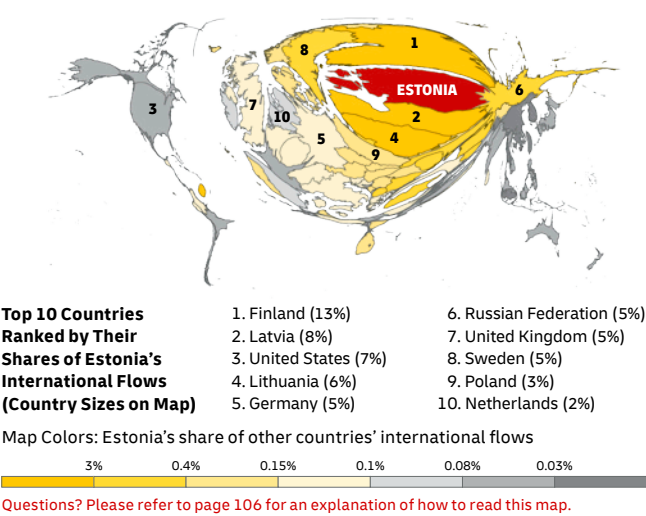
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	168/181	2,183	173/181	1,620	158/176	2,451	164/181	3,060	115/149	1,992
Intra-regional Flows (%)	10/181	80%	10/181	86%	14/176	79%	16/181	69%	35/149	78%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	169/181	10	173/181	8	166/176	9	167/181	14	106/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	18/181	80%	4/181	85%	16/176	88%	49/181	66%	43/149	60%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	117/181	10%	132/181	9%	153/176	1%	37/181	16%	39/149	28%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	165/181	0.10	144/181	0.08	170/176	0.11	143/181	0.07	107/149	0.16

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ESTONIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

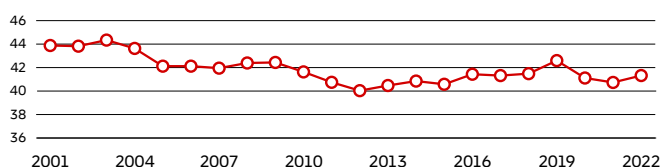
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	98/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	72/178	125/181	42%	41%
Capital	44/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	27/155	83/175	52%	38%
M&A Transactions	33/159	22/177	40%	63%
FDI Stock	48/181	148/181	26%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock	20/72	—	64%	—
Information	60/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	56/181		69%	
Online News Traffic	83/160	61/158	51%	43%
People	32/149		—	
Tourists	—	38/110	—	38%
International University Students	—	17/107	—	41%
Migrants	33/180	68/164	40%	16%

ESWATINI

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	168/181	171/181	+3	41.3/100	41.3/100	0
Depth	99/181	93/181	-6	47.8/100	48.5/100	-0.7
Breadth	176/181	179/181	+3	35.7/100	35.2/100	+0.5
Trade Pillar	173/181	176/181	+3	38.7/100	36.1/100	+2.6
Capital Pillar	127/159	134/159	+7	46.0/100	45.9/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	124/161	101/161	-23	43.7/100	45.0/100	-1.3
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	95/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	47/181	75/181	42%	41%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	167/181	139/181	1.3%	5.8%
Capital	72/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	141/179	.	0.17%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	21/163	85/172	0.97%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	62/165	37/179	12%	87%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	161/169	133/179	-4%	3.8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	9/105	95/112	500%	0%
Information	97/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	105/178		95.7	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	122/163	.	0.57	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	149/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	109/134	47/152	0.0014%	0.36%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	25/94	65/159	0.59	0.33
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	115/180	111/180	4.3%	2.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	111/181	4,220	154/181	2,442	40/176	6,241	69/181	6,481	119/149	1,955
Intra-regional Flows (%)	53/181	60%	25/181	80%	135/176	29%	49/181	47%	1/149	97%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	137/181	16	181/181	4	19/176	32	120/181	22	149/149	3
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	165/181	32%	177/181	7%	66/176	66%	159/181	39%	149/149	2%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	101/181	13%	114/181	12%	87/176	6%	43/181	15%	38/149	28%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	4/181	0.53	9/181	0.46	6/176	0.67	119/181	0.08	2/149	0.67

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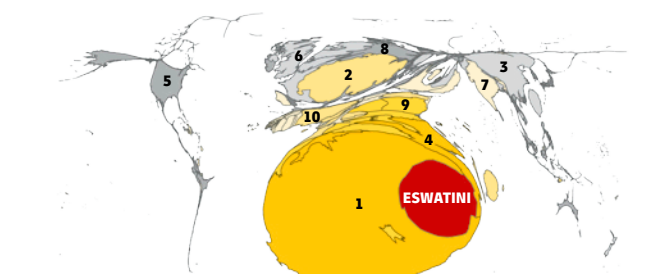
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ESWATINI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Eswatini's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. South Africa (50%)
2. Switzerland (7%)
3. China (4%)
4. Mozambique (4%)
5. United States (4%)
6. United Kingdom (2%)
7. India (2%)
8. Germany (2%)
9. Kenya (1%)
10. Nigeria (1%)

Map Colors: Eswatini's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	177/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	174/178	170/181	7%	29%
Capital	152/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	151/175	.	4.3%
M&A Transactions	96/159	150/177	5.9%	2.6%
FDI Stock	124/181	151/181	11%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	128/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	164/181		44%	
Online News Traffic	74/160	.	52%	.
People	149/149		—	
Tourists	—	110/110	—	1.4%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	172/180	.	7.3%	.

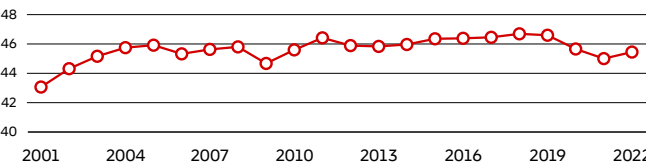
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

ETHIOPIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	126/181	116/181	-10	45.4/100	46.5/100	-1.1
Depth	176/181	173/181	-3	38.6/100	39.2/100	-0.6
Breadth	66/181	56/181	-10	53.5/100	55.1/100	-1.6
Trade Pillar	122/181	114/181	-8	46.7/100	47.5/100	-0.8
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	98/161	84/161	-14	47.1/100	47.1/100	0
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	175/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	173/181	171/181	3.1%	15%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	104/181	137/181	5.4%	5.9%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	106/163	121/179	0.026%	0.44%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	125/179	.	28%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	88/179	.	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	156/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	139/178		37.66	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	160/163	155/155	0.052	0.0027
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	156/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	123/134	143/152	~0%	0.0026%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	144/159	.	0.0073
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	172/180	147/180	0.8%	0.86%

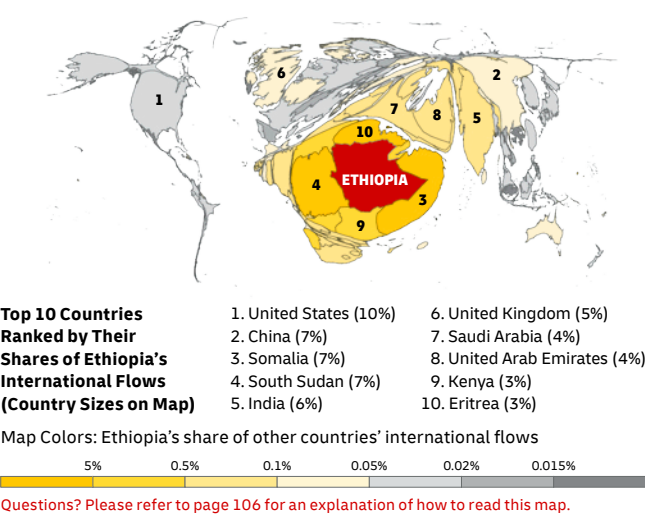
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	62/181	5,390	65/181	5,602	59/176	5,602	54/181	6,781	69/149	3,008
Intra-regional Flows (%)	154/181	26%	163/181	8%	116/176	35%	169/181	11%	66/149	65%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	63/181	23	92/181	19	38/176	28	34/181	32	91/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	122/181	41%	127/181	33%	109/176	53%	81/181	57%	125/149	18%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	16/181	26%	35/181	30%	18/176	23%	97/181	10%	8/149	44%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	108/181	0.18	100/181	0.11	100/176	0.30	66/181	0.11	110/149	0.16

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ETHIOPIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	44/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	50/178	29/181	48%	60%
Capital	90/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	151/155	89/175	0.068%	35%
M&A Transactions	94/159	77/177	6%	33%
FDI Stock	79/181	125/181	18%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	59/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	71/181		66%	
Online News Traffic	25/160	87/158	62%	37%
People	62/149		—	
Tourists	—	45/110	—	36%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	16/180	150/164	45%	3.5%

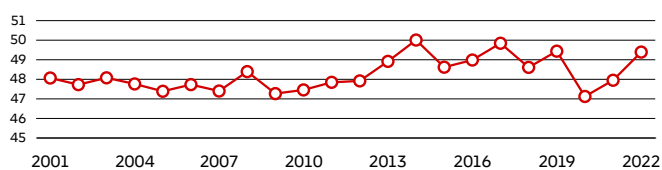
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

FIJI

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	89/181	78/181	-11	49.4/100	49.8/100	-0.4
Depth	52/181	57/181	+5	55.4/100	52.9/100	+2.5
Breadth	127/181	113/181	-14	44.0/100	46.9/100	-2.9
Trade Pillar	80/181	65/181	-15	51.0/100	51.8/100	-0.8
Capital Pillar	117/159	103/159	-14	46.5/100	47.3/100	-0.8
Information Pillar	90/161	88/161	-2	48.3/100	46.7/100	+1.6
People Pillar	63/114	57/114	-6	48.3/100	50.1/100	-1.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	46/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	108/181	33/181	21%	60%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	27/181	46/181	25%	15%
Capital	56/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	95/179	0%	0.83%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	119/165	24/179	2.5%	120%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	77/169	91/179	1.8%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	83/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	59/178		350.6	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	100/163	76/155	1.4	1
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	108/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	93/134	111/152	0.0054%	0.052%
People	21/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	53/94	44/159	0.12	0.68
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	77/138	.	4.5%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	24/180	130/180	26%	1.5%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	11/181	7,477	33/181	6,914	12/176	8,077	3/181	10,270	24/149	4,593
Intra-regional Flows (%)	35/181	67%	32/181	77%	32/176	66%	73/181	37%	37/149	78%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	69/181	23	61/181	22	85/176	22	61/181	28	54/149	21
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	65/181	56%	68/181	51%	92/176	58%	45/181	67%	55/149	53%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	93/181	14%	85/181	18%	62/176	9%	115/181	9%	61/149	21%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	45/181	0.32	82/181	0.13	18/176	0.61	50/181	0.13	44/149	0.29

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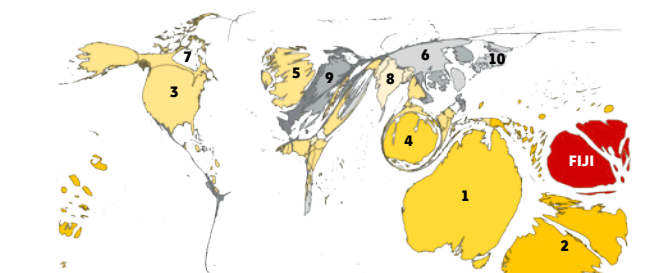
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

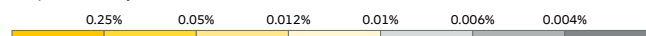
FIJI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Fiji's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Australia (28%)
2. New Zealand (18%)
3. United States (12%)
4. Singapore (5%)
5. United Kingdom (5%)
6. China (4%)
7. Canada (3%)
8. India (2%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Japan (1%)

Map Colors: Fiji's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	126/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	98/178	140/181	35%	38%
Capital	147/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	125/175	.	13%
M&A Transactions	158/159	169/177	0.0021%	0.53%
FDI Stock	145/181	152/181	7.4%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	85/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	86/181		64%	
Online News Traffic	70/160	105/158	53%	34%
People	121/149		—	
Tourists	—	85/110	—	21%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	85/180	62/164	27%	18%

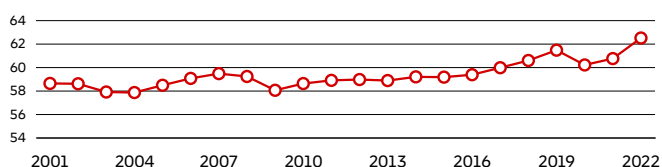
Region: East Asia & Pacific

FINLAND

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	17/181	18/181	+1	62.5/100	60.0/100	+2.5
Depth	36/181	36/181	0	60.1/100	56.8/100	+3.3
Breadth	17/181	25/181	+8	65.1/100	63.3/100	+1.8
Trade Pillar	37/181	51/181	+14	56.0/100	53.3/100	+2.7
Capital Pillar	22/159	24/159	+2	55.3/100	54.2/100	+1.1
Information Pillar	7/161	10/161	+3	74.1/100	69.7/100	+4.4
People Pillar	10/114	10/114	0	63.3/100	64.9/100	-1.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	77/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	75/181	99/181	30%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	66/181	49/181	12%	15%
Capital	25/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	33/163	88/179	1.6%	0.91%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	161/163	5/172	-7.3%	3.6%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	22/165	112/179	53%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	9/169	70/179	23%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	26/105	12/112	93%	65%
Information	14/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	10/178		2556	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	34/163	54/155	9.4	2.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	9/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	11/134	49/152	1.1%	0.35%
People	42/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	9/94	59/159	1.1	0.38
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	89/138	37/129	3.2%	8%
Migrants (% of Population)	98/180	70/180	5.9%	7.5%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	152/181	3,008	145/181	2,781	152/176	2,800	145/181	3,696	55/149	3,335
Intra-regional Flows (%)	24/181	71%	38/181	75%	22/176	76%	30/181	63%	80/149	62%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	161/181	12	157/181	11	157/176	11	158/181	15	84/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	13/181	81%	17/181	80%	2/176	92%	17/181	77%	35/149	63%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	129/181	8%	126/181	10%	149/176	2%	104/181	9%	78/149	17%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	172/181	0.10	162/181	0.07	151/176	0.14	144/181	0.07	141/149	0.08

— Not Applicable

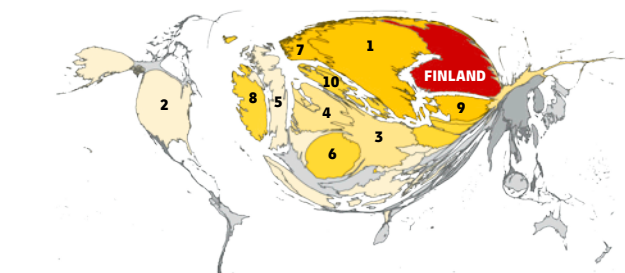
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

FINLAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Finland's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Sweden (16%)
2. United States (12%)
3. Germany (8%)
4. Netherlands (5%)
5. United Kingdom (5%)
6. Luxembourg (5%)
7. Norway (4%)
8. Ireland (4%)
9. Estonia (3%)
10. Denmark (3%)

Map Colors: Finland's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	38/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	17/178	82/181	64%	50%
Capital	24/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	17/155	48/175	65%	57%
M&A Transactions	28/159	47/177	42%	46%
FDI Stock	27/181	63/181	36%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock	10/72	—	73%	—
Information	17/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	19/181		77%	
Online News Traffic	7/160	38/158	72%	50%
People	4/149		—	
Tourists	—	7/110	—	49%
International University Students	—	7/107	—	56%
Migrants	35/180	2/164	39%	54%

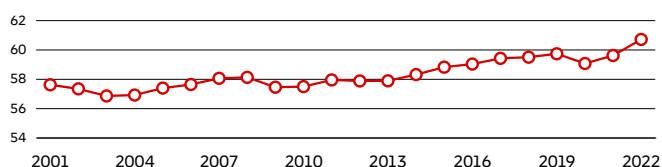
Region: Europe

FRANCE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	23/181	21/181	-2	60.7/100	59.4/100	+1.3
Depth	54/181	74/181	+20	54.7/100	51.5/100	+3.2
Breadth	11/181	9/181	-2	67.4/100	68.6/100	-1.2
Trade Pillar	49/181	47/181	-2	55.0/100	53.6/100	+1.4
Capital Pillar	14/159	12/159	-2	56.6/100	56.5/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	14/161	16/161	+2	71.8/100	67.2/100	+4.6
People Pillar	39/114	30/114	-9	54.0/100	57.4/100	-3.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	105/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	105/181	118/181	22%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	65/181	79/181	12%	10%
Capital	36/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	18/163	103/179	2.9%	0.73%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	20/163	19/172	1.1%	1.1%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	21/165	118/179	54%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	36/169	118/179	6.9%	5.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	51/105	28/112	31%	37%
Information	20/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	36/178		957.5	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	58/163	37/155	5.4	3.8
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	11/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	17/134	33/152	0.51%	0.48%
People	58/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	31/94	30/159	0.43	1.1
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	87/138	34/129	3.6%	9%
Migrants (% of Population)	126/180	43/180	3.8%	13%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	153/181	2,985	147/181	2,738	147/176	2,998	135/181	3,951	87/149	2,567
Intra-regional Flows (%)	43/181	63%	50/181	69%	30/176	67%	45/181	49%	96/149	56%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	128/181	18	108/181	17	135/176	16	128/181	21	44/149	23
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	27/181	77%	22/181	77%	18/176	88%	38/181	69%	47/149	57%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	147/181	7%	151/181	8%	127/176	3%	99/181	10%	101/149	11%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	177/181	0.09	165/181	0.06	168/176	0.11	166/181	0.06	135/149	0.11

— Not Applicable

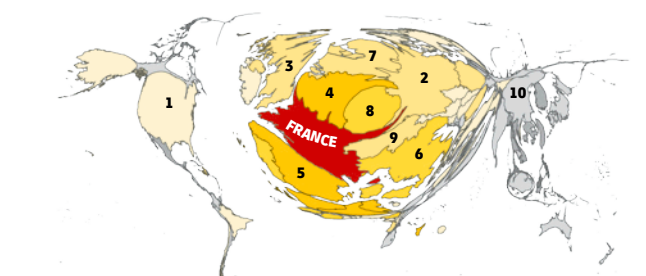
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ROOTED MAP

FRANCE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of France's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (13%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. United Kingdom (7%)
4. Belgium (7%)
5. Spain (7%)
6. Italy (6%)
7. Netherlands (6%)
8. Luxembourg (5%)
9. Switzerland (3%)
10. China (3%)

Map Colors: France's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	18/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	21/178	33/181	62%	59%
Capital	7/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	5/155	5/175	77%	79%
M&A Transactions	6/159	4/177	72%	76%
FDI Stock	6/181	26/181	61%	46%
Portfolio Equity Stock	23/72	—	63%	—
Information	9/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	16/181		78%	
Online News Traffic	2/160	23/158	76%	55%
People	36/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	13/107	—	46%
Migrants	19/180	29/164	43%	29%

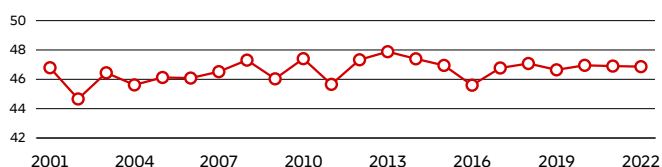
Region: Europe

GABON

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	111/181	111/181	0	46.9/100	46.8/100	+0.1
Depth	107/181	109/181	+2	46.7/100	45.8/100	+0.9
Breadth	106/181	106/181	0	47.0/100	47.7/100	-0.7
Trade Pillar	98/181	90/181	-8	49.7/100	49.4/100	+0.3
Capital Pillar	98/159	107/159	+9	47.4/100	47.2/100	+0.2
Information Pillar	149/161	147/161	-2	40.4/100	39.8/100	+0.6
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	119/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	44/181	142/181	44%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	170/181	106/181	0.95%	7.7%
Capital	57/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	84/179	0%	0.99%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	160/165	46/179	0%	79%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	23/179	0%	34%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	113/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	100/178		109.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	117/163	130/155	0.82	0.08
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	115/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	148/180	28/180	2.1%	18%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	38/181	6,034	16/181	7,903	55/176	5,679	96/181	5,561	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	145/181	28%	174/181	6%	126/176	31%	109/181	29%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	78/181	22	62/181	22	60/176	25	93/181	24	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	80/181	52%	76/181	48%	71/176	64%	110/181	51%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	53/181	18%	39/181	29%	95/176	5%	56/181	14%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	64/181	0.27	87/181	0.13	37/176	0.51	60/181	0.12	.	.

— Not Applicable

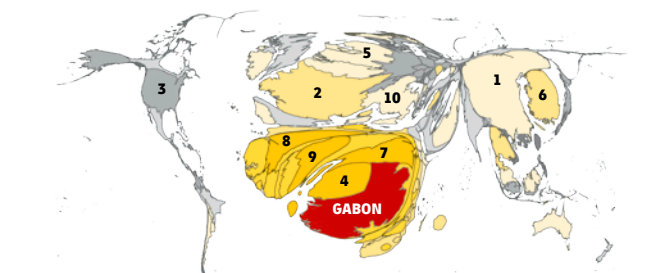
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ROOTED MAP

GABON'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Gabon's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (11%)
2. France (11%)
3. United States (5%)
4. Equatorial Guinea (4%)
5. Netherlands (3%)
6. Korea, Republic of (3%)
7. Cameroon (3%)
8. Mali (3%)
9. Benin (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

Map Colors: Gabon's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	70/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	73/178	71/181	42%	52%
Capital	124/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	153/155	141/175	0.057%	7.9%
M&A Transactions	78/159	139/177	15%	6%
FDI Stock	157/181	116/181	4.3%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	161/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	121/181		58%	
Online News Traffic	145/160	147/158	33%	20%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	154/180	128/164	14%	6.9%

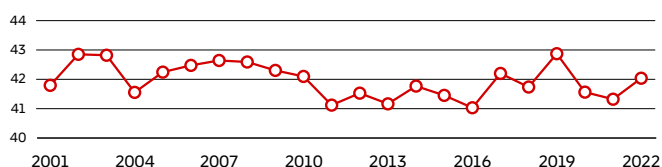
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

GAMBIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	160/181	165/181	+5	42.0/100	42.2/100	-0.2
Depth	142/181	129/181	-13	42.8/100	43.2/100	-0.4
Breadth	146/181	152/181	+6	41.3/100	41.2/100	+0.1
Trade Pillar	168/181	161/181	-7	39.9/100	42.3/100	-2.4
Capital Pillar	143/159	153/159	+10	45.1/100	44.2/100	+0.9
Information Pillar	106/161	120/161	+14	45.7/100	43.6/100	+2.1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	152/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	179/181	113/181	1.8%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	79/181	131/181	9.9%	6.2%
Capital	97/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	122/179	0%	0.43%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	77/179	.	53%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	116/169	25/179	0.27%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	120/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	103/178		105.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	124/163	128/155	0.5	0.085
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	104/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	81/159	.	0.21
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	94/180	64/180	5.9%	8.3%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	77/181	5,039	83/181	4,978	60/176	5,597	56/181	6,772	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	80/181	46%	72/181	53%	83/176	43%	136/181	24%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	122/181	19	151/181	11	72/176	23	126/181	21	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	132/181	38%	172/181	13%	90/176	58%	149/181	42%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	11/181	30%	5/181	58%	43/176	14%	25/181	19%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	34/181	0.35	37/181	0.21	19/176	0.61	181/181	0.02	.	.

— Not Applicable

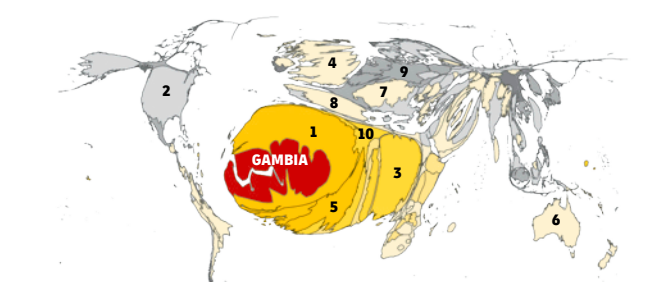
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ROOTED MAP

GAMBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Gambia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Senegal (16%)
2. United States (8%)
3. Nigeria (7%)
4. United Kingdom (6%)
5. Guinea (4%)
6. Australia (4%)
7. Switzerland (3%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Mali (2%)

Map Colors: Gambia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	151/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	152/178	145/181	19%	37%
Capital	163/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	115/175	.	22%
M&A Transactions	.	151/177	.	2.2%
FDI Stock	121/181	146/181	11%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	91/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	110/181		60%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	36/180	164/164	39%	1.2%

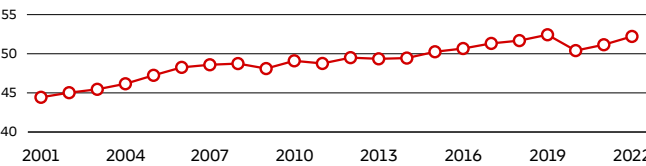
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

GEORGIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	63/181	66/181	+3	52.2/100	51.3/100	+0.9
Depth	59/181	52/181	-7	54.3/100	53.6/100	+0.7
Breadth	83/181	89/181	+6	50.2/100	49.1/100	+1.1
Trade Pillar	62/181	58/181	-4	52.8/100	52.2/100	+0.6
Capital Pillar	77/159	71/159	-6	48.6/100	49.1/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	57/161	74/161	+17	53.7/100	48.9/100	+4.8
People Pillar	52/114	55/114	+3	50.6/100	50.5/100	+0.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	53/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	104/181	44/181	23%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	33/181	63/181	23%	12%
Capital	59/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	77/163	40/179	0.19%	2.7%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	169/172	0%	-0.18%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	59/165	33/179	13%	90%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	33/169	19/179	7.1%	41%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	49/105	61/112	33%	9.1%
Information	61/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	68/178		239.8	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	48/163	82/155	6.7	0.85
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	34/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	67/134	52/152	0.03%	0.33%
People	53/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	35/94	32/159	0.35	0.98
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	69/138	28/129	5.6%	11%
Migrants (% of Population)	27/180	122/180	23%	2.1%

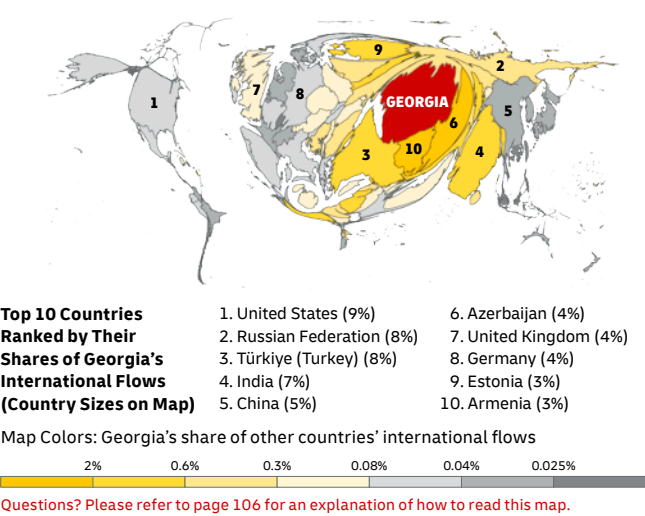
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	147/181	3,145	135/181	3,097	144/176	3,160	130/181	4,068	94/149	2,302
Intra-regional Flows (%)	124/181	33%	97/181	36%	102/176	39%	174/181	10%	136/149	36%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	127/181	18	89/181	19	132/176	16	149/181	16	50/149	22
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	99/181	48%	130/181	32%	60/176	69%	73/181	59%	108/149	25%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	50/181	19%	48/181	27%	88/176	6%	22/181	20%	36/149	29%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	110/181	0.18	147/181	0.07	99/176	0.30	123/181	0.08	69/149	0.23

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

GEORGIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



- Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Georgia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)**
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. United States (9%) | 6. Azerbaijan (4%) |
| 2. Russian Federation (8%) | 7. United Kingdom (4%) |
| 3. Türkiye (Turkey) (8%) | 8. Germany (4%) |
| 4. India (7%) | 9. Estonia (3%) |
| 5. China (5%) | 10. Armenia (3%) |

Map Colors: Georgia's share of other countries' international flows

2% 0.6% 0.3% 0.08% 0.04% 0.025%

Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	90/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	103/178	69/181	33%	52%
Capital	82/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	148/155	53/175	0.11%	54%
M&A Transactions	103/159	116/177	4%	16%
FDI Stock	128/181	84/181	9.9%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	64/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	73/181		66%	
Online News Traffic	78/160	46/158	51%	47%
People	65/149		—	
Tourists	—	61/110	—	30%
International University Students	—	42/107	—	25%
Migrants	92/180	79/164	26%	15%

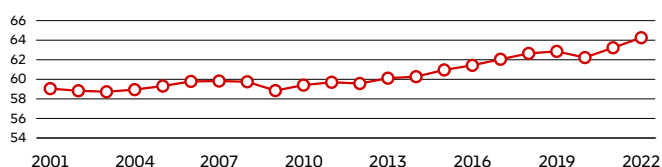
Region: South & Central Asia

GERMANY

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	13/181	14/181	+1	64.3/100	62.1/100	+2.2
Depth	41/181	43/181	+2	59.3/100	55.1/100	+4.2
Breadth	6/181	5/181	-1	69.7/100	69.9/100	-0.2
Trade Pillar	30/181	29/181	-1	57.9/100	56.4/100	+1.5
Capital Pillar	16/159	15/159	-1	56.3/100	56.2/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	12/161	19/161	+7	72.5/100	66.7/100	+5.8
People Pillar	6/114	7/114	+1	65.2/100	66.1/100	-0.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	73/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	50/181	83/181	41%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	73/181	71/181	10%	11%
Capital	48/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	32/163	94/179	1.6%	0.84%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	38/163	73/172	0.21%	0.013%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	25/165	131/179	47%	25%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	15/169	154/179	16%	1.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	24/105	16/112	96%	58%
Information	16/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	31/178		1117	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	46/163	48/155	6.9	3
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	15/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	10/134	32/152	1.3%	0.49%
People	26/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	11/94	62/159	1	0.34
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	85/138	25/129	3.6%	11%
Migrants (% of Population)	107/180	24/180	4.7%	20%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	154/181	2,984	144/181	2,809	146/176	3,000	153/181	3,526	76/149	2,810
Intra-regional Flows (%)	39/181	66%	48/181	70%	29/176	67%	35/181	60%	81/149	61%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	154/181	14	140/181	12	150/176	13	148/181	16	79/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	23/181	78%	24/181	77%	19/176	88%	32/181	71%	30/149	65%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	133/181	8%	125/181	10%	119/176	3%	93/181	10%	97/149	11%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	181/181	0.08	177/181	0.05	164/176	0.12	176/181	0.06	149/149	0.06

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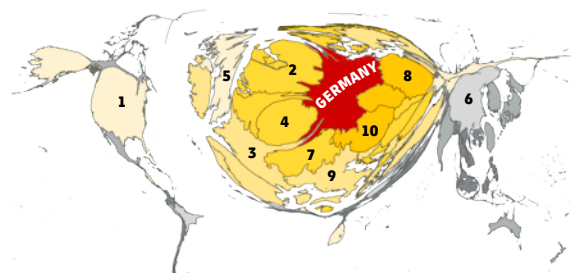
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ROOTED MAP

GERMANY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Germany's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (12%)
2. Netherlands (9%)
3. France (6%)
4. Luxembourg (5%)
5. United Kingdom (5%)
6. China (5%)
7. Switzerland (5%)
8. Poland (4%)
9. Italy (4%)
10. Austria (4%)

Map Colors: Germany's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	20/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	15/178	45/181	65%	57%
Capital	5/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	4/155	4/175	79%	80%
M&A Transactions	4/159	2/177	73%	82%
FDI Stock	7/181	16/181	60%	51%
Portfolio Equity Stock	13/72	—	68%	—
Information	18/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	13/181		79%	
Online News Traffic	26/160	17/158	62%	56%
People	3/149		—	
Tourists	—	30/110	—	39%
International University Students	—	2/107	—	65%
Migrants	1/180	11/164	52%	41%

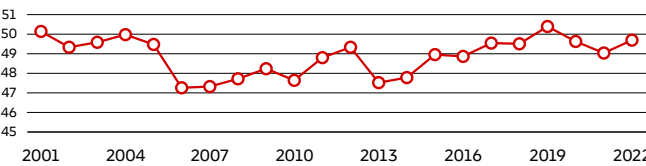
Region: Europe

GHANA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	86/181	82/181	-4	49.7/100	49.5/100	+0.2
Depth	121/181	113/181	-8	45.1/100	45.3/100	-0.2
Breadth	59/181	61/181	+2	54.7/100	54.2/100	+0.5
Trade Pillar	61/181	55/181	-6	52.9/100	52.7/100	+0.2
Capital Pillar	76/159	74/159	-2	48.6/100	48.9/100	-0.3
Information Pillar	68/161	65/161	-3	51.6/100	50.1/100	+1.5
People Pillar	100/114	100/114	0	40.8/100	41.6/100	-0.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	102/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	100/181	151/181	24%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	71/181	43/181	11%	16%
Capital	100/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	102/163	51/179	0.036%	1.8%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	107/165	70/179	3%	58%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	52/169	84/179	3%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	96/105	74/112	0.039%	2.9%
Information	116/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	106/178		94.4	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	120/163	107/155	0.61	0.33
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	132/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	68/134	50/152	0.029%	0.34%
People	112/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	86/94	123/159	0.012	0.027
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	90/138	102/129	3.1%	0.85%
Migrants (% of Population)	135/180	133/180	3.1%	1.5%

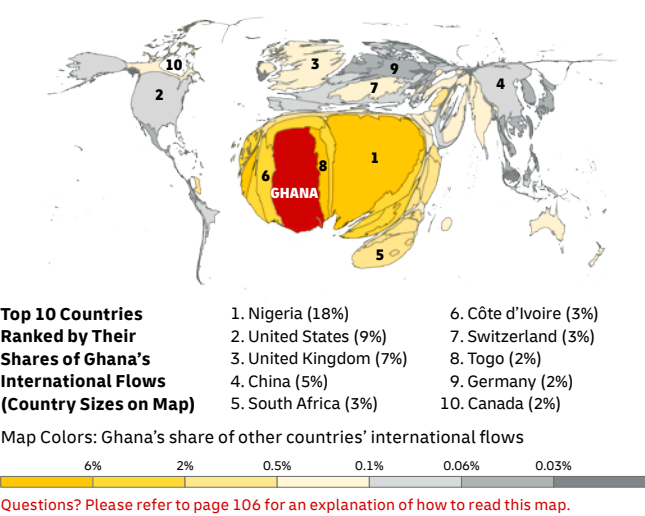
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	45/181	5,873	22/181	7,447	68/176	5,228	39/181	6,977	84/149	2,605
Intra-regional Flows (%)	132/181	30%	145/181	16%	125/176	32%	153/181	17%	56/149	72%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	73/181	23	95/181	18	53/176	26	48/181	30	71/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	90/181	49%	97/181	42%	77/176	62%	74/181	59%	99/149	29%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	77/181	15%	56/181	26%	110/176	4%	70/181	12%	56/149	22%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	115/181	0.17	115/181	0.09	111/176	0.25	76/181	0.10	85/149	0.20

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ROOTED MAP

GHANA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

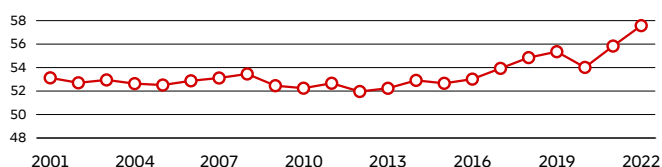
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	47/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	87/178	12/181	39%	66%
Capital	70/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	58/155	75/175	28%	43%
M&A Transactions	72/159	52/177	16%	43%
FDI Stock	76/181	94/181	18%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	32/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	46/181		72%	
Online News Traffic	29/160	22/158	62%	55%
People	103/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	91/107	—	9.5%
Migrants	30/180	145/164	40%	4.8%

GREECE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	42/181	48/181	+6	57.6/100	53.9/100	+3.7
Depth	47/181	85/181	+38	57.0/100	50.4/100	+6.6
Breadth	40/181	43/181	+3	58.2/100	57.7/100	+0.5
Trade Pillar	38/181	67/181	+29	56.0/100	51.6/100	+4.4
Capital Pillar	43/159	53/159	+10	52.2/100	50.2/100	+2
Information Pillar	30/161	27/161	-3	63.4/100	59.5/100	+3.9
People Pillar	38/114	37/114	-1	54.0/100	55.4/100	-1.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	54/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	89/181	67/181	26%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	32/181	51/181	23%	14%
Capital	38/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	34/163	82/179	1.5%	1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	151/163	9/172	-0.01%	2.6%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	76/165	137/179	7.3%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	22/169	39/179	9.7%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	59/105	25/112	21%	43%
Information	39/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	34/178		1026	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	57/163	16/155	5.5	6.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	44/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	56/134	91/152	0.04%	0.13%
People	49/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	28/94	11/159	0.49	2.7
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	75/138	75/129	4.6%	2.9%
Migrants (% of Population)	61/180	42/180	12%	13%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	158/181	2,775	151/181	2,650	153/176	2,789	140/181	3,776	111/149	2,032
Intra-regional Flows (%)	22/181	73%	64/181	62%	7/176	81%	24/181	65%	19/149	84%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	162/181	12	120/181	15	167/176	9	160/181	14	139/149	9
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	40/181	70%	59/181	58%	30/176	85%	27/181	73%	37/149	62%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	148/181	7%	95/181	16%	174/176	0%	163/181	5%	140/149	3%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	144/181	0.13	179/181	0.05	137/176	0.18	129/181	0.08	55/149	0.25

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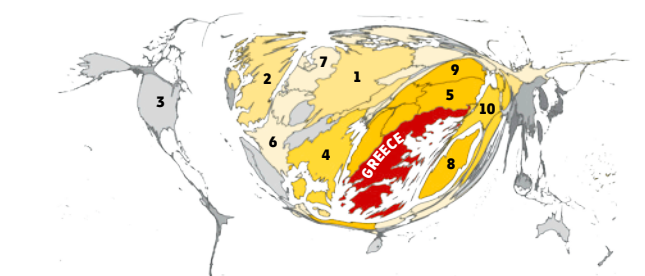
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ROOTED MAP

GREECE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Greece's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Germany (11%)
2. United Kingdom (9%)
3. United States (7%)
4. Italy (6%)
5. Bulgaria (4%)
6. France (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Cyprus (4%)
9. Romania (3%)
10. Türkiye (Turkey) (3%)

Map Colors: Greece's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	56/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	53/178	55/181	47%	55%
Capital	45/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	39/155	40/175	40%	61%
M&A Transactions	59/159	16/177	23%	65%
FDI Stock	61/181	56/181	22%	37%
Portfolio Equity Stock	50/72	—	47%	—
Information	29/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	41/181		73%	
Online News Traffic	13/160	50/158	70%	46%
People	41/149		—	
Tourists	—	42/110	—	37%
International University Students	—	59/107	—	17%
Migrants	46/180	14/164	37%	37%

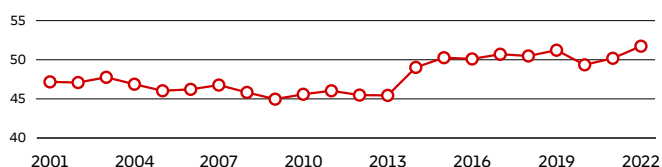
Region: Europe

GRENADA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	71/181	73/181	+2	51.7/100	50.7/100	+1
Depth	26/181	28/181	+2	63.0/100	59.6/100	+3.4
Breadth	138/181	139/181	+1	42.5/100	43.1/100	-0.6
Trade Pillar	90/181	105/181	+15	50.1/100	48.5/100	+1.6
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	60/161	49/161	-11	53.0/100	52.2/100	+0.8
People Pillar	41/114	43/114	+2	53.3/100	53.7/100	-0.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	29/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	174/181	56/181	3%	48%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	9/181	15/181	61%	23%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	162/179	.	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	71/165	18/179	8.6%	160%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	79/169	17/179	1.7%	43%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	41/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	23/178		1515	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	110/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	112/134	11/152	0.0013%	1%
People	7/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	29/159	.	1.2
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	27/138	1/129	14%	85%
Migrants (% of Population)	9/180	78/180	48%	5.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	69/181	5,259	119/181	3,845	.	.	73/181	6,346	33/149	3,954
Intra-regional Flows (%)	142/181	28%	93/181	37%	.	.	151/181	18%	143/149	25%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	13/181	33	15/181	36	.	.	18/181	36	3/149	47
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	48/181	64%	65/181	55%	.	.	16/181	77%	27/149	68%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	157/181	6%	170/181	4%	.	.	178/181	3%	142/149	3%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	24/181	0.36	33/181	0.22	.	.	19/181	0.17	23/149	0.38

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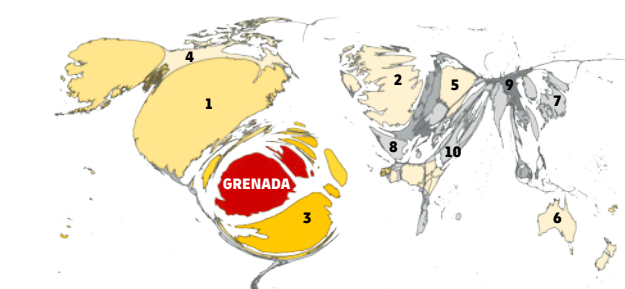
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ROOTED MAP

GRENADA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Grenada's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (40%)
2. United Kingdom (10%)
3. Trinidad and Tobago (9%)
4. Canada (6%)
5. Poland (3%)
6. Australia (2%)
7. Japan (2%)
8. Spain (1%)
9. China (1%)
10. Saudi Arabia (1%)

Map Colors: Grenada's share of other countries' international flows

0.2% 0.05% 0.01% 0.005% 0.001% 0.0006%

Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	150/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	128/178	166/181	27%	31%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	144/175	.	6.7%
M&A Transactions	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock	36/181	96/181	32%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	119/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	138/181		55%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	109/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	68/107	—	15%
Migrants	88/180	.	27%	.

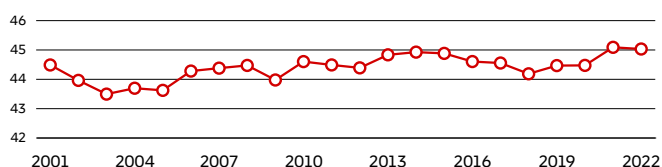
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

GUATEMALA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	132/181	135/181	+3	45.0/100	44.6/100	+0.4
Depth	146/181	154/181	+8	42.5/100	41.1/100	+1.4
Breadth	100/181	99/181	-1	47.7/100	48.3/100	-0.6
Trade Pillar	128/181	142/181	+14	45.7/100	44.3/100	+1.4
Capital Pillar	101/159	104/159	+3	47.2/100	47.3/100	-0.1
Information Pillar	128/161	127/161	-1	43.5/100	42.9/100	+0.6
People Pillar	93/114	85/114	-8	42.4/100	44.7/100	-2.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	139/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	131/181	102/181	17%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	114/181	142/181	4%	5.6%
Capital	120/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	62/163	113/179	0.37%	0.55%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	31/163	85/172	0.35%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	114/165	135/179	2.7%	24%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	61/169	108/179	2.4%	8.5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	95/112	.	0%
Information	107/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	162/178		18.44	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	98/163	105/155	1.5	0.33
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	84/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	80/134	41/152	0.018%	0.43%
People	101/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	66/94	103/159	0.066	0.084
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	126/138	117/129	1%	0.33%
Migrants (% of Population)	74/180	164/180	8.3%	0.5%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	114/181	4,082	93/181	4,627	142/176	3,293	74/181	6,342	90/149	2,388
Intra-regional Flows (%)	93/181	42%	105/181	32%	68/176	50%	97/181	31%	95/149	57%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	86/181	22	41/181	27	131/176	16	131/181	20	41/149	24
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	102/181	47%	79/181	46%	119/176	51%	139/181	45%	70/149	46%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	152/181	6%	127/181	10%	143/176	2%	132/181	7%	123/149	5%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	83/181	0.24	74/181	0.15	67/176	0.39	122/181	0.08	57/149	0.25

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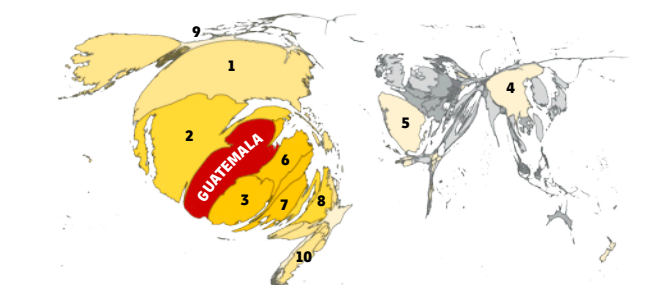
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

GUATEMALA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Guatemala's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (31%)
2. Mexico (18%)
3. El Salvador (5%)
4. China (4%)
5. Spain (4%)
6. Honduras (4%)
7. Costa Rica (3%)
8. Colombia (2%)
9. Canada (2%)
10. Argentina (2%)

Map Colors: Guatemala's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	95/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	91/178	103/181	38%	46%
Capital	87/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	91/155	79/175	13%	40%
M&A Transactions	146/159	87/177	0.038%	28%
FDI Stock	125/181	109/181	10%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	125/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	132/181		56%	
Online News Traffic	110/160	119/158	44%	32%
People	93/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	74/107	—	13%
Migrants	118/180	66/164	22%	17%

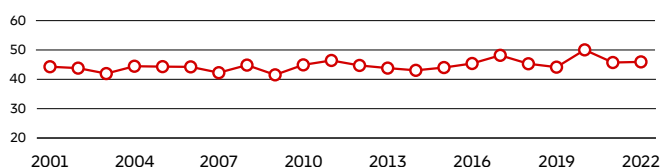
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

GUINEA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	121/181	99/181	-22	45.9/100	48.2/100	-2.3
Depth	151/181	112/181	-39	42.0/100	45.5/100	-3.5
Breadth	84/181	81/181	-3	50.2/100	51.0/100	-0.8
Trade Pillar	66/181	33/181	-33	52.2/100	56.0/100	-3.8
Capital Pillar	138/159	128/159	-10	45.3/100	46.2/100	-0.9
Information Pillar	147/161	144/161	-3	41.2/100	40.6/100	+0.6
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	136/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	60/181	139/181	36%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	175/181	158/181	0.65%	4.3%
Capital	123/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	132/179	.	0.3%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	150/165	129/179	0.46%	25%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	131/169	129/179	0.0028%	4.4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	158/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	172/178		9.957	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	138/163	133/155	0.28	0.063
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	152/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	153/159	.	0.0042
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	106/129	.	0.64%
Migrants (% of Population)	121/180	146/180	4.2%	0.86%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	40/181	6,004	17/181	7,847	62/176	5,506	90/181	5,694	63/149	3,178
Intra-regional Flows (%)	103/181	38%	147/181	15%	64/176	50%	118/181	27%	48/149	74%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	112/181	19	105/181	17	113/176	20	45/181	30	107/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	146/181	35%	151/181	24%	135/176	45%	98/181	54%	130/149	16%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	17/181	26%	28/181	31%	25/176	19%	24/181	20%	16/149	37%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	81/181	0.24	116/181	0.09	36/176	0.52	141/181	0.07	126/149	0.13

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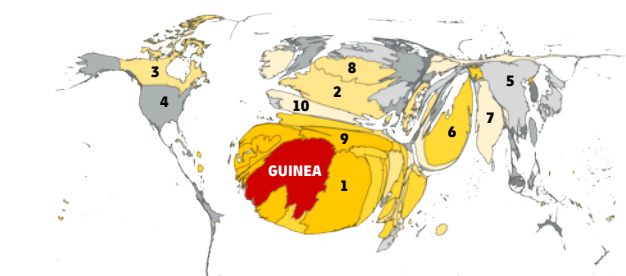
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

GUINEA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Guinea's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Côte d'Ivoire (9%)
2. France (7%)
3. Canada (6%)
4. United States (6%)
5. China (6%)
6. United Arab Emirates (6%)
7. India (4%)
8. Belgium (4%)
9. Mali (3%)
10. Spain (3%)

Map Colors: Guinea's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	24/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	4/178	76/181	69%	51%
Capital	145/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	117/175	.	20%
M&A Transactions	138/159	133/177	0.25%	8%
FDI Stock	148/181	143/181	7%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	141/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	153/181		50%	
Online News Traffic	116/160	98/158	43%	35%
People	110/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	102/107	—	2.2%
Migrants	115/180	103/164	22%	11%

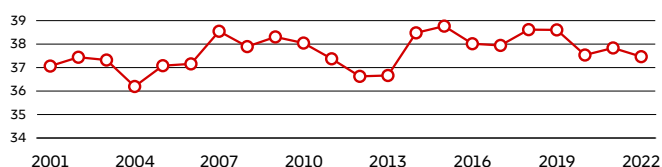
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

GUINEA-BISSAU

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	181/181	180/181	-1	37.5/100	37.9/100	-0.4
Depth	159/181	131/181	-28	41.4/100	43.1/100	-1.7
Breadth	179/181	181/181	+2	33.9/100	33.4/100	+0.5
Trade Pillar	181/181	179/181	-2	33.5/100	34.9/100	-1.4
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	143/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	141/181	122/181	13%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	151/181	87/181	2%	9.6%
Capital	158/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	162/179	.	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	145/165	145/179	0.66%	19%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	123/169	49/179	0.12%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	104/105	108/112	-0.2%	-0.14%
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	142/178		31.35	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	157/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	82/134	.	0.017%	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	125/159	.	0.024
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	100/180	150/180	5.6%	0.78%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	71/181	5,236	50/181	6,137	.	.	107/181	5,033	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	107/181	38%	122/181	24%	.	.	75/181	37%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	123/181	19	138/181	13	.	.	88/181	25	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	142/181	36%	147/181	25%	.	.	113/181	51%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	64/181	17%	140/181	9%	.	.	40/181	16%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	22/181	0.37	13/181	0.41	.	.	93/181	0.09	.	.

— Not Applicable

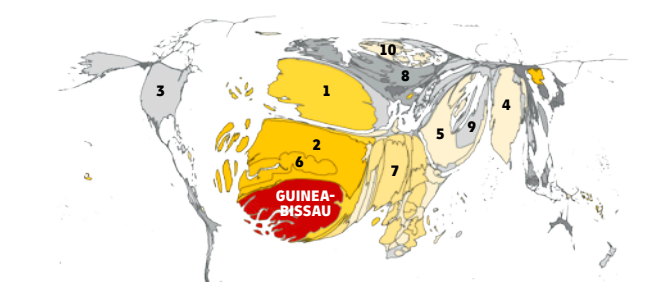
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ROOTED MAP

GUINEA-BISSAU'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Guinea-Bissau's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Portugal (13%)
2. Senegal (12%)
3. United States (7%)
4. India (6%)
5. Saudi Arabia (5%)
6. Gambia (4%)
7. Nigeria (4%)
8. Germany (2%)
9. United Arab Emirates (2%)
10. Denmark (2%)

Map Colors: Guinea-Bissau's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	181/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	176/178	178/181	5.8%	20%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	.	.	.
M&A Transactions	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock	108/181	177/181	13%	7.6%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	167/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	172/181		39%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	158/180	153/164	14%	3.4%

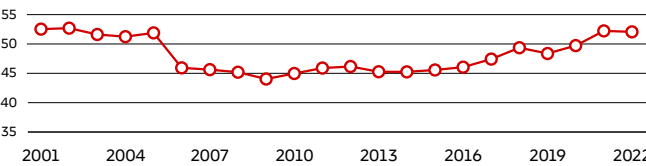
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

GUYANA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	67/181	107/181	+40	52.1/100	47.4/100	+4.7
Depth	31/181	84/181	+53	61.1/100	50.6/100	+10.5
Breadth	125/181	124/181	-1	44.4/100	44.4/100	0
Trade Pillar	97/181	102/181	+5	49.7/100	48.6/100	+1.1
Capital Pillar	26/159	93/159	+67	54.3/100	47.8/100	+6.5
Information Pillar	142/161	138/161	-4	42.1/100	41.5/100	+0.6
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	35/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	15/181	135/181	77%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	163/181	7/181	1.5%	26%
Capital	6/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	1/179	0%	92%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	149/165	23/179	0.53%	120%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	120/169	3/179	0.16%	150%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	99/105	95/112	0%	0%
Information	104/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	113/178		79.14	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	101/163	.	1.2	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	144/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	114/134	136/152	~0%	0.0059%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	61/159	.	0.36
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	7/180	74/180	52%	6.4%

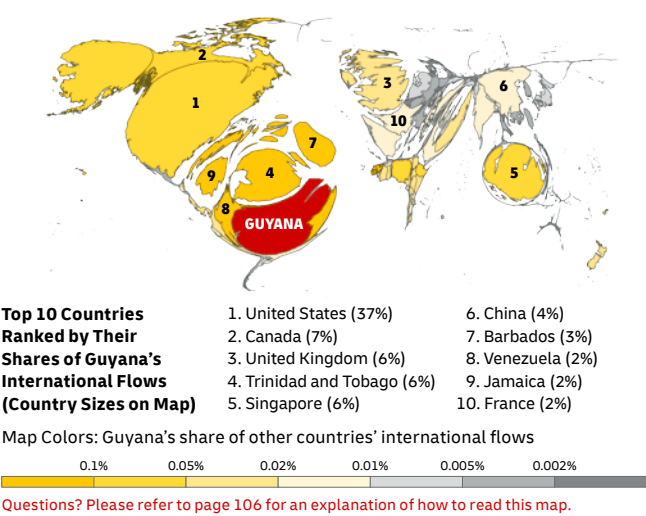
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	20/181	6,931	23/181	7,432	21/176	7,358	26/181	7,583	31/149	4,111
Intra-regional Flows (%)	166/181	21%	138/181	19%	164/176	18%	180/181	6%	120/149	47%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	27/181	28	18/181	33	114/176	20	28/181	32	19/149	31
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	61/181	58%	62/181	56%	87/176	59%	46/181	67%	64/149	50%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	123/181	9%	166/181	6%	64/176	9%	116/181	8%	69/149	19%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	47/181	0.32	29/181	0.24	83/176	0.35	4/181	0.39	29/149	0.36

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

GUYANA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

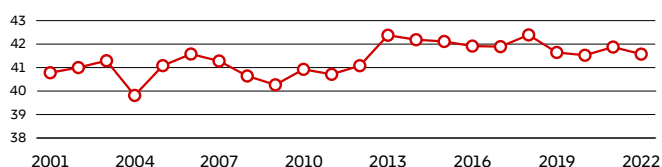
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	145/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	140/178	142/181	23%	37%
Capital	80/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	67/155	92/175	22%	33%
M&A Transactions	.	113/177	.	18%
FDI Stock	105/181	99/181	13%	27%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	147/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	76/181		65%	
Online News Traffic	103/160	157/158	45%	5.4%
People	102/149		—	
Tourists	—	75/110	—	24%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	86/180	101/164	27%	11%

HAITI

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	165/181	167/181	+2	41.6/100	41.9/100	-0.3
Depth	175/181	162/181	-13	39.0/100	40.4/100	-1.4
Breadth	123/181	135/181	+12	44.4/100	43.5/100	+0.9
Trade Pillar	167/181	158/181	-9	40.1/100	42.5/100	-2.4
Capital Pillar	132/159	148/159	+16	45.7/100	45.1/100	+0.6
Information Pillar	143/161	143/161	0	41.9/100	40.6/100	+1.3
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	177/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	159/181	136/181	6.3%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	176/181	167/181	0.45%	3.4%
Capital	155/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	162/179	0%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	160/165	168/179	0%	10%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	155/179	0%	1.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	146/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	168/178		12.43	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	141/163	135/155	0.25	0.055
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	160/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	128/159	.	0.022
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	39/180	174/180	16%	0.17%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	41/181	5,987	49/181	6,145	30/176	6,919	64/181	6,611	75/149	2,818
Intra-regional Flows (%)	174/181	16%	161/181	9%	167/176	15%	168/181	11%	132/149	40%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	22/181	31	12/181	37	55/176	26	64/181	28	17/149	32
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	57/181	59%	49/181	64%	94/176	57%	67/181	60%	54/149	53%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	100/181	13%	97/181	15%	46/176	13%	103/181	9%	105/149	9%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	10/181	0.42	14/181	0.41	31/176	0.55	37/181	0.15	22/149	0.38

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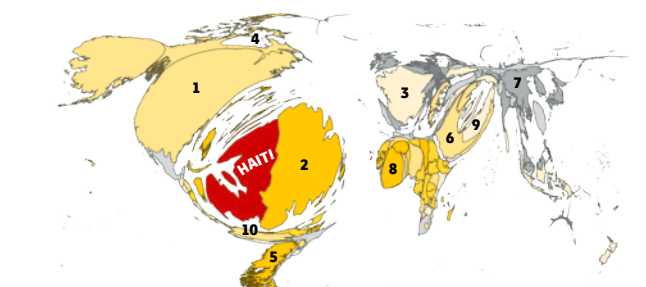
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ROOTED MAP

HAITI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Haiti's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. United States (33%)	6. Saudi Arabia (3%)
	2. Dominican Republic (16%)	7. China (2%)
	3. France (5%)	8. Côte d'Ivoire (2%)
	4. Canada (5%)	9. United Arab Emirates (1%)
	5. Chile (3%)	10. Colombia (1%)

Map Colors: Haiti's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	133/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	127/178	121/181	27%	43%
Capital	119/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	112/155	102/175	5.1%	28%
M&A Transactions	.	129/177	.	10%
FDI Stock	110/181	89/181	12%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	135/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	148/181		51%	
Online News Traffic	81/160	138/158	51%	28%
People	101/149		—	
Tourists	—	90/110	—	19%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	93/180	57/164	26%	19%

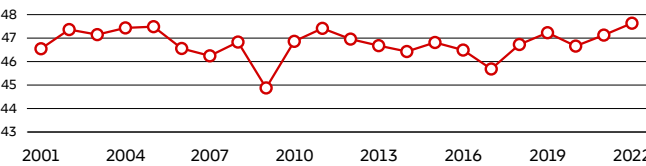
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

HONDURAS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	106/181	122/181	+16	47.6/100	45.7/100	+1.9
Depth	96/181	95/181	-1	49.0/100	48.3/100	+0.7
Breadth	114/181	137/181	+23	46.3/100	43.2/100	+3.1
Trade Pillar	58/181	82/181	+24	53.1/100	49.9/100	+3.2
Capital Pillar	129/159	137/159	+8	45.9/100	45.6/100	+0.3
Information Pillar	134/161	141/161	+7	42.9/100	41.1/100	+1.8
People Pillar	95/114	104/114	+9	41.3/100	40.8/100	+0.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	61/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	57/181	40/181	38%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	76/181	70/181	10%	11%
Capital	108/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	108/179	0%	0.6%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	70/165	69/179	9.4%	58%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	70/169	94/179	1.9%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	95/112	.	0%
Information	114/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	164/178		16.2	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	94/163	99/155	1.7	0.46
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	93/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	53/152	.	0.32%
People	98/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	79/94	104/159	0.029	0.081
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	110/138	101/129	1.9%	0.9%
Migrants (% of Population)	66/180	166/180	11%	0.38%

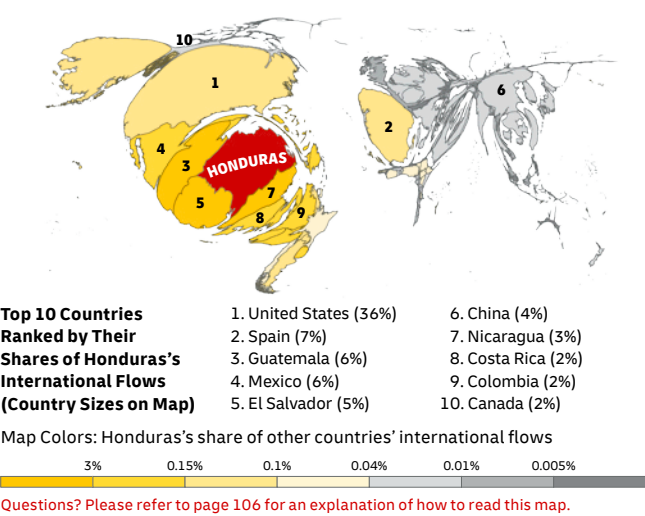
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	102/181	4,411	90/181	4,822	102/176	4,355	89/181	5,699	95/149	2,295
Intra-regional Flows (%)	104/181	38%	110/181	31%	88/176	42%	89/181	35%	108/149	52%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	43/181	25	37/181	27	84/176	22	125/181	21	21/149	30
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	75/181	54%	52/181	63%	125/176	48%	133/181	47%	61/149	51%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	139/181	7%	152/181	8%	65/176	9%	139/181	7%	135/149	4%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	84/181	0.24	76/181	0.15	81/176	0.36	110/181	0.09	41/149	0.31

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ROOTED MAP

HONDURAS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	84/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	55/178	117/181	46%	43%
Capital	136/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	88/155	103/175	13%	28%
M&A Transactions	121/159	155/177	0.7%	1.9%
FDI Stock	114/181	70/181	12%	33%
Portfolio Equity Stock	63/72	—	32%	—
Information	133/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	147/181		51%	
Online News Traffic	99/160	115/158	46%	33%
People	108/149		—	
Tourists	—	84/110	—	21%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	111/180	60/164	23%	18%

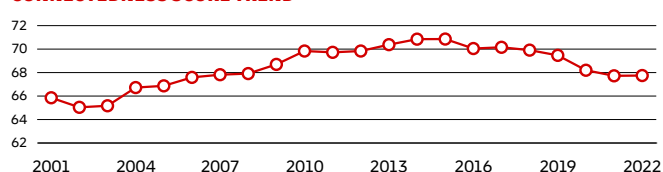
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

HONG KONG SAR, CHINA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	10/181	6/181	-4	67.7/100	70.2/100	-2.5
Depth	4/181	3/181	-1	85.3/100	87.3/100	-2
Breadth	63/181	51/181	-12	53.8/100	56.3/100	-2.5
Trade Pillar	6/181	3/181	-3	66.4/100	69.1/100	-2.7
Capital Pillar	3/159	3/159	0	63.6/100	66.0/100	-2.4
Information Pillar	33/161	31/161	-2	61.7/100	57.7/100	+4
People Pillar	35/114	24/114	-11	54.9/100	60.4/100	-5.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	5/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	1/181	1/181	170%	190%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	31/181	34/181	23%	18%
Capital	2/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	24/163	96/179	2%	0.81%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	160/163	6/172	-5.1%	3.4%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	2/165	3/179	570%	580%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	1/169	1/179	180%	200%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	53/105	60/112	25%	9.4%
Information	22/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	20/178		1706	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	17/163	14/155	15	7.2
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	31/134	28/152	0.2%	0.54%
People	8/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	106/159	.	0.076
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	30/138	12/129	12%	19%
Migrants (% of Population)	54/180	10/180	14%	40%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	129/181	3,674	142/181	2,840	99/176	4,410	104/181	5,295	96/149	2,285
Intra-regional Flows (%)	25/181	71%	29/181	78%	37/176	64%	37/181	58%	17/149	84%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	68/181	23	20/181	33	124/176	18	129/181	21	111/149	13
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	157/181	33%	143/181	26%	161/176	37%	97/181	54%	132/149	16%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	2/181	50%	8/181	50%	2/176	47%	11/181	33%	2/149	74%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	46/181	0.32	22/181	0.27	96/176	0.32	14/181	0.19	5/149	0.59

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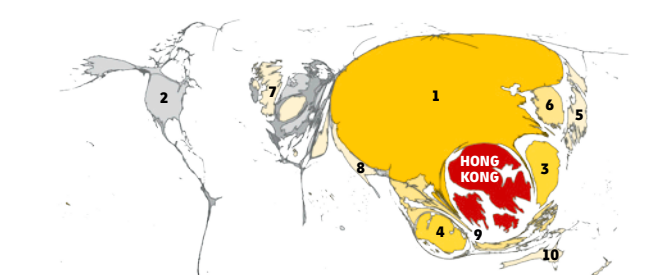
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

HONG KONG'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Hong Kong's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (61%)
2. United States (5%)
3. Taiwan, China (4%)
4. Singapore (3%)
5. Japan (3%)
6. Korea, Republic of (2%)
7. United Kingdom (2%)
8. India (2%)
9. Malaysia (1%)
10. Australia (1%)

Map Colors: Hong Kong's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	67/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	49/178	88/181	48%	48%
Capital	49/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	26/155	23/175	57%	69%
M&A Transactions	36/159	71/177	36%	36%
FDI Stock	49/181	120/181	26%	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock	51/72	—	47%	—
Information	77/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	96/181		62%	
Online News Traffic	105/160	40/158	45%	49%
People	94/149		—	
Tourists	—	97/110	—	15%
International University Students	—	32/107	—	29%
Migrants	72/180	94/164	30%	13%

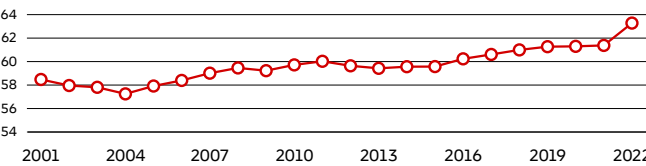
Region: East Asia & Pacific

HUNGARY

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	15/181	16/181	+1	63.3/100	60.6/100	+2.7
Depth	17/181	16/181	-1	68.3/100	63.7/100	+4.6
Breadth	37/181	44/181	+7	58.6/100	57.7/100	+0.9
Trade Pillar	13/181	14/181	+1	62.7/100	61.6/100	+1.1
Capital Pillar	42/159	49/159	+7	52.3/100	50.6/100	+1.7
Information Pillar	21/161	21/161	0	68.1/100	62.7/100	+5.4
People Pillar	24/114	29/114	+5	58.3/100	57.6/100	+0.7

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	12/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	11/181	9/181	85%	93%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	50/181	61/181	17%	12%
Capital	52/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	73/163	13/179	0.24%	7%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	158/163	170/172	-0.23%	-0.21%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	44/165	67/179	24%	59%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	26/169	56/179	8.5%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	40/105	23/112	48%	45%
Information	21/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	42/178		662.6	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	65/163	23/155	4.2	5.6
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	14/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	14/134	16/152	0.9%	0.77%
People	45/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	22/94	28/159	0.72	1.3
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	78/138	21/129	4.5%	13%
Migrants (% of Population)	80/180	77/180	7.7%	6.1%

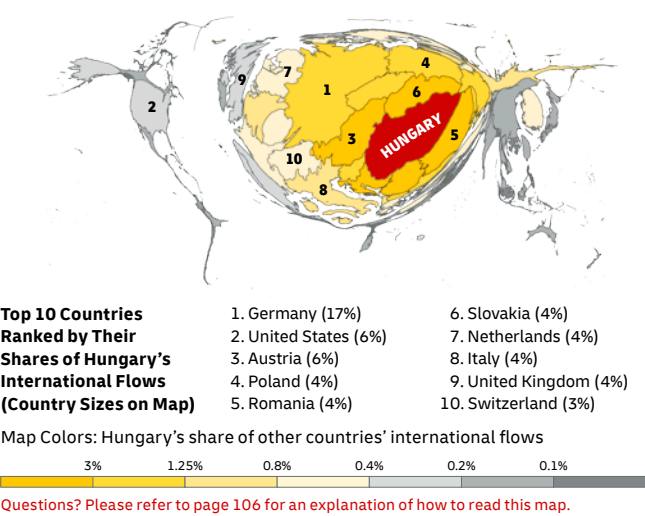
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	162/181	2,336	166/181	1,842	157/176	2,555	162/181	3,222	106/149	2,092
Intra-regional Flows (%)	17/181	77%	13/181	84%	17/176	77%	21/181	66%	51/149	73%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	172/181	10	174/181	8	161/176	10	169/181	14	115/149	13
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	10/181	82%	12/181	82%	11/176	89%	10/181	78%	23/149	73%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	150/181	6%	139/181	9%	135/176	2%	138/181	7%	107/149	8%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	164/181	0.10	134/181	0.08	160/176	0.13	164/181	0.06	134/149	0.12

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

HUNGARY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	71/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	58/178	86/181	45%	49%
Capital	39/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	43/155	47/175	38%	57%
M&A Transactions	34/159	49/177	39%	45%
FDI Stock	18/181	47/181	43%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock	40/72	—	53%	—
Information	30/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	39/181		74%	
Online News Traffic	8/160	62/158	72%	43%
People	18/149		—	
Tourists	—	54/110	—	33%
International University Students	—	11/107	—	52%
Migrants	44/180	27/164	38%	30%

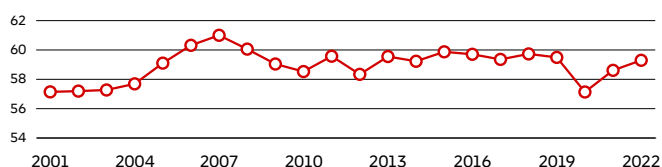
Region: Europe

ICELAND

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	28/181	22/181	-6	59.3/100	59.4/100	-0.1
Depth	29/181	20/181	-9	61.6/100	61.9/100	-0.3
Breadth	47/181	47/181	0	57.0/100	56.9/100	+0.1
Trade Pillar	41/181	36/181	-5	55.9/100	55.4/100	+0.5
Capital Pillar	72/159	70/159	-2	49.2/100	49.1/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	15/161	9/161	-6	71.5/100	70.1/100	+1.4
People Pillar	16/114	6/114	-10	61.7/100	66.3/100	-4.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	70/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	90/181	101/181	26%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	40/181	48/181	20%	15%
Capital	74/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	53/163	116/179	0.52%	0.47%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	8/163	38/172	3.8%	0.36%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	54/165	123/179	15%	30%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	159/169	99/179	-3.7%	9.9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	22/105	55/112	120%	14%
Information	7/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	1/178		4114	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	5/163	7/155	25	12
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	12/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	26/134	67/152	0.31%	0.25%
People	19/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	19/94	14/159	0.81	2.5
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	29/138	39/129	12%	7.7%
Migrants (% of Population)	58/180	26/180	12%	19%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	127/181	3,734	121/181	3,776	131/176	3,571	138/181	3,816	35/149	3,933
Intra-regional Flows (%)	30/181	69%	41/181	72%	27/176	69%	17/181	69%	74/149	63%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	159/181	12	155/181	11	155/176	12	172/181	13	86/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	2/181	87%	6/181	85%	15/176	88%	1/181	88%	7/149	86%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	176/181	4%	160/181	6%	155/176	1%	177/181	4%	133/149	4%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	112/181	0.17	99/181	0.11	101/176	0.30	120/181	0.08	131/149	0.12

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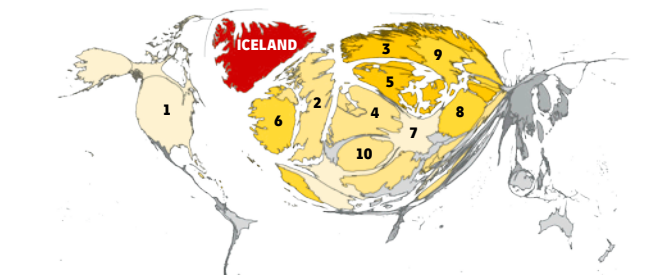
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ICELAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Iceland's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (12%)
2. United Kingdom (8%)
3. Norway (7%)
4. Netherlands (7%)
5. Denmark (6%)
6. Ireland (5%)
7. Germany (5%)
8. Poland (4%)
9. Sweden (4%)
10. Luxembourg (4%)

Map Colors: Iceland's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	43/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	69/178	20/181	43%	64%
Capital	69/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	64/155	150/175	25%	4.3%
M&A Transactions	38/159	64/177	36%	38%
FDI Stock	53/181	126/181	24%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock	48/72	—	48%	—
Information	53/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	48/181		71%	
Online News Traffic	68/160	63/158	54%	43%
People	17/149		—	
Tourists	—	17/110	—	45%
International University Students	—	23/107	—	36%
Migrants	26/180	20/164	41%	35%

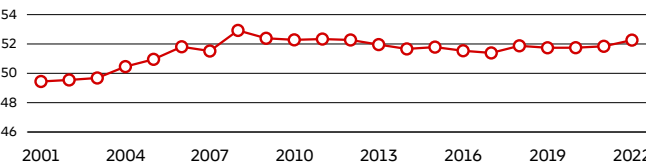
Region: Europe

INDIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	62/181	63/181	+1	52.3/100	51.4/100	+0.9
Depth	161/181	165/181	+4	41.3/100	39.9/100	+1.4
Breadth	16/181	14/181	-2	66.1/100	66.1/100	0
Trade Pillar	64/181	72/181	+8	52.5/100	51.0/100	+1.5
Capital Pillar	35/159	31/159	-4	53.0/100	52.8/100	+0.2
Information Pillar	65/161	52/161	-13	52.0/100	51.9/100	+0.1
People Pillar	65/114	69/114	+4	47.5/100	47.6/100	-0.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	153/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	140/181	145/181	13%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	82/181	147/181	9%	5.1%
Capital	98/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	37/163	44/179	1.2%	2.3%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	44/163	50/172	0.11%	0.14%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	80/165	158/179	6.5%	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	86/169	125/179	1.5%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	95/105	71/112	0.22%	4.1%
Information	137/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	140/178		36.03	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	137/163	100/155	0.3	0.39
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	133/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	59/134	58/152	0.034%	0.31%
People	121/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	90/94	143/159	0.0087	0.0074
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	123/138	124/129	1.3%	0.12%
Migrants (% of Population)	164/180	168/180	1.3%	0.34%

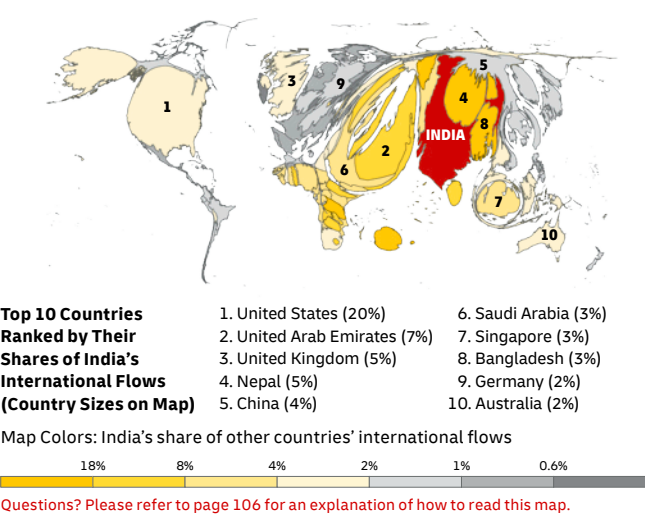
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	24/181	6,755	45/181	6,273	11/176	8,083	20/181	7,820	45/149	3,712
Intra-regional Flows (%)	179/181	11%	173/181	6%	175/176	1%	173/181	10%	124/149	46%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	39/181	26	73/181	21	17/176	32	40/181	31	66/149	18
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	100/181	48%	120/181	34%	73/176	64%	75/181	58%	97/149	30%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	56/181	18%	71/181	21%	101/176	4%	57/181	14%	9/149	44%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	137/181	0.13	176/181	0.05	116/176	0.22	44/181	0.14	121/149	0.13

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

INDIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	9/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	11/178	17/181	65%	65%
Capital	19/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	19/155	24/175	62%	68%
M&A Transactions	20/159	20/177	52%	63%
FDI Stock	55/181	17/181	24%	50%
Portfolio Equity Stock	14/72	—	68%	—
Information	21/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	17/181		78%	
Online News Traffic	40/160	18/158	59%	56%
People	26/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	41/107	—	26%
Migrants	18/180	87/164	45%	14%

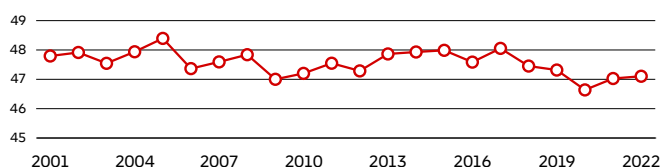
Region: South & Central Asia

INDONESIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	109/181	100/181	-9	47.1/100	48.1/100	-1
Depth	166/181	172/181	+6	40.2/100	39.3/100	+0.9
Breadth	55/181	36/181	-19	55.2/100	58.8/100	-3.6
Trade Pillar	106/181	99/181	-7	48.9/100	48.6/100	+0.3
Capital Pillar	112/159	68/159	-44	46.8/100	49.1/100	-2.3
Information Pillar	64/161	57/161	-7	52.1/100	50.8/100	+1.3
People Pillar	87/114	82/114	-5	43.6/100	45.1/100	-1.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	159/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	106/181	163/181	22%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	157/181	169/181	1.7%	3.3%
Capital	126/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	95/163	76/179	0.067%	1.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	48/163	63/172	0.071%	0.058%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	73/165	142/179	7.9%	20%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	75/169	115/179	1.8%	5.7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	83/105	57/112	2%	13%
Information	123/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	154/178		23.09	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	131/163	97/155	0.35	0.5
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	87/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	84/134	85/152	0.016%	0.16%
People	119/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	87/94	137/159	0.012	0.011
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	134/138	122/129	0.66%	0.16%
Migrants (% of Population)	154/180	176/180	1.8%	0.13%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	65/181	5,326	55/181	5,873	117/176	3,932	12/181	8,903	44/149	3,726
Intra-regional Flows (%)	41/181	65%	60/181	64%	21/176	76%	99/181	31%	49/149	74%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	60/181	24	50/181	24	96/176	22	17/181	36	78/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	173/181	30%	139/181	29%	176/176	25%	106/181	52%	117/149	21%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	76/181	15%	44/181	28%	75/176	7%	102/181	10%	93/149	12%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	97/181	0.22	127/181	0.09	63/176	0.41	128/181	0.08	84/149	0.20

— Not Applicable

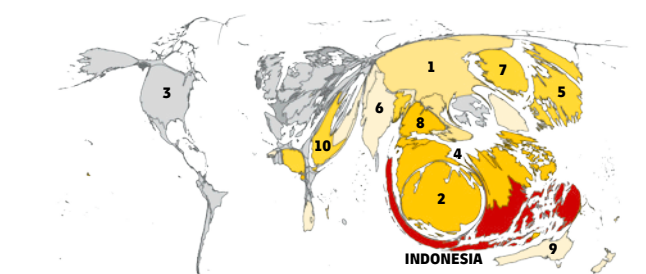
· Data Not Available

c Confidential Data

Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

INDONESIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Indonesia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (14%)
2. Singapore (11%)
3. United States (9%)
4. Malaysia (8%)
5. Japan (7%)
6. India (5%)
7. Korea, Republic of (4%)
8. Thailand (3%)
9. Australia (3%)
10. Saudi Arabia (3%)

Map Colors: Indonesia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	37/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	28/178	56/181	58%	55%
Capital	101/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	56/155	65/175	30%	47%
M&A Transactions	61/159	61/177	20%	39%
FDI Stock	85/181	32/181	16%	44%
Portfolio Equity Stock	71/72	—	2.7%	—
Information	22/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	58/181		69%	
Online News Traffic	20/160	12/158	66%	61%
People	56/149		—	
Tourists	—	·	—	·
International University Students	—	46/107	—	25%
Migrants	110/180	54/164	23%	19%

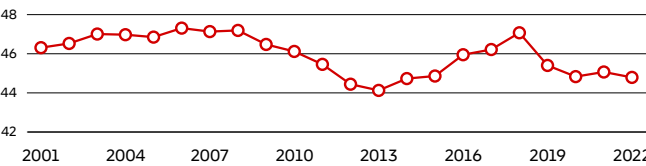
Region: East Asia & Pacific

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	135/181	117/181	-18	44.8/100	46.2/100	-1.4
Depth	169/181	168/181	-1	39.9/100	39.6/100	+0.3
Breadth	82/181	63/181	-19	50.3/100	54.0/100	-3.7
Trade Pillar	152/181	134/181	-18	42.5/100	45.4/100	-2.9
Capital Pillar	125/159	97/159	-28	46.2/100	47.5/100	-1.3
Information Pillar	50/161	46/161	-4	55.2/100	52.9/100	+2.3
People Pillar	81/114	89/114	+8	44.0/100	43.9/100	+0.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	169/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	119/181	173/181	19%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	160/181	173/181	1.6%	2.9%
Capital	149/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	120/163	162/179	0.0024%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	138/165	159/179	1%	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	125/169	152/179	0.098%	1.5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	86/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	65/178		267.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	132/163	55/155	0.35	2.2
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	125/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	110/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	76/94	133/159	0.042	0.015
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	105/138	103/129	2.1%	0.77%
Migrants (% of Population)	160/180	103/180	1.6%	3.2%

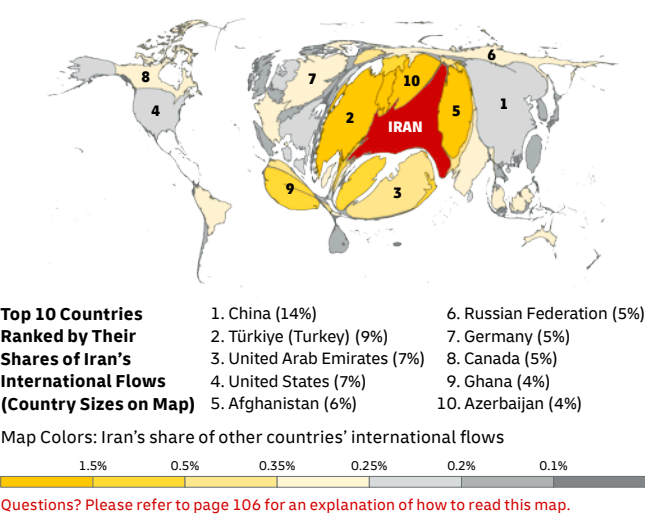
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	105/181	4,309	118/181	3,846	92/176	4,701	85/181	5,852	72/149	2,928
Intra-regional Flows (%)	134/181	30%	115/181	28%	139/176	27%	167/181	11%	90/149	59%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	5/181	43	11/181	38	3/176	44	1/181	62	18/149	32
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	121/181	42%	166/181	16%	82/176	60%	42/181	68%	84/149	36%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	37/181	21%	16/181	38%	30/176	16%	127/181	8%	106/149	9%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	87/181	0.24	88/181	0.13	79/176	0.37	99/181	0.09	38/149	0.33

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

IRAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	104/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	116/178	83/181	30%	49%
Capital	106/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	101/155	143/175	8.1%	7%
M&A Transactions	75/159	120/177	16%	14%
FDI Stock	137/181	108/181	8.4%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	15/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	9/181		81%	
Online News Traffic	27/160	20/158	62%	56%
People	60/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	69/107	—	15%
Migrants	13/180	149/164	46%	3.7%

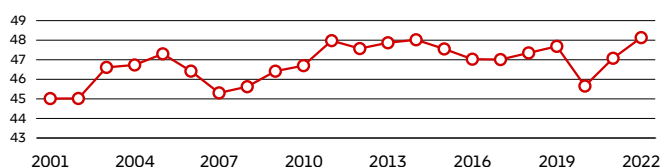
Region: South & Central Asia

IRAQ

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	101/181	109/181	+8	48.1/100	47.0/100	+1.1
Depth	114/181	128/181	+14	46.2/100	43.3/100	+2.9
Breadth	86/181	82/181	-4	50.1/100	51.0/100	-0.9
Trade Pillar	86/181	92/181	+6	50.4/100	49.2/100	+1.2
Capital Pillar	99/159	119/159	+20	47.3/100	46.6/100	+0.7
Information Pillar	136/161	123/161	-13	42.8/100	43.3/100	-0.5
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	81/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	33/181	108/181	52%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	123/181	98/181	3.3%	8.4%
Capital	156/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	122/163	124/179	~0%	0.4%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	61/172	0%	0.074%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	135/165	178/179	1.3%	0%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	106/169	172/179	0.49%	-4.3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	118/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	98/178		117.2	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	108/163	108/155	0.98	0.32
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	121/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	113/134	139/152	~0%	0.0031%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	106/180	149/180	5.1%	0.83%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	119/181	3,942	94/181	4,605	112/176	4,097	150/181	3,618	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	122/181	34%	168/181	7%	79/176	46%	63/181	40%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	59/181	24	53/181	24	51/176	26	121/181	22	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	133/181	37%	158/181	21%	100/176	56%	177/181	27%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	63/181	17%	32/181	30%	82/176	6%	29/181	18%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	86/181	0.24	47/181	0.18	70/176	0.38	171/181	0.06	.	.

— Not Applicable

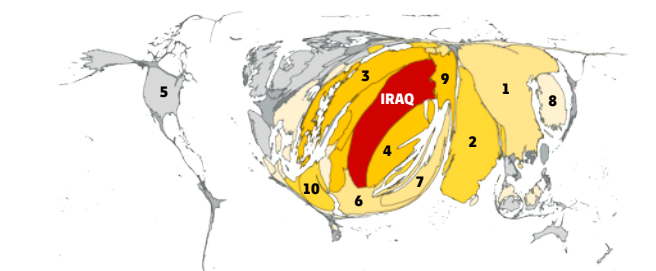
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

IRAQ'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Iraq's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (16%)
2. India (12%)
3. Türkiye (Turkey) (6%)
4. Kuwait (6%)
5. United States (5%)
6. Saudi Arabia (4%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3%)
8. Korea, Republic of (3%)
9. Iran (3%)
10. Egypt (2%)

Map Colors: Iraq's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	92/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	84/178	106/181	40%	45%
Capital	75/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	108/155	142/175	5.7%	7.5%
M&A Transactions	51/159	63/177	28%	38%
FDI Stock	71/181	93/181	19%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	131/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	135/181		55%	
Online News Traffic	132/160	97/158	38%	36%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	25/180	112/164	41%	10%

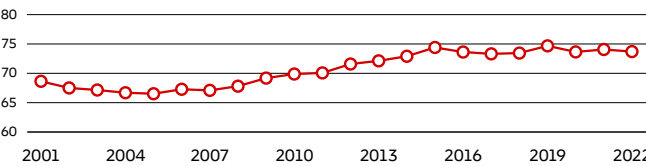
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

IRELAND

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	3/181	4/181	+1	73.7/100	73.3/100	+0.4
Depth	5/181	4/181	-1	80.7/100	83.4/100	-2.7
Breadth	12/181	21/181	+9	67.3/100	64.5/100	+2.8
Trade Pillar	5/181	5/181	0	69.0/100	66.9/100	+2.1
Capital Pillar	5/159	2/159	-3	62.9/100	66.2/100	-3.3
Information Pillar	3/161	4/161	+1	78.9/100	76.0/100	+2.9
People Pillar	11/114	14/114	+3	63.2/100	63.6/100	-0.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

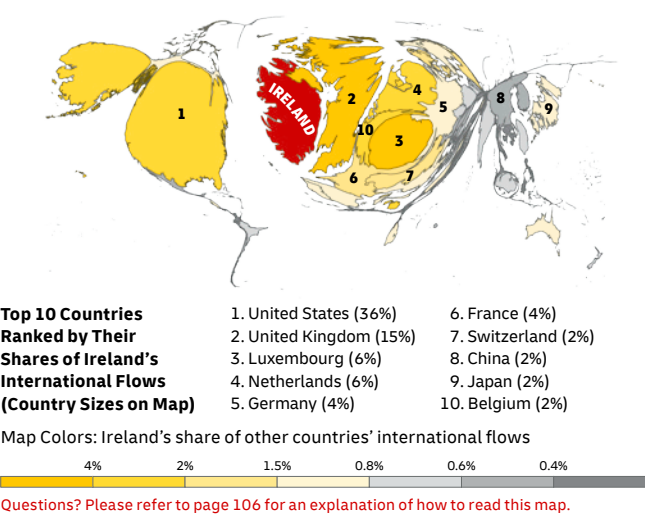
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	9/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	52/181	126/181	40%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	7/181	3/181	67%	67%
Capital	5/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	27/163	24/179	1.9%	5%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	11/163	172/172	2.2%	-0.53%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	6/165	8/179	220%	260%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	41/169	153/179	4.6%	1.3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	4/105	3/112	1900%	4200%
Information	2/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	6/178		2852	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	4/163	12/155	27	7.9
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	27/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	4/134	1/152	2.8%	27%
People	14/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	26/159	.	1.4
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	65/138	29/129	6%	11%
Migrants (% of Population)	51/180	27/180	15%	18%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	123/181	3,817	124/181	3,651	111/176	4,120	149/181	3,624	46/149	3,693
Intra-regional Flows (%)	62/181	55%	68/181	57%	72/176	49%	32/181	61%	83/149	61%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	82/181	22	67/181	21	66/176	24	132/181	20	58/149	20
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	5/181	85%	7/181	85%	7/176	91%	6/181	81%	19/149	76%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	158/181	6%	144/181	9%	148/176	2%	162/181	5%	110/149	8%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	113/181	0.17	97/181	0.12	121/176	0.21	33/181	0.15	71/149	0.22

ROOTED MAP

IRELAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	28/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	26/178	44/181	59%	57%
Capital	6/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	16/155	31/175	66%	64%
M&A Transactions	5/159	11/177	72%	70%
FDI Stock	11/181	27/181	55%	46%
Portfolio Equity Stock	4/72	—	80%	—
Information	19/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	30/181		75%	
Online News Traffic	34/160	10/158	60%	62%
People	15/149		—	
Tourists	—	44/110	—	36%
International University Students	—	6/107	—	57%
Migrants	40/180	28/164	38%	30%

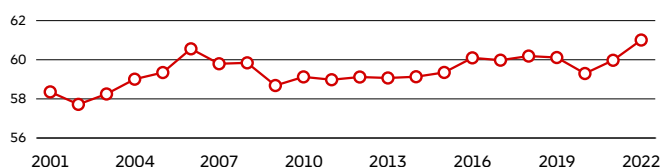
Region: Europe

ISRAEL

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	21/181	19/181	-2	61.0/100	60.0/100	+1
Depth	67/181	68/181	+1	53.3/100	51.8/100	+1.5
Breadth	5/181	6/181	+1	69.8/100	69.5/100	+0.3
Trade Pillar	34/181	37/181	+3	56.7/100	55.3/100	+1.4
Capital Pillar	20/159	19/159	-1	55.4/100	55.3/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	19/161	15/161	-4	69.7/100	67.2/100	+2.5
People Pillar	18/114	19/114	+1	61.0/100	62.7/100	-1.7

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	128/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	136/181	149/181	14%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	52/181	95/181	16%	8.5%
Capital	29/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	29/163	130/179	1.8%	0.32%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	28/163	8/172	0.41%	2.8%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	46/165	87/179	22%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	31/169	46/179	7.2%	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	42/105	29/112	46%	37%
Information	32/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	27/178		1278	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	43/163	15/155	7.3	7.1
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	71/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	16/134	31/152	0.53%	0.51%
People	46/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	14/94	70/159	0.93	0.3
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	80/138	63/129	4%	3.7%
Migrants (% of Population)	123/180	21/180	4.1%	21%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	37/181	6,064	56/181	5,827	33/176	6,829	91/181	5,693	15/149	5,203
Intra-regional Flows (%)	181/181	5%	178/181	2%	176/176	1%	181/181	4%	145/149	24%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	29/181	28	16/181	34	107/176	20	39/181	31	34/149	26
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	35/181	74%	50/181	63%	9/176	90%	33/181	71%	32/149	64%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	121/181	10%	101/181	15%	139/176	2%	74/181	12%	90/149	13%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	118/181	0.16	139/181	0.08	102/176	0.29	109/181	0.09	116/149	0.14

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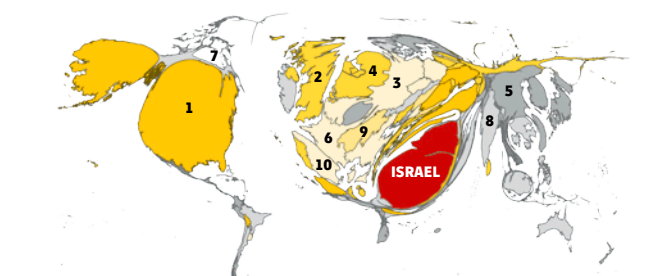
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ISRAEL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Israel's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (30%)
2. United Kingdom (6%)
3. Germany (5%)
4. Netherlands (5%)
5. China (4%)
6. France (3%)
7. Canada (2%)
8. India (2%)
9. Switzerland (2%)
10. Spain (2%)

Map Colors: Israel's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	2/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	5/178	3/181	68%	73%
Capital	21/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	18/155	42/175	62%	59%
M&A Transactions	14/159	31/177	62%	57%
FDI Stock	26/181	35/181	37%	43%
Portfolio Equity Stock	27/72	—	62%	—
Information	5/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	8/181		81%	
Online News Traffic	15/160	6/158	68%	65%
People	9/149		—	
Tourists	—	6/110	—	50%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	2/180	.	51%	.

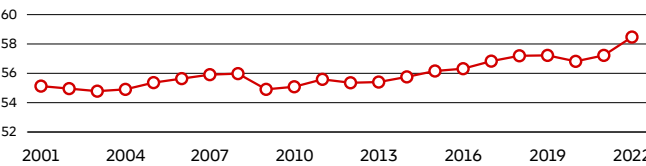
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

ITALY

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	36/181	39/181	+3	58.5/100	56.8/100	+1.7
Depth	88/181	101/181	+13	50.7/100	47.5/100	+3.2
Breadth	10/181	10/181	0	67.5/100	68.1/100	-0.6
Trade Pillar	44/181	48/181	+4	55.6/100	53.5/100	+2.1
Capital Pillar	33/159	26/159	-7	53.2/100	53.4/100	-0.2
Information Pillar	27/161	23/161	-4	65.8/100	61.6/100	+4.2
People Pillar	22/114	25/114	+3	58.9/100	60.3/100	-1.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	113/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	70/181	106/181	32%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	97/181	119/181	6.2%	6.8%
Capital	70/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	31/163	72/179	1.6%	1.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	32/163	33/172	0.31%	0.52%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	41/165	139/179	26%	22%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	151/169	128/179	-0.42%	4.4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	16/105	26/112	170%	40%
Information	43/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	33/178		1027	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	71/163	63/155	3.6	1.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	35/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	30/134	63/152	0.26%	0.28%
People	63/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	32/94	38/159	0.42	0.84
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	82/138	67/129	3.9%	3.4%
Migrants (% of Population)	93/180	56/180	6%	11%

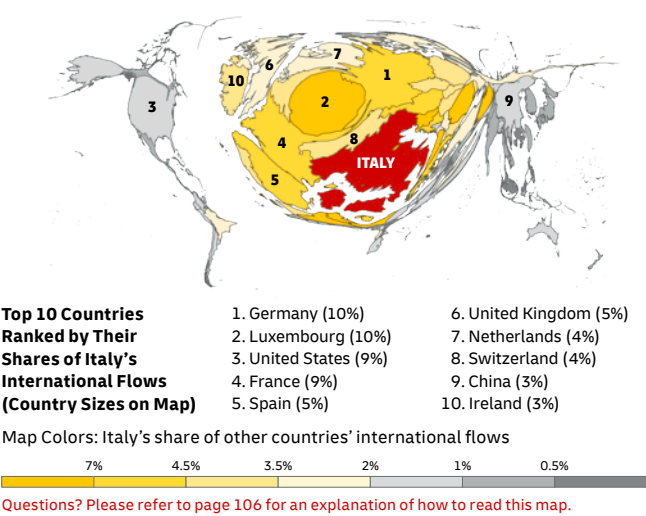
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	151/181	3,037	137/181	3,050	154/176	2,712	142/181	3,764	67/149	3,036
Intra-regional Flows (%)	37/181	67%	62/181	64%	24/176	75%	36/181	59%	82/149	61%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	156/181	13	126/181	14	158/176	10	154/181	15	95/149	15
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	28/181	77%	37/181	70%	12/176	89%	18/181	76%	31/149	65%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	136/181	8%	122/181	11%	132/176	2%	146/181	7%	89/149	13%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	167/181	0.10	175/181	0.05	134/176	0.18	153/181	0.07	148/149	0.07

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ITALY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

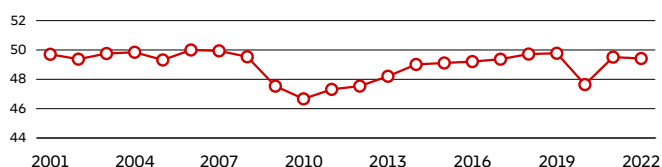
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	13/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	16/178	24/181	64%	62%
Capital	23/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	12/155	16/175	69%	73%
M&A Transactions	17/159	10/177	57%	70%
FDI Stock	17/181	50/181	45%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock	54/72	—	44%	—
Information	10/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	28/181		76%	
Online News Traffic	3/160	14/158	74%	60%
People	5/149		—	
Tourists	—	20/110	—	44%
International University Students	—	5/107	—	59%
Migrants	29/180	6/164	40%	47%

JAMAICA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	88/181	85/181	-3	49.4/100	49.4/100	0
Depth	74/181	80/181	+6	52.5/100	50.9/100	+1.6
Breadth	113/181	102/181	-11	46.5/100	47.9/100	-1.4
Trade Pillar	99/181	97/181	-2	49.7/100	48.8/100	+0.9
Capital Pillar	89/159	69/159	-20	48.0/100	49.1/100	-1.1
Information Pillar	87/161	82/161	-5	48.7/100	47.2/100	+1.5
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	58/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	145/181	64/181	11%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	24/181	30/181	26%	18%
Capital	69/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	30/163	157/179	1.8%	0.033%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	162/163	51/172	-11%	0.14%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	79/165	26/179	6.8%	110%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	66/169	103/179	2.1%	9.5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	76/105	27/112	4.1%	37%
Information	90/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	119/178		70.03	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	72/163	70/155	3.4	1.3
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	89/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	69/134	59/152	0.028%	0.3%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	37/159	.	0.88
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	14/180	148/180	41%	0.84%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	98/181	4,513	84/181	4,972	121/176	3,833	59/181	6,674	74/149	2,865
Intra-regional Flows (%)	133/181	30%	134/181	20%	75/176	48%	175/181	9%	141/149	31%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	10/181	34	6/181	40	82/176	22	11/181	38	7/149	42
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	53/181	61%	47/181	65%	116/176	51%	43/181	67%	28/149	67%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	153/181	6%	164/181	6%	83/176	6%	151/181	6%	120/149	6%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	52/181	0.30	35/181	0.22	73/176	0.38	13/181	0.19	14/149	0.43

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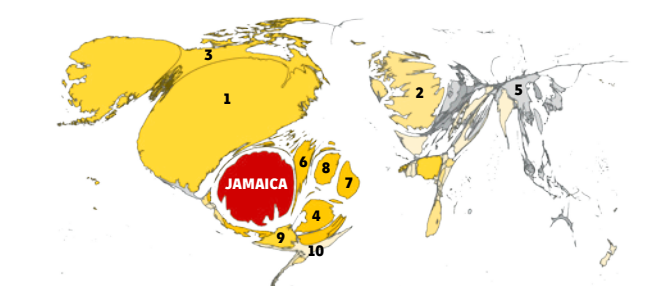
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ROOTED MAP

JAMAICA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Jamaica's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. United States (53%)	6. Dominican Republic (2%)
	2. United Kingdom (9%)	7. Barbados (1%)
	3. Canada (7%)	8. St. Lucia (1%)
	4. Trinidad and Tobago (2%)	9. Colombia (1%)
	5. China (2%)	10. Brazil (1%)

Map Colors: Jamaica's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	127/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	113/178	128/181	31%	41%
Capital	98/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	144/155	114/175	0.21%	22%
M&A Transactions	71/159	94/177	16%	25%
FDI Stock	153/181	75/181	6.2%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	69/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	69/181		66%	
Online News Traffic	49/160	108/158	58%	34%
People	113/149		—	
Tourists	—	93/110	—	18%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	99/180	96/164	25%	12%

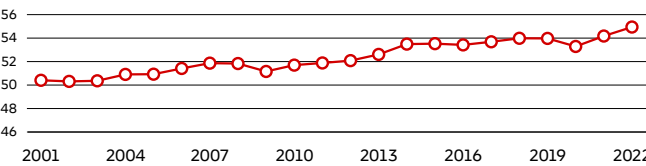
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

JAPAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	50/181	49/181	-1	54.9/100	53.7/100	+1.2
Depth	127/181	146/181	+19	43.9/100	41.8/100	+2.1
Breadth	7/181	8/181	+1	68.8/100	68.9/100	-0.1
Trade Pillar	71/181	78/181	+7	51.8/100	50.3/100	+1.5
Capital Pillar	25/159	20/159	-5	54.7/100	54.9/100	-0.2
Information Pillar	34/161	28/161	-6	61.1/100	58.1/100	+3
People Pillar	56/114	59/114	+3	50.1/100	49.8/100	+0.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	156/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	124/181	144/181	18%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	115/181	150/181	3.9%	4.9%
Capital	89/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	42/163	146/179	1%	0.14%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	41/163	46/172	0.15%	0.22%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	27/165	175/179	46%	5.3%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	17/169	138/179	15%	2.9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	47/105	35/112	35%	32%
Information	58/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	61/178		303.8	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	92/163	83/155	1.8	0.83
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	66/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	12/134	21/152	1.1%	0.66%
People	104/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	83/94	120/159	0.022	0.031
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	130/138	51/129	0.79%	5.5%
Migrants (% of Population)	176/180	116/180	0.67%	2.4%

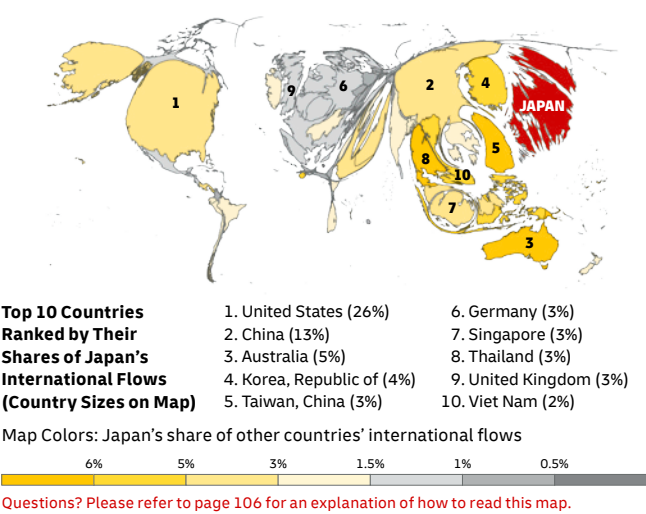
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	16/181	7,144	48/181	6,147	8/176	8,391	17/181	7,919	11/149	5,784
Intra-regional Flows (%)	100/181	40%	69/181	56%	150/176	23%	104/181	30%	101/149	55%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	41/181	25	52/181	24	44/176	27	90/181	25	37/149	25
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	78/181	53%	105/181	40%	51/176	74%	71/181	59%	103/149	26%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	55/181	18%	58/181	25%	67/176	8%	46/181	15%	46/149	26%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	136/181	0.14	131/181	0.09	126/176	0.20	56/181	0.12	130/149	0.12

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

JAPAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	10/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	13/178	22/181	65%	63%
Capital	10/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	7/155	15/175	73%	73%
M&A Transactions	16/159	32/177	57%	56%
FDI Stock	4/181	8/181	64%	60%
Portfolio Equity Stock	11/72	—	69%	—
Information	8/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	2/181		89%	
Online News Traffic	56/160	9/158	56%	62%
People	19/149		—	
Tourists	—	5/110	—	51%
International University Students	—	39/107	—	26%
Migrants	3/180	41/164	51%	24%

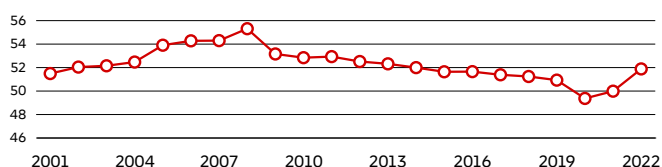
Region: East Asia & Pacific

JORDAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	70/181	64/181	-6	51.9/100	51.4/100	+0.5
Depth	76/181	86/181	+10	52.0/100	50.3/100	+1.7
Breadth	74/181	71/181	-3	51.8/100	52.5/100	-0.7
Trade Pillar	51/181	44/181	-7	54.9/100	54.1/100	+0.8
Capital Pillar	75/159	75/159	0	48.8/100	48.9/100	-0.1
Information Pillar	107/161	109/161	+2	45.7/100	44.1/100	+1.6
People Pillar	54/114	48/114	-6	50.1/100	52.0/100	-1.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	64/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	93/181	38/181	25%	56%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	54/181	69/181	16%	11%
Capital	91/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	90/163	99/179	0.11%	0.79%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	131/165	45/179	1.4%	79%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	150/169	66/179	-0.2%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	90/105	53/112	0.61%	15%
Information	75/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	58/178		353.7	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	73/163	75/155	3.4	1.1
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	100/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	64/134	100/152	0.032%	0.072%
People	52/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	52/94	60/159	0.12	0.38
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	44/138	27/129	8.3%	11%
Migrants (% of Population)	81/180	13/180	7.6%	32%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	125/181	3,746	88/181	4,843	134/176	3,541	154/181	3,507	122/149	1,902
Intra-regional Flows (%)	75/181	49%	103/181	33%	61/176	51%	43/181	50%	33/149	79%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	90/181	21	57/181	23	90/176	22	133/181	20	81/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	138/181	36%	126/181	33%	114/176	52%	172/181	30%	136/149	12%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	120/181	10%	105/181	13%	78/176	7%	100/181	10%	109/149	8%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	134/181	0.14	130/181	0.09	127/176	0.20	131/181	0.08	94/149	0.18

— Not Applicable

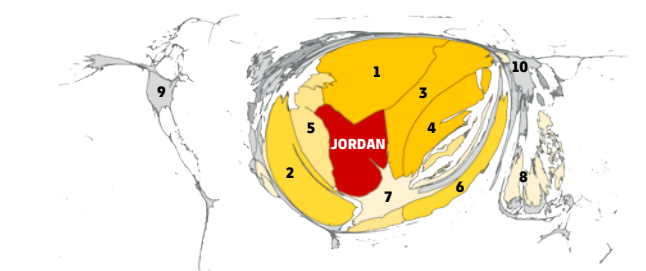
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

JORDAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Jordan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Syrian Arab Republic (17%)
2. Egypt (12%)
3. Iraq (11%)
4. Kuwait (9%)
5. Israel (6%)
6. Oman (6%)
7. Saudi Arabia (5%)
8. Malaysia (3%)
9. United States (3%)
10. China (2%)

Map Colors: Jordan's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	60/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	81/178	40/181	40%	58%
Capital	73/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	99/155	93/175	8.9%	33%
M&A Transactions	63/159	89/177	20%	27%
FDI Stock	107/181	64/181	13%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	124/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	89/181		63%	
Online News Traffic	147/160	110/158	32%	34%
People	70/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	64/107	—	16%
Migrants	53/180	82/164	34%	15%

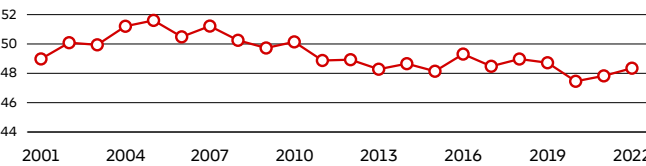
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

KAZAKHSTAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	98/181	94/181	-4	48.3/100	48.5/100	-0.2
Depth	110/181	104/181	-6	46.6/100	46.3/100	+0.3
Breadth	85/181	83/181	-2	50.2/100	50.8/100	-0.6
Trade Pillar	111/181	113/181	+2	48.1/100	47.5/100	+0.6
Capital Pillar	79/159	67/159	-12	48.5/100	49.2/100	-0.7
Information Pillar	116/161	134/161	+18	44.6/100	42.1/100	+2.5
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	130/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	58/181	140/181	38%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	122/181	160/181	3.4%	4.2%
Capital	112/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	111/163	144/179	0.015%	0.16%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	163/172	0%	-0.042%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	67/165	52/179	9.8%	68%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	160/169	77/179	-3.8%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	45/105	58/112	38%	11%
Information	77/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	102/178		106.2	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	47/163	84/155	6.9	0.82
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	60/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	103/134	90/152	0.0029%	0.13%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	31/138	49/129	11%	5.7%
Migrants (% of Population)	28/180	25/180	22%	20%

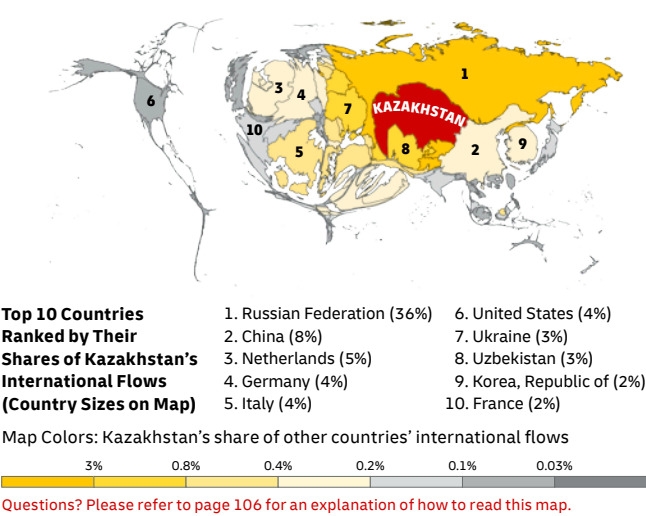
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	116/181	4,029	123/181	3,709	64/176	5,320	137/181	3,923	123/149	1,868
Intra-regional Flows (%)	172/181	17%	159/181	11%	172/176	7%	164/181	13%	77/149	62%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	54/181	25	68/181	21	13/176	34	115/181	22	122/149	11
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	107/181	47%	115/181	37%	63/176	67%	165/181	35%	94/149	31%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	8/181	33%	13/181	44%	20/176	20%	6/181	44%	42/149	27%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	68/181	0.26	85/181	0.13	75/176	0.37	12/181	0.21	32/149	0.36

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

KAZAKHSTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	77/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	68/178	93/181	43%	48%
Capital	67/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	86/155	74/175	13%	43%
M&A Transactions	151/159	101/177	0.026%	25%
FDI Stock	88/181	103/181	16%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock	31/72	—	60%	—
Information	140/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	54/181		69%	
Online News Traffic	156/160	139/158	22%	28%
People	83/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	73/107	—	13%
Migrants	147/180	98/164	15%	12%

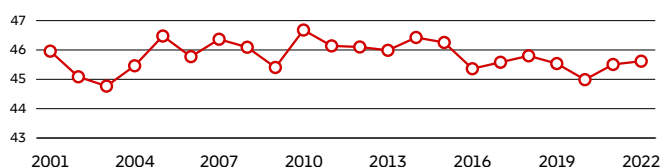
Region: South & Central Asia

KENYA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	123/181	125/181	+2	45.6/100	45.6/100	0
Depth	172/181	171/181	-1	39.5/100	39.4/100	+0.1
Breadth	69/181	68/181	-1	52.7/100	52.7/100	0
Trade Pillar	133/181	139/181	+6	45.4/100	44.7/100	+0.7
Capital Pillar	91/159	84/159	-7	47.9/100	48.4/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	79/161	68/161	-11	50.2/100	49.9/100	+0.3
People Pillar	96/114	101/114	+5	41.2/100	41.5/100	-0.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	170/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	156/181	156/181	6.5%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	106/181	155/181	4.9%	4.5%
Capital	124/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	61/163	54/179	0.42%	1.8%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	67/172	0%	0.029%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	147/165	169/179	0.56%	9.9%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	101/169	134/179	0.65%	3.6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	54/105	68/112	25%	4.9%
Information	117/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	121/178		65.32	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	118/163	109/155	0.71	0.3
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	92/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	46/134	121/152	0.065%	0.035%
People	114/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	132/159	.	0.016
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	99/138	94/129	2.4%	1.3%
Migrants (% of Population)	166/180	123/180	1%	1.9%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	56/181	5,463	64/181	5,667	74/176	5,154	29/181	7,429	42/149	3,743
Intra-regional Flows (%)	105/181	38%	125/181	23%	77/176	47%	130/181	24%	63/149	66%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	89/181	21	100/181	17	103/176	21	30/181	32	55/149	21
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	131/181	38%	137/181	29%	148/176	43%	90/181	55%	93/149	31%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	32/181	22%	30/181	30%	40/176	14%	72/181	12%	29/149	31%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	139/181	0.13	164/181	0.06	125/176	0.20	86/181	0.10	101/149	0.17

— Not Applicable

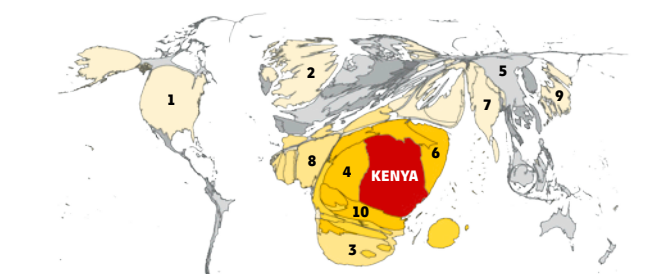
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

KENYA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Kenya's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (13%)
2. United Kingdom (8%)
3. South Africa (5%)
4. Uganda (4%)
5. China (4%)
6. Somalia (4%)
7. India (3%)
8. Nigeria (3%)
9. Japan (3%)
10. Tanzania (3%)

Map Colors: Kenya's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	64/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	85/178	47/181	40%	56%
Capital	77/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	120/155	38/175	3.2%	62%
M&A Transactions	106/159	39/177	2.4%	52%
FDI Stock	126/181	78/181	10%	31%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	42/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	59/181		69%	
Online News Traffic	52/160	27/158	57%	53%
People	95/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	81/107	—	12%
Migrants	24/180	143/164	41%	4.9%

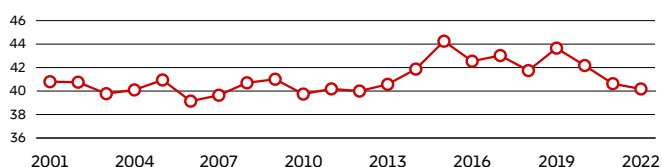
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

KIRIBATI

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	175/181	154/181	-21	40.2/100	43.0/100	-2.8
Depth	113/181	76/181	-37	46.3/100	51.2/100	-4.9
Breadth	178/181	176/181	-2	34.9/100	36.2/100	-1.3
Trade Pillar	166/181	125/181	-41	40.2/100	46.2/100	-6
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	96/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	165/181	58/181	4.9%	47%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	152/181	19/181	2%	22%
Capital	116/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	144/165	174/179	0.71%	6.3%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	118/169	147/179	0.24%	2.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	111/112	.	-0.39%
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	116/178		76.2	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	135/159	.	0.014
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	118/180	115/180	4.2%	2.4%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	25/181	6,744	41/181	6,431	.	.	4/181	9,670	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	46/181	62%	3/181	94%	.	.	144/181	21%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	105/181	20	102/181	17	.	.	70/181	27	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	119/181	43%	154/181	23%	.	.	144/181	44%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	108/181	11%	153/181	7%	.	.	21/181	20%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	7/181	0.47	6/181	0.48	.	.	69/181	0.11	.	.

— Not Applicable

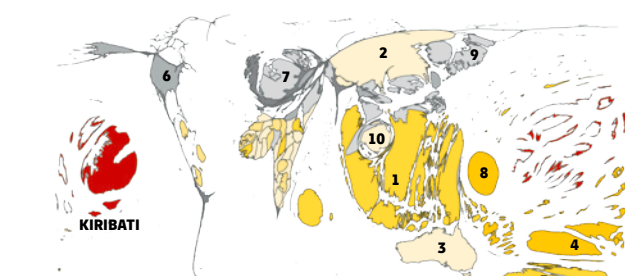
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

KIRIBATI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Kiribati's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Indonesia (25%)
2. China (13%)
3. Australia (7%)
4. Fiji (6%)
5. New Zealand (6%)
6. United States (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Nauru (3%)
9. Japan (2%)
10. Singapore (2%)

Map Colors: Kiribati's share of other countries' international flows

0.25% 0.01% 0.006% 0.001% 0.0005% 0.0002%

Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	170/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	175/178	152/181	6.8%	35%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	.	.	.
M&A Transactions	110/159	.	2%	.
FDI Stock	92/181	173/181	15%	8.9%
Information	174/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	176/181		28%	
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	171/180	158/164	7.4%	2%

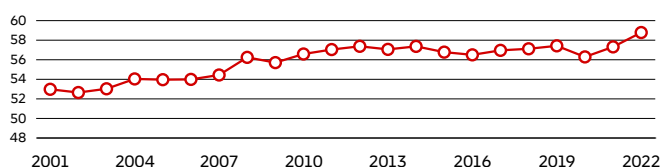
Region: East Asia & Pacific

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	34/181	37/181	+3	58.8/100	57.0/100	+1.8
Depth	81/181	97/181	+16	51.4/100	47.7/100	+3.7
Breadth	14/181	11/181	-3	67.2/100	68.0/100	-0.8
Trade Pillar	25/181	30/181	+5	59.2/100	56.2/100	+3
Capital Pillar	18/159	22/159	+4	55.6/100	54.8/100	+0.8
Information Pillar	41/161	36/161	-5	58.9/100	56.0/100	+2.9
People Pillar	51/114	45/114	-6	50.7/100	53.4/100	-2.7

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	78/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	49/181	72/181	41%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	88/181	105/181	7.7%	8%
Capital	35/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	11/163	98/179	4.5%	0.8%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	35/163	39/172	0.3%	0.35%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	32/165	155/179	39%	16%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	19/169	136/179	12%	3.3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	50/105	42/112	32%	27%
Information	57/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	45/178		614.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	105/163	61/155	1.1	1.9
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	75/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	19/134	19/152	0.47%	0.7%
People	81/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	51/94	.	0.13	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	93/138	62/129	3%	4.1%
Migrants (% of Population)	116/180	97/180	4.3%	3.7%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	31/181	6,267	61/181	5,701	18/176	7,610	33/181	7,340	53/149	3,381
Intra-regional Flows (%)	82/181	45%	70/181	54%	130/176	30%	108/181	29%	52/149	73%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	49/181	25	44/181	25	62/176	25	99/181	24	42/149	24
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	71/181	55%	103/181	41%	55/176	72%	70/181	60%	75/149	44%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	42/181	20%	49/181	27%	55/176	11%	52/181	14%	23/149	33%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	121/181	0.16	126/181	0.09	120/176	0.21	63/181	0.11	68/149	0.23

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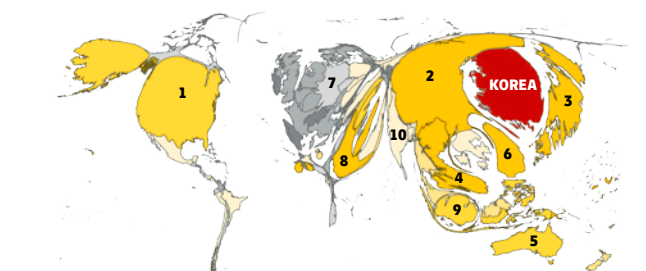
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

REPUBLIC OF KOREA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Republic of Korea's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (21%)
2. China (17%)
3. Japan (7%)
4. Viet Nam (5%)
5. Australia (3%)
6. Taiwan, China (3%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. Saudi Arabia (2%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. India (2%)

Map Colors: Republic of Korea's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	7/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	9/178	14/181	66%	66%
Capital	14/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	20/155	27/175	62%	67%
M&A Transactions	32/159	44/177	41%	48%
FDI Stock	8/181	7/181	58%	61%
Portfolio Equity Stock	17/72	—	66%	—
Information	23/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	12/181		80%	
Online News Traffic	57/160	29/158	56%	53%
People	24/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	21/107	—	39%
Migrants	50/180	39/164	35%	24%

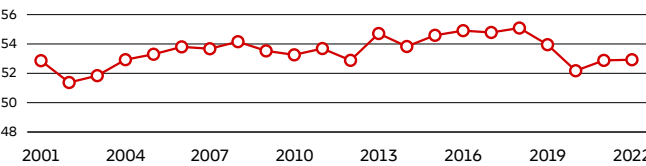
Region: East Asia & Pacific

KUWAIT

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	58/181	45/181	-13	52.9/100	54.8/100	-1.9
Depth	70/181	41/181	-29	53.0/100	55.5/100	-2.5
Breadth	68/181	62/181	-6	52.8/100	54.1/100	-1.3
Trade Pillar	43/181	23/181	-20	55.6/100	58.3/100	-2.7
Capital Pillar	106/159	78/159	-28	47.0/100	48.9/100	-1.9
Information Pillar	84/161	80/161	-4	49.1/100	47.7/100	+1.4
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	71/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	28/181	158/181	58%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	103/181	47/181	5.7%	15%
Capital	140/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	69/163	126/179	0.28%	0.35%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	4/163	66/172	5.3%	0.043%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	40/165	170/179	27%	8.6%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	167/169	148/179	-63%	1.9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	72/105	83/112	5.6%	1.5%
Information	63/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	55/178		438.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	44/163	65/155	7.1	1.5
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	77/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	117/159	.	0.033
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	17/138	.	19%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	105/180	3/180	5.1%	75%

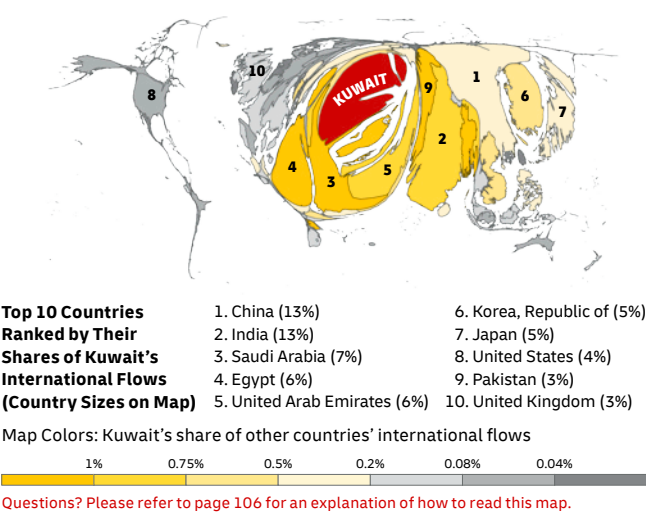
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	115/181	4,056	72/181	5,328	138/176	3,412	132/181	4,028	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	101/181	39%	149/181	15%	57/176	54%	67/181	39%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	93/181	21	72/181	21	79/176	23	102/181	23	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	155/181	33%	134/181	30%	166/176	34%	167/181	34%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	83/181	15%	43/181	28%	97/176	5%	94/181	10%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	130/181	0.14	107/181	0.11	122/176	0.21	167/181	0.06	.	.

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

KUWAIT'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	48/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	.	13/181	.	66%
Capital	84/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	83/155	132/175	14%	12%
M&A Transactions	57/159	144/177	24%	3.6%
FDI Stock	69/181	46/181	19%	39%
Portfolio Equity Stock	56/72	—	42%	—
Information	105/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	83/181		64%	
Online News Traffic	123/160	121/158	42%	32%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	38/180	40/164	38%	24%

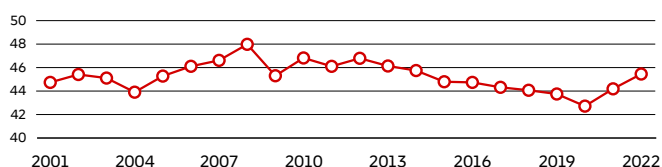
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

KYRGYZSTAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	125/181	139/181	+14	45.5/100	44.3/100	+1.2
Depth	79/181	92/181	+13	51.7/100	48.6/100	+3.1
Breadth	155/181	156/181	+1	40.0/100	40.4/100	-0.4
Trade Pillar	137/181	150/181	+13	44.7/100	43.6/100	+1.1
Capital Pillar	147/159	136/159	-11	44.9/100	45.8/100	-0.9
Information Pillar	137/161	139/161	+2	42.7/100	41.3/100	+1.4
People Pillar	64/114	79/114	+15	48.1/100	45.5/100	+2.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	50/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	118/181	13/181	19%	83%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	68/181	58/181	12%	13%
Capital	153/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	135/179	0%	0.27%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	156/165	116/179	0.2%	33%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	165/169	93/179	-18%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	96/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	124/178		55.65	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	62/163	89/155	4.7	0.72
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	99/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	70/134	101/152	0.028%	0.072%
People	50/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	111/159	.	0.052
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	73/138	8/129	4.7%	29%
Migrants (% of Population)	60/180	108/180	12%	3%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	137/181	3,496	149/181	2,696	94/176	4,659	126/181	4,181	116/149	1,965
Intra-regional Flows (%)	130/181	31%	112/181	30%	146/176	24%	139/181	23%	92/149	58%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	125/181	18	118/181	15	106/176	20	95/181	24	89/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	171/181	31%	179/181	7%	99/176	56%	171/181	31%	95/149	31%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	6/181	40%	4/181	59%	14/176	26%	9/181	36%	32/149	31%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	49/181	0.32	28/181	0.25	54/176	0.44	24/181	0.16	35/149	0.33

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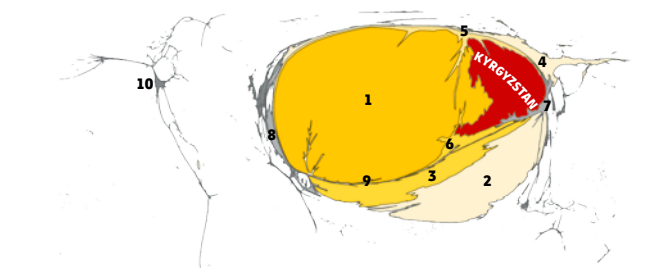
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

KYRGYZSTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Kyrgyzstan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Uzbekistan (60%)
2. India (17%)
3. Pakistan (9%)
4. Russian Federation (4%)
5. Kazakhstan (3%)
6. Tajikistan (2%)
7. China (1%)
8. Türkiye (Turkey) (1%)
9. Afghanistan (0%)
10. United States (0%)

Map Colors: Kyrgyzstan's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	164/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	167/178	159/181	14%	33%
Capital	143/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	123/155	173/175	2.9%	0.71%
M&A Transactions	91/159	148/177	6.8%	2.8%
FDI Stock	112/181	135/181	12%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	144/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	100/181		61%	
Online News Traffic	149/160	133/158	31%	29%
People	98/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	61/107	—	17%
Migrants	139/180	78/164	17%	15%

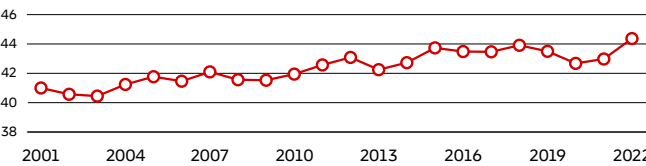
Region: South & Central Asia

LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	140/181	152/181	+12	44.4/100	43.5/100	+0.9
Depth	103/181	115/181	+12	47.2/100	45.1/100	+2.1
Breadth	144/181	147/181	+3	41.7/100	41.9/100	-0.2
Trade Pillar	141/181	166/181	+25	44.5/100	41.2/100	+3.3
Capital Pillar	128/159	108/159	-20	45.9/100	47.1/100	-1.2
Information Pillar	151/161	149/161	-2	40.0/100	39.3/100	+0.7
People Pillar	74/114	72/114	-2	45.2/100	47.0/100	-1.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

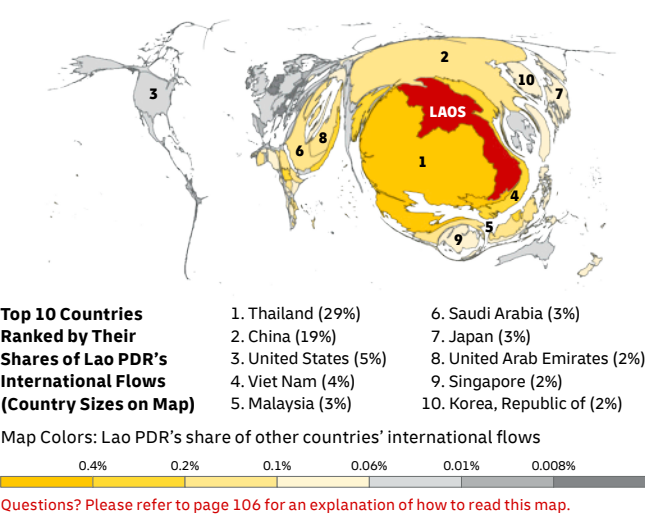
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	80/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	31/181	61/181	53%	47%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	139/181	166/181	2.6%	3.4%
Capital	113/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	162/179	0%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	146/165	41/179	0.61%	82%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	133/169	106/179	~0%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	142/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	141/178		35.86	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	133/163	149/155	0.34	0.0097
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	130/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	74/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	71/159	.	0.29
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	40/138	108/129	8.9%	0.61%
Migrants (% of Population)	37/180	153/180	17%	0.66%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	159/181	2,639	164/181	1,846	162/176	2,359	77/181	6,020	129/149	1,766
Intra-regional Flows (%)	4/181	82%	4/181	93%	6/176	82%	38/181	54%	9/149	88%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	134/181	17	125/181	14	140/176	15	32/181	32	121/149	12
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	178/181	26%	174/181	9%	169/176	34%	125/181	49%	109/149	24%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	25/181	23%	22/181	32%	29/176	17%	45/181	15%	48/149	25%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	35/181	0.35	17/181	0.31	48/176	0.46	38/181	0.14	26/149	0.37

ROOTED MAP

LAO PDR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	152/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	106/178	174/181	32%	26%
Capital	130/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	119/175	.	19%
M&A Transactions	137/159	157/177	0.27%	1.7%
FDI Stock	122/181	161/181	11%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	155/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	123/181		58%	
Online News Traffic	139/160	146/158	35%	21%
People	78/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	49/107	—	23%
Migrants	112/180	120/164	23%	7.6%

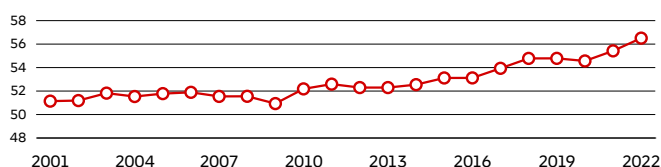
Region: East Asia & Pacific

LATVIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	46/181	47/181	+1	56.5/100	53.9/100	+2.6
Depth	23/181	31/181	+8	64.8/100	58.2/100	+6.6
Breadth	93/181	87/181	-6	49.3/100	50.0/100	-0.7
Trade Pillar	39/181	46/181	+7	55.9/100	53.8/100	+2.1
Capital Pillar	90/159	88/159	-2	47.9/100	48.2/100	-0.3
Information Pillar	38/161	45/161	+7	59.7/100	53.1/100	+6.6
People Pillar	23/114	33/114	+10	58.5/100	56.7/100	+1.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	28/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	24/181	22/181	59%	72%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	42/181	60/181	18%	13%
Capital	65/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	51/163	55/179	0.65%	1.7%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	64/163	160/172	0.0012%	-0.017%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	57/165	66/179	14%	59%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	81/169	57/179	1.6%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	6/105	7/112	1000%	84%
Information	17/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	46/178		599.8	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	15/163	5/155	16	13
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	10/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	53/134	96/152	0.046%	0.095%
People	25/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	23/94	57/159	0.7	0.41
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	58/138	22/129	6.4%	13%
Migrants (% of Population)	32/180	49/180	21%	12%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	178/181	1,786	176/181	1,504	176/176	1,564	171/181	2,696	110/149	2,055
Intra-regional Flows (%)	2/181	85%	8/181	88%	1/176	91%	8/181	74%	45/149	76%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	177/181	9	177/181	7	176/176	6	152/181	16	103/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	19/181	79%	15/181	81%	1/176	93%	87/181	56%	42/149	60%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	105/181	12%	109/181	12%	167/176	1%	13/181	28%	59/149	22%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	131/181	0.14	135/181	0.08	114/176	0.22	73/181	0.11	123/149	0.13

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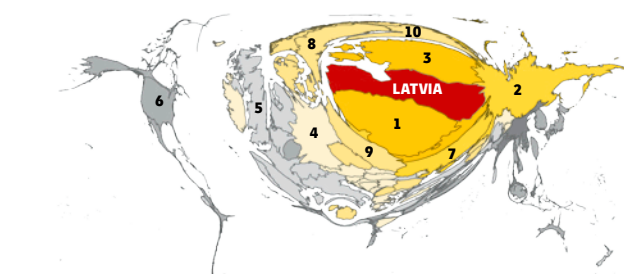
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

LATVIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Latvia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Lithuania (12%)
2. Russian Federation (12%)
3. Estonia (9%)
4. Germany (6%)
5. United Kingdom (5%)
6. United States (4%)
7. Ukraine (4%)
8. Sweden (4%)
9. Poland (4%)
10. Finland (2%)

Map Colors: Latvia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	103/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	86/178	126/181	40%	41%
Capital	102/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	76/155	64/175	18%	47%
M&A Transactions	77/159	92/177	15%	25%
FDI Stock	130/181	149/181	9.5%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock	60/72	—	35%	—
Information	111/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	102/181		61%	
Online News Traffic	117/160	106/158	43%	34%
People	29/149		—	
Tourists	—	16/110	—	46%
International University Students	—	28/107	—	35%
Migrants	55/180	58/164	34%	19%

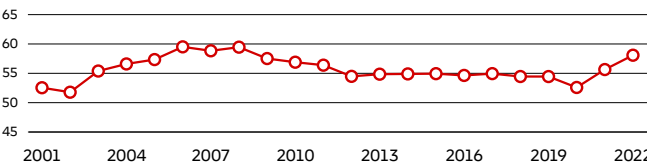
Region: Europe

LEBANON

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	41/181	44/181	+3	58.1/100	54.9/100	+3.2
Depth	27/181	46/181	+19	62.9/100	54.6/100	+8.3
Breadth	65/181	55/181	-10	53.7/100	55.3/100	-1.6
Trade Pillar	26/181	28/181	+2	59.0/100	56.6/100	+2.4
Capital Pillar	40/159	59/159	+19	52.6/100	50.0/100	+2.6
Information Pillar	58/161	60/161	+2	53.5/100	50.5/100	+3
People Pillar	27/114	31/114	+4	57.4/100	57.4/100	0

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	23/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	123/181	18/181	18%	79%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	15/181	11/181	33%	25%
Capital	14/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	46/163	155/179	0.84%	0.05%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	1/163	85/172	20%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	18/165	6/179	60%	290%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	30/169	22/179	7.5%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	66/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	53/178		482.7	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	79/163	47/155	2.9	3.3
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	94/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	40/134	116/152	0.09%	0.04%
People	34/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	75/159	.	0.27
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	42/138	18/129	8.3%	14%
Migrants (% of Population)	40/180	14/180	16%	30%

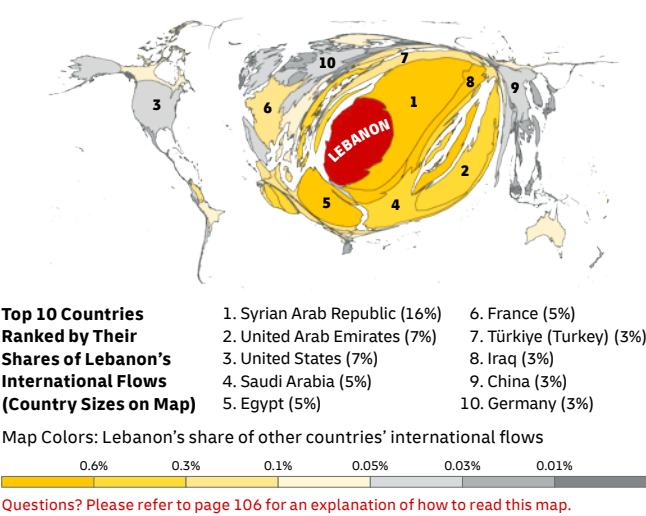
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	130/181	3,663	129/181	3,395	113/176	3,999	129/181	4,105	66/149	3,063
Intra-regional Flows (%)	115/181	35%	104/181	33%	128/176	31%	91/181	34%	109/149	52%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	19/181	32	39/181	27	7/176	38	26/181	33	31/149	27
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	111/181	45%	124/181	33%	89/176	58%	135/181	46%	78/149	41%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	128/181	9%	106/181	13%	90/176	6%	150/181	6%	113/149	7%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	146/181	0.13	160/181	0.07	136/176	0.18	175/181	0.06	78/149	0.21

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ROOTED MAP

LEBANON'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	80/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	115/178	42/181	31%	58%
Capital	68/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	87/155	97/175	13%	31%
M&A Transactions	82/159	78/177	13%	33%
FDI Stock	102/181	65/181	13%	34%
Portfolio Equity Stock	39/72	—	54%	—
Information	49/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	42/181		72%	
Online News Traffic	84/160	54/158	50%	44%
People	33/149		—	
Tourists	—	2/110	—	53%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	4/180	125/164	50%	7.2%

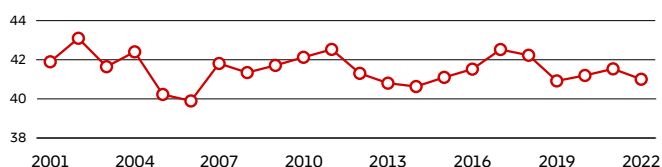
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

LESOTHO

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	172/181	160/181	-12	41.0/100	42.5/100	-1.5
Depth	87/181	66/181	-21	50.8/100	52.1/100	-1.3
Breadth	181/181	180/181	-1	33.1/100	34.7/100	-1.6
Trade Pillar	161/181	138/181	-23	41.0/100	45.0/100	-4
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	159/161	160/161	+1	36.8/100	33.4/100	+3.4
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	37/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	53/181	14/181	40%	83%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	173/181	26/181	0.69%	20%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	162/179	.	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	85/172	.	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	93/179	.	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	168/179	.	-1.3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	110/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	136/178		39.9	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	153/163	.	0.15	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	134/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	90/134	93/152	0.0079%	0.12%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	25/138	105/129	16%	0.65%
Migrants (% of Population)	71/180	160/180	9%	0.58%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	60/181	5,414	107/181	4,197	19/176	7,472	68/181	6,490	91/149	2,374
Intra-regional Flows (%)	61/181	56%	57/181	65%	100/176	40%	41/181	52%	31/149	80%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	120/181	19	130/181	14	40/176	27	141/181	19	130/149	11
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	159/181	32%	133/181	31%	155/176	40%	170/181	32%	127/149	18%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	149/181	6%	171/181	4%	131/176	3%	62/181	13%	82/149	15%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	6/181	0.48	5/181	0.52	14/176	0.63	40/181	0.14	25/149	0.38

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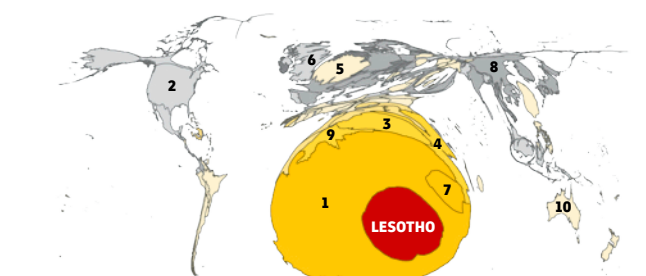
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

LESOTHO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Lesotho's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. South Africa (46%)
2. United States (7%)
3. Zimbabwe (3%)
4. Mozambique (3%)
5. Belgium (2%)
6. United Kingdom (2%)
7. Eswatini (2%)
8. China (2%)
9. Botswana (2%)
10. Australia (2%)

Map Colors: Lesotho's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	180/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	154/178	181/181	18%	12%
Capital	170/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	169/175	.	1.6%
M&A Transactions	.	109/177	.	20%
FDI Stock	176/181	180/181	1.6%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	173/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	174/181		37%	
Online News Traffic	94/160	154/158	48%	14%
People	139/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	99/107	—	5.6%
Migrants	180/180	.	1.9%	.

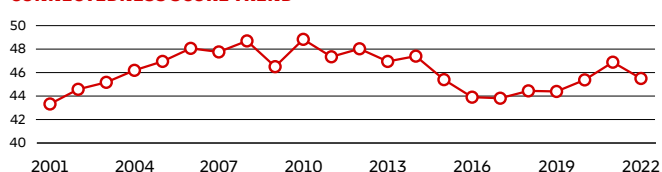
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

LIBERIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	124/181	146/181	+22	45.5/100	43.8/100	+1.7
Depth	97/181	116/181	+19	48.4/100	44.8/100	+3.6
Breadth	134/181	142/181	+8	42.8/100	42.8/100	0
Trade Pillar	119/181	154/181	+35	47.1/100	43.1/100	+4
Capital Pillar	84/159	82/159	-2	48.2/100	48.7/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	104/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	88/181	85/181	26%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	107/181	75/181	4.8%	11%
Capital	15/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	65/179	.	1.4%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	8/165	9/179	130%	220%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	21/169	110/179	10%	8.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	88/105	.	0.9%	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	155/178	.	23.01	.
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	163/163	.	0.028	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	139/164	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	110/180	132/180	4.6%	1.5%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	54/181	5,503	46/181	6,209	48/176	5,805	101/181	5,529	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	151/181	27%	148/181	15%	159/176	21%	69/181	39%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	107/181	20	104/181	17	127/176	18	94/181	24	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	117/181	44%	60/181	57%	163/176	36%	136/181	45%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	18/181	25%	135/181	9%	4/176	46%	27/181	19%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	18/181	0.39	20/181	0.28	7/176	0.67	172/181	0.06	.	.

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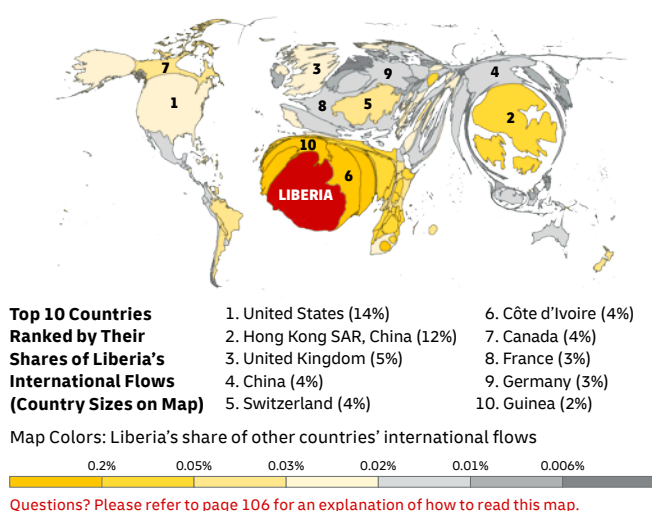
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ROOTED MAP

LIBERIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	112/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	126/178	91/181	27%	48%
Capital	172/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	136/175	.	10%
M&A Transactions	149/159	76/177	0.031%	34%
FDI Stock	64/181	166/181	22%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	113/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	131/181	.	56%	.
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	70/180	136/164	30%	5.7%

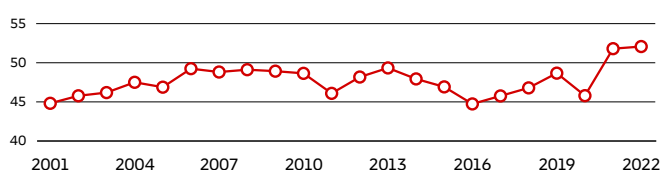
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

LIBYA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	66/181	121/181	+55	52.1/100	45.8/100	+6.3
Depth	48/181	142/181	+94	56.3/100	42.4/100	+13.9
Breadth	96/181	88/181	-8	48.1/100	49.4/100	-1.3
Trade Pillar	28/181	130/181	+102	58.8/100	45.9/100	+12.9
Capital Pillar	107/159	116/159	+9	46.9/100	46.8/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	148/161	150/161	+2	40.8/100	39.1/100	+1.7
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	25/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	14/181	25/181	82%	65%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	179/181	24/181	0.24%	20%
Capital	62/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	113/163	7/179	0.011%	14%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	29/165	100/179	45%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	94/169	161/179	0.87%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	109/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	115/178		76.33	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	96/163	129/155	1.6	0.082
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	85/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	140/152	.	0.003%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	139/180	47/180	2.9%	12%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	149/181	3,103	127/181	3,597	156/176	2,584	146/181	3,659	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	112/181	36%	180/181	1%	48/176	58%	50/181	47%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	61/181	24	22/181	32	117/176	19	144/181	18	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	77/181	53%	40/181	69%	127/176	48%	176/181	28%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	132/181	8%	116/181	12%	133/176	2%	105/181	9%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	76/181	0.26	103/181	0.11	35/176	0.53	150/181	0.07	.	.

— Not Applicable

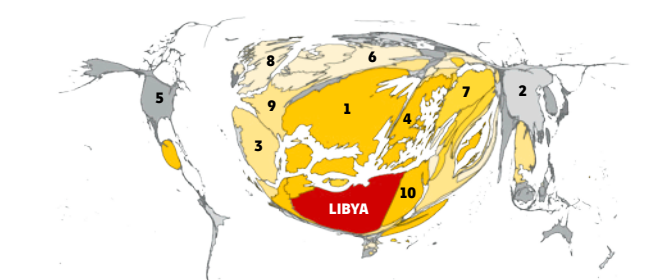
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

LIBYA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Libya's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Italy (15%)
2. China (6%)
3. Spain (5%)
4. Greece (5%)
5. United States (5%)
6. Germany (5%)
7. Türkiye (Turkey) (5%)
8. United Kingdom (4%)
9. France (4%)
10. Egypt (4%)

Map Colors: Libya's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	81/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	62/178	101/181	45%	46%
Capital	129/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	132/155	146/175	0.92%	5.1%
M&A Transactions	118/159	139/177	1.1%	6%
FDI Stock	154/181	111/181	6.2%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	156/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	114/181		59%	
Online News Traffic	150/160	144/158	30%	23%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	39/180	23/164	38%	33%

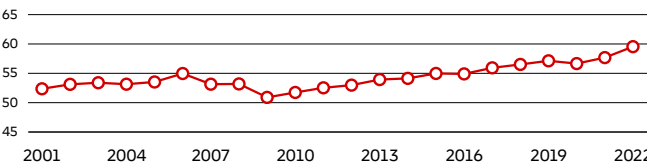
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

LITHUANIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	27/181	40/181	+13	59.5/100	55.9/100	+3.6
Depth	22/181	26/181	+4	65.1/100	59.7/100	+5.4
Breadth	61/181	72/181	+11	54.5/100	52.4/100	+2.1
Trade Pillar	15/181	24/181	+9	62.1/100	57.8/100	+4.3
Capital Pillar	69/159	77/159	+8	49.3/100	48.9/100	+0.4
Information Pillar	39/161	43/161	+4	59.5/100	53.9/100	+5.6
People Pillar	25/114	38/114	+13	57.7/100	55.4/100	+2.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	16/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	21/181	19/181	65%	77%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	26/181	36/181	26%	17%
Capital	71/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	57/163	59/179	0.48%	1.6%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	42/163	45/172	0.13%	0.23%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	68/165	103/179	9.6%	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	62/169	68/179	2.4%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	17/105	52/112	160%	16%
Information	37/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	38/178		834.5	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	35/163	25/155	9.1	5.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	33/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	87/134	18/152	0.012%	0.72%
People	35/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	24/94	41/159	0.7	0.79
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	39/138	41/129	9%	7.3%
Migrants (% of Population)	26/180	81/180	26%	5.6%

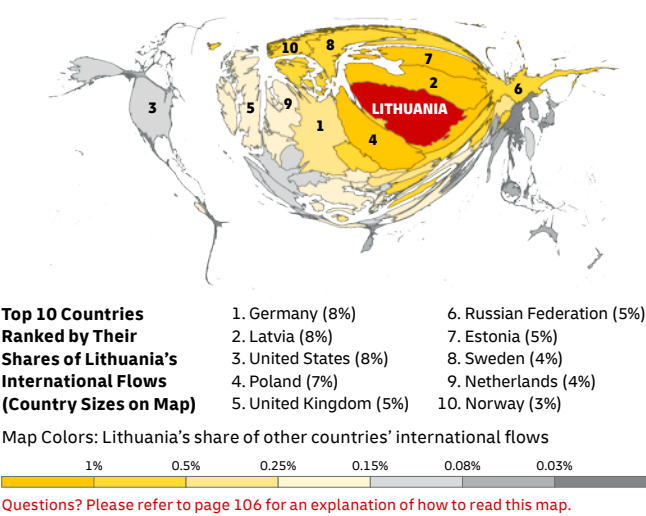
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	170/181	2,068	161/181	1,961	173/176	1,917	167/181	2,972	128/149	1,768
Intra-regional Flows (%)	9/181	81%	23/181	80%	3/176	86%	12/181	71%	30/149	80%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	167/181	10	160/181	10	174/176	7	166/181	14	100/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	17/181	80%	19/181	79%	4/176	91%	34/181	70%	33/149	64%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	118/181	10%	120/181	11%	154/176	1%	44/181	15%	53/149	24%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	162/181	0.11	172/181	0.06	141/176	0.17	133/181	0.08	138/149	0.10

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ROOTED MAP

LITHUANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

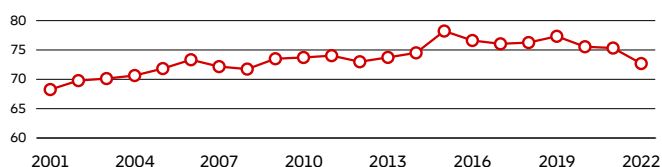
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	66/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	60/178	78/181	45%	51%
Capital	66/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	53/155	46/175	32%	57%
M&A Transactions	66/159	46/177	18%	46%
FDI Stock	100/181	97/181	14%	28%
Portfolio Equity Stock	61/72	—	34%	—
Information	62/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	77/181		65%	
Online News Traffic	73/160	45/158	52%	47%
People	28/149		—	
Tourists	—	37/110	—	38%
International University Students	—	14/107	—	45%
Migrants	63/180	49/164	32%	21%

LUXEMBOURG

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	4/181	2/181	-2	72.7/100	76.0/100	-3.3
Depth	2/181	2/181	0	88.9/100	94.5/100	-5.6
Breadth	35/181	32/181	-3	59.5/100	61.2/100	-1.7
Trade Pillar	21/181	13/181	-8	59.8/100	61.6/100	-1.8
Capital Pillar	2/159	1/159	-1	67.3/100	74.3/100	-7
Information Pillar	8/161	6/161	-2	74.0/100	74.3/100	-0.3
People Pillar	1/114	1/114	0	71.8/100	71.6/100	+0.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	13/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	109/181	111/181	21%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	1/181	1/181	180%	140%
Capital	4/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	1/163	109/179	19%	0.6%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	2/163	37/172	9.7%	0.38%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	1/165	1/179	2000%	1400%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	169/169	179/179	-1900%	-2300%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	1/105	1/112	19000%	39000%
Information	1/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	5/178		2929	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	6/163	20/155	22	5.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	6/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	5/134	3/152	2.7%	8.1%
People	2/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	1/94	24/159	4.4	1.6
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	2/138	5/129	170%	48%
Migrants (% of Population)	56/180	7/180	13%	50%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	167/181	2,215	180/181	1,169	136/176	3,446	173/181	2,632	140/149	1,367
Intra-regional Flows (%)	18/181	76%	7/181	89%	46/176	60%	10/181	72%	15/149	86%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	171/181	10	179/181	6	145/176	14	177/181	12	144/149	8
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	1/181	88%	3/181	93%	25/176	86%	2/181	83%	5/149	86%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	179/181	3%	180/181	2%	124/176	3%	167/181	5%	131/149	4%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	142/181	0.13	62/181	0.17	169/176	0.11	151/181	0.07	119/149	0.14

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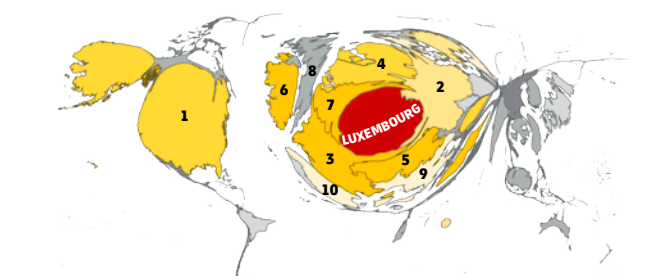
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

LUXEMBOURG'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Luxembourg's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (28%)
2. Germany (9%)
3. France (8%)
4. Netherlands (7%)
5. Switzerland (5%)
6. Ireland (4%)
7. Belgium (4%)
8. United Kingdom (4%)
9. Italy (3%)
10. Spain (3%)

Map Colors: Luxembourg's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	102/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	52/178	148/181	47%	36%
Capital	8/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	23/155	30/175	59%	64%
M&A Transactions	10/159	21/177	64%	63%
FDI Stock	16/181	9/181	46%	58%
Portfolio Equity Stock	2/72	—	86%	—
Information	57/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	53/181		69%	
Online News Traffic	71/160	64/158	53%	42%
People	37/149		—	
Tourists	—	60/110	—	31%
International University Students	—	19/107	—	40%
Migrants	84/180	19/164	28%	35%

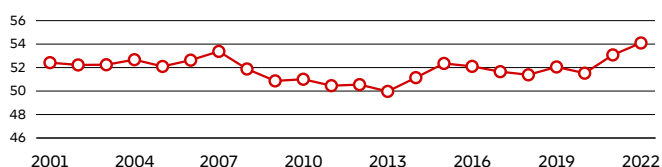
Region: Europe

MACAU SAR, CHINA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	53/181	61/181	+8	54.1/100	51.7/100	+2.4
Depth	16/181	24/181	+8	69.5/100	60.6/100	+8.9
Breadth	141/181	128/181	-13	42.1/100	44.0/100	-1.9
Trade Pillar	59/181	77/181	+18	53.1/100	50.3/100	+2.8
Capital Pillar	55/159	96/159	+41	50.6/100	47.5/100	+3.1
Information Pillar	121/161	145/161	+24	44.1/100	40.6/100	+3.5
People Pillar	36/114	20/114	-16	54.5/100	61.6/100	-7.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	26/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	154/181	21/181	7%	72%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	10/181	35/181	52%	17%
Capital	22/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	104/163	78/179	0.028%	1.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	35/172	0%	0.41%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	16/165	13/179	62%	190%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	4/169	8/179	44%	71%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	35/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	24/178		1463	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	20/163	79/155	14	0.93
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	130/134	15/152	~0%	0.79%
People	3/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	4/159	.	3.6
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	63/138	4/129	6%	64%
Migrants (% of Population)	29/180	4/180	22%	60%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	140/181	3,383	134/181	3,205	87/176	4,839	170/181	2,831	149/149	952
Intra-regional Flows (%)	27/181	71%	44/181	72%	53/176	55%	2/181	79%	2/149	96%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	138/181	16	97/181	18	138/176	15	140/181	19	128/149	11
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	167/181	31%	131/181	32%	146/176	43%	173/181	30%	148/149	4%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	1/181	64%	2/181	64%	1/176	54%	1/181	63%	1/149	91%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	8/181	0.47	10/181	0.46	62/176	0.41	5/181	0.35	1/149	0.78

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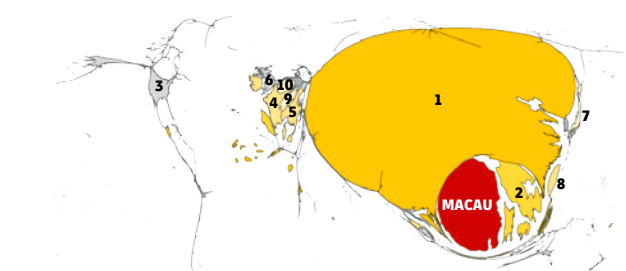
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ROOTED MAP

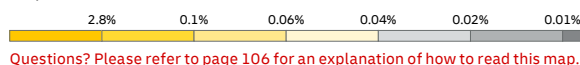
MACAU SAR, CHINA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Macau SAR, China's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (86%)	6. United Kingdom (1%)
2. Hong Kong SAR, China (4%)	7. Japan (0%)
3. United States (2%)	8. Taiwan, China (0%)
4. France (1%)	9. Switzerland (0%)
5. Italy (1%)	10. Luxembourg (0%)

Map Colors: Macau SAR, China's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	136/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	161/178	84/181	16%	49%
Capital	92/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	127/155	87/175	1.6%	36%
M&A Transactions	50/159	104/177	29%	22%
FDI Stock	111/181	137/181	12%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock	49/72	—	47%	—
Information	178/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	169/181		42%	
Online News Traffic	153/160	151/158	27%	18%
People	130/149		—	
Tourists	—	106/110	—	7.6%
International University Students	—	54/107	—	21%
Migrants	116/180	121/164	22%	7.4%

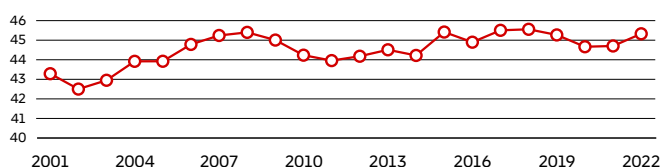
Region: East Asia & Pacific

MADAGASCAR

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	129/181	126/181	-3	45.3/100	45.5/100	-0.2
Depth	130/181	126/181	-4	43.7/100	43.3/100	+0.4
Breadth	107/181	104/181	-3	47.0/100	47.8/100	-0.8
Trade Pillar	68/181	63/181	-5	52.1/100	51.8/100	+0.3
Capital Pillar	142/159	144/159	+2	45.1/100	45.2/100	-0.1
Information Pillar	146/161	133/161	-13	41.5/100	42.1/100	-0.6
People Pillar	114/114	109/114	-5	36.0/100	37.5/100	-1.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	115/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	101/181	92/181	24%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	92/181	96/181	7.3%	8.5%
Capital	102/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	154/179	0%	0.054%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	24/163	85/172	0.65%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	74/165	65/179	7.7%	59%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	40/169	75/179	5.2%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	95/112	.	0%
Information	160/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	166/178		12.9	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	157/163	153/155	0.08	0.0036
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	161/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	98/134	109/152	0.0043%	0.054%
People	120/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	159/159	.	0.0007
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	95/138	109/129	2.8%	0.55%
Migrants (% of Population)	175/180	177/180	0.68%	0.13%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	14/181	7,251	12/181	8,406	42/176	6,173	9/181	9,085	14/149	5,241
Intra-regional Flows (%)	168/181	20%	165/181	7%	134/176	29%	176/181	8%	126/149	43%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	52/181	25	75/181	21	59/176	25	22/181	34	46/149	23
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	66/181	56%	98/181	41%	69/176	65%	24/181	75%	60/149	51%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	84/181	15%	74/181	21%	151/176	1%	118/181	8%	13/149	38%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	23/181	0.37	119/181	0.09	34/176	0.54	6/181	0.31	3/149	0.66

— Not Applicable

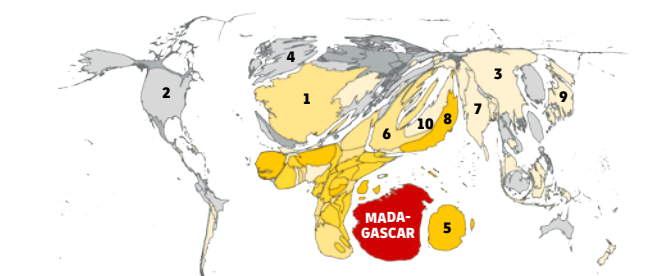
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ROOTED MAP

MADAGASCAR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Madagascar's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. France (13%)
2. United States (7%)
3. China (7%)
4. United Kingdom (4%)
5. Mauritius (3%)
6. Saudi Arabia (3%)
7. India (3%)
8. Oman (3%)
9. Japan (3%)
10. United Arab Emirates (2%)

Map Colors: Madagascar's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	46/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	25/178	87/181	60%	49%
Capital	161/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	68/155	151/175	21%	4.3%
M&A Transactions	129/159	123/177	0.59%	12%
FDI Stock	160/181	98/181	4%	27%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	134/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	62/181		68%	
Online News Traffic	95/160	158/158	48%	4.2%
People	138/149		—	
Tourists	—	81/110	—	21%
International University Students	—	107/107	—	0.11%
Migrants	159/180	.	13%	.

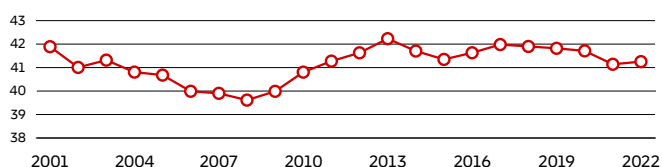
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

MALAWI

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	169/181	166/181	-3	41.3/100	42.0/100	-0.7
Depth	170/181	164/181	-6	39.7/100	40.0/100	-0.3
Breadth	133/181	127/181	-6	42.9/100	44.1/100	-1.2
Trade Pillar	158/181	143/181	-15	41.7/100	44.3/100	-2.6
Capital Pillar	131/159	143/159	+12	45.7/100	45.3/100	+0.4
Information Pillar	120/161	112/161	-8	44.2/100	43.9/100	+0.3
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	167/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	160/181	178/181	6.1%	12%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	126/181	83/181	3.2%	10%
Capital	137/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	66/179	0%	1.4%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	127/165	167/179	1.7%	10%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	56/169	59/179	2.6%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	92/112	.	0.17%
Information	136/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	130/178		45.14	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	156/163	150/155	0.1	0.0095
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	138/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	72/134	30/152	0.027%	0.53%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	92/94	121/159	0.0071	0.031
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	162/180	144/180	1.6%	0.93%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	55/181	5,483	66/181	5,598	36/176	6,613	41/181	6,947	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	99/181	41%	100/181	35%	117/176	34%	76/181	37%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	106/181	20	121/181	15	41/176	27	79/181	26	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	151/181	34%	132/181	31%	144/176	43%	127/181	48%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	60/181	17%	77/181	20%	71/176	8%	49/181	15%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	73/181	0.26	133/181	0.08	44/176	0.48	65/181	0.11	.	.

— Not Applicable

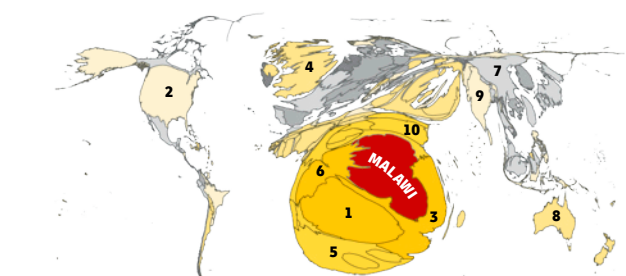
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ROOTED MAP

MALAWI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Malawi's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Zimbabwe (10%)
2. United States (9%)
3. Mozambique (8%)
4. United Kingdom (6%)
5. South Africa (6%)
6. Zambia (4%)
7. China (3%)
8. Australia (3%)
9. India (2%)
10. Kenya (2%)

Map Colors: Malawi's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	122/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	102/178	134/181	34%	40%
Capital	125/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	129/155	138/175	1.5%	9.1%
M&A Transactions	109/159	59/177	2.1%	40%
FDI Stock	180/181	69/181	1%	33%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	106/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	129/181		56%	
Online News Traffic	65/160	128/158	54%	31%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	175/180	147/164	6.2%	4.2%

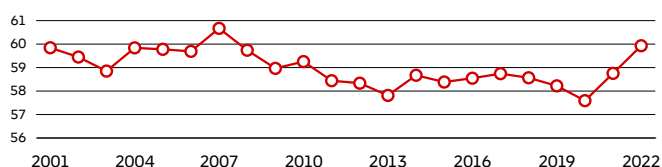
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

MALAYSIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	26/181	24/181	-2	59.9/100	58.7/100	+1.2
Depth	43/181	34/181	-9	59.1/100	57.2/100	+1.9
Breadth	32/181	33/181	+1	60.7/100	60.4/100	+0.3
Trade Pillar	7/181	9/181	+2	65.1/100	64.0/100	+1.1
Capital Pillar	37/159	28/159	-9	52.9/100	52.9/100	0
Information Pillar	56/161	54/161	-2	53.8/100	51.0/100	+2.8
People Pillar	59/114	58/114	-1	49.2/100	49.9/100	-0.7

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	22/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	10/181	20/181	87%	72%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	87/181	73/181	7.8%	11%
Capital	49/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	41/163	27/179	1.1%	4.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	22/163	43/172	0.84%	0.28%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	35/165	82/179	34%	49%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	11/169	44/179	18%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	52/105	56/112	29%	13%
Information	64/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	51/178		490.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	77/163	86/155	3.1	0.76
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	61/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	45/134	20/152	0.069%	0.66%
People	66/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	69/159	.	0.3
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	79/138	35/129	4.2%	9%
Migrants (% of Population)	101/180	58/180	5.6%	10%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	58/181	5,431	81/181	5,110	41/176	6,177	60/181	6,644	59/149	3,226
Intra-regional Flows (%)	55/181	59%	51/181	68%	54/176	55%	59/181	41%	67/149	65%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	76/181	22	71/181	21	35/176	28	81/181	26	140/149	9
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	140/181	36%	122/181	34%	129/176	47%	157/181	41%	145/149	9%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	43/181	20%	60/181	24%	44/176	13%	32/181	17%	24/149	33%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	157/181	0.11	141/181	0.08	167/176	0.11	116/181	0.09	76/149	0.22

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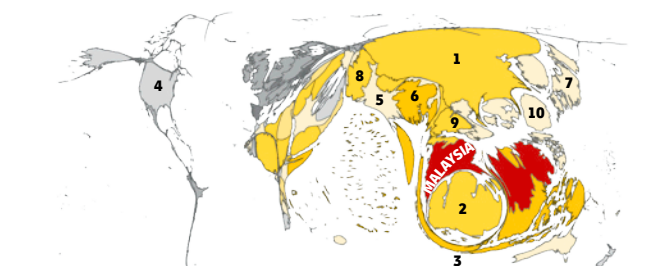
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ROOTED MAP

MALAYSIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Malaysia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (24%)
2. Singapore (9%)
3. Indonesia (8%)
4. United States (5%)
5. India (4%)
6. Bangladesh (3%)
7. Japan (3%)
8. Pakistan (2%)
9. Thailand (2%)
10. Taiwan, China (2%)

Map Colors: Malaysia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	22/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	22/178	35/181	60%	59%
Capital	32/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	55/155	20/175	31%	70%
M&A Transactions	30/159	66/177	41%	37%
FDI Stock	42/181	10/181	30%	58%
Portfolio Equity Stock	26/72	—	63%	—
Information	51/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	72/181		66%	
Online News Traffic	47/160	49/158	58%	46%
People	51/149		—	
Tourists	—	76/110	—	24%
International University Students	—	15/107	—	44%
Migrants	133/180	51/164	19%	20%

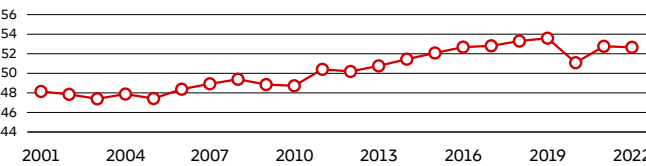
Region: East Asia & Pacific

MALDIVES

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	59/181	53/181	-6	52.7/100	52.8/100	-0.1
Depth	39/181	30/181	-9	59.6/100	58.3/100	+1.3
Breadth	112/181	103/181	-9	46.5/100	47.9/100	-1.4
Trade Pillar	46/181	31/181	-15	55.4/100	56.1/100	-0.7
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	97/161	111/161	+14	47.3/100	43.9/100	+3.4
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	21/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	158/181	37/181	6.5%	57%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	5/181	8/181	76%	25%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	107/163	52/179	0.019%	1.8%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	25/179	.	110%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	33/179	.	28%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	68/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	92/178		133.6	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	66/163	41/155	4.1	3.6
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	81/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	10/152	.	1%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	7/159	.	3.2
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	13/138	.	21%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	174/180	41/180	0.72%	14%

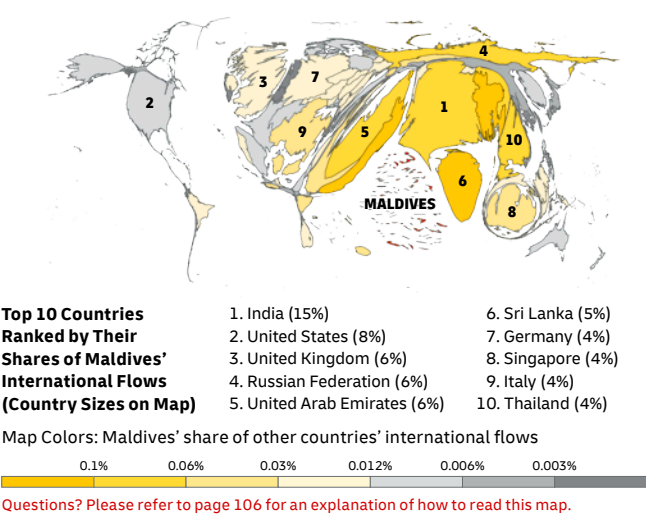
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	97/181	4,590	97/181	4,559	109/176	4,180	71/181	6,392	40/149	3,813
Intra-regional Flows (%)	127/181	32%	150/181	14%	101/176	39%	116/181	27%	88/149	60%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	147/181	15	133/181	13	151/176	13	92/181	24	88/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	154/181	33%	145/181	25%	159/176	38%	140/181	44%	100/149	29%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	88/181	14%	121/181	11%	51/176	12%	98/181	10%	31/149	31%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	79/181	0.25	49/181	0.18	66/176	0.39	74/181	0.10	74/149	0.22

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ROOTED MAP

MALDIVES' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

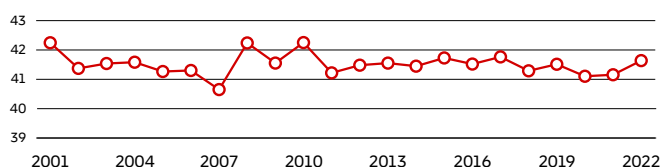
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	123/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	108/178	123/181	32%	42%
Capital	122/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	110/155	145/175	5.7%	5.2%
M&A Transactions	.	95/177	.	25%
FDI Stock	134/181	169/181	9%	9.6%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	120/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	165/181		43%	
Online News Traffic	22/160	111/158	63%	33%
People	43/149		—	
Tourists	—	3/110	—	53%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	152/180	80/164	14%	15%

MALI

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	164/181	170/181	+6	41.6/100	41.8/100	-0.2
Depth	125/181	144/181	+19	44.0/100	42.2/100	+1.8
Breadth	158/181	151/181	-7	39.4/100	41.3/100	-1.9
Trade Pillar	156/181	159/181	+3	41.9/100	42.4/100	-0.5
Capital Pillar	130/159	135/159	+5	45.9/100	45.9/100	0
Information Pillar	155/161	148/161	-7	39.4/100	39.4/100	0
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	116/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	87/181	109/181	27%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	154/181	66/181	2%	12%
Capital	121/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	74/179	0%	1.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	128/165	115/179	1.5%	33%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	117/169	111/179	0.25%	7.3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	159/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	165/178		14.07	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	146/163	139/155	0.21	0.04
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	162/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	120/134	.	~0%	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	139/159	.	0.0098
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	96/180	119/180	5.9%	2.3%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	84/181	4,859	77/181	5,175	51/176	5,741	120/181	4,645	97/149	2,279
Intra-regional Flows (%)	79/181	48%	77/181	51%	96/176	40%	88/181	35%	54/149	73%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	129/181	18	148/181	12	64/176	24	106/181	23	116/149	13
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	143/181	36%	140/181	28%	140/176	44%	126/181	48%	119/149	21%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	15/181	27%	84/181	18%	8/176	39%	34/181	16%	37/149	29%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	53/181	0.30	69/181	0.16	28/176	0.57	94/181	0.09	87/149	0.20

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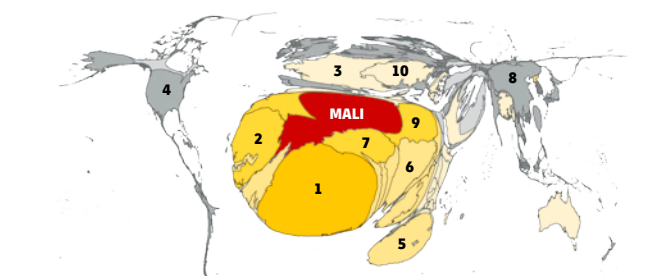
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ROOTED MAP

MALI'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mali's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Côte d'Ivoire (21%)
2. Senegal (6%)
3. France (6%)
4. United States (5%)
5. South Africa (5%)
6. Nigeria (4%)
7. Burkina Faso (4%)
8. China (4%)
9. Niger (3%)
10. Switzerland (3%)

Map Colors: Mali's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	158/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	171/178	124/181	11%	42%
Capital	132/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	100/155	160/175	8.8%	2.5%
M&A Transactions	156/159	84/177	0.012%	29%
FDI Stock	170/181	128/181	2.5%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	158/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	145/181		52%	
Online News Traffic	146/160	125/158	33%	31%
People	143/149		—	
Tourists	—	98/110	—	15%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	164/180	106/164	10%	11%

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

MALTA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	5/181	7/181	+2	70.6/100	68.6/100	+2
Depth	3/181	5/181	+2	87.9/100	83.3/100	+4.6
Breadth	48/181	50/181	+2	56.8/100	56.5/100	+0.3
Trade Pillar	8/181	6/181	-2	65.1/100	66.2/100	-1.1
Capital Pillar	4/159	8/159	+4	63.1/100	62.3/100	+0.8
Information Pillar	6/161	17/161	+11	74.3/100	66.8/100	+7.5
People Pillar	3/114	18/114	+15	67.3/100	63.1/100	+4.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	10/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	122/181	60/181	18%	47%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	2/181	2/181	120%	91%
Capital	1/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	16/163	83/179	3.5%	1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	5/163	2/172	4.8%	7.9%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	4/165	2/179	340%	1200%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	2/169	4/179	150%	93%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	2/105	6/112	2900%	120%
Information	4/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	28/178		1230	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	11/163	35/155	18	4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	8/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	1/134	2/152	6.1%	9.7%
People	5/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	8/94	2/159	1.1	4.3
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	66/138	16/129	5.9%	17%
Migrants (% of Population)	35/180	16/180	20%	29%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	113/181	4,174	114/181	3,984	96/176	4,603	141/181	3,769	32/149	4,021
Intra-regional Flows (%)	45/181	62%	67/181	59%	43/176	61%	23/181	66%	61/149	67%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	146/181	15	127/181	14	144/176	15	145/181	18	75/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	25/181	78%	30/181	73%	41/176	81%	9/181	78%	13/149	80%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	163/181	5%	146/181	8%	137/176	2%	173/181	4%	115/149	6%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	151/181	0.12	145/181	0.08	132/176	0.18	121/181	0.08	125/149	0.13

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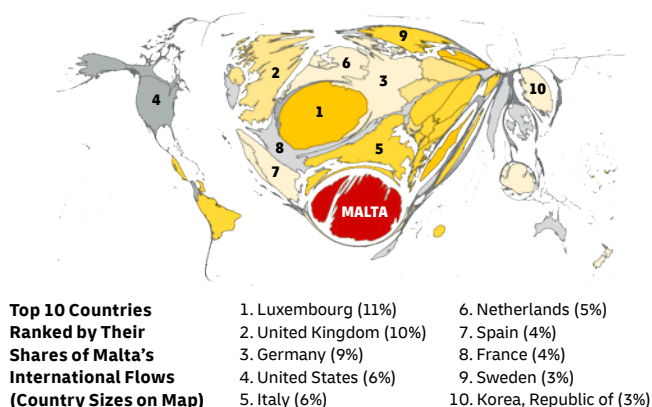
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ROOTED MAP

MALTA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Map Colors: Malta's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	59/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	34/178	98/181	55%	47%
Capital	57/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	40/155	101/175	40%	28%
M&A Transactions	37/159	27/177	36%	60%
FDI Stock	39/181	88/181	31%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	43/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	78/181		65%	
Online News Traffic	37/160	25/158	60%	53%
People	20/149		—	
Tourists	—	39/110	—	38%
International University Students	—	12/107	—	48%
Migrants	78/180	21/164	29%	33%

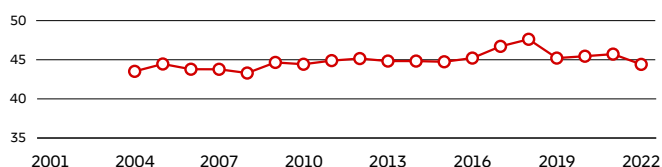
Region: Europe

MARSHALL ISLANDS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	138/181	113/181	-25	44.4/100	46.7/100	-2.3
Depth	89/181	49/181	-40	50.6/100	54.0/100	-3.4
Breadth	164/181	155/181	-9	39.0/100	40.4/100	-1.4
Trade Pillar	134/181	122/181	-12	45.2/100	46.6/100	-1.4
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	97/114	94/114	-3	41.2/100	43.0/100	-1.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	76/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	61/181	88/181	36%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	109/181	37/181	4.6%	17%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	58/179	.	66%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	124/179	.	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	110/112	.	-0.34%
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	87/178		144.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	57/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	142/159	.	0.0075
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	23/138	71/129	17%	3%
Migrants (% of Population)	20/180	69/180	30%	7.9%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	6/181	8,100	5/181	10,320	17/176	7,669	80/181	5,967	9/149	6,058
Intra-regional Flows (%)	92/181	43%	85/181	44%	113/176	36%	48/181	48%	110/149	51%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	110/181	20	132/181	13	118/176	19	63/181	28	28/149	28
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	56/181	60%	71/181	51%	62/176	68%	65/181	60%	45/149	59%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	155/181	6%	123/181	11%	128/176	3%	175/181	4%	127/149	5%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	32/181	0.35	41/181	0.19	32/176	0.55	28/181	0.16	16/149	0.43

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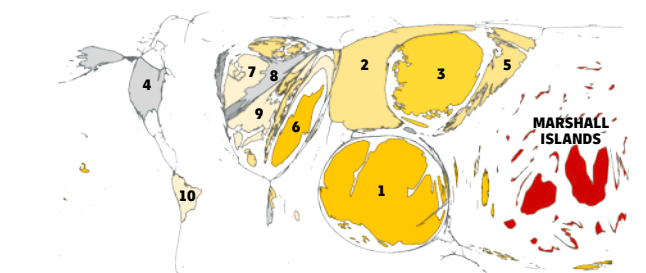
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ROOTED MAP

MARSHALL ISLANDS' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Marshall Islands' International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Singapore (27%)
2. China (17%)
3. Korea, Republic of (17%)
4. United States (6%)
5. Japan (6%)
6. Cyprus (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. Italy (3%)
10. Brazil (2%)

Map Colors: Marshall Islands' share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	147/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	138/178	151/181	24%	35%
Capital	133/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	.	.	.
M&A Transactions	116/159	158/177	1.2%	1.6%
FDI Stock	90/181	79/181	16%	31%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	176/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	178/181		22%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	142/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	103/107	—	2.1%
Migrants	136/180	123/164	18%	7.2%

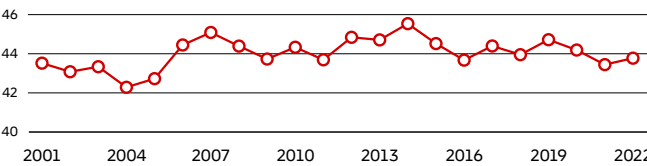
Region: East Asia & Pacific

MAURITANIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	145/181	137/181	-8	43.8/100	44.4/100	-0.6
Depth	105/181	102/181	-3	46.8/100	46.9/100	-0.1
Breadth	150/181	146/181	-4	41.0/100	42.0/100	-1
Trade Pillar	118/181	100/181	-18	47.1/100	48.6/100	-1.5
Capital Pillar	119/159	121/159	+2	46.5/100	46.5/100	0
Information Pillar	160/161	161/161	+1	35.9/100	33.4/100	+2.5
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	92/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	65/181	59/181	33%	47%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	149/181	93/181	2.1%	9.1%
Capital	46/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	111/179	.	0.56%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	137/165	22/179	1.1%	120%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	124/169	16/179	0.12%	45%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	153/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	169/178		12.25	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	127/163	138/155	0.43	0.045
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	135/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	101/134	148/152	0.0032%	0.00051%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	18/138	92/129	19%	1.5%
Migrants (% of Population)	140/180	94/180	2.9%	4%

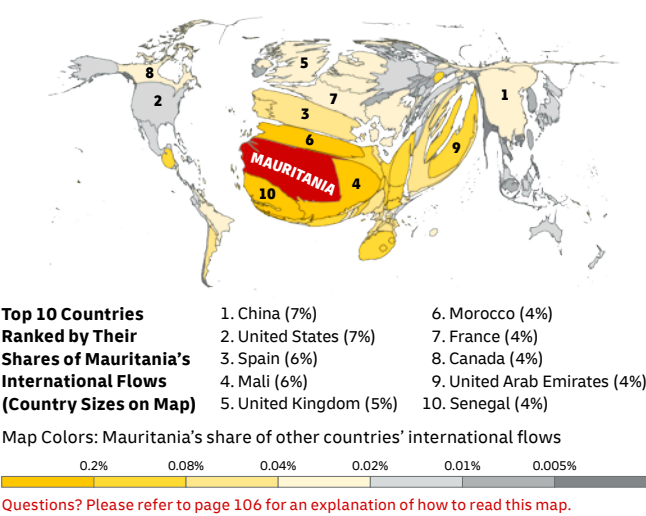
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	73/181	5,144	27/181	7,300	106/176	4,263	110/181	4,984	93/149	2,333
Intra-regional Flows (%)	143/181	28%	175/181	4%	104/176	38%	123/181	25%	65/149	65%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	100/181	20	48/181	25	128/176	17	108/181	23	98/149	15
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	118/181	44%	69/181	51%	132/176	47%	164/181	36%	101/149	28%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	41/181	21%	40/181	29%	61/176	10%	38/181	16%	25/149	32%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	62/181	0.27	61/181	0.17	46/176	0.47	138/181	0.07	59/149	0.25

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

MAURITANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	124/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	112/178	122/181	31%	42%
Capital	156/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	157/175	.	2.7%
M&A Transactions	142/159	124/177	0.15%	12%
FDI Stock	164/181	136/181	3.3%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	172/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	166/181		43%	
Online News Traffic	144/160	148/158	34%	19%
People	129/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	92/107	—	9%
Migrants	162/180	141/164	11%	5.1%

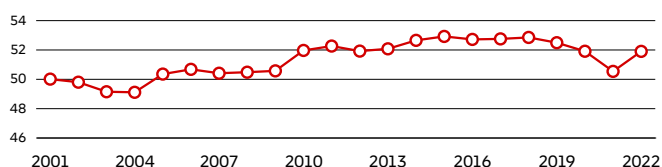
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

MAURITIUS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	69/181	54/181	-15	51.9/100	52.8/100	-0.9
Depth	57/181	51/181	-6	54.4/100	53.8/100	+0.6
Breadth	89/181	75/181	-14	49.5/100	51.8/100	-2.3
Trade Pillar	70/181	38/181	-32	51.9/100	55.0/100	-3.1
Capital Pillar	49/159	44/159	-5	51.5/100	51.5/100	0
Information Pillar	85/161	86/161	+1	49.0/100	46.7/100	+2.3
People Pillar	58/114	54/114	-4	49.3/100	50.8/100	-1.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	62/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	120/181	48/181	18%	51%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	38/181	42/181	20%	16%
Capital	13/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	5/163	110/179	8.8%	0.57%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	15/163	78/172	1.4%	0.0061%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	84/165	91/179	5.6%	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	96/169	100/179	0.76%	9.9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	3/105	4/112	2100%	1000%
Information	78/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	77/178		187	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	60/163	73/155	5.1	1.2
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	74/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	92/134	98/152	0.0054%	0.093%
People	64/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	47/94	42/159	0.18	0.77
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	24/138	44/129	16%	7.1%
Migrants (% of Population)	50/180	120/180	15%	2.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	13/181	7,326	31/181	7,035	25/176	7,121	13/181	8,895	6/149	6,912
Intra-regional Flows (%)	165/181	21%	123/181	24%	162/176	19%	160/181	15%	144/149	24%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	64/181	23	58/181	23	105/176	20	47/181	30	45/149	23
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	120/181	43%	82/181	46%	173/176	32%	78/181	58%	67/149	47%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	140/181	7%	179/181	2%	63/176	9%	109/181	9%	87/149	13%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	114/181	0.17	154/181	0.07	103/176	0.29	88/181	0.10	99/149	0.17

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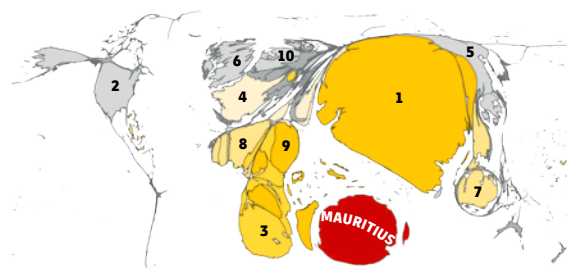
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

MAURITIUS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mauritius's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. India (44%)
2. United States (6%)
3. South Africa (5%)
4. France (4%)
5. China (4%)
6. United Kingdom (3%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. Nigeria (3%)
9. Kenya (3%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Map Colors: Mauritius's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	96/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	63/178	136/181	45%	40%
Capital	88/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	84/155	70/175	14%	43%
M&A Transactions	54/159	51/177	24%	44%
FDI Stock	56/181	52/181	23%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock	66/72	—	14%	—
Information	83/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	92/181		63%	
Online News Traffic	48/160	120/158	58%	32%
People	53/149		—	
Tourists	—	23/110	—	43%
International University Students	—	55/107	—	20%
Migrants	137/180	53/164	18%	20%

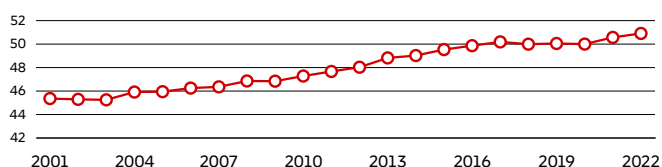
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

MEXICO

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	77/181	77/181	0	50.9/100	50.2/100	+0.7
Depth	111/181	114/181	+3	46.5/100	45.2/100	+1.3
Breadth	51/181	53/181	+2	55.7/100	55.8/100	-0.1
Trade Pillar	103/181	101/181	-2	49.3/100	48.6/100	+0.7
Capital Pillar	44/159	36/159	-8	52.2/100	52.2/100	0
Information Pillar	74/161	71/161	-3	51.1/100	49.3/100	+1.8
People Pillar	79/114	87/114	+8	44.4/100	44.5/100	-0.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	99/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	56/181	74/181	39%	43%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	124/181	159/181	3.3%	4.2%
Capital	92/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	70/163	37/179	0.27%	2.8%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	47/163	30/172	0.083%	0.56%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	58/165	89/179	13%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	48/169	96/179	3.9%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	63/105	34/112	14%	32%
Information	85/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	108/178		87.6	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	85/163	67/155	2.5	1.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	80/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	36/134	61/152	0.12%	0.29%
People	88/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	57/94	67/159	0.11	0.3
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	135/138	99/129	0.64%	1%
Migrants (% of Population)	72/180	143/180	8.6%	0.99%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	51/181	5,705	76/181	5,187	32/176	6,832	31/181	7,366	82/149	2,620
Intra-regional Flows (%)	77/181	48%	56/181	65%	127/176	31%	146/181	20%	40/149	77%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	8/181	35	5/181	43	33/176	29	97/181	24	6/149	42
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	32/181	75%	23/181	77%	35/176	83%	80/181	58%	26/149	69%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	144/181	7%	117/181	11%	156/176	1%	136/181	7%	102/149	10%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	41/181	0.33	11/181	0.46	113/176	0.23	104/181	0.09	6/149	0.55

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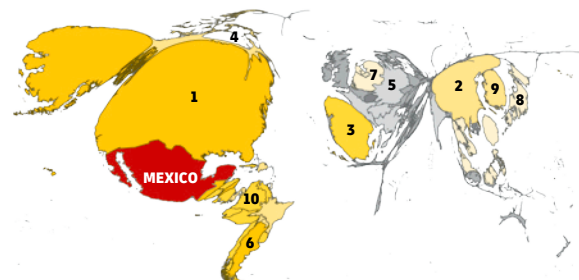
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

MEXICO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mexico's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (56%)
2. China (7%)
3. Spain (5%)
4. Canada (3%)
5. Germany (2%)
6. Argentina (2%)
7. Netherlands (2%)
8. Japan (2%)
9. Korea, Republic of (2%)
10. Colombia (1%)

Map Colors: Mexico's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	87/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	119/178	54/181	30%	55%
Capital	30/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	47/155	25/175	35%	68%
M&A Transactions	31/159	17/177	41%	65%
FDI Stock	19/181	13/181	42%	54%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	47/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	15/181		79%	
Online News Traffic	66/160	104/158	54%	34%
People	71/149		—	
Tourists	—	89/110	—	20%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	126/180	55/164	20%	19%

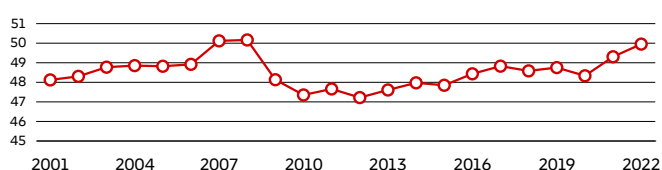
Region: North America

MOLDOVA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	84/181	91/181	+7	50.0/100	48.8/100	+1.2
Depth	65/181	87/181	+22	53.6/100	50.2/100	+3.4
Breadth	111/181	109/181	-2	46.5/100	47.4/100	-0.9
Trade Pillar	88/181	84/181	-4	50.2/100	49.8/100	+0.4
Capital Pillar	104/159	111/159	+7	47.0/100	47.0/100	0
Information Pillar	96/161	91/161	-5	47.3/100	46.4/100	+0.9
People Pillar	46/114	60/114	+14	52.1/100	49.3/100	+2.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	56/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	77/181	28/181	30%	64%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	57/181	92/181	15%	9.2%
Capital	111/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	57/179	0%	1.7%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	57/163	56/172	0.011%	0.1%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	118/165	114/179	2.6%	34%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	83/169	53/179	1.5%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	55/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	117/178		73.94	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	29/163	44/155	11	3.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	32/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	79/134	57/152	0.02%	0.31%
People	51/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	60/94	113/159	0.097	0.049
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	16/138	45/129	20%	7%
Migrants (% of Population)	15/180	106/180	39%	3.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	175/181	1,904	175/181	1,612	168/176	2,100	176/181	2,484	137/149	1,548
Intra-regional Flows (%)	16/181	77%	28/181	79%	19/176	76%	3/181	78%	44/149	77%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	157/181	13	147/181	12	154/176	12	162/181	14	96/149	15
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	39/181	71%	38/181	69%	49/176	75%	55/181	64%	20/149	74%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	95/181	14%	90/181	16%	94/176	5%	17/181	24%	76/149	18%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	98/181	0.21	104/181	0.11	89/176	0.33	34/181	0.15	61/149	0.25

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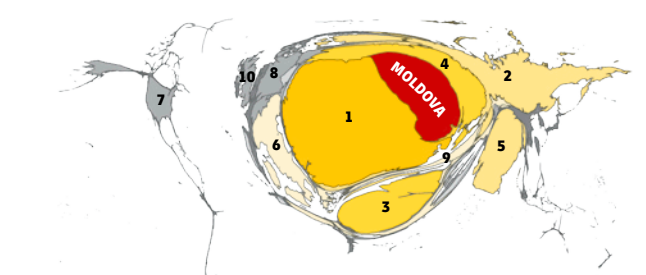
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

MOLDOVA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Moldova's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Romania (34%)
2. Russian Federation (14%)
3. Israel (9%)
4. Ukraine (8%)
5. India (6%)
6. Italy (4%)
7. United States (3%)
8. Germany (2%)
9. Türkiye (Turkey) (1%)
10. United Kingdom (1%)

Map Colors: Moldova's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	121/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	122/178	108/181	29%	45%
Capital	103/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	115/155	66/175	4.4%	46%
M&A Transactions	128/159	171/177	0.63%	0.34%
FDI Stock	143/181	71/181	7.7%	33%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	146/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	128/181		56%	
Online News Traffic	154/160	75/158	26%	39%
People	52/149		—	
Tourists	—	28/110	—	41%
International University Students	—	56/107	—	20%
Migrants	77/180	73/164	29%	16%

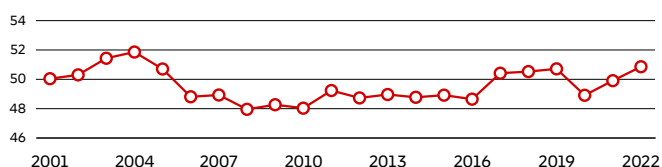
Region: Europe

MONGOLIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	78/181	76/181	-2	50.9/100	50.4/100	+0.5
Depth	51/181	60/181	+9	55.4/100	52.8/100	+2.6
Breadth	110/181	101/181	-9	46.7/100	48.1/100	-1.4
Trade Pillar	73/181	86/181	+13	51.7/100	49.7/100	+2
Capital Pillar	78/159	63/159	-15	48.5/100	49.5/100	-1
Information Pillar	70/161	61/161	-9	51.5/100	50.4/100	+1.1
People Pillar	80/114	65/114	-15	44.1/100	48.0/100	-3.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	30/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	17/181	49/181	73%	51%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	94/181	23/181	6.6%	20%
Capital	39/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	156/179	0%	0.038%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	62/172	0%	0.06%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	88/165	17/179	5.3%	170%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	85/169	13/179	1.5%	49%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	100/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	78/178		182.7	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	111/163	120/155	0.96	0.17
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	103/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	89/134	78/152	0.0092%	0.19%
People	83/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	102/159	.	0.084
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	37/138	98/129	9.1%	1.1%
Migrants (% of Population)	142/180	154/180	2.6%	0.65%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	101/181	4,434	139/181	2,923	53/176	5,698	70/181	6,421	68/149	3,026
Intra-regional Flows (%)	69/181	53%	47/181	71%	81/176	45%	121/181	25%	85/149	60%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	80/181	22	150/181	11	20/176	32	31/181	32	97/149	15
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	149/181	34%	168/181	16%	113/176	52%	89/181	56%	137/149	11%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	4/181	49%	1/181	75%	13/176	26%	28/181	18%	3/149	69%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	20/181	0.38	7/181	0.47	68/176	0.39	90/181	0.10	12/149	0.44

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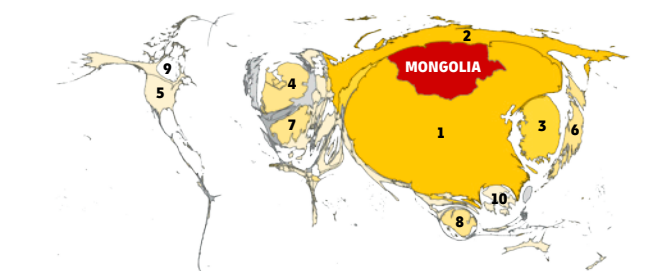
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ROOTED MAP

MONGOLIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mongolia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. China (49%)	6. Japan (3%)
	2. Russian Federation (12%)	7. Switzerland (2%)
	3. Korea, Republic of (5%)	8. Singapore (2%)
	4. Netherlands (4%)	9. Canada (1%)
	5. United States (3%)	10. Hong Kong SAR, China (1%)

Map Colors: Mongolia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	137/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	153/178	113/181	19%	44%
Capital	105/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	75/155	171/175	18%	0.99%
M&A Transactions	112/159	133/177	1.8%	8%
FDI Stock	81/181	21/181	17%	47%
Portfolio Equity Stock	52/72	—	47%	—
Information	38/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	50/181		70%	
Online News Traffic	36/160	28/158	60%	53%
People	79/149		—	
Tourists	—	72/110	—	26%
International University Students	—	44/107	—	25%
Migrants	132/180	59/164	20%	18%

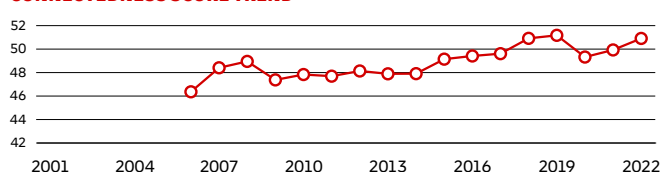
Region: East Asia & Pacific

MONTENEGRO

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	76/181	81/181	+5	50.9/100	49.6/100	+1.3
Depth	34/181	32/181	-2	60.6/100	57.6/100	+3
Breadth	135/181	144/181	+9	42.7/100	42.7/100	0
Trade Pillar	78/181	87/181	+9	51.1/100	49.7/100	+1.4
Capital Pillar	95/159	95/159	0	47.6/100	47.6/100	0
Information Pillar	95/161	118/161	+23	47.4/100	43.7/100	+3.7
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	40/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	143/181	34/181	12%	59%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	13/181	39/181	38%	16%
Capital	45/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	98/163	49/179	0.059%	2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	106/165	31/179	3.5%	91%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	47/169	9/179	3.9%	65%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	33/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	44/178		618.7	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	2/163	8/155	37	11
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	50/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	85/134	95/152	0.015%	0.11%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	6/159	.	3.2
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	10/138	.	23%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	31/180	53/180	21%	11%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	177/181	1,823	171/181	1,670	170/176	2,047	180/181	2,353	143/149	1,130
Intra-regional Flows (%)	5/181	82%	17/181	83%	5/176	82%	4/181	76%	11/149	87%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	176/181	9	169/181	8	163/176	10	178/181	12	143/149	9
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	52/181	62%	51/181	63%	67/176	65%	119/181	50%	41/149	61%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	137/181	8%	137/181	9%	73/176	7%	144/181	7%	124/149	5%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	94/181	0.22	121/181	0.09	77/176	0.37	26/181	0.16	73/149	0.22

— Not Applicable

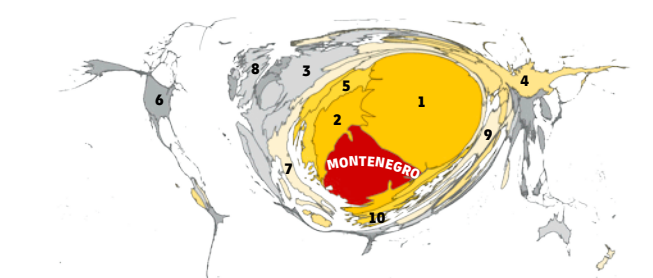
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

MONTENEGRO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Montenegro's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Serbia (27%)
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina (6%)
3. Germany (5%)
4. Russian Federation (5%)
5. Croatia (4%)
6. United States (3%)
7. Italy (3%)
8. United Kingdom (3%)
9. Türkiye (Turkey) (2%)
10. Greece (2%)

Map Colors: Montenegro's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	134/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	139/178	111/181	23%	44%
Capital	126/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	142/155	108/175	0.28%	26%
M&A Transactions	117/159	172/177	1.1%	0.14%
FDI Stock	136/181	155/181	8.5%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	170/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	154/181		50%	
Online News Traffic	155/160	142/158	23%	25%
People	89/149		—	
Tourists	—	65/110	—	28%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	142/180	117/164	17%	8.8%

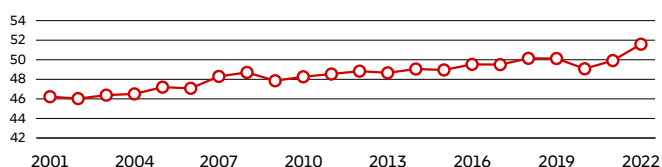
Region: Europe

MOROCCO

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	72/181	83/181	+11	51.6/100	49.5/100	+2.1
Depth	94/181	107/181	+13	49.1/100	45.9/100	+3.2
Breadth	62/181	67/181	+5	54.2/100	53.3/100	+0.9
Trade Pillar	50/181	61/181	+11	54.9/100	52.1/100	+2.8
Capital Pillar	65/159	64/159	-1	49.9/100	49.4/100	+0.5
Information Pillar	103/161	103/161	0	46.5/100	44.7/100	+1.8
People Pillar	70/114	76/114	+6	45.8/100	45.9/100	-0.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	67/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	71/181	43/181	32%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	51/181	110/181	16%	7.6%
Capital	79/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	89/163	9/179	0.11%	12%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	37/163	55/172	0.21%	0.11%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	86/165	83/179	5.6%	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	78/169	114/179	1.7%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	82/105	66/112	2%	5.4%
Information	105/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	104/178		101.4	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	99/163	91/155	1.5	0.67
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	107/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	107/134	88/152	0.0021%	0.14%
People	89/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	73/94	72/159	0.054	0.29
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	71/138	89/129	5.4%	1.7%
Migrants (% of Population)	69/180	170/180	9%	0.28%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	126/181	3,741	112/181	4,072	129/176	3,634	127/181	4,166	77/149	2,792
Intra-regional Flows (%)	176/181	16%	164/181	7%	158/176	21%	124/181	25%	149/149	12%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	33/181	27	34/181	28	49/176	26	73/181	27	36/149	25
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	49/181	64%	54/181	62%	52/176	73%	95/181	54%	50/149	56%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	114/181	10%	113/181	12%	92/176	5%	129/181	8%	57/149	22%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	149/181	0.12	140/181	0.08	131/176	0.19	177/181	0.06	117/149	0.14

— Not Applicable

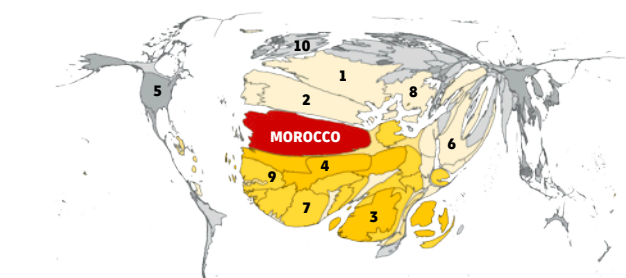
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

MOROCCO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Morocco's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. France (9%)
2. Spain (8%)
3. Gabon (5%)
4. Mali (4%)
5. United States (4%)
6. Saudi Arabia (3%)
7. Côte d'Ivoire (3%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Senegal (2%)
10. United Kingdom (2%)

Map Colors: Morocco's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	58/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	76/178	43/181	42%	58%
Capital	56/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	85/155	51/175	14%	55%
M&A Transactions	68/159	43/177	17%	49%
FDI Stock	78/181	72/181	18%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	89/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	65/181		68%	
Online News Traffic	120/160	84/158	42%	38%
People	55/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	58/107	—	18%
Migrants	113/180	81/164	23%	15%

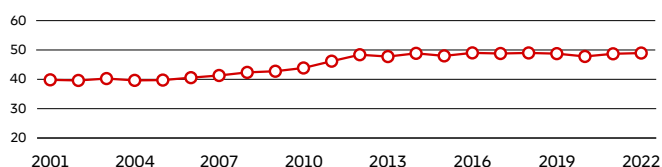
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

MOZAMBIQUE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	92/181	92/181	0	49.0/100	48.8/100	+0.2
Depth	69/181	55/181	-14	53.1/100	53.5/100	-0.4
Breadth	119/181	123/181	+4	45.1/100	44.5/100	+0.6
Trade Pillar	54/181	80/181	+26	54.4/100	50.1/100	+4.3
Capital Pillar	82/159	32/159	-50	48.4/100	52.5/100	-4.1
Information Pillar	125/161	124/161	-1	43.7/100	43.3/100	+0.4
People Pillar	108/114	108/114	0	37.7/100	38.3/100	-0.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	39/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	41/181	17/181	45%	80%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	99/181	52/181	6.1%	14%
Capital	26/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	12/179	0%	7.4%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	158/165	5/179	0.039%	290%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	20/169	18/179	12%	41%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	150/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	161/178		18.53	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	142/163	144/155	0.24	0.024
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	128/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	122/152	.	0.032%
People	115/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	119/159	.	0.032
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	119/138	115/129	1.4%	0.34%
Migrants (% of Population)	149/180	140/180	2%	1%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	49/181	5,766	42/181	6,352	79/176	5,051	24/181	7,614	26/149	4,221
Intra-regional Flows (%)	95/181	42%	114/181	28%	60/176	53%	113/181	28%	78/149	62%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	124/181	18	116/181	15	123/176	18	80/181	26	65/149	18
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	150/181	34%	149/181	24%	154/176	41%	129/181	48%	105/149	25%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	86/181	14%	96/181	15%	50/176	12%	88/181	11%	66/149	19%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	89/181	0.23	101/181	0.11	55/176	0.44	160/181	0.07	95/149	0.18

— Not Applicable

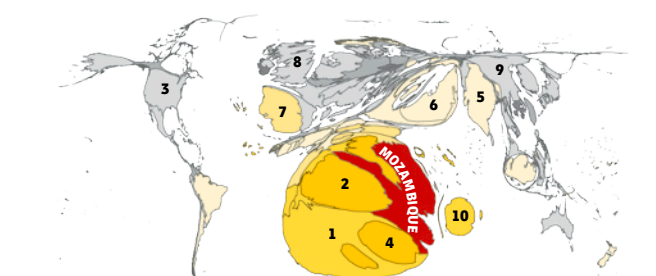
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ROOTED MAP

MOZAMBIQUE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Mozambique's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. South Africa (15%)
2. Zimbabwe (9%)
3. United States (5%)
4. Eswatini (4%)
5. India (4%)
6. United Arab Emirates (4%)
7. Portugal (4%)
8. United Kingdom (4%)
9. China (3%)
10. Mauritius (2%)

Map Colors: Mozambique's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	97/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	71/178	127/181	43%	41%
Capital	142/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	137/175	.	9.8%
M&A Transactions	.	111/177	.	19%
FDI Stock	140/181	104/181	8%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	103/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	117/181		58%	
Online News Traffic	102/160	93/158	46%	37%
People	127/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	66/107	—	16%
Migrants	178/180	139/164	4.8%	5.2%

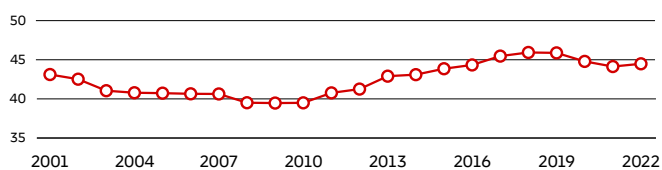
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

MYANMAR

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	137/181	127/181	-10	44.5/100	45.5/100	-1
Depth	154/181	140/181	-14	41.8/100	42.5/100	-0.7
Breadth	101/181	97/181	-4	47.4/100	48.7/100	-1.3
Trade Pillar	126/181	128/181	+2	46.0/100	45.9/100	+0.1
Capital Pillar	123/159	94/159	-29	46.2/100	47.6/100	-1.4
Information Pillar	101/161	100/161	-1	46.5/100	45.0/100	+1.5
People Pillar	104/114	91/114	-13	39.7/100	43.7/100	-4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	142/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	86/181	124/181	27%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	140/181	175/181	2.5%	2.7%
Capital	118/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	108/163	145/179	0.018%	0.14%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	165/172	0%	-0.048%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	61/179	.	62%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	109/179	.	8.5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	79/105	84/112	3.4%	1.4%
Information	145/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	173/178		9.229	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	155/163	148/155	0.11	0.01
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	111/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	76/134	117/152	0.023%	0.037%
People	107/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	152/159	.	0.0043
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	122/138	125/129	1.3%	0.099%
Migrants (% of Population)	82/180	175/180	7.6%	0.14%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	128/181	3,698	131/181	3,324	137/176	3,442	58/181	6,675	101/149	2,190
Intra-regional Flows (%)	36/181	67%	31/181	77%	42/176	62%	57/181	42%	34/149	79%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	118/181	19	129/181	14	102/176	21	35/181	32	110/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	148/181	34%	156/181	21%	115/176	51%	120/181	49%	141/149	10%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	29/181	22%	29/181	31%	36/176	15%	30/181	17%	49/149	25%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	51/181	0.31	66/181	0.16	41/176	0.49	68/181	0.11	15/149	0.43

— Not Applicable

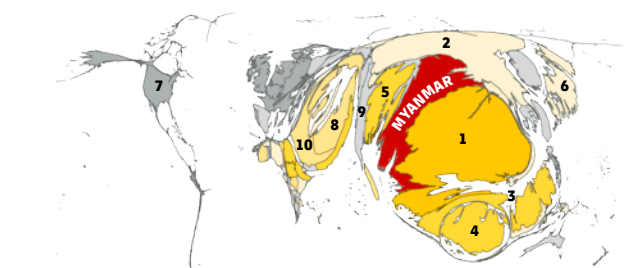
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ROOTED MAP

MYANMAR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Myanmar's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Thailand (27%)
2. China (13%)
3. Malaysia (6%)
4. Singapore (6%)
5. Bangladesh (4%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. United States (3%)
8. United Arab Emirates (3%)
9. India (3%)
10. Saudi Arabia (3%)

Map Colors: Myanmar's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	91/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	42/178	146/181	51%	36%
Capital	123/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	126/155	91/175	2.4%	33%
M&A Transactions	60/159	143/177	23%	4.1%
FDI Stock	113/181	147/181	12%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	71/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	79/181		65%	
Online News Traffic	54/160	91/158	56%	37%
People	120/149		—	
Tourists	—	105/110	—	9.9%
International University Students	—	36/107	—	28%
Migrants	146/180	83/164	16%	15%

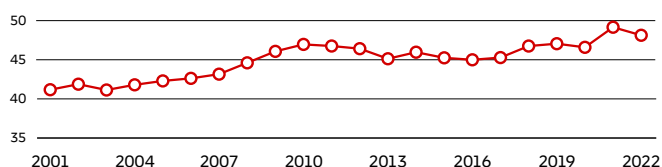
Region: East Asia & Pacific

NAMIBIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	102/181	129/181	+27	48.1/100	45.3/100	+2.8
Depth	84/181	98/181	+14	51.1/100	47.7/100	+3.4
Breadth	117/181	140/181	+23	45.3/100	43.0/100	+2.3
Trade Pillar	82/181	148/181	+66	50.7/100	43.6/100	+7.1
Capital Pillar	86/159	102/159	+16	48.1/100	47.3/100	+0.8
Information Pillar	104/161	96/161	-8	46.4/100	45.9/100	+0.5
People Pillar	99/114	97/114	-2	40.9/100	42.4/100	-1.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	55/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	35/181	31/181	49%	61%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	93/181	125/181	6.8%	6.4%
Capital	33/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	45/163	26/179	0.84%	4.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	166/172	0%	-0.066%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	65/165	62/179	10%	61%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	110/169	15/179	0.42%	45%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	64/105	93/112	14%	0.11%
Information	102/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	82/178		151.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	95/163	124/155	1.6	0.12
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	95/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	86/134	103/152	0.013%	0.069%
People	85/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	82/159	.	0.18
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	53/138	72/129	6.6%	2.9%
Migrants (% of Population)	153/180	91/180	1.8%	4.4%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	76/181	5,061	78/181	5,169	73/176	5,161	38/181	7,023	83/149	2,615
Intra-regional Flows (%)	58/181	58%	74/181	53%	40/176	63%	79/181	36%	20/149	84%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	133/181	17	124/181	14	120/176	18	59/181	28	138/149	9
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	175/181	30%	146/181	25%	171/176	32%	118/181	50%	135/149	14%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	74/181	16%	94/181	16%	47/176	13%	64/181	13%	45/149	26%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	71/181	0.26	58/181	0.18	72/176	0.38	83/181	0.10	36/149	0.33

— Not Applicable

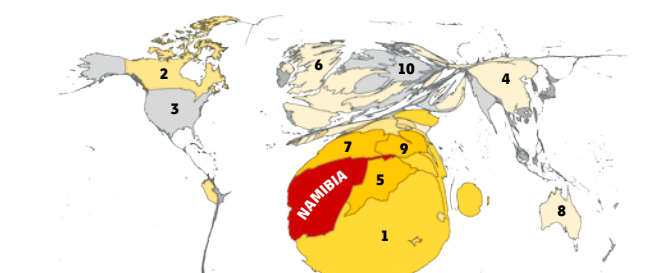
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ROOTED MAP

NAMIBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Namibia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. South Africa (25%)
2. Canada (8%)
3. United States (8%)
4. China (6%)
5. Botswana (5%)
6. United Kingdom (4%)
7. Angola (4%)
8. Australia (3%)
9. Zambia (2%)
10. Germany (2%)

Map Colors: Namibia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	114/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	94/178	131/181	36%	41%
Capital	127/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	150/155	120/175	0.068%	18%
M&A Transactions	150/159	93/177	0.026%	25%
FDI Stock	172/181	118/181	2.3%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock	58/72	—	42%	—
Information	92/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	115/181		59%	
Online News Traffic	79/160	77/158	51%	39%
People	119/149		—	
Tourists	—	69/110	—	26%
International University Students	—	98/107	—	6%
Migrants	153/180	50/164	14%	21%

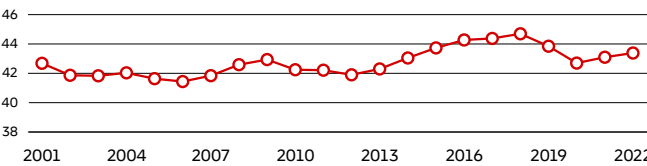
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

NEPAL

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	148/181	138/181	-10	43.4/100	44.4/100	-1
Depth	167/181	156/181	-11	40.2/100	40.8/100	-0.6
Breadth	108/181	100/181	-8	46.9/100	48.2/100	-1.3
Trade Pillar	164/181	162/181	-2	40.3/100	42.2/100	-1.9
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	78/161	75/161	-3	50.4/100	48.8/100	+1.6
People Pillar	71/114	71/114	0	45.6/100	47.2/100	-1.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	162/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	172/181	105/181	3.2%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	136/181	149/181	2.8%	4.9%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	93/163	151/179	0.068%	0.08%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	81/172	0%	0.0023%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	176/179	.	5%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	.	157/179	.	0.56%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	139/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	126/178		54.18	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	123/163	111/155	0.56	0.28
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	123/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	90/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	81/94	129/159	0.027	0.02
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	19/138	.	19%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	70/180	129/180	9%	1.6%

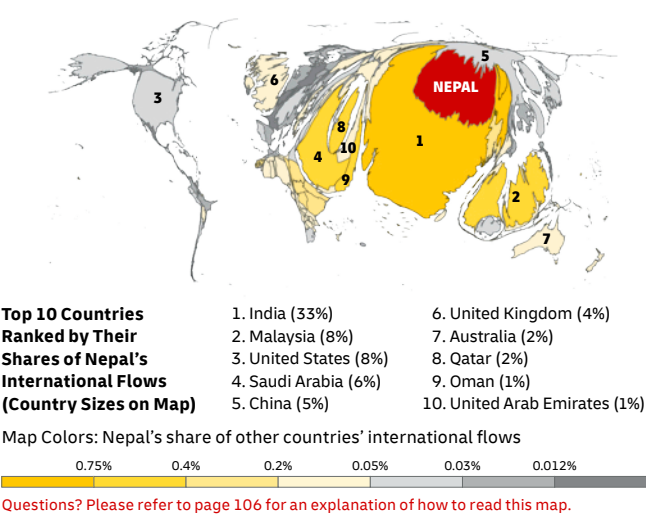
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	104/181	4,352	143/181	2,824	69/176	5,214	62/181	6,642	47/149	3,616
Intra-regional Flows (%)	76/181	49%	49/181	69%	112/176	36%	143/181	21%	91/149	59%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	99/181	20	113/181	17	100/176	21	36/181	31	77/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	158/181	32%	165/181	16%	133/176	46%	115/181	50%	118/149	21%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	115/181	10%	136/181	9%	59/176	10%	76/181	12%	88/149	13%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	15/181	0.40	8/181	0.47	40/176	0.49	70/181	0.11	43/149	0.29

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

NEPAL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

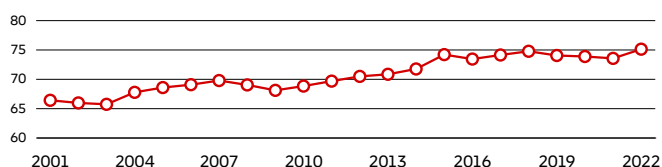
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	138/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	110/178	160/181	32%	33%
Capital	116/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	139/155	126/175	0.39%	13%
M&A Transactions	98/159	96/177	5.3%	25%
FDI Stock	91/181	164/181	15%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	37/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	40/181		73%	
Online News Traffic	67/160	24/158	54%	55%
People	57/149		—	
Tourists	—	21/110	—	44%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	107/180	102/164	24%	11%

NETHERLANDS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	2/181	3/181	+1	75.1/100	74.1/100	+1
Depth	6/181	7/181	+1	78.8/100	76.8/100	+2
Breadth	3/181	3/181	0	71.6/100	71.6/100	0
Trade Pillar	2/181	4/181	+2	71.6/100	69.0/100	+2.6
Capital Pillar	6/159	7/159	+1	62.9/100	63.4/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	1/161	1/161	0	79.2/100	80.8/100	-1.6
People Pillar	8/114	13/114	+5	64.1/100	64.0/100	+0.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	8/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	7/181	10/181	96%	89%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	37/181	31/181	21%	18%
Capital	7/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	20/163	89/179	2.7%	0.89%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	26/163	14/172	0.55%	1.5%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	5/165	7/179	320%	270%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	152/169	177/179	-0.79%	-32%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	30/105	8/112	76%	77%
Information	5/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	12/178		2341	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	25/163	50/155	11	2.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	2/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	3/134	6/152	3.5%	3.1%
People	16/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	5/94	35/159	1.3	0.91
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	113/138	19/129	1.8%	14%
Migrants (% of Population)	99/180	38/180	5.8%	14%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	141/181	3,282	136/181	3,067	128/176	3,667	157/181	3,459	80/149	2,707
Intra-regional Flows (%)	47/181	62%	54/181	67%	49/176	58%	33/181	61%	75/149	63%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	152/181	14	137/181	13	134/176	16	161/181	14	102/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	21/181	78%	29/181	74%	22/176	87%	19/181	76%	24/149	71%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	135/181	8%	108/181	12%	123/176	3%	126/181	8%	108/149	8%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	171/181	0.10	129/181	0.09	166/176	0.12	157/181	0.07	137/149	0.11

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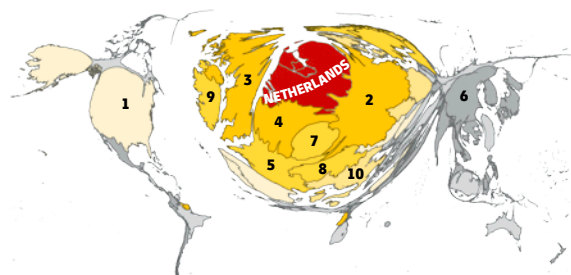
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

NETHERLANDS' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Netherlands' International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (15%)
2. Germany (13%)
3. United Kingdom (10%)
4. Belgium (6%)
5. France (5%)
6. China (4%)
7. Luxembourg (3%)
8. Switzerland (3%)
9. Ireland (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

Map Colors: Netherlands' share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	11/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	43/178	2/181	51%	75%
Capital	2/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	8/155	7/175	73%	77%
M&A Transactions	7/159	7/177	70%	74%
FDI Stock	1/181	1/181	68%	70%
Portfolio Equity Stock	1/72	—	87%	—
Information	12/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	26/181		76%	
Online News Traffic	1/160	26/158	79%	53%
People	11/149		—	
Tourists	—	27/110	—	41%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	23/180	8/164	42%	47%

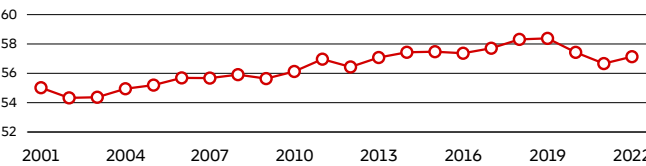
Region: Europe

NEW ZEALAND

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	43/181	30/181	-13	57.1/100	57.7/100	-0.6
Depth	77/181	71/181	-6	51.9/100	51.6/100	+0.3
Breadth	27/181	19/181	-8	62.9/100	64.5/100	-1.6
Trade Pillar	72/181	53/181	-19	51.8/100	52.8/100	-1
Capital Pillar	41/159	43/159	+2	52.6/100	51.6/100	+1
Information Pillar	16/161	18/161	+2	69.9/100	66.8/100	+3.1
People Pillar	34/114	15/114	-19	55.0/100	63.4/100	-8.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	150/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	121/181	141/181	18%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	111/181	114/181	4.5%	7%
Capital	61/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	48/163	80/179	0.73%	1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	33/163	17/172	0.31%	1.2%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	75/165	108/179	7.5%	38%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	91/169	87/179	0.96%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	23/105	24/112	96%	43%
Information	24/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	16/178		2006	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	16/163	38/155	16	3.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	38/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	20/134	38/152	0.44%	0.44%
People	31/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	38/94	74/159	0.31	0.27
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	116/138	20/129	1.7%	13%
Migrants (% of Population)	42/180	15/180	16%	29%

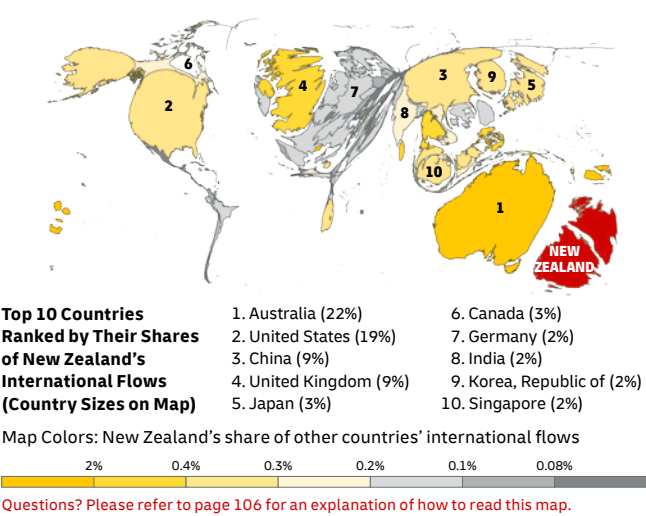
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	2/181	10,070	4/181	10,440	2/176	9,568	2/181	12,830	2/149	7,604
Intra-regional Flows (%)	64/181	55%	52/181	67%	74/176	48%	119/181	26%	59/149	71%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	85/181	22	65/181	21	77/176	23	111/181	22	60/149	19
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	46/181	65%	91/181	44%	26/176	86%	25/181	74%	46/149	58%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	79/181	15%	41/181	28%	108/176	4%	112/181	9%	64/149	19%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	99/181	0.21	108/181	0.11	109/176	0.27	51/181	0.13	20/149	0.40

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

NEW ZEALAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	16/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	30/178	16/181	57%	65%
Capital	31/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	36/155	33/175	45%	63%
M&A Transactions	47/159	30/177	32%	57%
FDI Stock	12/181	66/181	55%	34%
Portfolio Equity Stock	44/72	—	52%	—
Information	16/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	7/181		82%	
Online News Traffic	41/160	15/158	59%	57%
People	46/149		—	
Tourists	—	101/110	—	14%
International University Students	—	10/107	—	53%
Migrants	127/180	24/164	20%	32%

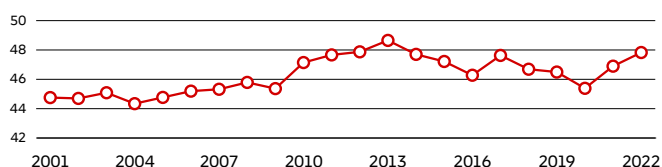
Region: East Asia & Pacific

NICARAGUA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	104/181	105/181	+1	47.8/100	47.6/100	+0.2
Depth	86/181	91/181	+5	50.8/100	49.5/100	+1.3
Breadth	120/181	117/181	-3	45.0/100	45.8/100	-0.8
Trade Pillar	67/181	81/181	+14	52.2/100	49.9/100	+2.3
Capital Pillar	121/159	85/159	-36	46.4/100	48.2/100	-1.8
Information Pillar	138/161	125/161	-13	42.6/100	43.1/100	-0.5
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	48/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	38/181	23/181	47%	72%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	81/181	115/181	9.3%	6.9%
Capital	83/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	87/179	0%	0.91%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	90/165	44/179	5.2%	80%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	113/169	20/179	0.38%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	131/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	163/178		16.41	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	90/163	103/155	2	0.35
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	102/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	133/152	.	0.0096%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	58/94	93/159	0.1	0.12
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	64/180	157/180	11%	0.62%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	103/181	4,372	98/181	4,553	97/176	4,494	78/181	6,011	112/149	2,030
Intra-regional Flows (%)	97/181	41%	108/181	32%	84/176	43%	82/181	36%	64/149	66%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	2/181	45	2/181	56	4/176	39	4/181	45	10/149	36
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	81/181	52%	63/181	56%	83/176	60%	138/181	45%	92/149	31%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	162/181	5%	147/181	8%	171/176	0%	135/181	7%	111/149	7%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	59/181	0.28	46/181	0.18	43/176	0.49	146/181	0.07	80/149	0.21

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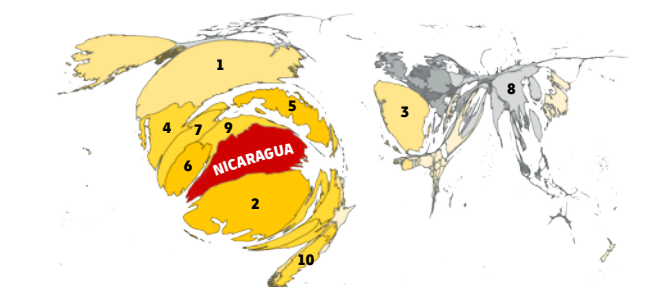
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

NICARAGUA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Nicaragua's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (26%)
2. Costa Rica (15%)
3. Spain (6%)
4. Mexico (5%)
5. Cuba (5%)
6. El Salvador (3%)
7. Guatemala (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. Honduras (3%)
10. Argentina (2%)

Map Colors: Nicaragua's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	111/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	100/178	115/181	35%	44%
Capital	137/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	125/155	110/175	2.5%	24%
M&A Transactions	99/159	163/177	5.2%	1.2%
FDI Stock	131/181	107/181	9.3%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	130/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	143/181		52%	
Online News Traffic	96/160	124/158	47%	31%
People	97/149		—	
Tourists	—	71/110	—	26%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	108/180	69/164	24%	16%

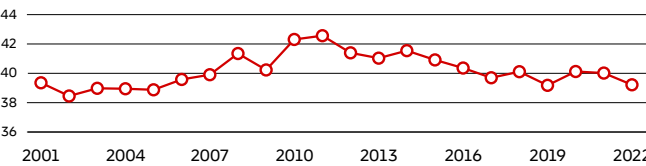
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

NIGER

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	178/181	176/181	-2	39.2/100	39.7/100	-0.5
Depth	162/181	152/181	-10	41.1/100	41.2/100	-0.1
Breadth	171/181	170/181	-1	37.4/100	38.2/100	-0.8
Trade Pillar	171/181	169/181	-2	39.3/100	40.9/100	-1.6
Capital Pillar	146/159	151/159	+5	45.0/100	45.0/100	0
Information Pillar	161/161	159/161	-2	35.0/100	34.2/100	+0.8
People Pillar	110/114	114/114	+4	37.2/100	36.6/100	+0.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	157/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	152/181	133/181	8.2%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	155/181	103/181	1.9%	8.1%
Capital	99/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	134/179	.	0.27%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	113/165	73/179	2.8%	54%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	92/169	74/179	0.91%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	130/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	175/178		7.135	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	162/163	.	0.029	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	145/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	127/134	147/152	~0%	~0%
People	103/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	149/159	.	0.0058
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	41/138	54/129	8.4%	4.6%
Migrants (% of Population)	161/180	131/180	1.6%	1.5%

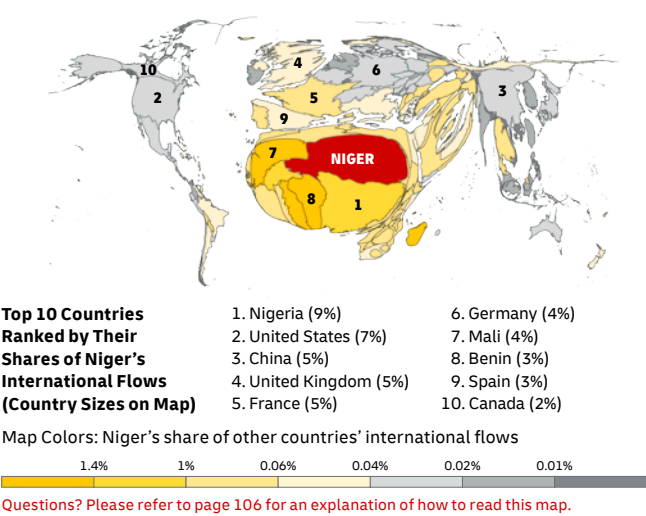
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	83/181	4,883	70/181	5,366	67/176	5,245	124/181	4,192	48/149	3,604
Intra-regional Flows (%)	108/181	38%	116/181	27%	99/176	40%	112/181	28%	68/149	65%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	113/181	19	80/181	20	130/176	16	83/181	26	62/149	19
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	147/181	35%	118/181	36%	167/176	34%	123/181	49%	126/149	18%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	13/181	30%	21/181	33%	16/176	25%	15/181	27%	15/149	38%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	43/181	0.33	51/181	0.18	21/176	0.59	32/181	0.15	58/149	0.25

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

NIGER'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

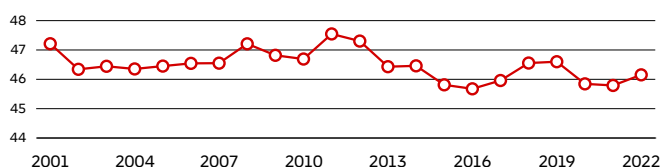
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	149/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	160/178	137/181	16%	40%
Capital	165/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	172/175	.	0.78%
M&A Transactions	.	176/177	.	0.029%
FDI Stock	168/181	129/181	2.5%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	177/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	157/181		48%	
Online News Traffic	151/160	156/158	28%	8.8%
People	137/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	97/107	—	6.2%
Migrants	174/180	146/164	6.7%	4.2%

NIGERIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	119/181	118/181	-1	46.2/100	46.0/100	+0.2
Depth	180/181	178/181	-2	38.4/100	38.1/100	+0.3
Breadth	53/181	54/181	+1	55.5/100	55.4/100	+0.1
Trade Pillar	136/181	127/181	-9	44.9/100	46.1/100	-1.2
Capital Pillar	68/159	89/159	+21	49.3/100	48.1/100	+1.2
Information Pillar	82/161	76/161	-6	49.4/100	48.7/100	+0.7
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	176/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	139/181	176/181	13%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	171/181	162/181	0.93%	3.9%
Capital	141/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	86/163	123/179	0.13%	0.43%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	62/163	58/172	0.0015%	0.088%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	110/165	146/179	2.9%	19%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	147/169	164/179	-0.044%	-0.12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	85/105	65/112	1.6%	6.3%
Information	148/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	145/178		29.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	129/163	117/155	0.37	0.21
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	158/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	110/152	.	0.053%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	156/159	.	0.0024
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	170/180	156/180	0.84%	0.62%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	34/181	6,087	25/181	7,326	49/176	5,777	42/181	6,941	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	160/181	25%	162/181	8%	136/176	28%	155/181	17%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	56/181	24	60/181	22	45/176	27	60/181	28	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	93/181	49%	77/181	47%	79/176	60%	116/181	50%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	90/181	14%	86/181	17%	76/176	7%	78/181	12%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	133/181	0.14	110/181	0.10	128/176	0.19	95/181	0.09	.	.

— Not Applicable

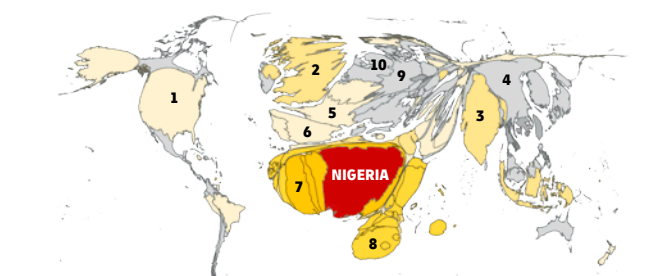
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

NIGERIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Nigeria's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (13%)
2. United Kingdom (9%)
3. India (6%)
4. China (5%)
5. France (3%)
6. Spain (3%)
7. Ghana (3%)
8. South Africa (3%)
9. Germany (3%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Map Colors: Nigeria's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	62/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	77/178	53/181	42%	56%
Capital	51/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	46/155	52/175	35%	54%
M&A Transactions	45/159	38/177	33%	52%
FDI Stock	83/181	55/181	17%	37%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	41/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	64/181		68%	
Online News Traffic	46/160	19/158	58%	56%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	21/180	159/164	43%	1.9%

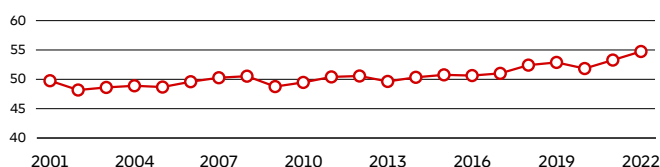
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

NORTH MACEDONIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	52/181	69/181	+17	54.7/100	51.0/100	+3.7
Depth	28/181	38/181	+10	62.6/100	56.2/100	+6.4
Breadth	99/181	116/181	+17	47.9/100	46.3/100	+1.6
Trade Pillar	35/181	52/181	+17	56.7/100	53.2/100	+3.5
Capital Pillar	85/159	117/159	+32	48.2/100	46.7/100	+1.5
Information Pillar	55/161	66/161	+11	54.3/100	50.0/100	+4.3
People Pillar	50/114	64/114	+14	50.7/100	48.4/100	+2.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	18/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	22/181	8/181	64%	94%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	47/181	68/181	18%	12%
Capital	76/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	68/163	25/179	0.29%	4.6%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	134/165	72/179	1.3%	55%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	53/169	42/179	2.8%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	62/105	81/112	17%	1.7%
Information	51/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	64/178		269.9	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	61/163	19/155	4.7	5.8
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	36/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	38/134	12/152	0.1%	1%
People	33/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	77/159	.	0.26
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	35/138	40/129	10%	7.5%
Migrants (% of Population)	16/180	75/180	36%	6.3%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	161/181	2,387	165/181	1,844	145/176	3,119	163/181	3,170	142/149	1,161
Intra-regional Flows (%)	23/181	72%	15/181	84%	31/176	66%	20/181	67%	69/149	64%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	164/181	11	166/181	9	143/176	15	174/181	13	145/149	7
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	41/181	70%	27/181	76%	54/176	72%	37/181	70%	58/149	51%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	173/181	4%	148/181	8%	166/176	1%	172/181	5%	146/149	2%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	96/181	0.22	73/181	0.15	90/176	0.33	161/181	0.06	53/149	0.26

— Not Applicable

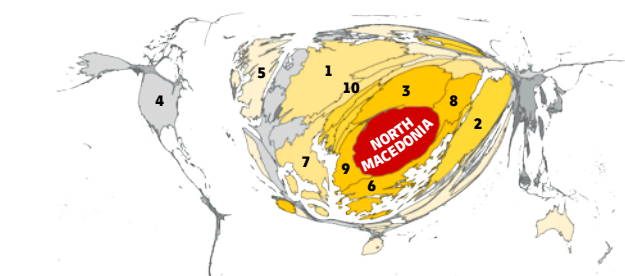
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ROOTED MAP

NORTH MACEDONIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of North Macedonia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Germany (13%)
2. Türkiye (Turkey) (8%)
3. Serbia (7%)
4. United States (7%)
5. United Kingdom (6%)
6. Greece (6%)
7. Italy (4%)
8. Bulgaria (3%)
9. Albania (3%)
10. Austria (2%)

Map Colors: North Macedonia's share of other countries' international flows

0.8% 0.2% 0.1% 0.05% 0.02% 0.01%

Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	116/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	111/178	110/181	31%	44%
Capital	83/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	70/155	61/175	21%	49%
M&A Transactions	141/159	118/177	0.18%	15%
FDI Stock	74/181	67/181	18%	34%
Portfolio Equity Stock	55/72	—	43%	—
Information	76/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	85/181		64%	
Online News Traffic	82/160	73/158	51%	40%
People	80/149		—	
Tourists	—	34/110	—	39%
International University Students	—	80/107	—	13%
Migrants	100/180	132/164	25%	6%

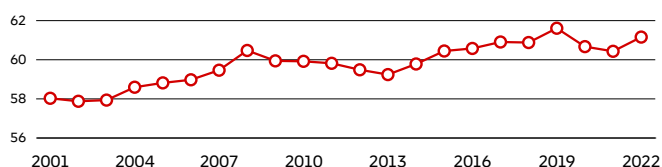
Region: Europe

NORWAY

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	20/181	15/181	-5	61.2/100	60.9/100	+0.3
Depth	45/181	40/181	-5	58.4/100	55.5/100	+2.9
Breadth	24/181	13/181	-11	64.1/100	66.9/100	-2.8
Trade Pillar	63/181	45/181	-18	52.7/100	53.9/100	-1.2
Capital Pillar	24/159	21/159	-3	54.8/100	54.8/100	0
Information Pillar	9/161	11/161	+2	73.6/100	69.6/100	+4
People Pillar	9/114	9/114	0	63.7/100	65.1/100	-1.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	98/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	46/181	161/181	43%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	83/181	91/181	8.7%	9.2%
Capital	40/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	23/163	125/179	2.3%	0.38%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	12/163	162/172	2.1%	-0.032%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	36/165	128/179	32%	25%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	24/169	170/179	8.9%	-3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	12/105	20/112	380%	49%
Information	10/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	4/178		3107	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	24/163	6/155	12	13
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	17/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	42/134	97/152	0.074%	0.094%
People	30/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	6/94	34/159	1.3	0.92
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	74/138	61/129	4.7%	4.1%
Migrants (% of Population)	128/180	31/180	3.6%	16%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	148/181	3,105	153/181	2,541	135/176	3,490	155/181	3,500	64/149	3,127
Intra-regional Flows (%)	34/181	68%	34/181	77%	41/176	62%	27/181	64%	72/149	64%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	155/181	13	152/181	11	148/176	14	165/181	14	93/149	15
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	11/181	82%	9/181	83%	17/176	88%	8/181	79%	25/149	70%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	143/181	7%	138/181	9%	140/176	2%	141/181	7%	84/149	14%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	160/181	0.11	106/181	0.11	154/176	0.14	155/181	0.07	145/149	0.07

— Not Applicable

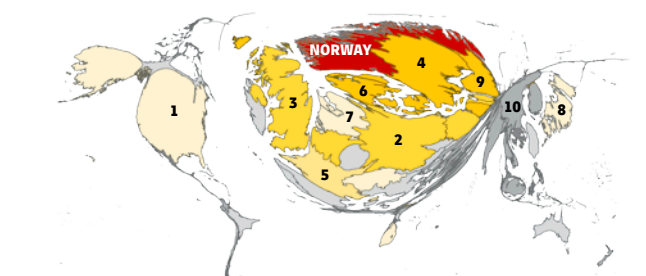
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

NORWAY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Norway's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (18%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. United Kingdom (10%)
4. Sweden (10%)
5. France (5%)
6. Denmark (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Japan (3%)
9. Finland (2%)
10. China (2%)

Map Colors: Norway's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	53/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	101/178	8/181	34%	68%
Capital	17/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	15/155	57/175	67%	52%
M&A Transactions	24/159	34/177	44%	54%
FDI Stock	13/181	49/181	53%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock	9/72	—	75%	—
Information	24/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	27/181		76%	
Online News Traffic	6/160	66/158	73%	41%
People	7/149		—	
Tourists	—	24/110	—	42%
International University Students	—	9/107	—	54%
Migrants	20/180	4/164	43%	51%

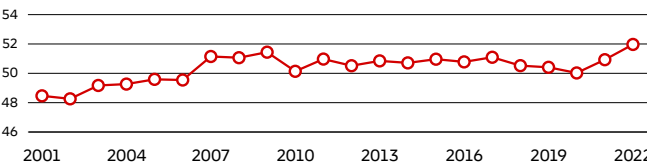
Region: Europe

OMAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	68/181	67/181	-1	52.0/100	51.1/100	+0.9
Depth	62/181	70/181	+8	53.9/100	51.7/100	+2.2
Breadth	87/181	84/181	-3	50.1/100	50.5/100	-0.4
Trade Pillar	87/181	91/181	+4	50.3/100	49.3/100	+1
Capital Pillar	61/159	56/159	-5	50.1/100	50.1/100	0
Information Pillar	80/161	97/161	+17	49.8/100	45.8/100	+4
People Pillar	40/114	36/114	-4	53.4/100	55.5/100	-2.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	72/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	26/181	104/181	58%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	129/181	84/181	3.1%	10%
Capital	58/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	50/163	11/179	0.65%	8.7%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	152/163	20/172	-0.014%	1.1%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	102/165	92/179	4%	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	155/169	79/179	-1.8%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	37/105	17/112	50%	56%
Information	59/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	52/178		484	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	59/163	96/155	5.1	0.51
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	42/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	71/152	.	0.23%
People	29/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	21/94	56/159	0.73	0.45
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	28/138	70/129	13%	3.2%
Migrants (% of Population)	178/180	8/180	0.57%	45%

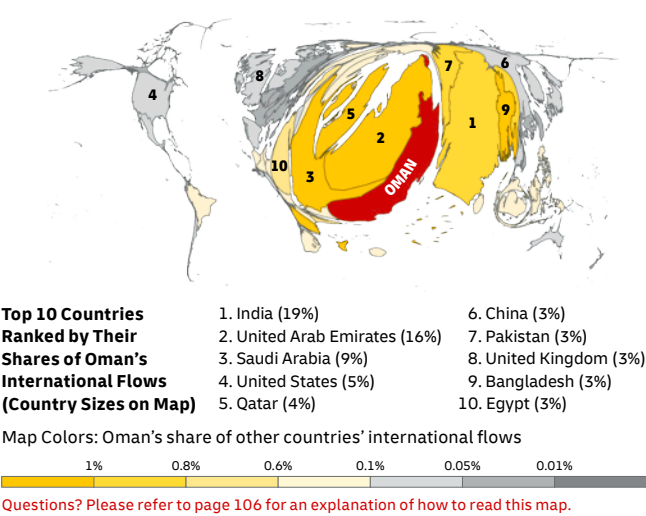
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	120/181	3,895	122/181	3,743	107/176	4,206	123/181	4,306	65/149	3,113
Intra-regional Flows (%)	87/181	44%	82/181	47%	94/176	40%	78/181	36%	111/149	51%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	95/181	21	93/181	18	69/176	24	96/181	24	76/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	153/181	33%	162/181	17%	121/176	50%	175/181	28%	83/149	38%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	119/181	10%	107/181	13%	134/176	2%	71/181	12%	75/149	18%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	141/181	0.13	124/181	0.09	133/176	0.18	173/181	0.06	105/149	0.17

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

OMAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	107/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	79/178	135/181	41%	40%
Capital	58/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	59/155	76/175	28%	43%
M&A Transactions	81/159	136/177	14%	7.2%
FDI Stock	97/181	37/181	14%	43%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	107/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	112/181		59%	
Online News Traffic	128/160	70/158	40%	40%
People	61/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	45/107	—	25%
Migrants	134/180	52/164	19%	20%

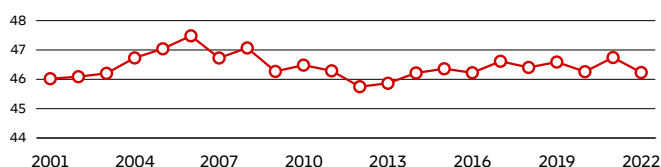
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

PAKISTAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	115/181	114/181	-1	46.2/100	46.6/100	-0.4
Depth	177/181	177/181	0	38.6/100	38.2/100	+0.4
Breadth	54/181	46/181	-8	55.4/100	56.9/100	-1.5
Trade Pillar	117/181	111/181	-6	47.4/100	47.6/100	-0.2
Capital Pillar	120/159	109/159	-11	46.5/100	47.1/100	-0.6
Information Pillar	81/161	72/161	-9	49.5/100	49.2/100	+0.3
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	178/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	151/181	154/181	8.3%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	158/181	174/181	1.7%	2.8%
Capital	148/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	105/163	119/179	0.028%	0.46%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	143/165	171/179	0.75%	8.5%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	58/169	142/179	2.5%	2.6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	91/105	67/112	0.6%	5.2%
Information	122/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	101/178		109.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	140/163	116/155	0.26	0.23
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	109/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	100/134	125/152	0.0035%	0.03%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	102/138	.	2.2%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	141/180	136/180	2.8%	1.4%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	80/181	4,982	67/181	5,536	82/176	4,980	99/181	5,550	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	177/181	14%	169/181	7%	174/176	6%	141/181	21%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	101/181	20	70/181	21	115/176	20	116/181	22	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	139/181	36%	111/181	38%	165/176	35%	154/181	41%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	72/181	16%	75/181	21%	38/176	15%	73/181	12%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	92/181	0.22	138/181	0.08	60/176	0.42	53/181	0.12	.	.

— Not Applicable

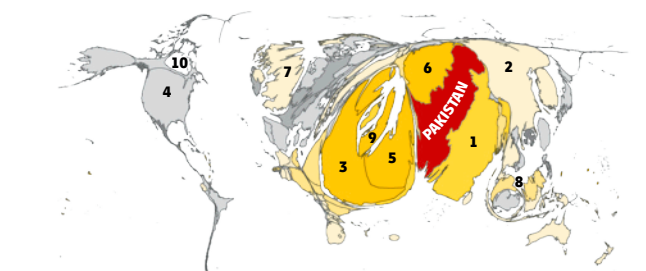
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ROOTED MAP

PAKISTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Pakistan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. India (12%)
2. China (10%)
3. Saudi Arabia (10%)
4. United States (8%)
5. United Arab Emirates (6%)
6. Afghanistan (5%)
7. United Kingdom (5%)
8. Malaysia (2%)
9. Qatar (2%)
10. Canada (2%)

Map Colors: Pakistan's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	30/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	7/178	80/181	67%	50%
Capital	100/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	61/155	55/175	26%	52%
M&A Transactions	85/159	37/177	9.2%	53%
FDI Stock	33/181	101/181	33%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock	70/72	—	2.9%	—
Information	44/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	95/181		62%	
Online News Traffic	44/160	16/158	59%	57%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	45/180	115/164	37%	9.2%

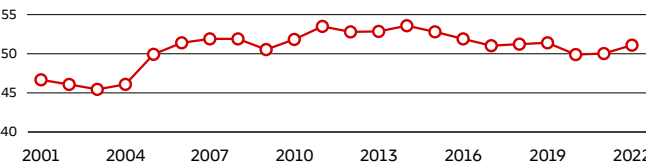
Region: South & Central Asia

PANAMA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	74/181	68/181	-6	51.1/100	51.0/100	+0.1
Depth	91/181	94/181	+3	50.4/100	48.3/100	+2.1
Breadth	73/181	64/181	-9	51.8/100	53.9/100	-2.1
Trade Pillar	94/181	71/181	-23	49.8/100	51.2/100	-1.4
Capital Pillar	62/159	57/159	-5	50.0/100	50.1/100	-0.1
Information Pillar	52/161	63/161	+11	54.9/100	50.2/100	+4.7
People Pillar	72/114	63/114	-9	45.5/100	48.5/100	-3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

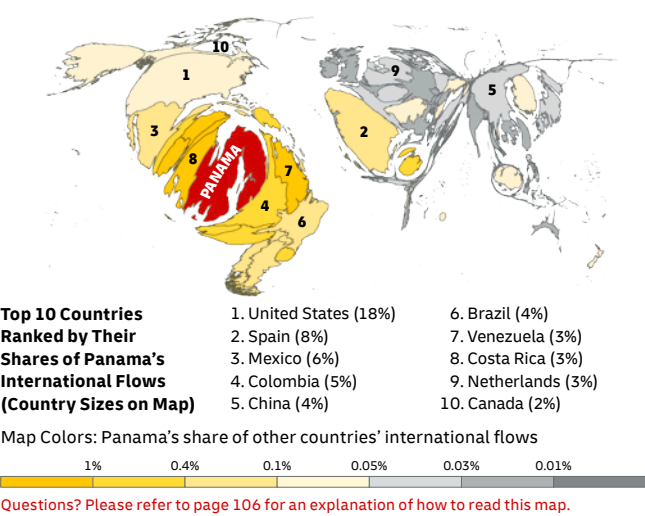
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	90/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	114/181	84/181	20%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	39/181	113/181	20%	7.1%
Capital	73/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	114/163	19/179	0.01%	5.7%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	60/163	41/172	0.0033%	0.35%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	72/165	42/179	8.3%	81%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	103/169	72/179	0.58%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	65/105	95/112	13%	0%
Information	47/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	85/178		148.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	45/163	98/155	7	0.5
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	18/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	126/134	123/152	~0%	0.031%
People	75/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	45/94	63/159	0.19	0.34
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	109/138	78/129	2%	2.7%
Migrants (% of Population)	136/180	63/180	3.1%	8.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	15/181	7,222	7/181	10,130	38/176	6,517	65/181	6,551	79/149	2,748
Intra-regional Flows (%)	125/181	33%	137/181	19%	129/176	31%	100/181	30%	58/149	72%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	104/181	20	112/181	17	88/176	22	130/181	21	51/149	22
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	94/181	49%	84/181	46%	93/176	58%	128/181	48%	80/149	39%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	87/181	14%	59/181	24%	102/176	4%	110/181	9%	70/149	19%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	125/181	0.15	77/181	0.15	145/176	0.15	162/181	0.06	70/149	0.23

ROOTED MAP

PANAMA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	89/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	74/178	109/181	42%	44%
Capital	55/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	96/155	82/175	9.6%	38%
M&A Transactions	86/159	119/177	9.2%	14%
FDI Stock	34/181	42/181	33%	40%
Portfolio Equity Stock	18/72	—	65%	—
Information	80/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	51/181		70%	
Online News Traffic	101/160	101/158	46%	35%
People	69/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	77/107	—	13%
Migrants	67/180	33/164	31%	27%

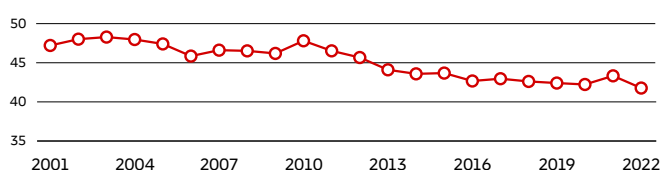
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	162/181	157/181	-5	41.8/100	43.0/100	-1.2
Depth	144/181	135/181	-9	42.5/100	42.8/100	-0.3
Breadth	149/181	138/181	-11	41.0/100	43.1/100	-2.1
Trade Pillar	160/181	151/181	-9	41.3/100	43.4/100	-2.1
Capital Pillar	145/159	149/159	+4	45.0/100	45.1/100	-0.1
Information Pillar	118/161	108/161	-10	44.3/100	44.3/100	0
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	131/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	39/181	179/181	46%	11%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	178/181	129/181	0.32%	6.3%
Capital	114/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	32/179	0%	3.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	161/172	0%	-0.018%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	151/165	157/179	0.43%	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	168/169	71/179	-89%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	152/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	156/178		22.38	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	152/163	143/155	0.16	0.025
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	153/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	146/159	.	0.0066
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	180/180	169/180	0.047%	0.31%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	52/181	5,605	87/181	4,845	78/176	5,061	5/181	9,599	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	21/181	73%	1/181	97%	26/176	70%	83/181	36%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	91/181	21	101/181	17	89/176	22	72/181	27	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	83/181	51%	88/181	45%	97/176	56%	51/181	65%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	62/181	17%	61/181	23%	31/176	16%	117/181	8%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	40/181	0.34	44/181	0.19	16/176	0.63	49/181	0.13	.	.

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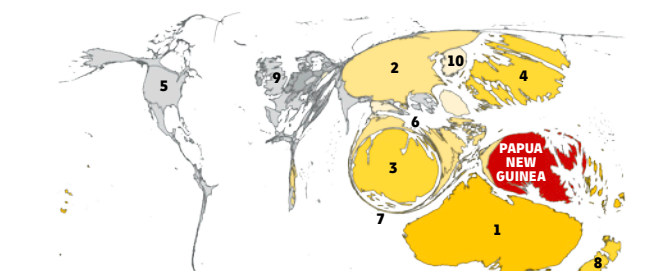
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Papua New Guinea's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Australia (29%)
2. China (15%)
3. Singapore (12%)
4. Japan (11%)
5. United States (5%)
6. Malaysia (4%)
7. Indonesia (2%)
8. New Zealand (2%)
9. United Kingdom (2%)
10. Korea, Republic of (1%)

Map Colors: Papua New Guinea's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	153/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	149/178	147/181	20%	36%
Capital	160/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	92/155	163/175	12%	2.1%
M&A Transactions	157/159	151/177	0.008%	2.2%
FDI Stock	138/181	162/181	8.4%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	99/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	113/181		59%	
Online News Traffic	72/160	109/158	52%	34%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	151/180	109/164	14%	10%

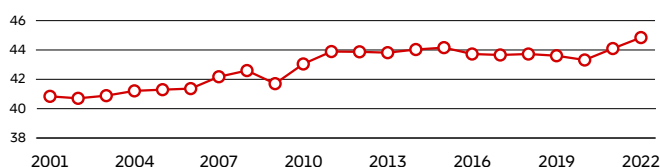
Region: East Asia & Pacific

PARAGUAY

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	134/181	147/181	+13	44.8/100	43.7/100	+1.1
Depth	124/181	127/181	+3	44.2/100	43.3/100	+0.9
Breadth	116/181	129/181	+13	45.5/100	44.0/100	+1.5
Trade Pillar	130/181	149/181	+19	45.5/100	43.6/100	+1.9
Capital Pillar	109/159	112/159	+3	46.9/100	46.9/100	0
Information Pillar	144/161	142/161	-2	41.7/100	40.9/100	+0.8
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	123/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	99/181	86/181	24%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	108/181	140/181	4.7%	5.7%
Capital	132/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	131/179	0%	0.31%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	89/165	141/179	5.2%	20%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	54/169	116/179	2.8%	5.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	112/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	132/178		43.36	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	75/163	74/155	3.1	1.1
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	131/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	119/152	.	0.036%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	48/94	101/159	0.15	0.085
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	55/180	114/180	14%	2.6%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	35/181	6,077	26/181	7,324	43/176	6,159	63/181	6,642	89/149	2,414
Intra-regional Flows (%)	73/181	50%	71/181	54%	114/176	35%	51/181	45%	24/149	83%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	119/181	19	154/181	11	21/176	32	146/181	17	137/149	10
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	160/181	32%	161/181	17%	106/176	54%	161/181	38%	138/149	11%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	111/181	11%	78/181	20%	138/176	2%	143/181	7%	83/149	15%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	72/181	0.26	56/181	0.18	65/176	0.39	134/181	0.08	42/149	0.31

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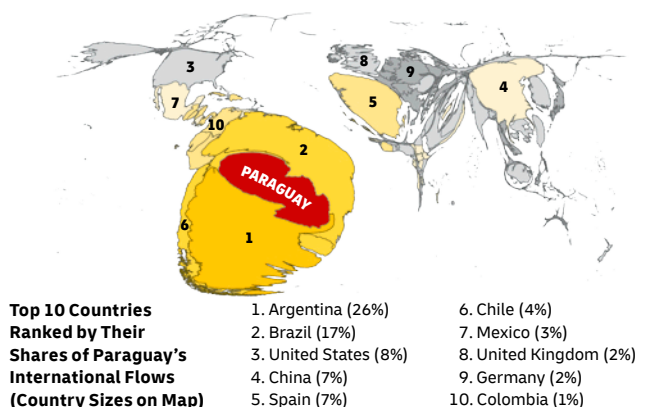
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ROOTED MAP

PARAGUAY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Map Colors: Paraguay's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	119/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	141/178	79/181	23%	50%
Capital	91/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	130/155	98/175	1.4%	31%
M&A Transactions	74/159	121/177	16%	14%
FDI Stock	150/181	105/181	6.8%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	148/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	149/181		51%	
Online News Traffic	130/160	118/158	39%	32%
People	111/149		—	
Tourists	—	87/110	—	20%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	157/180	114/164	14%	9.3%

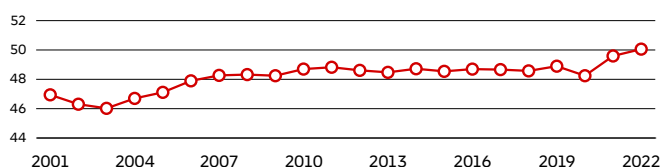
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

PERU

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	83/181	93/181	+10	50.1/100	48.7/100	+1.4
Depth	136/181	147/181	+11	43.5/100	41.8/100	+1.7
Breadth	43/181	49/181	+6	57.6/100	56.6/100	+1
Trade Pillar	81/181	94/181	+13	50.8/100	49.1/100	+1.7
Capital Pillar	59/159	60/159	+1	50.2/100	49.9/100	+0.3
Information Pillar	92/161	89/161	-3	48.1/100	46.5/100	+1.6
People Pillar	66/114	73/114	+7	47.5/100	47.0/100	+0.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	141/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	94/181	132/181	25%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	153/181	144/181	2%	5.5%
Capital	104/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	96/163	112/179	0.064%	0.55%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	61/163	80/172	0.0021%	0.0026%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	100/165	76/179	4.2%	53%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	102/169	48/179	0.63%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	46/105	46/112	37%	25%
Information	79/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	111/178		81.47	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	83/163	59/155	2.8	2
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	54/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	83/134	74/152	0.016%	0.22%
People	87/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	69/94	109/159	0.062	0.059
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	115/138	.	1.8%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	111/180	65/180	4.6%	8.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	8/181	7,970	3/181	10,600	29/176	6,921	27/181	7,506	21/149	4,738
Intra-regional Flows (%)	146/181	28%	143/181	17%	140/176	27%	98/181	31%	107/149	52%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	47/181	25	66/181	21	29/176	29	124/181	21	32/149	27
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	96/181	49%	99/181	41%	74/176	64%	132/181	48%	87/149	35%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	73/181	16%	52/181	26%	105/176	4%	133/181	7%	40/149	27%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	117/181	0.17	96/181	0.12	115/176	0.22	135/181	0.08	64/149	0.24

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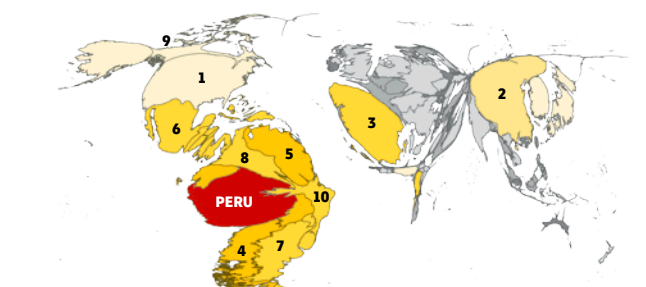
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

PERU'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Peru's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (16%)
2. China (10%)
3. Spain (9%)
4. Chile (6%)
5. Venezuela (5%)
6. Mexico (5%)
7. Argentina (5%)
8. Colombia (4%)
9. Canada (3%)
10. Brazil (3%)

Map Colors: Peru's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	35/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	29/178	51/181	58%	56%
Capital	48/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	48/155	67/175	34%	45%
M&A Transactions	76/159	41/177	15%	51%
FDI Stock	70/181	29/181	19%	45%
Portfolio Equity Stock	38/72	—	55%	—
Information	90/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	60/181		68%	
Online News Traffic	111/160	112/158	44%	33%
People	45/149		—	
Tourists	—	48/110	—	34%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	48/180	61/164	36%	18%

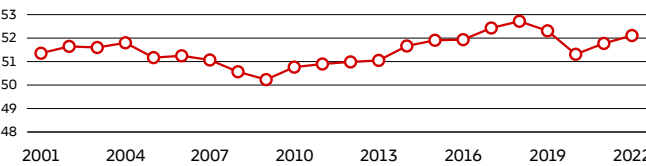
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

PHILIPPINES

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	65/181	58/181	-7	52.1/100	52.4/100	-0.3
Depth	126/181	120/181	-6	43.9/100	44.1/100	-0.2
Breadth	29/181	27/181	-2	61.9/100	62.4/100	-0.5
Trade Pillar	60/181	50/181	-10	52.9/100	53.4/100	-0.5
Capital Pillar	54/159	45/159	-9	50.7/100	51.5/100	-0.8
Information Pillar	69/161	62/161	-7	51.5/100	50.4/100	+1.1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	120/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	116/181	91/181	20%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	74/181	133/181	10%	6.2%
Capital	105/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	47/163	91/179	0.74%	0.87%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	50/163	171/172	0.051%	-0.43%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	51/165	124/179	17%	28%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	46/169	102/179	4.1%	9.8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	84/105	51/112	1.7%	16%
Information	134/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	158/178		22.19	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	114/163	118/155	0.84	0.19
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	97/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	102/134	87/152	0.003%	0.14%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	126/159	.	0.023
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	133/138	.	0.67%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	102/180	172/180	5.5%	0.2%

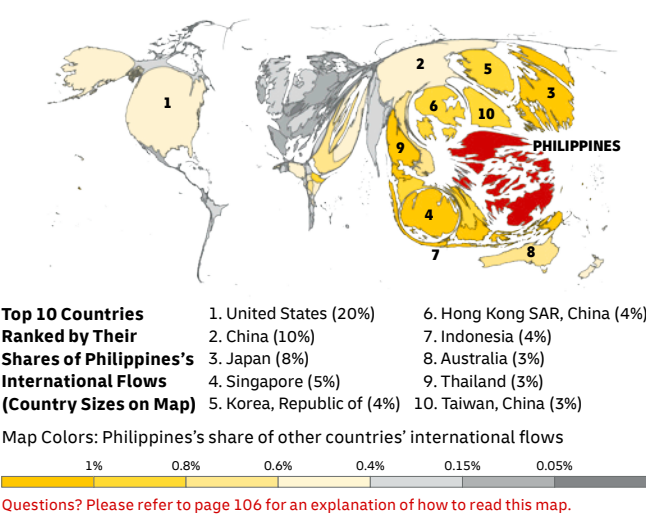
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	28/181	6,586	86/181	4,872	28/176	6,937	8/181	9,227	4/149	7,126
Intra-regional Flows (%)	71/181	52%	45/181	72%	70/176	49%	129/181	24%	133/149	38%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	31/181	27	64/181	21	30/176	29	21/181	35	20/149	31
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	85/181	50%	106/181	39%	95/176	57%	62/181	61%	62/149	50%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	57/181	17%	57/181	25%	54/176	12%	90/181	11%	73/149	18%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	127/181	0.14	123/181	0.09	124/176	0.20	30/181	0.15	129/149	0.13

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

PHILIPPINES'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	33/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	27/178	48/181	59%	56%
Capital	42/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	72/155	44/175	19%	57%
M&A Transactions	41/159	53/177	34%	43%
FDI Stock	37/181	31/181	32%	44%
Portfolio Equity Stock	41/72	—	53%	—
Information	26/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	32/181		75%	
Online News Traffic	60/160	11/158	55%	61%
People	13/149		—	
Tourists	—	15/110	—	46%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	10/180	.	48%	.

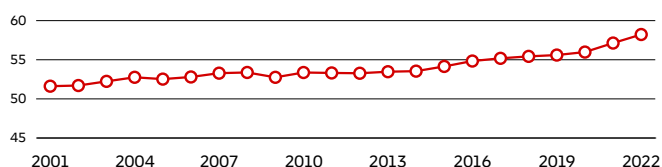
Region: East Asia & Pacific

POLAND

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	40/181	43/181	+3	58.2/100	55.2/100	+3
Depth	56/181	82/181	+26	54.6/100	50.7/100	+3.9
Breadth	28/181	35/181	+7	62.0/100	60.1/100	+1.9
Trade Pillar	31/181	41/181	+10	57.7/100	54.4/100	+3.3
Capital Pillar	38/159	41/159	+3	52.8/100	51.7/100	+1.1
Information Pillar	35/161	32/161	-3	60.9/100	57.1/100	+3.8
People Pillar	43/114	47/114	+4	53.2/100	52.6/100	+0.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	47/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	32/181	41/181	52%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	59/181	102/181	14%	8.3%
Capital	87/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	65/163	42/179	0.34%	2.6%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	156/163	69/172	-0.18%	0.027%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	99/165	102/179	4.4%	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	71/169	40/179	1.9%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	67/105	47/112	11%	25%
Information	52/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	50/178		503.2	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	76/163	34/155	3.1	4.1
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	41/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	34/134	24/152	0.18%	0.58%
People	68/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	39/94	58/159	0.29	0.4
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	108/138	50/129	2%	5.5%
Migrants (% of Population)	57/180	118/180	13%	2.3%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	163/181	2,309	159/181	2,040	159/176	2,417	160/181	3,262	130/149	1,730
Intra-regional Flows (%)	15/181	78%	21/181	81%	16/176	77%	26/181	65%	23/149	83%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	174/181	10	167/181	9	162/176	10	168/181	14	134/149	10
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	15/181	81%	18/181	80%	31/176	85%	21/181	76%	16/149	79%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	145/181	7%	131/181	10%	158/176	1%	108/181	9%	91/149	12%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	159/181	0.11	113/181	0.10	175/176	0.09	139/181	0.07	86/149	0.20

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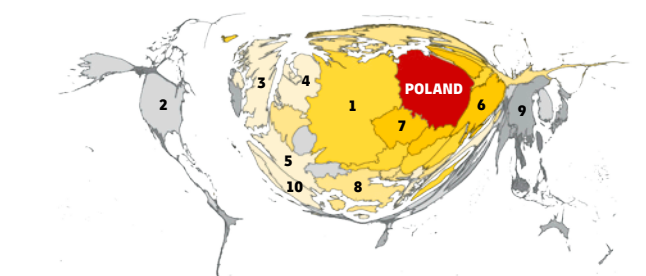
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

POLAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Poland's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Germany (20%)
2. United States (8%)
3. United Kingdom (6%)
4. Netherlands (5%)
5. France (4%)
6. Ukraine (4%)
7. Czechia (4%)
8. Italy (4%)
9. China (3%)
10. Spain (3%)

Map Colors: Poland's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	52/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	56/178	39/181	46%	59%
Capital	25/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	31/155	8/175	47%	77%
M&A Transactions	44/159	28/177	33%	59%
FDI Stock	30/181	39/181	35%	41%
Portfolio Equity Stock	15/72	—	67%	—
Information	20/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	24/181		77%	
Online News Traffic	18/160	31/158	67%	52%
People	22/149		—	
Tourists	—	10/110	—	47%
International University Students	—	24/107	—	36%
Migrants	62/180	44/164	32%	23%

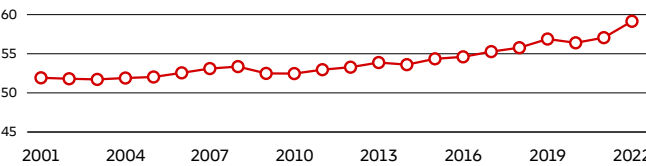
Region: Europe

PORTUGAL

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	32/181	42/181	+10	59.1/100	55.3/100	+3.8
Depth	38/181	59/181	+21	59.6/100	52.9/100	+6.7
Breadth	36/181	42/181	+6	58.7/100	57.8/100	+0.9
Trade Pillar	55/181	59/181	+4	54.2/100	52.2/100	+2
Capital Pillar	21/159	35/159	+14	55.4/100	52.4/100	+3
Information Pillar	25/161	26/161	+1	65.9/100	60.3/100	+5.6
People Pillar	33/114	44/114	+11	55.6/100	53.7/100	+1.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	69/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	68/181	65/181	32%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	46/181	89/181	18%	9.4%
Capital	18/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	7/163	47/179	6.6%	2.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	29/163	31/172	0.38%	0.56%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	42/165	51/179	25%	69%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	39/169	55/179	5.3%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	34/105	19/112	58%	49%
Information	27/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	22/178		1554	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	39/163	27/155	7.9	4.8
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	26/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	48/134	51/152	0.056%	0.34%
People	44/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	42/94	23/159	0.26	1.6
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	67/138	23/129	5.7%	12%
Migrants (% of Population)	33/180	61/180	21%	9.9%

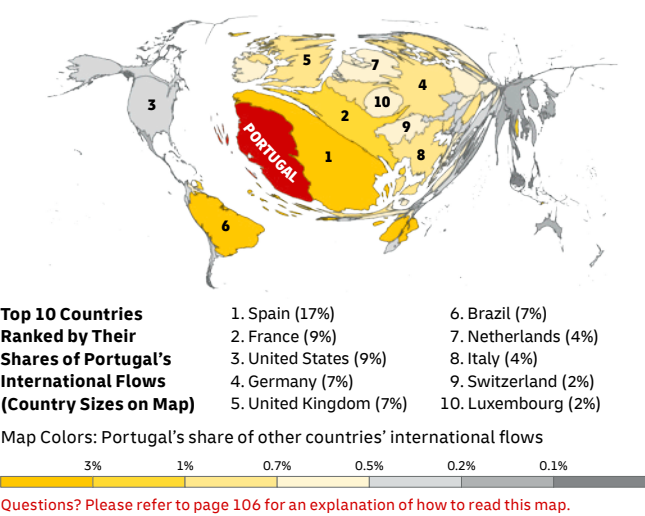
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	143/181	3,269	146/181	2,740	149/176	2,886	116/181	4,713	34/149	3,953
Intra-regional Flows (%)	33/181	68%	37/181	76%	18/176	76%	44/181	49%	112/149	51%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	163/181	12	161/181	10	165/176	10	150/181	16	72/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	26/181	77%	13/181	81%	14/176	88%	60/181	62%	52/149	56%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	161/181	5%	168/181	5%	121/176	3%	145/181	7%	96/149	11%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	143/181	0.13	93/181	0.12	148/176	0.15	112/181	0.09	128/149	0.13

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ROOTED MAP

PORTUGAL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

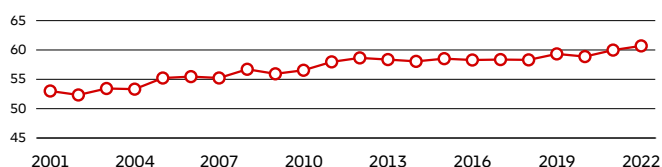
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	63/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	48/178	85/181	50%	49%
Capital	35/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	35/155	22/175	45%	69%
M&A Transactions	27/159	15/177	42%	66%
FDI Stock	59/181	59/181	23%	36%
Portfolio Equity Stock	33/72	—	58%	—
Information	40/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	44/181		72%	
Online News Traffic	28/160	51/158	62%	45%
People	38/149		—	
Tourists	—	14/110	—	46%
International University Students	—	52/107	—	23%
Migrants	52/180	37/164	35%	24%

QATAR

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	24/181	28/181	+4	60.7/100	58.4/100	+2.3
Depth	33/181	29/181	-4	61.1/100	58.5/100	+2.6
Breadth	33/181	39/181	+6	60.3/100	58.2/100	+2.1
Trade Pillar	29/181	27/181	-2	58.3/100	56.9/100	+1.4
Capital Pillar	46/159	48/159	+2	52.0/100	50.7/100	+1.3
Information Pillar	28/161	33/161	+5	64.0/100	56.9/100	+7.1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	65/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	30/181	172/181	55%	14%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	64/181	40/181	13%	16%
Capital	66/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	55/163	8/179	0.49%	13%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	53/163	84/172	0.029%	~0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	47/165	164/179	21%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	55/169	160/179	2.6%	0.084%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	25/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	26/178		1395	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	36/163	9/155	8.9	9.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	43/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	22/138	6/129	18%	39%
Migrants (% of Population)	167/180	2/180	0.99%	92%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	85/181	4,849	63/181	5,667	89/176	4,795	112/181	4,953	71/149	2,962
Intra-regional Flows (%)	158/181	26%	166/181	7%	132/176	30%	111/181	28%	98/149	56%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	53/181	25	42/181	26	42/176	27	85/181	25	113/149	13
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	87/181	50%	87/181	45%	70/176	65%	156/181	41%	82/149	38%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	89/181	14%	73/181	21%	106/176	4%	69/181	12%	52/149	24%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	168/181	0.10	146/181	0.08	155/176	0.14	179/181	0.05	132/149	0.12

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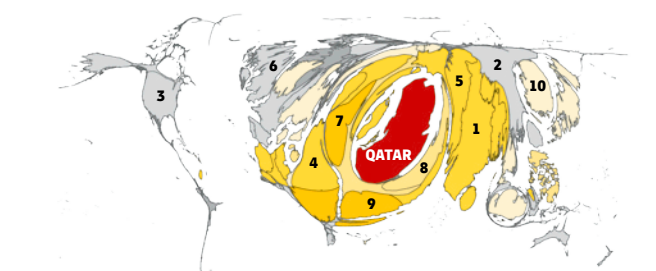
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

QATAR'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Qatar's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. India (9%)
2. China (6%)
3. United States (5%)
4. Egypt (5%)
5. Pakistan (4%)
6. United Kingdom (4%)
7. Jordan (4%)
8. United Arab Emirates (4%)
9. Yemen (3%)
10. Korea, Republic of (3%)

Map Colors: Qatar's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	26/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	54/178	6/181	47%	70%
Capital	37/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	73/155	32/175	19%	63%
M&A Transactions	35/159	56/177	38%	41%
FDI Stock	52/181	20/181	25%	48%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	50/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	37/181		74%	
Online News Traffic	89/160	59/158	49%	43%
People	47/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	35/107	—	28%
Migrants	109/180	38/164	24%	24%

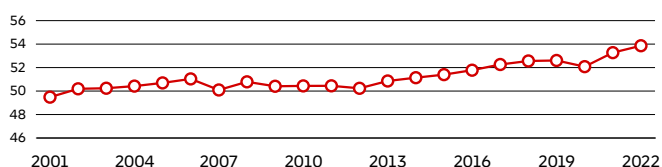
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

ROMANIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	55/181	59/181	+4	53.9/100	52.3/100	+1.6
Depth	82/181	90/181	+8	51.3/100	49.7/100	+1.6
Breadth	49/181	58/181	+9	56.5/100	54.9/100	+1.6
Trade Pillar	75/181	69/181	-6	51.5/100	51.4/100	+0.1
Capital Pillar	53/159	66/159	+13	50.8/100	49.3/100	+1.5
Information Pillar	42/161	39/161	-3	58.6/100	54.7/100	+3.9
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	79/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	69/181	69/181	32%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	62/181	100/181	13%	8.3%
Capital	101/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	67/163	36/179	0.3%	3%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	65/163	159/172	0.0011%	-0.011%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	132/165	104/179	1.4%	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	84/169	65/179	1.5%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	68/105	62/112	11%	9.1%
Information	54/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	60/178		337.4	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	88/163	42/155	2.3	3.6
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	30/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	65/134	55/152	0.032%	0.32%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.		.	
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	64/138	47/129	6%	6.1%
Migrants (% of Population)	30/180	84/180	22%	5.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	165/181	2,254	167/181	1,830	161/176	2,379	152/181	3,538	133/149	1,666
Intra-regional Flows (%)	14/181	79%	20/181	82%	4/176	82%	31/181	62%	27/149	81%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	173/181	10	172/181	8	169/176	9	156/181	15	119/149	12
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	33/181	75%	32/181	73%	32/176	85%	50/181	66%	34/149	64%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	174/181	4%	165/181	6%	168/176	1%	119/181	8%	138/149	3%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	174/181	0.09	159/181	0.07	173/176	0.11	156/181	0.07	114/149	0.15

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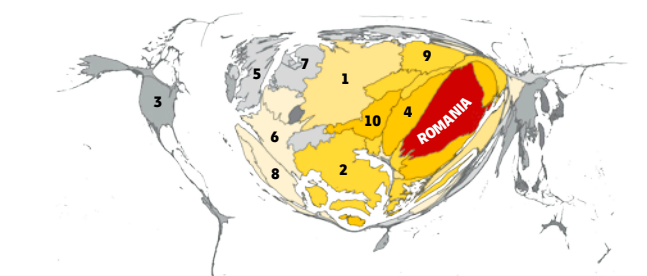
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ROOTED MAP

ROMANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Romania's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Germany (15%)
2. Italy (8%)
3. United States (5%)
4. Hungary (5%)
5. United Kingdom (5%)
6. France (5%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Spain (4%)
9. Poland (4%)
10. Austria (4%)

Map Colors: Romania's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	83/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	64/178	104/181	44%	46%
Capital	41/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	30/155	39/175	49%	62%
M&A Transactions	56/159	40/177	24%	52%
FDI Stock	57/181	62/181	23%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock	32/72	—	58%	—
Information	34/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	35/181		74%	
Online News Traffic	16/160	52/158	68%	45%
People	42/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	38/107	—	26%
Migrants	68/180	46/164	30%	23%

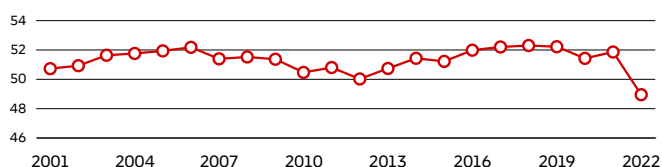
Region: Europe

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	91/181	60/181	-31	49.0/100	52.2/100	-3.2
Depth	143/181	121/181	-22	42.6/100	44.1/100	-1.5
Breadth	50/181	30/181	-20	56.3/100	61.9/100	-5.6
Trade Pillar	93/181	57/181	-36	49.8/100	52.3/100	-2.5
Capital Pillar	92/159	40/159	-52	47.8/100	51.8/100	-4
Information Pillar	54/161	47/161	-7	54.3/100	52.6/100	+1.7
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	160/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	91/181	177/181	26%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	145/181	171/181	2.1%	3.1%
Capital	134/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	97/163	159/179	0.063%	0.013%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	45/163	164/172	0.11%	-0.043%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	56/165	154/179	14%	17%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	64/169	171/179	2.2%	-4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	77/105	49/112	4%	19%
Information	74/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	89/178		138.4	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	103/163	24/155	1.2	5.5
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	62/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	61/134	77/152	0.033%	0.2%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	127/138	52/129	1%	5%
Migrants (% of Population)	83/180	67/180	7.6%	8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	131/181	3,662	120/181	3,798	108/176	4,204	139/181	3,809	121/149	1,932
Intra-regional Flows (%)	72/181	51%	81/181	47%	58/176	54%	40/181	52%	105/149	53%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	115/181	19	96/181	18	109/176	20	104/181	23	83/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	101/181	48%	92/181	43%	131/176	47%	68/181	60%	69/149	46%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	94/181	14%	68/181	22%	77/176	7%	58/181	13%	94/149	12%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	148/181	0.12	152/181	0.07	129/176	0.19	169/181	0.06	115/149	0.15

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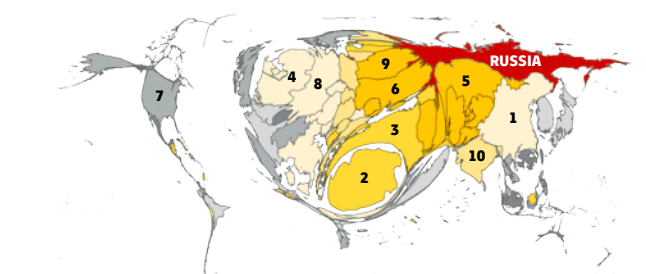
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ROOTED MAP

RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Russian Federation's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (9%)
2. Cyprus (8%)
3. Türkiye (Turkey) (6%)
4. Netherlands (6%)
5. Kazakhstan (6%)
6. Ukraine (5%)
7. United States (5%)
8. Germany (5%)
9. Belarus (3%)
10. India (3%)

Map Colors: Russian Federation's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	23/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	35/178	21/181	55%	64%
Capital	76/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	54/155	85/175	32%	36%
M&A Transactions	80/159	65/177	14%	38%
FDI Stock	60/181	45/181	23%	39%
Portfolio Equity Stock	65/72	—	29%	—
Information	39/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	11/181		81%	
Online News Traffic	76/160	57/158	52%	44%
People	81/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	94/107	—	7.1%
Migrants	117/180	100/164	22%	11%

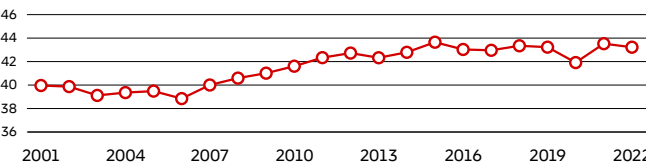
Region: Europe

RWANDA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	150/181	156/181	+6	43.2/100	43.0/100	+0.2
Depth	152/181	141/181	-11	41.9/100	42.5/100	-0.6
Breadth	122/181	134/181	+12	44.6/100	43.5/100	+1.1
Trade Pillar	149/181	152/181	+3	42.9/100	43.3/100	-0.4
Capital Pillar	122/159	131/159	+9	46.2/100	46.1/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	93/161	94/161	+1	47.9/100	46.2/100	+1.7
People Pillar	109/114	111/114	+2	37.3/100	37.3/100	0

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	147/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	132/181	129/181	16%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	105/181	128/181	5.1%	6.3%
Capital	122/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	39/179	0%	2.8%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	148/165	130/179	0.55%	25%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	86/179	0%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	141/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	129/178		47.83	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	147/163	126/155	0.21	0.096
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	116/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	96/134	146/152	0.0044%	0.0019%
People	92/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	105/159	.	0.076
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	56/138	57/129	6.4%	4.5%
Migrants (% of Population)	129/180	96/180	3.5%	3.7%

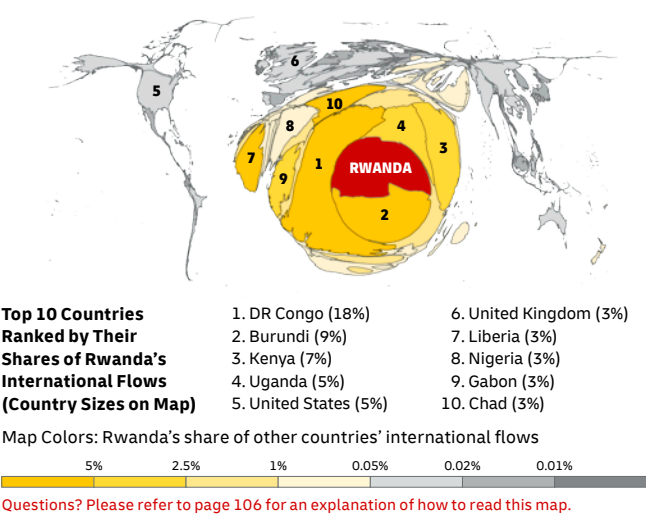
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	89/181	4,817	104/181	4,314	54/176	5,696	50/181	6,795	117/149	1,960
Intra-regional Flows (%)	86/181	44%	90/181	40%	95/176	40%	106/181	30%	41/149	77%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	98/181	20	143/181	12	39/176	28	75/181	27	70/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	164/181	32%	169/181	15%	139/176	44%	104/181	52%	121/149	20%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	92/181	14%	87/181	17%	86/176	6%	60/181	13%	44/149	27%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	78/181	0.25	72/181	0.15	61/176	0.41	118/181	0.08	48/149	0.28

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

RWANDA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

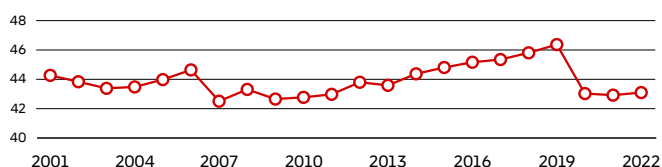
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	132/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	146/178	94/181	20%	48%
Capital	121/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	149/155	100/175	0.092%	28%
M&A Transactions	134/159	132/177	0.41%	8.9%
FDI Stock	155/181	77/181	5.5%	31%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	55/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	91/181		63%	
Online News Traffic	45/160	44/158	58%	47%
People	140/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	100/107	—	4.9%
Migrants	166/180	162/164	9.8%	1.5%

SAMOA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	151/181	128/181	-23	43.1/100	45.3/100	-2.2
Depth	104/181	72/181	-32	47.2/100	51.6/100	-4.4
Breadth	160/181	160/181	0	39.4/100	39.9/100	-0.5
Trade Pillar	144/181	145/181	+1	44.0/100	44.1/100	-0.1
Capital Pillar	159/159	100/159	-59	41.6/100	47.4/100	-5.8
Information Pillar	126/161	136/161	+10	43.6/100	41.8/100	+1.8
People Pillar	85/114	78/114	-7	43.7/100	45.5/100	-1.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	89/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	164/181	46/181	5%	53%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	56/181	62/181	16%	12%
Capital	163/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	162/179	0%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	163/163	85/172	-43%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	82/165	105/179	6.1%	38%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	146/169	149/179	-0.034%	1.8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	57/105	95/112	22%	0%
Information	72/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	63/178		274.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	65/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	111/134	129/152	0.0013%	0.018%
People	39/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	55/94	80/159	0.11	0.22
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	9/138	58/129	26%	4.4%
Migrants (% of Population)	5/180	125/180	65%	1.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	12/181	7,392	35/181	6,691	3/176	9,083	22/181	7,723	19/149	4,752
Intra-regional Flows (%)	56/181	59%	46/181	71%	73/176	49%	71/181	38%	55/149	73%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	38/181	26	43/181	26	74/176	23	33/181	32	29/149	27
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	51/181	62%	36/181	70%	157/176	40%	39/181	69%	3/149	88%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	47/181	20%	157/181	7%	3/176	46%	111/181	9%	144/149	2%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	11/181	0.41	60/181	0.17	2/176	0.75	31/181	0.15	18/149	0.42

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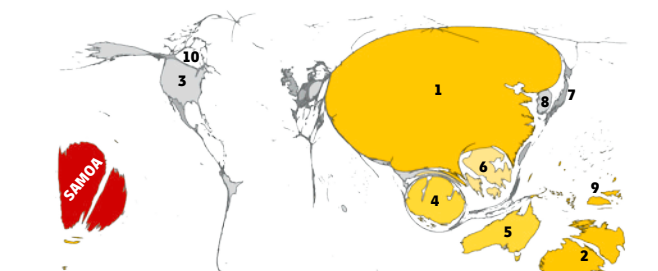
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ROOTED MAP

SAMOA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Samoa's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (6.4%)
2. New Zealand (7%)
3. United States (5%)
4. Singapore (5%)
5. Australia (5%)
6. Hong Kong SAR, China (3%)
7. Japan (1%)
8. Korea, Republic of (1%)
9. Fiji (1%)
10. Canada (1%)

Map Colors: Samoa's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	148/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	131/178	162/181	26%	32%
Capital	151/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	123/175	.	15%
M&A Transactions	121/159	156/177	0.7%	1.8%
FDI Stock	87/181	153/181	16%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	157/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	168/181		42%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	136/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	105/107	—	0.34%
Migrants	121/180	126/164	21%	7%

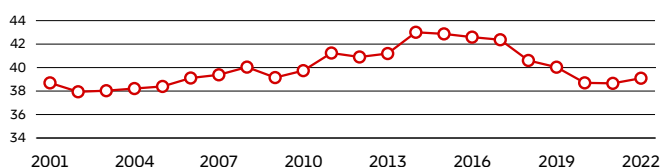
Region: East Asia & Pacific

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	179/181	161/181	-18	39.1/100	42.4/100	-3.3
Depth	116/181	88/181	-28	45.5/100	50.0/100	-4.5
Breadth	180/181	177/181	-3	33.6/100	35.9/100	-2.3
Trade Pillar	177/181	153/181	-24	37.8/100	43.2/100	-5.4
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	134/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	168/181	90/181	4.1%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	77/181	88/181	10%	9.5%
Capital	43/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	162/179	.	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	140/165	32/179	0.93%	91%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	105/169	5/179	0.54%	84%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	99/105	.	0%	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	.	.	.	.
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	133/134	127/152	~0%	0.022%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	94/159	.	0.11
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	36/180	145/180	18%	0.9%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	95/181	4,642	91/181	4,807	.	.	16/181	8,349	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	117/181	35%	128/181	22%	.	.	159/181	16%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	75/181	23	46/181	25	.	.	78/181	26	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	67/181	56%	39/181	69%	.	.	174/181	29%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	51/181	19%	115/181	12%	.	.	3/181	52%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	9/181	0.46	32/181	0.22	.	.	2/181	0.58	.	.

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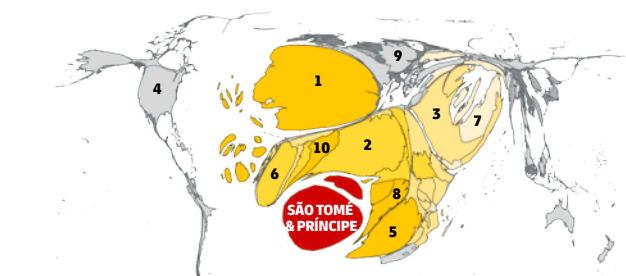
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of São Tomé and Príncipe's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Portugal (21%)
2. Nigeria (10%)
3. Saudi Arabia (7%)
4. United States (6%)
5. Angola (5%)
6. Côte d'Ivoire (3%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3%)
8. Gabon (2%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Benin (2%)

Map Colors: São Tomé and Príncipe's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	174/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	150/178	177/181	19%	22%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	.	.	.
M&A Transactions	.	170/177	.	0.37%
FDI Stock	181/181	154/181	0.48%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	180/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	181/181	.	0.7%	.
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	176/180	163/164	5.3%	1.4%

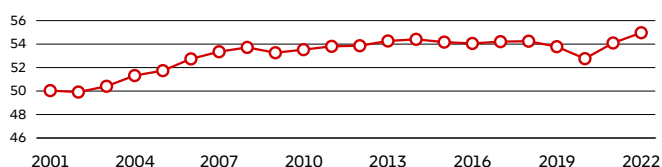
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

SAUDI ARABIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	49/181	46/181	-3	55.0/100	54.2/100	+0.8
Depth	92/181	99/181	+7	50.2/100	47.6/100	+2.6
Breadth	34/181	31/181	-3	60.2/100	61.8/100	-1.6
Trade Pillar	56/181	43/181	-13	53.9/100	54.1/100	-0.2
Capital Pillar	36/159	37/159	+1	53.0/100	52.1/100	+0.9
Information Pillar	73/161	73/161	0	51.2/100	49.0/100	+2.2
People Pillar	45/114	39/114	-6	52.4/100	55.1/100	-2.7

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	133/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	59/181	165/181	37%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	132/181	127/181	3%	6.3%
Capital	47/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	25/163	73/179	2%	1.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	25/163	15/172	0.55%	1.4%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	53/165	133/179	15%	24%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	35/169	139/179	6.9%	2.9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	66/105	72/112	13%	3.9%
Information	45/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	30/178		1168	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	74/163	39/155	3.2	3.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	67/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	55/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	30/94	53/159	0.46	0.46
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	91/138	60/129	3.1%	4.1%
Migrants (% of Population)	171/180	11/180	0.84%	33%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	74/181	5,122	57/181	5,815	56/176	5,632	133/181	4,021	52/149	3,414
Intra-regional Flows (%)	140/181	29%	146/181	16%	137/176	28%	54/181	43%	118/149	47%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	67/181	23	85/181	19	18/176	32	142/181	19	108/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	130/181	39%	119/181	36%	91/176	58%	180/181	25%	134/149	14%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	61/181	17%	65/181	23%	93/176	5%	35/181	16%	21/149	33%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	156/181	0.11	157/181	0.07	139/176	0.17	111/181	0.09	140/149	0.10

— Not Applicable

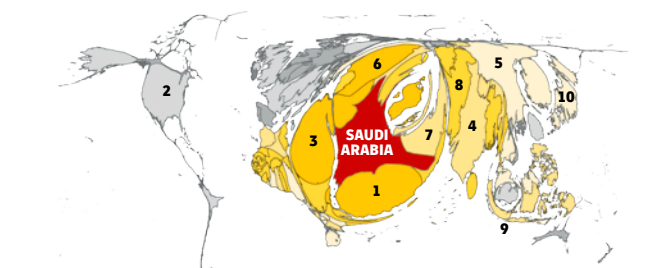
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ROOTED MAP

SAUDI ARABIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Saudi Arabia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Yemen (8%)
2. United States (8%)
3. Egypt (7%)
4. India (7%)
5. China (6%)
6. Syrian Arab Republic (4%)
7. United Arab Emirates (4%)
8. Pakistan (4%)
9. Indonesia (3%)
10. Japan (3%)

Map Colors: Saudi Arabia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	12/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	38/178	4/181	54%	71%
Capital	34/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	41/155	34/175	39%	63%
M&A Transactions	46/159	57/177	32%	41%
FDI Stock	23/181	11/181	40%	57%
Portfolio Equity Stock	37/72	—	57%	—
Information	132/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	134/181		56%	
Online News Traffic	106/160	134/158	44%	29%
People	49/149		—	
Tourists	—	83/110	—	21%
International University Students	—	33/107	—	29%
Migrants	6/180	31/164	49%	28%

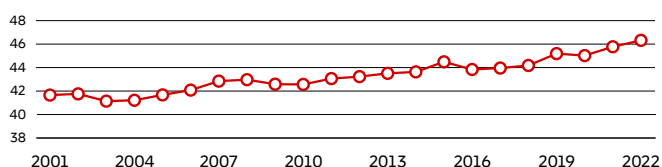
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

SENEGAL

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	114/181	143/181	+29	46.3/100	44.0/100	+2.3
Depth	117/181	134/181	+17	45.4/100	42.8/100	+2.6
Breadth	105/181	120/181	+15	47.2/100	45.2/100	+2
Trade Pillar	101/181	129/181	+28	49.5/100	45.9/100	+3.6
Capital Pillar	102/159	122/159	+20	47.2/100	46.5/100	+0.7
Information Pillar	131/161	140/161	+9	43.0/100	41.3/100	+1.7
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	109/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	115/181	82/181	20%	39%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	112/181	57/181	4.3%	13%
Capital	78/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	20/179	0%	5.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	103/165	96/179	4%	42%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	74/169	37/179	1.8%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	133/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	137/178		39.04	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	128/163	101/155	0.4	0.38
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	101/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	74/134	120/152	0.024%	0.035%
People	86/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	114/159	.	0.046
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	55/138	48/129	6.5%	6%
Migrants (% of Population)	117/180	128/180	4.3%	1.6%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	79/181	4,988	51/181	6,048	88/176	4,817	105/181	5,290	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	129/181	31%	130/181	21%	133/176	30%	140/181	22%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	84/181	22	77/181	21	81/176	23	56/181	28	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	104/181	47%	80/181	46%	122/176	49%	63/181	61%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	38/181	21%	33/181	30%	70/176	8%	33/181	16%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	107/181	0.19	166/181	0.06	76/176	0.37	96/181	0.09	.	.

— Not Applicable

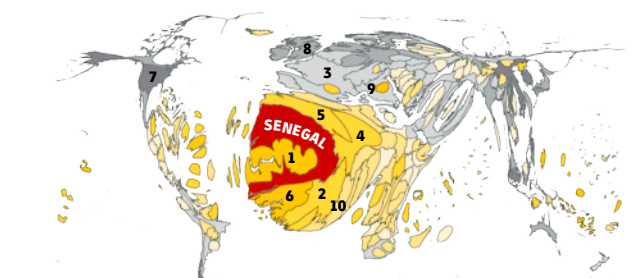
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ROOTED MAP

SENEGAL'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Senegal's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Gambia (5%)
2. Guinea (4%)
3. France (4%)
4. Mali (4%)
5. Mauritania (3%)
6. Guinea-Bissau (3%)
7. United States (3%)
8. United Kingdom (1%)
9. Italy (1%)
10. Côte d'Ivoire (1%)

Map Colors: Senegal's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	79/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	107/178	46/181	32%	57%
Capital	113/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	105/155	99/175	6.4%	30%
M&A Transactions	105/159	102/177	3.7%	24%
FDI Stock	144/181	138/181	7.4%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	122/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	120/181		58%	
Online News Traffic	115/160	127/158	43%	31%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	94/180	119/164	26%	7.9%

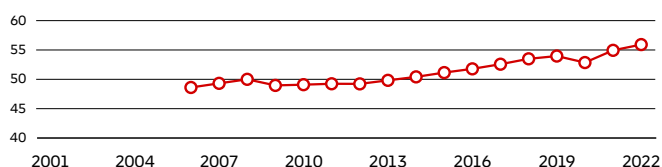
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

SERBIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	47/181	55/181	+8	55.9/100	52.6/100	+3.3
Depth	35/181	44/181	+9	60.1/100	55.1/100	+5
Breadth	72/181	86/181	+14	52.0/100	50.2/100	+1.8
Trade Pillar	32/181	56/181	+24	57.3/100	52.7/100	+4.6
Capital Pillar	64/159	51/159	-13	50.0/100	50.4/100	-0.4
Information Pillar	43/161	51/161	+8	58.1/100	52.0/100	+6.1
People Pillar	61/114	68/114	+7	48.3/100	47.7/100	+0.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	33/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	40/181	26/181	46%	65%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	45/181	50/181	18%	14%
Capital	60/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	83/163	15/179	0.14%	6.4%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	77/172	0%	0.0063%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	78/165	40/179	7%	84%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	98/169	29/179	0.73%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	73/105	88/112	5.4%	0.73%
Information	31/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	47/178		588.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	50/163	3/155	6.4	17
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	29/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	23/134	13/152	0.33%	1%
People	60/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	78/159	.	0.25
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	60/138	55/129	6.1%	4.6%
Migrants (% of Population)	47/180	52/180	15%	11%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	173/181	1,975	162/181	1,954	167/176	2,108	175/181	2,615	146/149	1,076
Intra-regional Flows (%)	11/181	80%	27/181	79%	12/176	79%	11/181	71%	7/149	90%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	143/181	15	109/181	17	141/176	15	138/181	19	133/149	10
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	22/181	78%	35/181	70%	38/176	82%	14/181	77%	4/149	88%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	131/181	8%	99/181	15%	113/176	3%	142/181	7%	132/149	4%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	153/181	0.12	174/181	0.05	140/176	0.17	154/181	0.07	77/149	0.22

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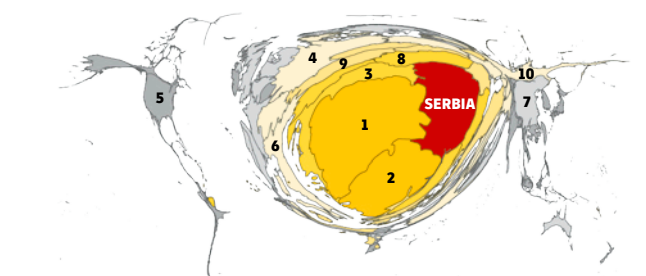
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SERBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Serbia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. Bosnia and Herzegovina (22%)	6. Italy (3%)
	2. Montenegro (10%)	7. China (3%)
	3. Croatia (6%)	8. Hungary (3%)
	4. Germany (6%)	9. Austria (3%)
	5. United States (4%)	10. Russian Federation (2%)

Map Colors: Serbia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	72/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	82/178	66/181	40%	53%
Capital	59/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	62/155	45/175	26%	57%
M&A Transactions	140/159	55/177	0.23%	42%
FDI Stock	141/181	81/181	7.9%	31%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	94/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	67/181		67%	
Online News Traffic	93/160	131/158	48%	29%
People	74/149		—	
Tourists	—	25/110	—	41%
International University Students	—	83/107	—	12%
Migrants	87/180	122/164	27%	7.3%

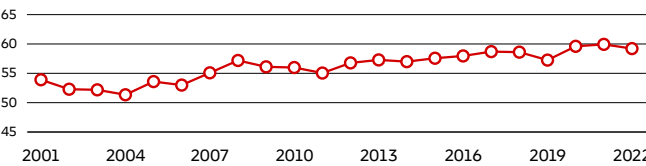
Region: Europe

SEYCHELLES

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	30/181	25/181	-5	59.2/100	58.7/100	+0.5
Depth	9/181	8/181	-1	75.1/100	73.2/100	+1.9
Breadth	109/181	111/181	+2	46.7/100	47.1/100	-0.4
Trade Pillar	19/181	12/181	-7	60.9/100	61.9/100	-1
Capital Pillar	50/159	76/159	+26	51.3/100	48.9/100	+2.4
Information Pillar	67/161	53/161	-14	51.8/100	51.3/100	+0.5
People Pillar	29/114	26/114	-3	56.8/100	59.1/100	-2.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	2/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	63/181	12/181	34%	86%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	3/181	4/181	110%	61%
Capital	16/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	81/163	10/179	0.14%	12%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	165/165	14/179	-74%	190%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	49/169	32/179	3.8%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	74/105	91/112	5.2%	0.47%
Information	44/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	39/178		821.5	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	3/163	114/155	27	0.23
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	64/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	39/134	81/152	0.091%	0.19%
People	20/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	29/94	8/159	0.48	3.1
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	4/138	127/129	51%	0%
Migrants (% of Population)	23/180	50/180	28%	12%

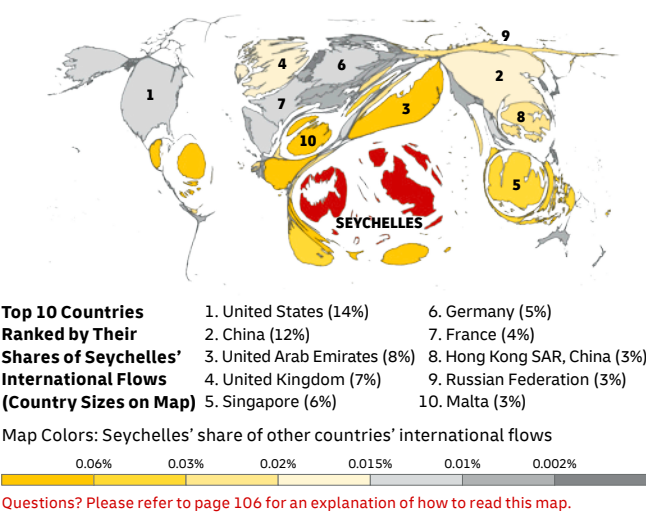
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	17/181	7,092	34/181	6,707	9/176	8,160	19/181	7,874	22/149	4,713
Intra-regional Flows (%)	171/181	19%	170/181	6%	148/176	23%	149/181	18%	131/149	40%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	81/181	22	59/181	22	101/176	21	55/181	29	68/149	18
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	113/181	45%	66/181	54%	172/176	32%	52/181	65%	90/149	32%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	96/181	13%	167/181	5%	27/176	18%	89/181	11%	51/149	24%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	101/181	0.20	102/181	0.11	87/176	0.34	72/181	0.11	83/149	0.20

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SEYCHELLES' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	135/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	109/178	143/181	32%	37%
Capital	94/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	141/155	153/175	0.28%	3.9%
M&A Transactions	69/159	105/177	16%	22%
FDI Stock	75/181	80/181	18%	31%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	127/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	137/181		55%	
Online News Traffic	90/160	140/158	49%	27%
People	44/149		—	
Tourists	—	9/110	—	49%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	140/180	34/164	17%	26%

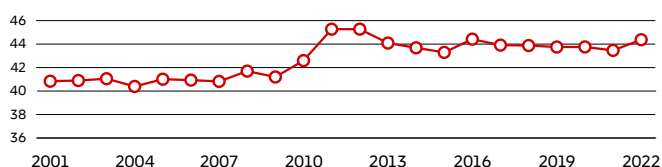
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

SIERRA LEONE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	139/181	144/181	+5	44.4/100	43.9/100	+0.5
Depth	119/181	125/181	+6	45.4/100	43.5/100	+1.9
Breadth	131/181	125/181	-6	43.4/100	44.4/100	-1
Trade Pillar	125/181	136/181	+11	46.2/100	45.2/100	+1
Capital Pillar	141/159	138/159	-3	45.1/100	45.6/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	139/161	132/161	-7	42.5/100	42.1/100	+0.4
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	106/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	85/181	57/181	27%	48%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	172/181	104/181	0.91%	8.1%
Capital	75/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	82/163	67/179	0.14%	1.4%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	57/179	.	66%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	11/179	0%	54%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	93/105	109/112	0.37%	-0.27%
Information	106/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	149/178	.	28	.
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	151/163	.	0.18	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	122/164	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	126/152	.	0.029%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	93/94	148/159	0.006	0.0063
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	152/180	158/180	1.8%	0.6%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	22/181	6,862	18/181	7,774	22/176	7,313	55/181	6,780	41/149	3,762
Intra-regional Flows (%)	137/181	29%	156/181	12%	91/176	41%	148/181	19%	102/149	55%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	66/181	23	82/181	20	110/176	20	14/181	38	49/149	22
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	109/181	46%	104/181	41%	128/176	48%	54/181	65%	91/149	32%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	31/181	22%	24/181	32%	37/176	15%	66/181	13%	47/149	26%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	28/181	0.36	68/181	0.16	5/176	0.68	9/181	0.24	82/149	0.20

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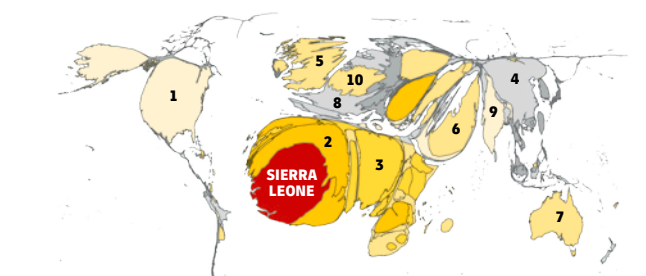
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SIERRA LEONE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Sierra Leone's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (15%)
2. Guinea (7%)
3. Nigeria (6%)
4. China (6%)
5. United Kingdom (6%)
6. United Arab Emirates (5%)
7. Australia (5%)
8. France (3%)
9. India (3%)
10. Belgium (3%)

Map Colors: Sierra Leone's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	125/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	124/178	112/181	28%	44%
Capital	169/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	111/155	113/175	5.7%	22%
M&A Transactions	148/159	151/177	0.034%	2.2%
FDI Stock	178/181	141/181	1.2%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	143/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	122/181	.	58%	.
Online News Traffic	107/160	145/158	44%	22%
People	58/149		—	
Tourists	—	13/110	—	47%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	37/180	129/164	38%	6.5%

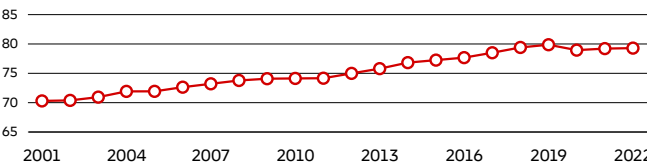
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

SINGAPORE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	1/181	1/181	0	79.3/100	78.5/100	+0.8
Depth	1/181	1/181	0	99.0/100	98.1/100	+0.9
Breadth	25/181	26/181	+1	63.5/100	62.8/100	+0.7
Trade Pillar	1/181	1/181	0	78.6/100	77.7/100	+0.9
Capital Pillar	1/159	4/159	+3	67.3/100	65.2/100	+2.1
Information Pillar	4/161	2/161	-2	77.4/100	77.5/100	-0.1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	1/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	4/181	5/181	110%	100%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	8/181	6/181	62%	55%
Capital	3/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	13/163	30/179	4.1%	3.5%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	7/163	10/172	4.2%	2.4%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	3/165	4/179	340%	510%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	3/169	2/179	53%	150%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	18/105	22/112	160%	46%
Information	3/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	7/178		2801	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	12/163	40/155	17	3.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	1/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	6/134	5/152	2.6%	3.4%
People	6/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	15/94	36/159	0.86	0.89
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	7/129	.	29%
Migrants (% of Population)	92/180	9/180	6%	43%

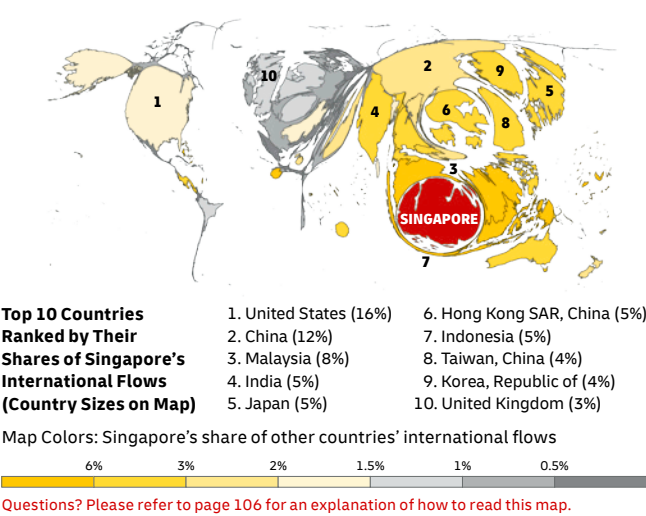
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	30/181	6,332	68/181	5,487	15/176	7,849	25/181	7,585	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	63/181	55%	53/181	67%	92/176	41%	53/181	44%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	51/181	25	78/181	20	25/176	31	58/181	28	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	106/181	47%	113/181	38%	101/176	56%	112/181	51%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	48/181	19%	70/181	21%	35/176	16%	20/181	22%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	161/181	0.11	158/181	0.07	172/176	0.11	77/181	0.10	.	.

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SINGAPORE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	29/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	36/178	25/181	54%	61%
Capital	15/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	24/155	3/175	58%	80%
M&A Transactions	25/159	36/177	43%	53%
FDI Stock	22/181	4/181	40%	66%
Portfolio Equity Stock	21/72	—	64%	—
Information	27/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	21/181		77%	
Online News Traffic	43/160	30/158	59%	53%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	75/180	48/164	29%	21%

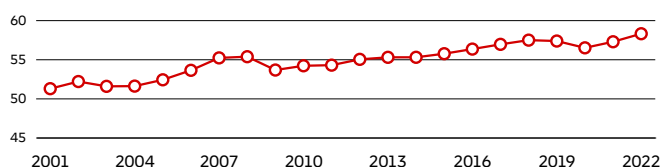
Region: East Asia & Pacific

SLOVAKIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	38/181	36/181	-2	58.3/100	57.0/100	+1.3
Depth	21/181	17/181	-4	66.1/100	62.8/100	+3.3
Breadth	77/181	77/181	0	51.5/100	51.6/100	-0.1
Trade Pillar	22/181	19/181	-3	59.7/100	59.2/100	+0.5
Capital Pillar	70/159	73/159	+3	49.2/100	49.0/100	+0.2
Information Pillar	36/161	41/161	+5	59.9/100	54.5/100	+5.4
People Pillar	42/114	40/114	-2	53.2/100	54.5/100	-1.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	14/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	8/181	7/181	93%	97%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	72/181	76/181	11%	11%
Capital	93/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	58/163	34/179	0.45%	3.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	64/172	0%	0.052%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	97/165	81/179	4.7%	50%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	72/169	80/179	1.9%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	7/105	43/112	610%	26%
Information	30/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	43/178		660.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	49/163	33/155	6.5	4.1
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	16/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	54/134	22/152	0.045%	0.64%
People	48/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	49/159	.	0.59
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	15/138	26/129	21%	11%
Migrants (% of Population)	76/180	95/180	8%	3.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	180/181	1,673	178/181	1,481	175/176	1,783	179/181	2,427	145/149	1,112
Intra-regional Flows (%)	1/181	86%	9/181	87%	2/176	87%	9/181	73%	4/149	93%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	181/181	7	178/181	7	175/176	7	180/181	11	148/149	6
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	9/181	83%	20/181	79%	8/176	90%	28/181	73%	9/149	84%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	171/181	4%	154/181	7%	164/176	1%	149/181	6%	136/149	4%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	140/181	0.13	122/181	0.09	135/176	0.18	126/181	0.08	100/149	0.17

— Not Applicable

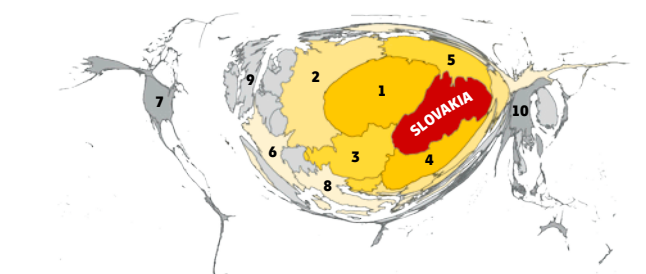
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SLOVAKIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Slovakia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Czechia (15%)
2. Germany (14%)
3. Austria (8%)
4. Hungary (7%)
5. Poland (6%)
6. France (4%)
7. United States (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. United Kingdom (3%)
10. China (3%)

Map Colors: Slovakia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	100/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	70/178	130/181	43%	41%
Capital	60/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	52/155	59/175	33%	51%
M&A Transactions	83/159	50/177	13%	44%
FDI Stock	68/181	73/181	20%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock	57/72	—	42%	—
Information	78/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	74/181		66%	
Online News Traffic	88/160	81/158	50%	38%
People	50/149		—	
Tourists	—	35/110	—	39%
International University Students	—	53/107	—	22%
Migrants	90/180	35/164	26%	26%

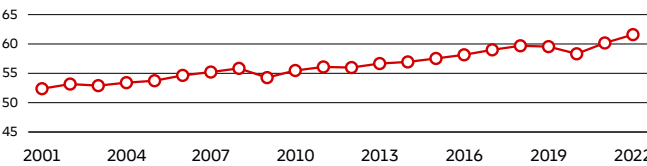
Region: Europe

SLOVENIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	19/181	23/181	+4	61.6/100	59.0/100	+2.6
Depth	13/181	15/181	+2	71.6/100	64.2/100	+7.4
Breadth	67/181	60/181	-7	53.0/100	54.2/100	-1.2
Trade Pillar	11/181	18/181	+7	63.3/100	59.4/100	+3.9
Capital Pillar	60/159	47/159	-13	50.1/100	50.7/100	-0.6
Information Pillar	32/161	29/161	-3	62.6/100	58.1/100	+4.5
People Pillar	31/114	35/114	+4	55.7/100	55.9/100	-0.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

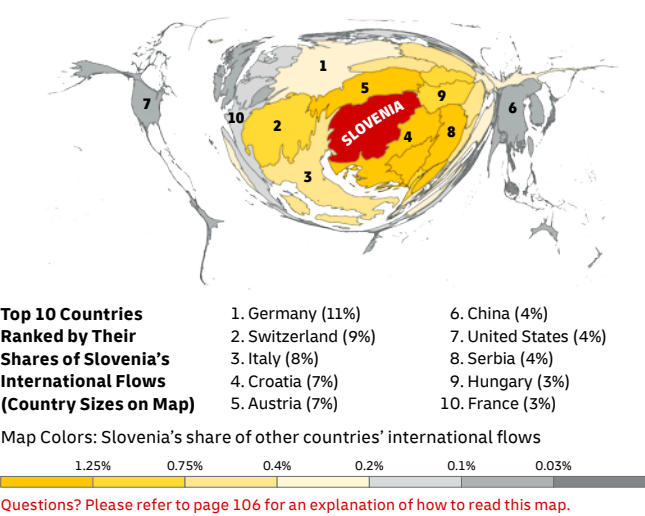
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	7/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	3/181	3/181	120%	120%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	41/181	55/181	19%	13%
Capital	88/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	84/163	102/179	0.14%	0.74%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	150/163	22/172	~0%	0.85%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	55/165	113/179	15%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	57/169	82/179	2.6%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	25/105	41/112	93%	28%
Information	23/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	19/178		1729	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	28/163	57/155	11	2.1
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	23/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	29/134	34/152	0.26%	0.47%
People	13/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	2/94	19/159	1.5	1.9
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	86/138	33/129	3.6%	9.2%
Migrants (% of Population)	75/180	40/180	8.1%	14%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	176/181	1,868	172/181	1,657	169/176	2,076	174/181	2,627	144/149	1,115
Intra-regional Flows (%)	6/181	82%	19/181	82%	9/176	81%	7/181	74%	5/149	92%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	178/181	9	168/181	9	168/176	9	181/181	11	147/149	6
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	14/181	81%	28/181	75%	21/176	87%	7/181	80%	10/149	83%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	164/181	5%	134/181	9%	122/176	3%	174/181	4%	141/149	3%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	155/181	0.11	150/181	0.07	146/176	0.15	137/181	0.07	109/149	0.16

ROOTED MAP

SLOVENIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	86/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	97/178	73/181	36%	51%
Capital	53/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	66/155	81/175	22%	38%
M&A Transactions	125/159	73/177	0.69%	35%
FDI Stock	89/181	82/181	16%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock	8/72	—	78%	—
Information	68/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	68/181		66%	
Online News Traffic	75/160	69/158	52%	40%
People	59/149		—	
Tourists	—	32/110	—	39%
International University Students	—	62/107	—	17%
Migrants	61/180	86/164	32%	14%

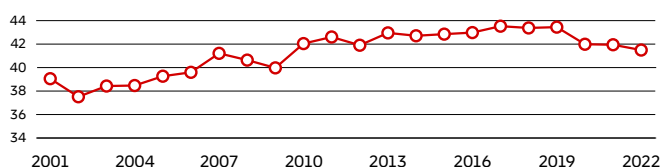
Region: Europe

SOLOMON ISLANDS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	166/181	149/181	-17	41.5/100	43.5/100	-2
Depth	131/181	105/181	-26	43.7/100	46.2/100	-2.5
Breadth	159/181	153/181	-6	39.4/100	41.0/100	-1.6
Trade Pillar	129/181	116/181	-13	45.7/100	47.0/100	-1.3
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	108/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	110/181	77/181	21%	41%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	118/181	65/181	3.8%	12%
Capital	159/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	162/179	0%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	85/172	.	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	96/165	99/179	4.8%	41%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	100/169	90/179	0.67%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	95/112	.	0%
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	127/178		49.71	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	95/134	135/152	0.0046%	0.0067%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	157/159	.	0.002
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	177/180	167/180	0.61%	0.34%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	19/181	6,936	21/181	7,495	.	.	18/181	7,900	61/149	3,208
Intra-regional Flows (%)	50/181	62%	22/181	81%	.	.	77/181	37%	6/149	90%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	74/181	23	123/181	14	.	.	53/181	29	85/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	84/181	51%	135/181	30%	.	.	94/181	54%	76/149	42%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	35/181	22%	10/181	46%	.	.	61/181	13%	60/149	21%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	12/181	0.41	31/181	0.23	.	.	48/181	0.13	49/149	0.27

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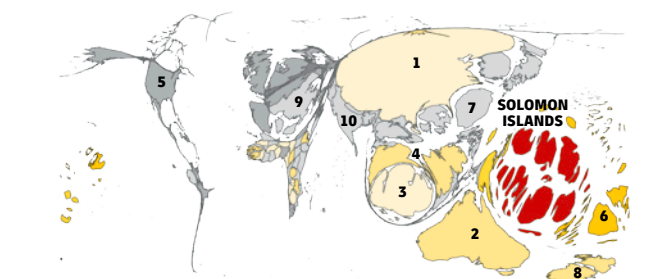
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

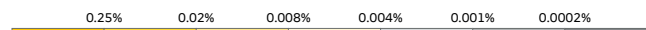
SOLOMON ISLANDS' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Solomon Islands' International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (28%)
2. Australia (13%)
3. Singapore (6%)
4. Malaysia (6%)
5. United States (4%)
6. Fiji (3%)
7. Taiwan, China (3%)
8. New Zealand (3%)
9. Italy (2%)
10. India (2%)

Map Colors: Solomon Islands' share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	131/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	90/178	157/181	38%	34%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	.	.	.
M&A Transactions	.	131/177	.	9.2%
FDI Stock	179/181	178/181	1.2%	6.8%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	171/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	175/181		29%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	147/149		—	
Tourists	—	107/110	—	6.6%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	170/180	.	7.4%	.

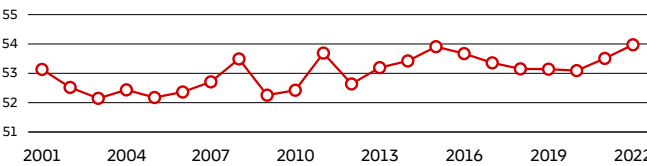
Region: East Asia & Pacific

SOUTH AFRICA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	54/181	50/181	-4	54.0/100	53.4/100	+0.6
Depth	118/181	122/181	+4	45.4/100	44.0/100	+1.4
Breadth	21/181	18/181	-3	64.1/100	64.7/100	-0.6
Trade Pillar	45/181	42/181	-3	55.5/100	54.4/100	+1.1
Capital Pillar	30/159	27/159	-3	53.5/100	53.2/100	+0.3
Information Pillar	49/161	40/161	-9	55.9/100	54.6/100	+1.3
People Pillar	92/114	83/114	-9	42.7/100	45.1/100	-2.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	126/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	76/181	107/181	30%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	130/181	156/181	3.1%	4.4%
Capital	42/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	60/163	14/179	0.42%	6.6%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	39/163	18/172	0.16%	1.2%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	23/165	94/179	49%	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	42/169	64/179	4.5%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	38/105	36/112	49%	31%
Information	87/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	67/178		260.6	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	97/163	106/155	1.6	0.33
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	106/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	50/134	46/152	0.051%	0.36%
People	100/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	97/159	.	0.095
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	125/138	68/129	1%	3.3%
Migrants (% of Population)	158/180	90/180	1.6%	4.5%

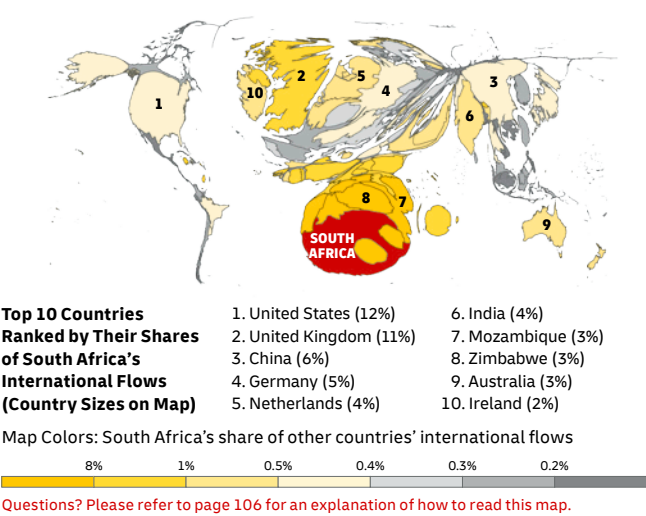
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	7/181	8,064	11/181	8,639	5/176	8,790	7/181	9,277	39/149	3,815
Intra-regional Flows (%)	159/181	25%	144/181	17%	163/176	18%	161/181	15%	53/149	73%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	55/181	24	83/181	20	26/176	30	37/181	31	99/149	15
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	82/181	52%	95/181	43%	58/176	70%	61/181	61%	113/149	23%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	59/181	17%	63/181	23%	99/176	4%	80/181	11%	12/149	40%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	170/181	0.10	167/181	0.06	159/176	0.13	103/181	0.09	124/149	0.13

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ROOTED MAP

SOUTH AFRICA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	3/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	20/178	5/181	62%	71%
Capital	28/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	44/155	13/175	37%	74%
M&A Transactions	19/159	12/177	53%	69%
FDI Stock	44/181	24/181	28%	47%
Portfolio Equity Stock	43/72	—	53%	—
Information	13/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	10/181		81%	
Online News Traffic	23/160	8/158	62%	62%
People	88/149		—	
Tourists	—	86/110	—	20%
International University Students	—	60/107	—	17%
Migrants	51/180	.	35%	.

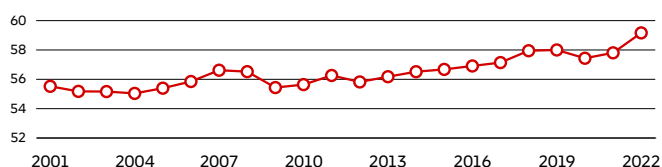
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

SPAIN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	31/181	35/181	+4	59.2/100	57.1/100	+2.1
Depth	61/181	83/181	+22	54.1/100	50.6/100	+3.5
Breadth	20/181	20/181	0	64.7/100	64.5/100	+0.2
Trade Pillar	47/181	49/181	+2	55.4/100	53.4/100	+2
Capital Pillar	23/159	23/159	0	55.1/100	54.6/100	+0.5
Information Pillar	23/161	20/161	-3	66.6/100	63.0/100	+3.6
People Pillar	37/114	42/114	+5	54.1/100	53.9/100	+0.2

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	101/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	78/181	96/181	30%	35%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	69/181	134/181	12%	6.1%
Capital	31/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	28/163	33/179	1.8%	3.1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	23/163	24/172	0.74%	0.8%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	31/165	71/179	39%	56%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	18/169	85/179	14%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	32/105	21/112	69%	48%
Information	28/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	32/178		1088	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	53/163	4/155	5.8	14
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	40/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	25/134	42/152	0.32%	0.41%
People	62/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	37/94	25/159	0.33	1.5
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	107/138	65/129	2%	3.6%
Migrants (% of Population)	132/180	37/180	3.3%	15%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	124/181	3,765	133/181	3,240	133/176	3,546	103/181	5,439	38/149	3,825
Intra-regional Flows (%)	48/181	62%	58/181	65%	28/176	67%	55/181	43%	87/149	60%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	151/181	14	131/181	14	153/176	12	143/181	19	80/149	16
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	38/181	72%	33/181	71%	36/176	82%	76/181	58%	36/149	63%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	159/181	6%	143/181	9%	157/176	1%	152/181	6%	112/149	7%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	176/181	0.09	168/181	0.06	150/176	0.14	178/181	0.06	143/149	0.08

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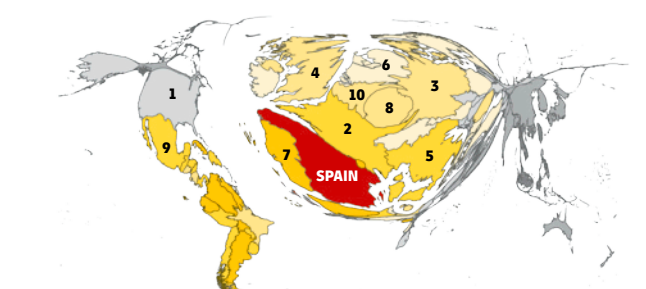
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SPAIN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Spain's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (10%)
2. France (10%)
3. Germany (9%)
4. United Kingdom (9%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. Portugal (4%)
8. Luxembourg (4%)
9. Mexico (4%)
10. Belgium (3%)

Map Colors: Spain's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	17/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	33/178	15/181	55%	65%
Capital	18/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	14/155	11/175	67%	76%
M&A Transactions	13/159	8/177	62%	74%
FDI Stock	24/181	40/181	39%	41%
Portfolio Equity Stock	46/72	—	51%	—
Information	31/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	33/181		75%	
Online News Traffic	21/160	47/158	66%	47%
People	23/149		—	
Tourists	—	40/110	—	37%
International University Students	—	25/107	—	36%
Migrants	47/180	15/164	37%	37%

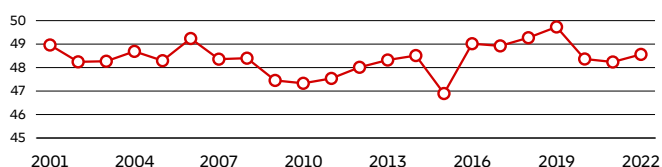
Region: Europe

SRI LANKA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	97/181	90/181	-7	48.6/100	48.9/100	-0.3
Depth	163/181	153/181	-10	40.7/100	41.1/100	-0.4
Breadth	41/181	40/181	-1	58.0/100	58.2/100	-0.2
Trade Pillar	96/181	79/181	-17	49.8/100	50.1/100	-0.3
Capital Pillar	81/159	81/159	0	48.4/100	48.8/100	-0.4
Information Pillar	89/161	99/161	+10	48.4/100	45.3/100	+3.1
People Pillar	60/114	49/114	-11	48.8/100	51.6/100	-2.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	158/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	125/181	134/181	18%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	113/181	180/181	4.1%	1.2%
Capital	127/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	56/163	140/179	0.48%	0.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	153/163	82/172	-0.028%	0.0017%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	121/165	147/179	2.1%	19%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	126/169	121/179	0.087%	5.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	69/112	.	4.6%
Information	125/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	118/178		71.59	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	102/163	95/155	1.2	0.54
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	126/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	99/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	74/94	118/159	0.052	0.033
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	47/138	116/129	7.7%	0.34%
Migrants (% of Population)	68/180	173/180	9.6%	0.19%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	46/181	5,824	38/181	6,552	71/176	5,202	37/181	7,026	25/149	4,371
Intra-regional Flows (%)	139/181	29%	136/181	20%	106/176	37%	138/181	23%	134/149	37%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	46/181	25	36/181	28	78/176	23	42/181	31	69/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	114/181	45%	94/181	43%	118/176	51%	105/181	52%	102/149	27%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	80/181	15%	80/181	19%	52/176	12%	122/181	8%	63/149	20%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	124/181	0.15	109/181	0.11	118/176	0.21	55/181	0.12	122/149	0.13

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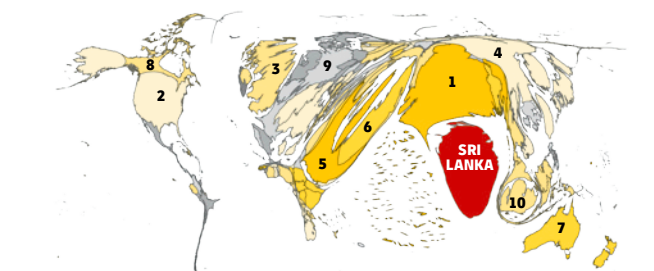
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SRI LANKA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Sri Lanka's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. India (16%)	6. United Arab Emirates (4%)
	2. United States (9%)	7. Australia (4%)
	3. United Kingdom (6%)	8. Canada (3%)
	4. China (6%)	9. Germany (3%)
	5. Saudi Arabia (5%)	10. Singapore (2%)

Map Colors: Sri Lanka's share of other countries' international flows

0.4% 0.2% 0.1% 0.06% 0.04% 0.02%

Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	25/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	6/178	68/181	68%	52%
Capital	65/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	50/155	95/175	34%	32%
M&A Transactions	89/159	90/177	7.1%	26%
FDI Stock	98/181	53/181	14%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	54/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	57/181		69%	
Online News Traffic	91/160	42/158	49%	48%
People	34/149		—	
Tourists	—	22/110	—	43%
International University Students	—	47/107	—	24%
Migrants	32/180	26/164	40%	30%

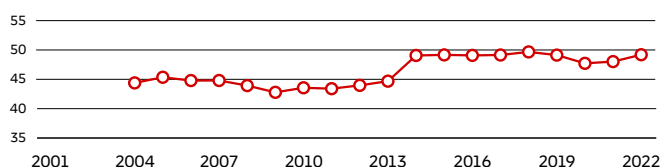
Region: South & Central Asia

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	90/181	87/181	-3	49.2/100	49.1/100	+0.1
Depth	44/181	25/181	-19	58.5/100	60.4/100	-1.9
Breadth	145/181	159/181	+14	41.4/100	40.0/100	+1.4
Trade Pillar	127/181	144/181	+17	45.9/100	44.2/100	+1.7
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	52/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	175/181	103/181	3%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	14/181	18/181	36%	22%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	162/179	0%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	60/165	15/179	13%	180%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	29/169	120/179	7.6%	5.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	9/178		2560	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	62/152	.	0.29%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	21/159	.	1.7
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	1/180	30/180	120%	16%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	68/181	5,264	100/181	4,498	35/176	6,801	84/181	5,858	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	144/181	28%	117/181	27%	141/176	27%	142/181	21%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	20/181	32	8/181	40	95/176	22	54/181	29	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	63/181	56%	55/181	61%	134/176	46%	40/181	68%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	167/181	5%	172/181	3%	107/176	4%	130/181	7%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	14/181	0.40	18/181	0.30	26/176	0.57	46/181	0.13	.	.

— Not Applicable

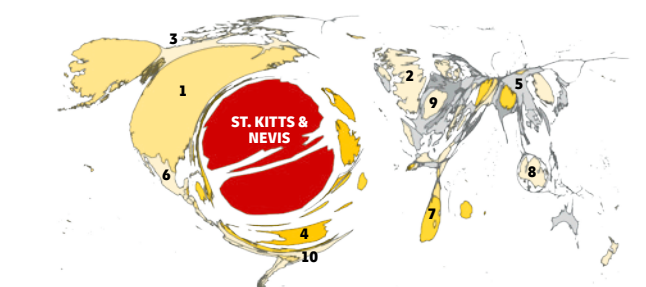
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of St. Kitts and Nevis's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (43%)
2. United Kingdom (6%)
3. Canada (5%)
4. Trinidad and Tobago (3%)
5. China (3%)
6. Mexico (2%)
7. South Africa (2%)
8. Singapore (2%)
9. Luxembourg (2%)
10. Brazil (1%)

Map Colors: St. Kitts and Nevis's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	157/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	134/178	169/181	25%	30%
Capital	128/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	121/155	155/175	3.1%	3.4%
M&A Transactions	133/159	166/177	0.44%	0.84%
FDI Stock	51/181	102/181	25%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	101/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	106/181		60%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	106/180	.	25%	.

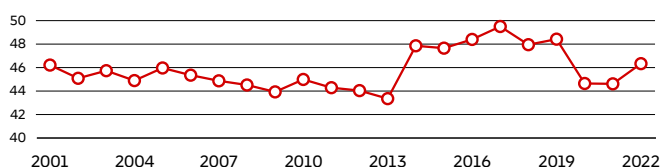
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

ST. LUCIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	113/181	84/181	-29	46.3/100	49.5/100	-3.2
Depth	64/181	42/181	-22	53.7/100	55.3/100	-1.6
Breadth	154/181	126/181	-28	40.0/100	44.3/100	-4.3
Trade Pillar	123/181	76/181	-47	46.5/100	50.6/100	-4.1
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	62/114	51/114	-11	48.3/100	51.2/100	-2.9

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	45/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	171/181	93/181	3.4%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	12/181	27/181	48%	20%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	162/179	0%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	38/165	48/179	29%	78%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	28/169	76/179	8%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	125/178		55.6	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	51/163	.	6.3	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	78/134	40/152	0.02%	0.43%
People	28/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	17/159	.	2
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	8/138	64/129	32%	3.7%
Migrants (% of Population)	13/180	89/180	43%	4.6%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	78/181	5,020	79/181	5,133	123/176	3,814	53/181	6,783	10/149	5,808
Intra-regional Flows (%)	119/181	34%	102/181	33%	69/176	50%	162/181	14%	146/149	22%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	34/181	27	40/181	27	116/176	19	19/181	35	12/149	35
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	86/181	50%	112/181	38%	103/176	55%	56/181	64%	53/149	54%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	104/181	12%	37/181	30%	170/176	0%	134/181	7%	121/149	6%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	13/181	0.40	34/181	0.22	9/176	0.65	23/181	0.16	11/149	0.45

— Not Applicable

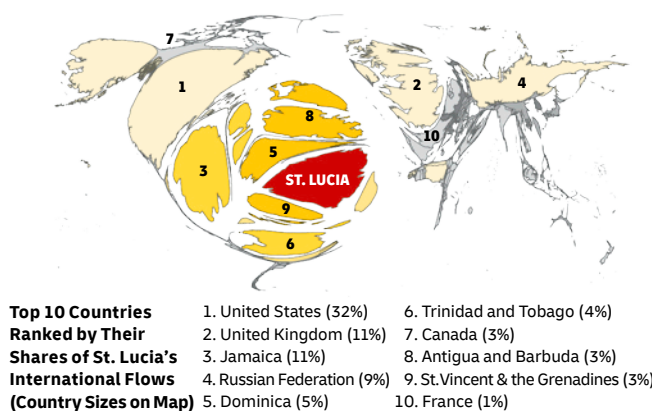
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ST. LUCIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Map Colors: St. Lucia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	160/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	136/178	172/181	24%	28%
Capital	149/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	155/155	122/175	0.0057%	16%
M&A Transactions	152/159	175/177	0.013%	0.072%
FDI Stock	135/181	131/181	9%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	137/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	155/181		49%	
Online News Traffic	62/160	141/158	55%	26%
People	117/149		—	
Tourists	—	94/110	—	18%
International University Students	—	79/107	—	13%
Migrants	83/180	70/164	28%	16%

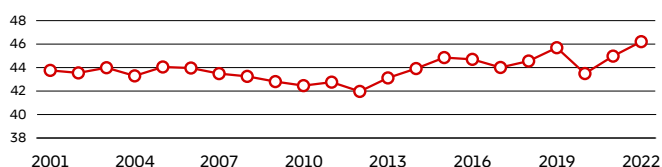
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	116/181	142/181	+26	46.2/100	44.0/100	+2.2
Depth	66/181	63/181	-3	53.3/100	52.6/100	+0.7
Breadth	153/181	175/181	+22	40.0/100	36.8/100	+3.2
Trade Pillar	157/181	164/181	+7	41.7/100	42.1/100	-0.4
Capital Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	85/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	167/181	62/181	4.8%	46%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	34/181	64/181	22%	12%
Capital	.		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	6/163	162/179	8.3%	0%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	64/165	16/179	11%	170%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	65/169	28/179	2.2%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	114/178		76.96	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.	.	c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	54/152	.	0.32%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	50/159	.	0.57
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	8/180	87/180	51%	4.6%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	42/181	5,972	29/181	7,174	45/176	5,956	83/181	5,870	56/149	3,309
Intra-regional Flows (%)	150/181	27%	118/181	27%	157/176	22%	135/181	24%	125/149	43%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	14/181	33	28/181	30	10/176	36	51/181	29	14/149	33
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	62/181	57%	81/181	46%	61/176	69%	69/181	60%	49/149	56%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	166/181	5%	176/181	3%	98/176	5%	128/181	8%	125/149	5%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	31/181	0.35	23/181	0.26	25/176	0.57	39/181	0.14	65/149	0.24

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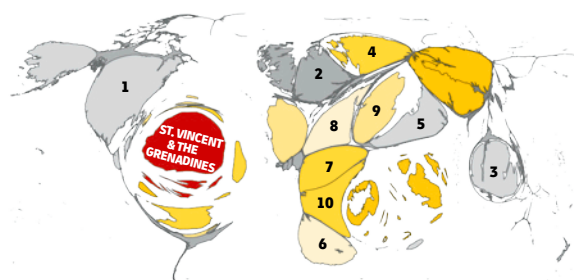
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ROOTED MAP

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of St. Vincent & the Grenadines' International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (18%)
2. Germany (5%)
3. Singapore (5%)
4. Estonia (5%)
5. United Arab Emirates (5%)
6. South Africa (5%)
7. Uganda (5%)
8. Egypt (5%)
9. Qatar (5%)
10. Tanzania (5%)

Map Colors: St. Vincent & the Grenadines' share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	166/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	155/178	171/181	18%	28%
Capital	118/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	78/155	.	17%	.
M&A Transactions	.	97/177	.	25%
FDI Stock	93/181	168/181	14%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	154/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	170/181		42%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	112/149		—	
Tourists	—	80/110	—	23%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	103/180	148/164	25%	4.2%

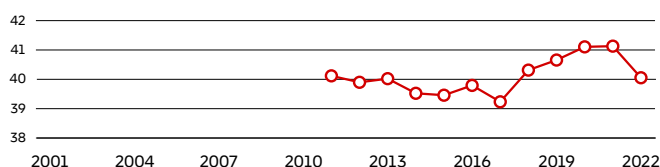
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

SUDAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	176/181	178/181	+2	40.1/100	39.2/100	+0.9
Depth	165/181	180/181	+15	40.5/100	37.2/100	+3.3
Breadth	156/181	150/181	-6	39.6/100	41.4/100	-1.8
Trade Pillar	179/181	180/181	+1	35.7/100	33.6/100	+2.1
Capital Pillar	133/159	139/159	+6	45.7/100	45.6/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	172/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	150/181	143/181	8.4%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	133/181	176/181	2.9%	2.7%
Capital	81/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	128/179	0%	0.34%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	68/179	.	59%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	12/179	0%	51%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	147/178		28.72	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	151/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	152/152	.	-0.023%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	141/159	.	0.0084
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	108/180	93/180	4.7%	4%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	109/181	4,239	92/181	4,725	104/176	4,336	114/181	4,830	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	157/181	26%	177/181	3%	122/176	33%	128/181	25%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	102/181	20	87/181	19	125/176	18	67/181	27	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	179/181	25%	173/181	12%	170/176	33%	153/181	41%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	27/181	23%	42/181	28%	28/176	17%	53/181	14%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	82/181	0.24	80/181	0.14	56/176	0.43	114/181	0.09	.	.

— Not Applicable

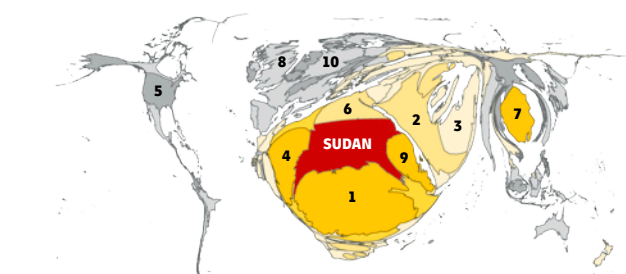
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ROOTED MAP

SUDAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Sudan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. South Sudan (17%)
2. Saudi Arabia (8%)
3. United Arab Emirates (4%)
4. Chad (4%)
5. United States (4%)
6. Egypt (3%)
7. Macau SAR, China (3%)
8. United Kingdom (3%)
9. Eritrea (3%)
10. Germany (3%)

Map Colors: Sudan's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	168/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	169/178	164/181	13%	32%
Capital	159/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	119/155	162/175	3.7%	2.2%
M&A Transactions	92/159	160/177	6.8%	1.4%
FDI Stock	133/181	159/181	9.1%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	97/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	130/181		56%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	119/180	133/164	22%	5.8%

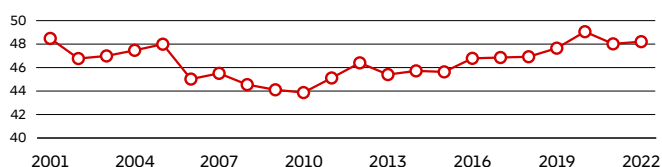
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

SURINAME

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	100/181	110/181	+10	48.2/100	46.9/100	+1.3
Depth	53/181	64/181	+11	55.3/100	52.6/100	+2.7
Breadth	142/181	148/181	+6	42.0/100	41.8/100	+0.2
Trade Pillar	89/181	115/181	+26	50.2/100	47.1/100	+3.1
Capital Pillar	115/159	124/159	+9	46.6/100	46.4/100	+0.2
Information Pillar	113/161	107/161	-6	45.1/100	44.3/100	+0.8
People Pillar	94/114	81/114	-13	42.0/100	45.3/100	-3.3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	34/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	18/181	51/181	71%	50%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	117/181	33/181	3.8%	18%
Capital	110/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	147/179	.	0.14%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	68/172	0%	0.028%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	85/165	74/179	5.6%	54%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	158/179	0%	0.52%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	89/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	112/178		80.9	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	78/163	43/155	3.1	3.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	142/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	115/134	82/152	~0%	0.18%
People	43/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	76/159	.	0.26
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	11/138	123/129	22%	0.15%
Migrants (% of Population)	11/180	66/180	45%	8.1%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	29/181	6,491	19/181	7,614	63/176	5,505	32/181	7,354	13/149	5,311
Intra-regional Flows (%)	155/181	26%	140/181	19%	120/176	34%	165/181	12%	128/149	41%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	36/181	26	45/181	25	61/176	25	24/181	34	43/149	24
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	88/181	50%	74/181	51%	141/176	43%	48/181	66%	66/149	48%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	107/181	12%	156/181	7%	24/176	19%	137/181	7%	99/149	11%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	44/181	0.33	40/181	0.19	50/176	0.46	16/181	0.17	9/149	0.50

— Not Applicable

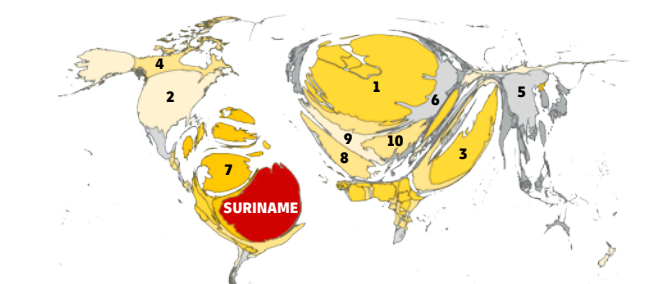
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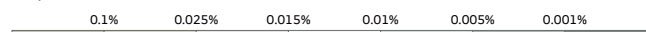
ROOTED MAP

SURINAME'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Suriname's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. Netherlands (22%)	6. Germany (4%)
	2. United States (12%)	7. Trinidad and Tobago (4%)
	3. United Arab Emirates (6%)	8. Spain (3%)
	4. Canada (5%)	9. France (3%)
	5. China (4%)	10. Switzerland (3%)

Map Colors: Suriname's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	143/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	158/178	118/181	17%	43%
Capital	115/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	94/175	.	32%
M&A Transactions	.	130/177	.	9.3%
FDI Stock	156/181	112/181	4.9%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	114/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	108/181		60%	
Online News Traffic	59/160	149/158	56%	18%
People	144/149		—	
Tourists	—	108/110	—	5.9%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	149/180	.	15%	.

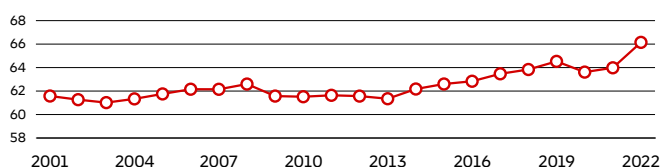
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

SWEDEN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	12/181	13/181	+1	66.1/100	63.5/100	+2.6
Depth	25/181	27/181	+2	64.4/100	59.6/100	+4.8
Breadth	8/181	12/181	+4	67.9/100	67.6/100	+0.3
Trade Pillar	33/181	40/181	+7	56.9/100	54.7/100	+2.2
Capital Pillar	8/159	13/159	+5	60.1/100	56.3/100	+3.8
Information Pillar	5/161	5/161	0	77.3/100	75.6/100	+1.7
People Pillar	7/114	5/114	-2	64.2/100	66.8/100	-2.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	63/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	64/181	100/181	33%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	55/181	38/181	16%	17%
Capital	11/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	21/163	120/179	2.6%	0.44%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	6/163	4/172	4.7%	6%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	12/165	64/179	81%	60%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	5/169	31/179	39%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	31/105	30/112	72%	36%
Information	8/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	8/178		2796	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	26/163	56/155	11	2.2
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	4/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	9/134	7/152	1.4%	2.6%
People	47/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	16/94	46/159	0.84	0.63
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	96/138	46/129	2.8%	6.6%
Migrants (% of Population)	134/180	23/180	3.2%	20%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	155/181	2,958	155/181	2,431	140/176	3,343	156/181	3,469	78/149	2,778
Intra-regional Flows (%)	31/181	69%	35/181	77%	33/176	65%	29/181	63%	62/149	66%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	153/181	14	149/181	11	136/176	15	153/181	15	94/149	15
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	7/181	84%	5/181	85%	6/176	91%	12/181	78%	21/149	73%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	154/181	6%	158/181	7%	129/176	3%	123/181	8%	100/149	11%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	180/181	0.08	163/181	0.06	165/176	0.12	168/181	0.06	147/149	0.07

— Not Applicable

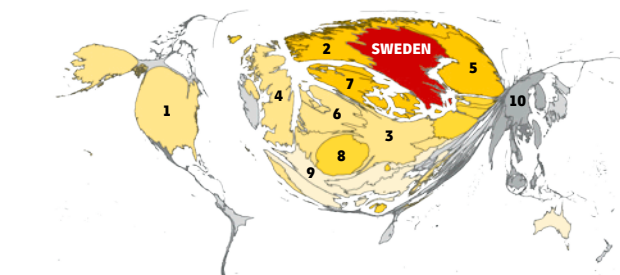
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c Confidential Data

Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SWEDEN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Sweden's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (16%)
2. Norway (8%)
3. Germany (8%)
4. United Kingdom (8%)
5. Finland (7%)
6. Netherlands (6%)
7. Denmark (6%)
8. Luxembourg (4%)
9. France (3%)
10. China (3%)

Map Colors: Sweden's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	41/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	23/178	74/181	60%	51%
Capital	9/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	10/155	17/175	70%	72%
M&A Transactions	8/159	25/177	67%	60%
FDI Stock	9/181	25/181	58%	46%
Portfolio Equity Stock	7/72	—	78%	—
Information	14/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	14/181		79%	
Online News Traffic	5/160	32/158	73%	51%
People	2/149		—	
Tourists	—	19/110	—	45%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	5/180	9/164	50%	47%

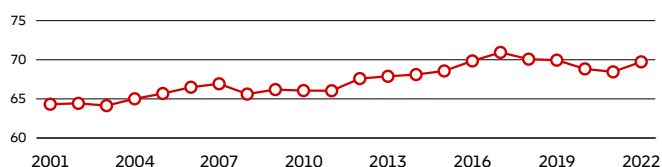
Region: Europe

SWITZERLAND

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	6/181	5/181	-1	69.7/100	70.9/100	-1.2
Depth	15/181	10/181	-5	69.5/100	70.9/100	-1.4
Breadth	4/181	4/181	0	69.9/100	71.0/100	-1.1
Trade Pillar	9/181	8/181	-1	64.8/100	64.1/100	+0.7
Capital Pillar	9/159	6/159	-3	59.3/100	63.4/100	-4.1
Information Pillar	13/161	7/161	-6	72.3/100	71.2/100	+1.1
People Pillar	4/114	3/114	-1	67.2/100	70.2/100	-3

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	36/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	34/181	73/181	49%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	44/181	25/181	18%	20%
Capital	19/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	19/163	81/179	2.7%	1%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	9/163	12/172	2.9%	2.1%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	7/165	21/179	170%	130%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	164/169	113/179	-11%	6.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	36/105	9/112	50%	71%
Information	6/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	2/178		4026	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	9/163	22/155	18	5.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	25/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	2/134	4/152	3.8%	3.9%
People	10/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	7/94	31/159	1.3	1
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	70/138	13/129	5.5%	18%
Migrants (% of Population)	73/180	18/180	8.5%	29%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	138/181	3,448	109/181	4,131	132/176	3,569	168/181	2,944	108/149	2,076
Intra-regional Flows (%)	52/181	61%	79/181	51%	47/176	60%	15/181	69%	43/149	77%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	130/181	17	94/181	18	121/176	18	151/181	16	105/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	20/181	78%	41/181	68%	24/176	86%	4/181	81%	12/149	82%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	146/181	7%	110/181	12%	125/176	3%	157/181	6%	126/149	5%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	163/181	0.10	155/181	0.07	157/176	0.13	81/181	0.10	136/149	0.11

— Not Applicable

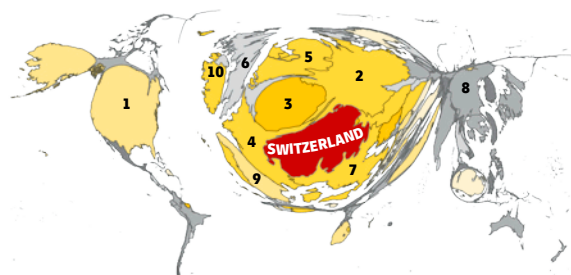
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

SWITZERLAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Switzerland's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (17%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. Luxembourg (7%)
4. France (6%)
5. Netherlands (6%)
6. United Kingdom (5%)
7. Italy (4%)
8. China (4%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Ireland (2%)

Map Colors: Switzerland's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	5/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	2/178	27/181	74%	61%
Capital	4/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	3/155	18/175	80%	72%
M&A Transactions	3/159	6/177	76%	75%
FDI Stock	3/181	19/181	65%	49%
Portfolio Equity Stock	6/72	—	79%	—
Information	46/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	29/181		76%	
Online News Traffic	63/160	86/158	54%	38%
People	12/149		—	
Tourists	—	8/110	—	49%
International University Students	—	18/107	—	41%
Migrants	34/180	13/164	39%	40%

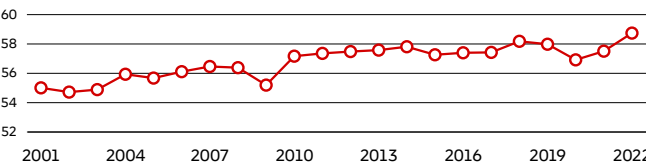
Region: Europe

TAIWAN, CHINA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	35/181	33/181	-2	58.7/100	57.4/100	+1.3
Depth	49/181	56/181	+7	56.0/100	52.9/100	+3.1
Breadth	31/181	28/181	-3	61.6/100	62.3/100	-0.7
Trade Pillar	20/181	20/181	0	60.3/100	58.6/100	+1.7
Capital Pillar	17/159	25/159	+8	55.6/100	53.8/100	+1.8
Information Pillar	46/161	44/161	-2	56.6/100	53.3/100	+3.3
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

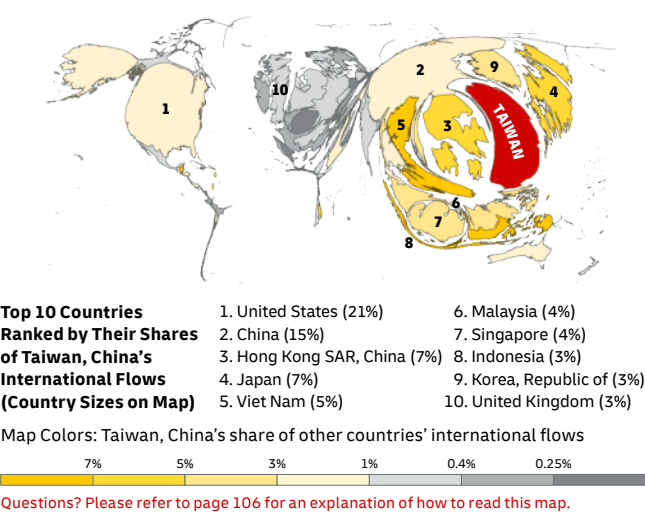
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	49/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	23/181	36/181	63%	57%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	89/181	136/181	7.7%	5.9%
Capital	24/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	9/163	127/179	6.4%	0.35%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	36/163	40/172	0.25%	0.35%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	17/165	150/179	61%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	27/169	123/179	8.2%	5.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	61/105	33/112	20%	33%
Information	46/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	40/178		775.4	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	41/163	31/155	7.7	4.5
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	55/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	70/94	116/159	0.062	0.037
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	.	.	.	.

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	70/181	5,256	89/181	4,830	50/176	5,762	44/181	6,890	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	59/181	57%	59/181	65%	71/176	49%	60/181	41%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	92/181	21	54/181	23	122/176	18	118/181	22	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	73/181	55%	89/181	45%	59/176	69%	117/181	50%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	30/181	22%	31/181	30%	41/176	14%	14/181	27%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	129/181	0.14	94/181	0.12	149/176	0.15	15/181	0.18	.	.

ROOTED MAP

TAIWAN, CHINA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	21/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	24/178	31/181	60%	60%
Capital	22/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	29/155	19/175	49%	71%
M&A Transactions	29/159	54/177	41%	43%
FDI Stock	20/181	15/181	41%	51%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	66/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	25/181		76%	
Online News Traffic	126/160	82/158	41%	38%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	48/107	—	24%
Migrants	.	.	.	.

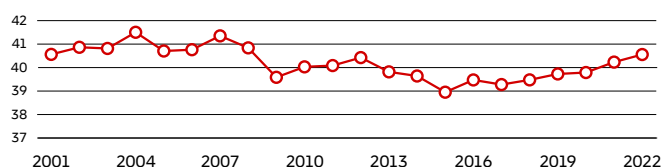
Region: East Asia & Pacific

TAJIKISTAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	173/181	177/181	+4	40.6/100	39.3/100	+1.3
Depth	153/181	160/181	+7	41.9/100	40.6/100	+1.3
Breadth	161/181	171/181	+10	39.2/100	38.0/100	+1.2
Trade Pillar	165/181	173/181	+8	40.3/100	38.1/100	+2.2
Capital Pillar	156/159	154/159	-2	43.6/100	43.8/100	-0.2
Information Pillar	158/161	158/161	0	38.2/100	35.6/100	+2.6
People Pillar	98/114	99/114	+1	41.1/100	41.9/100	-0.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	121/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	111/181	54/181	20%	49%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	166/181	124/181	1.3%	6.5%
Capital	161/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	142/179	0%	0.17%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	85/172	.	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	115/165	120/179	2.7%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	114/169	119/179	0.36%	5.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	99/105	.	0%	.
Information	157/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	167/178		12.56	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	126/163	152/155	0.44	0.0071
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	143/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	121/134	150/152	~0%	0.0003%
People	102/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	91/94	.	0.0072	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	48/138	96/129	7.6%	1.2%
Migrants (% of Population)	97/180	110/180	5.9%	2.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	139/181	3,429	140/181	2,908	98/176	4,412	136/181	3,925	126/149	1,854
Intra-regional Flows (%)	96/181	41%	83/181	45%	85/176	43%	156/181	16%	104/149	54%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	126/181	18	115/181	15	86/176	22	134/181	20	114/149	13
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	166/181	31%	148/181	25%	145/176	43%	178/181	27%	106/149	25%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	12/181	30%	27/181	31%	26/176	18%	2/181	53%	18/149	34%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	33/181	0.35	45/181	0.19	38/176	0.51	8/181	0.25	13/149	0.44

— Not Applicable

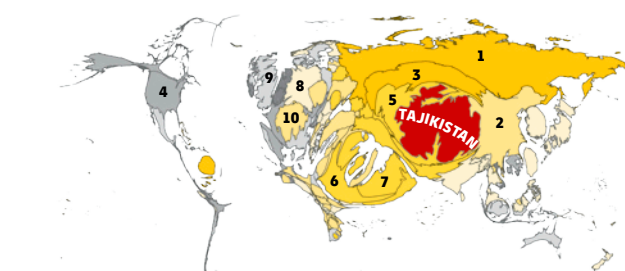
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ROOTED MAP

TAJIKISTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Tajikistan's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Russian Federation (25%)
2. China (8%)
3. Kazakhstan (6%)
4. United States (4%)
5. Uzbekistan (4%)
6. Saudi Arabia (3%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. United Kingdom (2%)
10. Switzerland (2%)

Map Colors: Tajikistan's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	163/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	165/178	158/181	15%	33%
Capital	141/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	98/155	147/175	9.2%	4.7%
M&A Transactions	152/159	97/177	0.013%	25%
FDI Stock	162/181	142/181	3.6%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	166/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	104/181		60%	
Online News Traffic	152/160	153/158	28%	14%
People	106/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	71/107	—	14%
Migrants	143/180	107/164	17%	10%

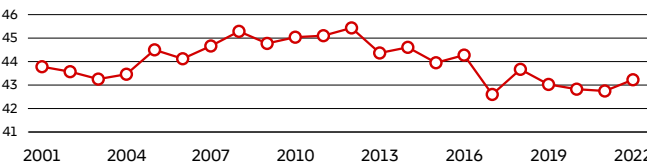
Region: South & Central Asia

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	149/181	159/181	+10	43.2/100	42.6/100	+0.6
Depth	174/181	174/181	0	39.0/100	39.0/100	0
Breadth	97/181	114/181	+17	47.9/100	46.6/100	+1.3
Trade Pillar	155/181	170/181	+15	41.9/100	40.4/100	+1.5
Capital Pillar	105/159	113/159	+8	47.0/100	46.9/100	+0.1
Information Pillar	94/161	81/161	-13	47.7/100	47.7/100	0
People Pillar	103/114	105/114	+2	40.0/100	40.6/100	-0.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	168/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	147/181	155/181	9%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	96/181	170/181	6.3%	3.2%
Capital	136/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	99/163	53/179	0.058%	1.8%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	149/163	85/172	~0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	.	132/179	.	25%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	135/179	0%	3.4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	99/105	77/112	0%	2.5%
Information	155/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	151/178		26.99	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	143/163	147/155	0.23	0.011
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	146/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	129/134	137/152	~0%	0.0047%
People	122/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	94/94	127/159	0.0035	0.022
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	106/138	112/129	2%	0.41%
Migrants (% of Population)	179/180	152/180	0.52%	0.68%

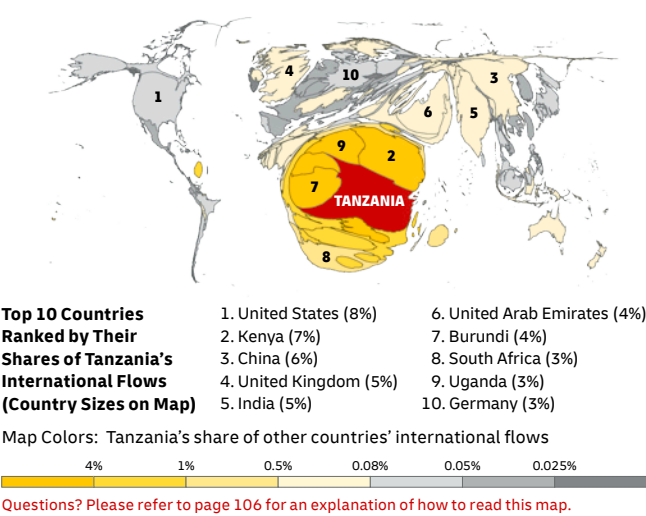
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	67/181	5,274	73/181	5,302	65/176	5,309	46/181	6,878	50/149	3,522
Intra-regional Flows (%)	106/181	38%	120/181	25%	82/176	43%	110/181	28%	73/149	64%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	111/181	20	145/181	12	91/176	22	43/181	31	56/149	21
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	156/181	33%	167/181	16%	142/176	43%	100/181	54%	104/149	26%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	44/181	20%	67/181	22%	34/176	16%	63/181	13%	26/149	32%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	103/181	0.20	111/181	0.10	82/176	0.36	148/181	0.07	96/149	0.18

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

TANZANIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	118/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	130/178	89/181	26%	48%
Capital	86/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	104/155	84/175	7%	37%
M&A Transactions	139/159	70/177	0.24%	36%
FDI Stock	163/181	30/181	3.6%	45%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	52/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	87/181		64%	
Online News Traffic	32/160	48/158	61%	46%
People	105/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	72/107	—	13%
Migrants	60/180	131/164	33%	6.4%

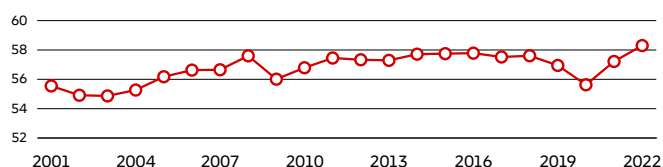
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

THAILAND

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	39/181	31/181	-8	58.3/100	57.5/100	+0.8
Depth	75/181	73/181	-2	52.5/100	51.6/100	+0.9
Breadth	18/181	23/181	+5	64.8/100	64.2/100	+0.6
Trade Pillar	14/181	16/181	+2	62.4/100	61.4/100	+1
Capital Pillar	45/159	33/159	-12	52.0/100	52.5/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	45/161	42/161	-3	56.7/100	54.1/100	+2.6
People Pillar	53/114	53/114	0	50.3/100	50.8/100	-0.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	41/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	27/181	32/181	58%	61%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	86/181	59/181	7.8%	13%
Capital	86/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	79/163	58/179	0.15%	1.7%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	13/163	65/172	1.7%	0.05%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	33/165	60/179	36%	62%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	32/169	107/179	7.1%	8.7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	69/105	50/112	9.3%	18%
Information	81/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	88/178		141.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	106/163	115/155	1.1	0.23
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	70/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	49/134	8/152	0.053%	1.1%
People	108/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	89/94	122/159	0.011	0.03
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	117/138	93/129	1.6%	1.4%
Migrants (% of Population)	159/180	85/180	1.6%	5.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	50/181	5,718	69/181	5,394	52/176	5,719	28/181	7,441	20/149	4,750
Intra-regional Flows (%)	65/181	55%	65/181	61%	52/176	56%	95/181	32%	86/149	60%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	72/181	23	84/181	20	65/176	24	50/181	29	59/149	20
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	115/181	44%	108/181	39%	124/176	49%	82/181	57%	85/149	36%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	22/181	24%	53/181	26%	32/176	16%	48/181	15%	6/149	49%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	158/181	0.11	142/181	0.08	163/176	0.13	165/181	0.06	92/149	0.18

— Not Applicable

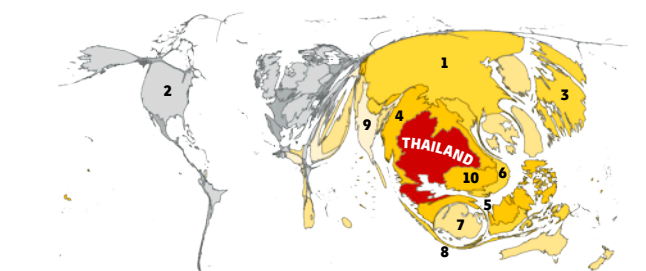
· Data Not Available

c Confidential Data

Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

THAILAND'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Thailand's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (23%)
2. United States (8%)
3. Japan (8%)
4. Myanmar (4%)
5. Malaysia (4%)
6. Viet Nam (3%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. Indonesia (3%)
9. India (3%)
10. Cambodia (3%)

Map Colors: Thailand's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	15/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	10/178	36/181	65%	59%
Capital	33/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	33/155	29/175	46%	65%
M&A Transactions	26/159	81/177	42%	31%
FDI Stock	31/181	18/181	34%	49%
Portfolio Equity Stock	28/72	—	62%	—
Information	11/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	31/181		75%	
Online News Traffic	9/160	7/158	72%	63%
People	16/149		—	
Tourists	—	1/110	—	54%
International University Students	—	16/107	—	41%
Migrants	9/180	130/164	48%	6.5%

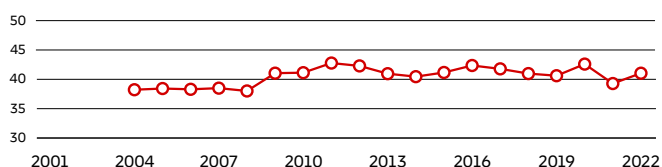
Region: East Asia & Pacific

TIMOR-LESTE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	171/181	169/181	-2	41.0/100	41.8/100	-0.8
Depth	150/181	145/181	-5	42.1/100	42.0/100	+0.1
Breadth	152/181	149/181	-3	40.0/100	41.6/100	-1.6
Trade Pillar	150/181	118/181	-32	42.9/100	46.9/100	-4
Capital Pillar	158/159	159/159	+1	42.4/100	41.3/100	+1.1
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	129/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	135/181	120/181	15%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	162/181	45/181	1.5%	15%
Capital	162/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	56/179	.	1.7%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	85/172	.	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	159/165	85/179	~0%	47%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	145/169	7/179	-0.011%	82%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	95/112	.	0%
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	146/178		29.08	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	142/152	.	0.0026%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	145/159	.	0.0071
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	137/180	155/180	3%	0.62%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	47/181	5,816	96/181	4,562	27/176	7,092	21/181	7,736	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	40/181	65%	6/181	90%	67/176	50%	114/181	27%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	116/181	19	153/181	11	48/176	26	103/181	23	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	116/181	44%	170/181	15%	44/176	79%	134/181	47%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	40/181	21%	14/181	42%	103/176	4%	54/181	14%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	21/181	0.38	19/181	0.30	13/176	0.64	105/181	0.09	.	.

— Not Applicable

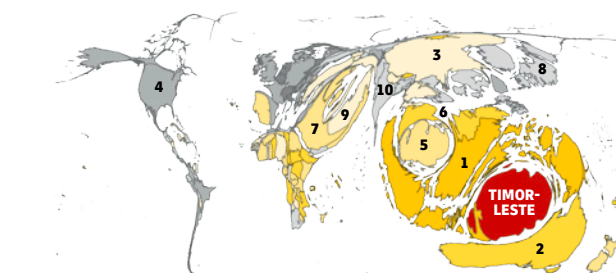
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

TIMOR-LESTE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Timor-Leste's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Indonesia (21%)
2. Australia (12%)
3. China (9%)
4. United States (5%)
5. Singapore (4%)
6. Malaysia (4%)
7. Saudi Arabia (3%)
8. Japan (3%)
9. United Arab Emirates (2%)
10. India (2%)

Map Colors: Timor-Leste's share of other countries' international flows

0.04% 0.02% 0.01% 0.006% 0.003% 0.001%

Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	141/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	129/178	144/181	26%	37%
Capital	167/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	164/175	.	2%
M&A Transactions	113/159	122/177	1.5%	13%
FDI Stock	169/181	160/181	2.5%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	151/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	161/181		46%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	173/180	67/164	7.1%	17%

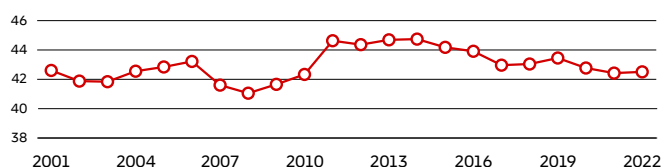
Region: East Asia & Pacific

TOGO

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	155/181	155/181	0	42.5/100	43.0/100	-0.5
Depth	147/181	130/181	-17	42.4/100	43.2/100	-0.8
Breadth	136/181	143/181	+7	42.6/100	42.8/100	-0.2
Trade Pillar	132/181	133/181	+1	45.5/100	45.5/100	0
Capital Pillar	154/159	133/159	-21	43.8/100	45.9/100	-2.1
Information Pillar	140/161	157/161	+17	42.4/100	38.2/100	+4.2
People Pillar	105/114	106/114	+1	39.1/100	39.6/100	-0.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	137/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	128/181	112/181	17%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	95/181	143/181	6.6%	5.6%
Capital	142/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	88/163	48/179	0.11%	2.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	43/165	156/179	24%	16%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	158/169	174/179	-3.2%	-13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	127/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	153/178		23.62	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	136/163	140/155	0.3	0.039
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	79/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	131/134	124/152	~0%	0.031%
People	95/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	84/94	84/159	0.022	0.17
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	62/138	.	6%	.
Migrants (% of Population)	89/180	105/180	6.4%	3.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	112/181	4,178	80/181	5,129	122/176	3,814	111/181	4,980	114/149	2,008
Intra-regional Flows (%)	70/181	52%	89/181	41%	50/176	57%	93/181	33%	18/149	84%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	145/181	15	128/181	14	142/176	15	107/181	23	120/149	12
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	176/181	29%	144/181	25%	174/176	31%	109/181	51%	143/149	9%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	34/181	22%	20/181	34%	79/176	6%	23/181	20%	27/149	31%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	67/181	0.26	151/181	0.07	24/176	0.57	107/181	0.09	108/149	0.16

— Not Applicable

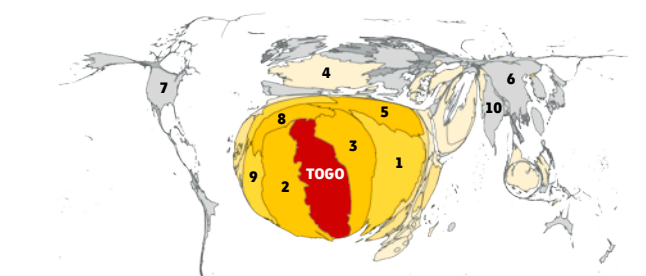
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ROOTED MAP

TOGO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Togo's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Nigeria (10%)
2. Ghana (10%)
3. Benin (9%)
4. France (6%)
5. Niger (5%)
6. China (4%)
7. United States (4%)
8. Burkina Faso (3%)
9. Côte d'Ivoire (3%)
10. India (2%)

Map Colors: Togo's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	105/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	156/178	32/181	18%	59%
Capital	173/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	143/155	166/175	0.22%	1.8%
M&A Transactions	144/159	161/177	0.076%	1.4%
FDI Stock	167/181	144/181	2.6%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	136/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	156/181		49%	
Online News Traffic	100/160	96/158	46%	36%
People	126/149		—	
Tourists	—	66/110	—	28%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	155/180	138/164	14%	5.3%

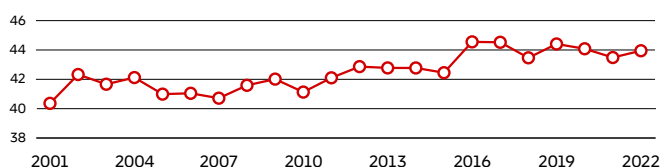
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

TONGA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	143/181	136/181	-7	43.9/100	44.5/100	-0.6
Depth	85/181	79/181	-6	51.0/100	50.9/100	+0.1
Breadth	168/181	163/181	-5	37.9/100	38.9/100	-1
Trade Pillar	147/181	141/181	-6	43.6/100	44.6/100	-1
Capital Pillar	118/159	157/159	+39	46.5/100	43.5/100	+3
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	88/114	66/114	-22	43.4/100	48.0/100	-4.6

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	86/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	176/181	52/181	2.8%	49%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	84/181	21/181	8.5%	21%
Capital	50/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	.	3/179	.	38%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	.	85/172	.	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	45/165	29/179	22%	95%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	115/169	145/179	0.35%	2.5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	112/112	.	-0.41%
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	70/178		224.6	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	108/134	141/152	0.0015%	0.0026%
People	36/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	83/159	.	0.17
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	3/138	100/129	57%	0.92%
Migrants (% of Population)	4/180	99/180	77%	3.4%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	33/181	6,189	53/181	5,981	23/176	7,271	67/181	6,500	37/149	3,839
Intra-regional Flows (%)	28/181	71%	26/181	80%	34/176	65%	47/181	48%	10/149	87%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	62/181	23	56/181	23	47/176	26	71/181	27	101/149	14
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	70/181	55%	31/181	73%	162/176	36%	66/181	60%	56/149	52%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	78/181	15%	150/181	8%	9/176	30%	120/181	8%	116/149	6%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	17/181	0.39	27/181	0.25	17/176	0.62	27/181	0.16	19/149	0.41

— Not Applicable

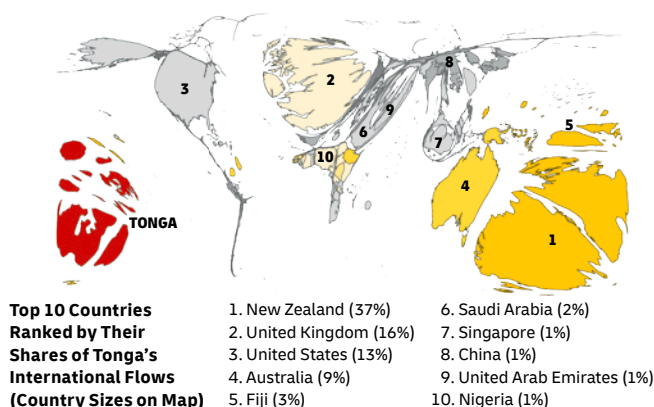
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

TONGA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Map Colors: Tonga's share of other countries' international flows

Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	154/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	147/178	150/181	20%	35%
Capital	150/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	133/175	.	11%
M&A Transactions	.	162/177	.	1.3%
FDI Stock	127/181	167/181	9.9%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	175/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	177/181		25%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	141/149		—	
Tourists	—	99/110	—	15%
International University Students	—	106/107	—	0.12%
Migrants	120/180	.	22%	.

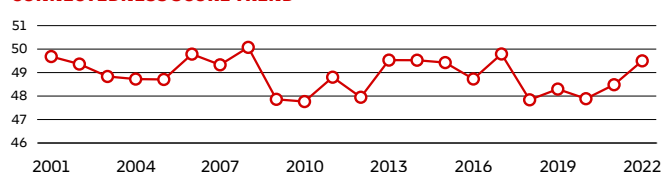
Region: East Asia & Pacific

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	87/181	79/181	-8	49.5/100	49.8/100	-0.3
Depth	101/181	96/181	-5	47.7/100	47.9/100	-0.2
Breadth	78/181	74/181	-4	51.3/100	51.8/100	-0.5
Trade Pillar	83/181	75/181	-8	50.6/100	50.9/100	-0.3
Capital Pillar	83/159	91/159	+8	48.3/100	47.9/100	+0.4
Information Pillar	88/161	79/161	-9	48.7/100	48.3/100	+0.4
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	103/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	43/181	147/181	44%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	134/181	77/181	2.9%	11%
Capital	103/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	52/163	106/179	0.56%	0.63%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	40/163	85/172	0.16%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	63/165	126/179	12%	28%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	6/169	175/179	36%	-15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	60/105	90/112	21%	0.67%
Information	88/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	80/178		156.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	55/163	94/155	5.6	0.57
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	105/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	60/134	107/152	0.034%	0.056%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	87/159	.	0.15
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	34/180	76/180	21%	6.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	57/181	5,457	47/181	6,201	85/176	4,859	34/181	7,307	58/149	3,265
Intra-regional Flows (%)	147/181	27%	142/181	18%	109/176	36%	172/181	10%	119/149	47%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	9/181	34	9/181	39	31/176	29	13/181	38	16/149	32
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	55/181	60%	53/181	63%	81/176	60%	53/181	65%	65/149	48%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	156/181	6%	149/181	8%	150/176	1%	124/181	8%	104/149	9%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	61/181	0.27	53/181	0.18	59/176	0.42	25/181	0.16	62/149	0.24

— Not Applicable

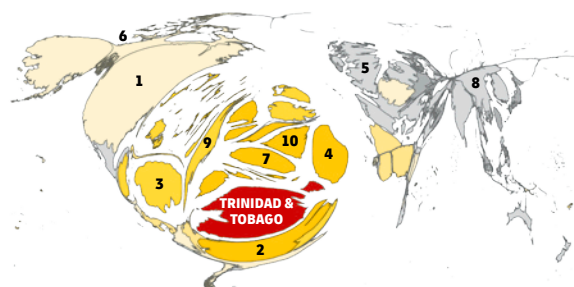
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Trinidad and Tobago's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. United States (31%)	6. Canada (4%)
	2. Guyana (7%)	7. St. Vincent & the Grenadines (3%)
	3. Jamaica (5%)	8. China (3%)
	4. Barbados (4%)	9. Dominican Republic (3%)
	5. United Kingdom (4%)	10. St. Lucia (2%)

Map Colors: Trinidad and Tobago's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	69/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	83/178	64/181	40%	53%
Capital	78/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	138/155	86/175	0.43%	36%
M&A Transactions	72/159	174/177	16%	0.072%
FDI Stock	35/181	58/181	33%	36%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	72/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	75/181		65%	
Online News Traffic	64/160	95/158	54%	37%
People	91/149		—	
Tourists	—	57/110	—	31%
International University Students	—	84/107	—	12%
Migrants	89/180	91/164	27%	13%

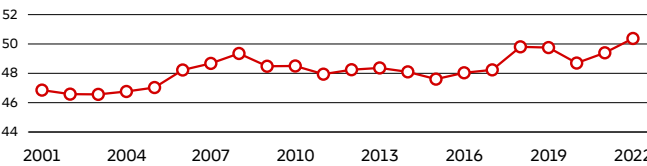
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

TUNISIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	81/181	97/181	+16	50.4/100	48.2/100	+2.2
Depth	83/181	100/181	+17	51.3/100	47.5/100	+3.8
Breadth	91/181	93/181	+2	49.4/100	48.9/100	+0.5
Trade Pillar	48/181	68/181	+20	55.1/100	51.5/100	+3.6
Capital Pillar	93/159	90/159	-3	47.6/100	48.1/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	100/161	119/161	+19	46.8/100	43.6/100	+3.2
People Pillar	90/114	98/114	+8	42.9/100	42.1/100	+0.8

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	51/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	51/181	35/181	40%	58%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	43/181	123/181	18%	6.5%
Capital	95/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	74/163	90/179	0.24%	0.88%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	83/172	0%	~0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	129/165	38/179	1.5%	85%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	111/169	104/179	0.4%	9.4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	80/105	48/112	2.3%	21%
Information	76/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	56/178		428	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	91/163	88/155	1.9	0.75
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	112/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	51/134	112/152	0.048%	0.051%
People	72/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	40/94	52/159	0.27	0.52
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	43/138	74/129	8.3%	2.9%
Migrants (% of Population)	79/180	163/180	7.8%	0.5%

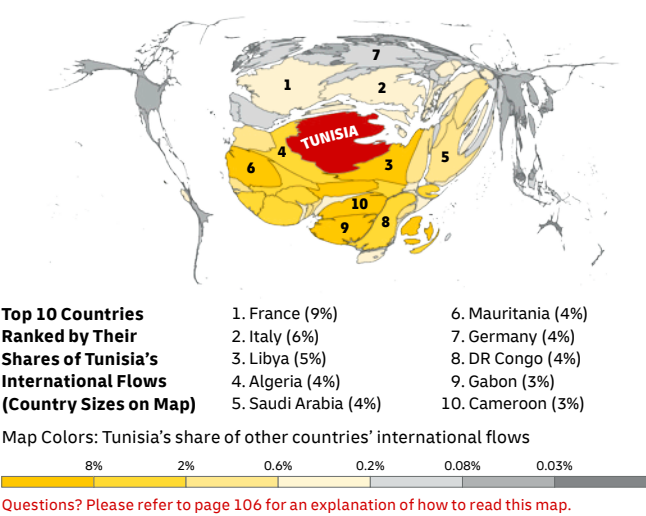
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	157/181	2,823	148/181	2,736	150/176	2,880	151/181	3,542	103/149	2,171
Intra-regional Flows (%)	148/181	27%	157/181	12%	121/176	33%	74/181	37%	130/149	40%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	42/181	25	25/181	31	87/176	22	89/181	25	61/149	19
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	64/181	56%	46/181	65%	78/176	62%	143/181	44%	89/149	33%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	110/181	11%	111/181	12%	142/176	2%	114/181	9%	22/149	33%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	132/181	0.14	118/181	0.09	123/176	0.20	152/181	0.07	90/149	0.19

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

TUNISIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	65/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	78/178	61/181	41%	54%
Capital	95/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	82/155	105/175	16%	27%
M&A Transactions	101/159	112/177	4.5%	18%
FDI Stock	99/181	113/181	14%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	109/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	124/181		58%	
Online News Traffic	109/160	80/158	44%	38%
People	107/149		—	
Tourists	—	91/110	—	19%
International University Students	—	88/107	—	10%
Migrants	41/180	88/164	38%	14%

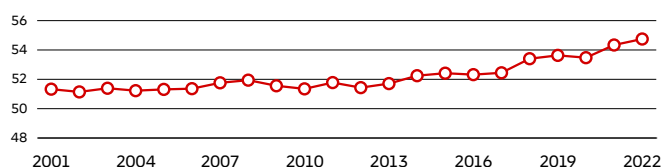
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

TÜRKIYE (TURKEY)

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	51/181	57/181	+6	54.7/100	52.4/100	+2.3
Depth	106/181	133/181	+27	46.7/100	42.9/100	+3.8
Breadth	22/181	24/181	+2	64.1/100	64.0/100	+0.1
Trade Pillar	42/181	54/181	+12	55.6/100	52.8/100	+2.8
Capital Pillar	51/159	50/159	-1	51.0/100	50.6/100	+0.4
Information Pillar	37/161	34/161	-3	59.7/100	56.7/100	+3
People Pillar	55/114	56/114	+1	50.1/100	50.2/100	-0.1

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	107/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	80/181	79/181	28%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	78/181	157/181	9.9%	4.3%
Capital	119/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	66/163	118/179	0.33%	0.46%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	59/163	44/172	0.0046%	0.27%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	81/165	149/179	6.2%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	76/169	126/179	1.8%	4.9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	94/105	63/112	0.35%	8.7%
Information	67/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	73/178		213.7	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	93/163	36/155	1.8	3.8
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	49/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	73/134	56/152	0.026%	0.31%
People	78/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	62/94	48/159	0.085	0.59
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	136/138	77/129	0.62%	2.8%
Migrants (% of Population)	120/180	68/180	4.2%	8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	118/181	3,944	126/181	3,620	86/176	4,854	121/181	4,443	107/149	2,077
Intra-regional Flows (%)	180/181	10%	167/181	7%	173/176	6%	163/181	13%	147/149	19%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	83/181	22	88/181	19	71/176	24	122/181	22	40/149	25
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	54/181	60%	67/181	52%	46/176	78%	83/181	57%	77/149	42%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	81/181	15%	66/181	23%	85/176	6%	41/181	15%	72/149	18%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	138/181	0.13	178/181	0.05	112/176	0.24	180/181	0.05	112/149	0.16

— Not Applicable

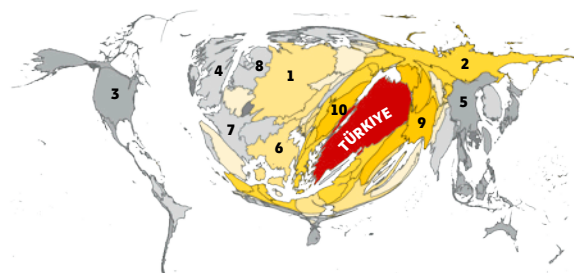
· Data Not Available

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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

TÜRKIYE (TURKEY)'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Türkiye (Turkey)'s International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Germany (11%)
2. Russian Federation (8%)
3. United States (7%)
4. United Kingdom (5%)
5. China (4%)
6. Italy (3%)
7. France (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Iran (2%)
10. Bulgaria (2%)

Map Colors: Türkiye (Turkey)'s share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	14/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	32/178	7/181	56%	68%
Capital	36/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	34/155	26/175	45%	67%
M&A Transactions	40/159	14/177	34%	68%
FDI Stock	46/181	22/181	27%	47%
Portfolio Equity Stock	53/72	—	44%	—
Information	6/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	22/181		77%	
Online News Traffic	4/160	5/158	73%	66%
People	30/149		—	
Tourists	—	12/110	—	47%
International University Students	—	30/107	—	31%
Migrants	101/180	32/164	25%	28%

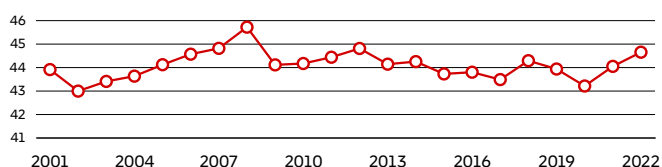
Region: South & Central Asia

UGANDA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	136/181	150/181	+14	44.7/100	43.5/100	+1.2
Depth	148/181	157/181	+9	42.2/100	40.8/100	+1.4
Breadth	103/181	115/181	+12	47.3/100	46.4/100	+0.9
Trade Pillar	148/181	163/181	+15	43.5/100	42.1/100	+1.4
Capital Pillar	87/159	123/159	+36	48.0/100	46.4/100	+1.6
Information Pillar	83/161	78/161	-5	49.2/100	48.6/100	+0.6
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	163/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	149/181	148/181	8.7%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	121/181	117/181	3.4%	6.9%
Capital	51/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	5/179	0%	22%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	152/165	101/179	0.38%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	130/169	67/179	0.0034%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	70/105	89/112	7.3%	0.73%
Information	129/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	131/178		43.75	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	145/163	136/155	0.22	0.049
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	82/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	58/134	151/152	0.037%	~0%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	88/94	130/159	0.012	0.018
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	157/180	86/180	1.6%	4.8%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	91/181	4,775	99/181	4,504	61/176	5,533	48/181	6,856	136/149	1,559
Intra-regional Flows (%)	89/181	43%	92/181	39%	107/176	37%	127/181	25%	12/149	87%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	28/181	28	91/181	19	6/176	39	12/181	38	112/149	13
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	163/181	32%	155/181	22%	152/176	41%	79/181	58%	146/149	6%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	54/181	18%	55/181	26%	69/176	8%	101/181	10%	34/149	30%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	102/181	0.20	120/181	0.09	97/176	0.31	101/181	0.09	37/149	0.33

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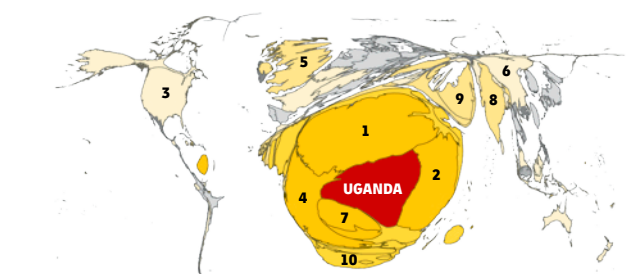
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ROOTED MAP

UGANDA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Uganda's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. South Sudan (19%)	6. China (3%)
	2. Kenya (9%)	7. Rwanda (3%)
	3. United States (7%)	8. India (3%)
	4. DR Congo (7%)	9. United Arab Emirates (3%)
	5. United Kingdom (5%)	10. South Africa (2%)

Map Colors: Uganda's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	101/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	104/178	92/181	33%	48%
Capital	107/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	.	121/175	.	17%
M&A Transactions	97/159	80/177	5.3%	31%
FDI Stock	118/181	133/181	11%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	45/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	80/181		65%	
Online News Traffic	39/160	34/158	60%	50%
People	134/149		—	
Tourists	—	104/110	—	12%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	125/180	140/164	21%	5.2%

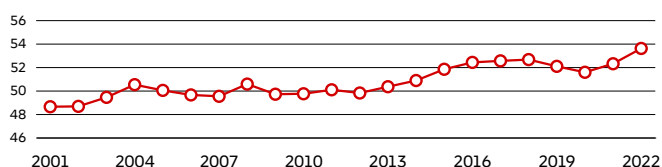
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

UKRAINE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	56/181	56/181	0	53.6/100	52.6/100	+1
Depth	72/181	69/181	-3	52.8/100	51.7/100	+1.1
Breadth	60/181	66/181	+6	54.5/100	53.5/100	+1
Trade Pillar	53/181	32/181	-21	54.5/100	56.1/100	-1.6
Capital Pillar	47/159	79/159	+32	51.7/100	48.9/100	+2.8
Information Pillar	76/161	69/161	-7	50.8/100	49.4/100	+1.4
People Pillar	48/114	67/114	+19	51.5/100	48.0/100	+3.5

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	82/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	82/181	98/181	28%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	75/181	44/181	10%	16%
Capital	20/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	49/163	107/179	0.67%	0.61%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	52/172	0%	0.14%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	164/165	119/179	-0.54%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	73/169	127/179	1.8%	4.6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	5/105	2/112	1200%	17000%
Information	70/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	107/178		93.95	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	63/163	18/155	4.5	6.4
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	76/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	66/134	72/152	0.032%	0.22%
People	59/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	34/94	110/159	0.38	0.055
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	61/138	53/129	6%	5%
Migrants (% of Population)	43/180	45/180	16%	13%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	150/181	3,058	150/181	2,685	126/176	3,788	165/181	3,042	99/149	2,241
Intra-regional Flows (%)	44/181	63%	61/181	64%	39/176	63%	14/181	70%	100/149	56%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	141/181	16	136/181	13	133/176	16	147/181	16	47/149	23
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	72/181	55%	56/181	60%	72/176	64%	92/181	55%	122/149	20%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	70/181	16%	93/181	16%	112/176	4%	12/181	29%	19/149	34%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	109/181	0.18	173/181	0.06	93/176	0.32	41/181	0.14	81/149	0.20

— Not Applicable

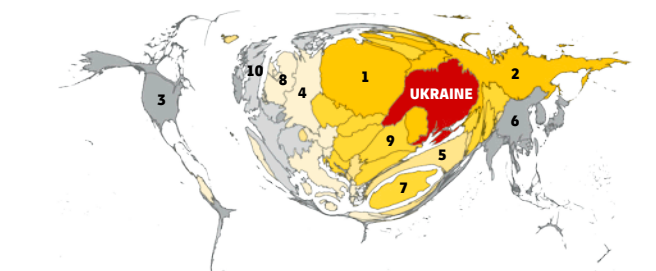
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ROOTED MAP

UKRAINE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Ukraine's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Poland (13%)
2. Russian Federation (12%)
3. United States (6%)
4. Germany (5%)
5. Türkiye (Turkey) (4%)
6. China (4%)
7. Cyprus (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Romania (3%)
10. United Kingdom (3%)

Map Colors: Ukraine's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	45/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	57/178	26/181	45%	61%
Capital	74/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	60/155	62/175	28%	49%
M&A Transactions	43/159	69/177	33%	36%
FDI Stock	132/181	85/181	9.2%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	74/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	66/181		67%	
Online News Traffic	136/160	39/158	37%	49%
People	48/149		—	
Tourists	—	56/110	—	32%
International University Students	—	20/107	—	40%
Migrants	80/180	105/164	29%	11%

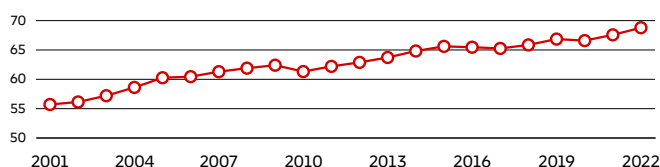
Region: Europe

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	8/181	11/181	+3	68.8/100	65.3/100	+3.5
Depth	7/181	11/181	+4	76.6/100	68.7/100	+7.9
Breadth	30/181	29/181	-1	61.8/100	62.0/100	-0.2
Trade Pillar	4/181	7/181	+3	69.6/100	66.0/100	+3.6
Capital Pillar	11/159	17/159	+6	58.2/100	55.4/100	+2.8
Information Pillar	40/161	38/161	-2	59.5/100	54.7/100	+4.8
People Pillar	5/114	4/114	-1	66.9/100	69.3/100	-2.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	6/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	6/181	15/181	110%	83%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	18/181	28/181	31%	19%
Capital	8/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	2/163	46/179	17%	2.2%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	16/163	16/172	1.3%	1.4%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	24/165	106/179	47%	38%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	10/169	50/179	21%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	38/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	35/178		978.1	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	27/163	30/155	11	4.6
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	45/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	4/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	13/94	20/159	0.98	1.7
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	76/138	2/129	4.5%	74%
Migrants (% of Population)	147/180	1/180	2.3%	96%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	87/181	4,832	75/181	5,258	81/176	5,020	117/181	4,705	49/149	3,523
Intra-regional Flows (%)	161/181	23%	160/181	10%	138/176	28%	101/181	30%	139/149	31%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	96/181	21	106/181	17	56/176	26	114/181	22	74/149	17
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	128/181	39%	141/181	28%	88/176	58%	166/181	34%	111/149	24%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	67/181	17%	46/181	28%	84/176	6%	77/181	12%	68/149	19%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	173/181	0.10	161/181	0.07	161/176	0.13	127/181	0.08	139/149	0.10

— Not Applicable

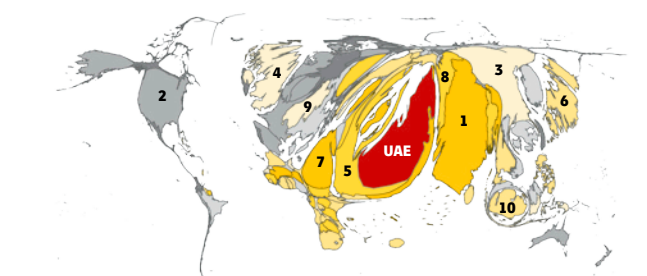
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ROOTED MAP

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of United Arab Emirates' International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. India (14%)
2. United States (8%)
3. China (8%)
4. United Kingdom (5%)
5. Saudi Arabia (5%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. Egypt (3%)
8. Pakistan (2%)
9. Switzerland (2%)
10. Singapore (2%)

Map Colors: United Arab Emirates' share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	36/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	51/178	18/181	47%	65%
Capital	26/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	45/155	21/175	37%	69%
M&A Transactions	21/159	26/177	50%	60%
FDI Stock	32/181	54/181	34%	37%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	61/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	45/181		72%	
Online News Traffic	86/160	74/158	50%	39%
People	25/149		—	
Tourists	—	11/110	—	47%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	64/180	43/164	31%	23%

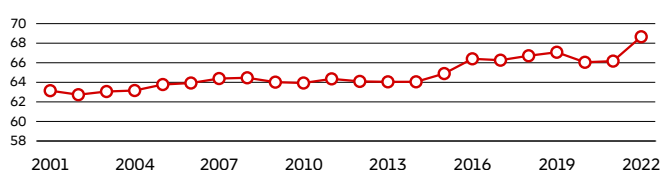
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

UNITED KINGDOM

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	9/181	8/181	-1	68.7/100	66.3/100	+2.4
Depth	30/181	33/181	+3	61.2/100	57.4/100	+3.8
Breadth	1/181	1/181	0	77.1/100	76.4/100	+0.7
Trade Pillar	27/181	25/181	-2	59.0/100	57.5/100	+1.5
Capital Pillar	7/159	9/159	+2	62.1/100	59.2/100	+2.9
Information Pillar	2/161	3/161	+1	79.1/100	76.2/100	+2.9
People Pillar	2/114	2/114	0	69.0/100	70.4/100	-1.4

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	112/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	129/181	130/181	17%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	53/181	82/181	16%	10%
Capital	10/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	17/163	31/179	3%	3.3%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	30/163	3/172	0.35%	6.6%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	13/165	36/179	71%	87%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	8/169	144/179	23%	2.5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	29/105	11/112	76%	67%
Information	11/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	17/178		1864	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	32/163	2/155	9.6	21
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	21/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	13/134	26/152	0.91%	0.58%
People	15/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	10/94	54/159	1.1	0.46
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	124/138	10/129	1.2%	22%
Migrants (% of Population)	84/180	39/180	7.2%	14%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	94/181	4,713	106/181	4,214	93/176	4,684	94/181	5,586	16/149	5,072
Intra-regional Flows (%)	81/181	46%	78/181	51%	80/176	45%	87/181	35%	121/149	47%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	65/181	23	51/181	24	104/176	20	91/181	24	35/149	26
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	37/181	73%	43/181	68%	34/176	84%	36/181	70%	38/149	62%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	113/181	10%	100/181	15%	100/176	4%	95/181	10%	80/149	15%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	169/181	0.10	169/181	0.06	152/176	0.14	54/181	0.12	144/149	0.08

— Not Applicable

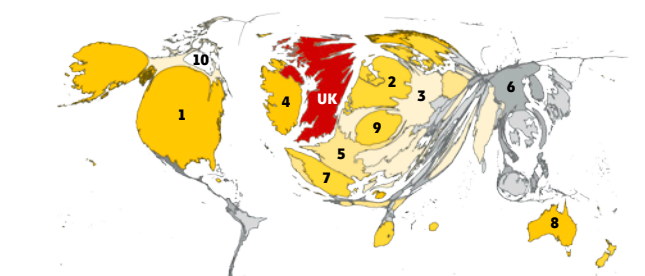
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

UNITED KINGDOM'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of United Kingdom's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United States (25%)
2. Netherlands (6%)
3. Germany (5%)
4. Ireland (5%)
5. France (4%)
6. China (4%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. Australia (3%)
9. Luxembourg (3%)
10. Canada (3%)

Map Colors: United Kingdom's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	1/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	3/178	1/181	72%	75%
Capital	1/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	2/155	1/175	81%	85%
M&A Transactions	1/159	1/177	83%	82%
FDI Stock	2/181	5/181	67%	62%
Portfolio Equity Stock	3/72	—	83%	—
Information	3/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	5/181		86%	
Online News Traffic	17/160	3/158	67%	68%
People	1/149		—	
Tourists	—	4/110	—	51%
International University Students	—	3/107	—	64%
Migrants	14/180	7/164	46%	47%

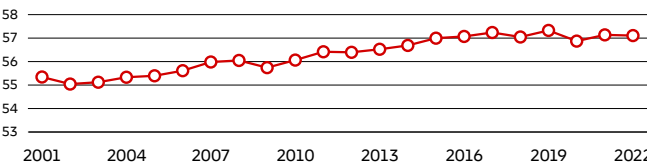
Region: Europe

UNITED STATES

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	44/181	34/181	-10	57.1/100	57.2/100	-0.1
Depth	122/181	117/181	-5	44.8/100	44.6/100	+0.2
Breadth	2/181	2/181	0	72.7/100	73.5/100	-0.8
Trade Pillar	102/181	93/181	-9	49.3/100	49.1/100	+0.2
Capital Pillar	15/159	10/159	-5	56.4/100	56.9/100	-0.5
Information Pillar	18/161	14/161	-4	69.9/100	68.1/100	+1.8
People Pillar	32/114	27/114	-5	55.6/100	58.3/100	-2.7

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	179/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	153/181	174/181	8.1%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	120/181	177/181	3.5%	2.6%
Capital	64/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	44/163	104/179	0.85%	0.64%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	19/163	32/172	1.1%	0.54%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	37/165	97/179	32%	41%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	37/169	117/179	6.8%	5.2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	55/105	37/112	25%	29%
Information	40/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	41/178		684.8	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	64/163	10/155	4.3	9.7
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	47/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	18/134	75/152	0.5%	0.21%
People	69/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	41/94	86/159	0.26	0.15
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	137/138	56/129	0.54%	4.6%
Migrants (% of Population)	169/180	35/180	0.92%	15%

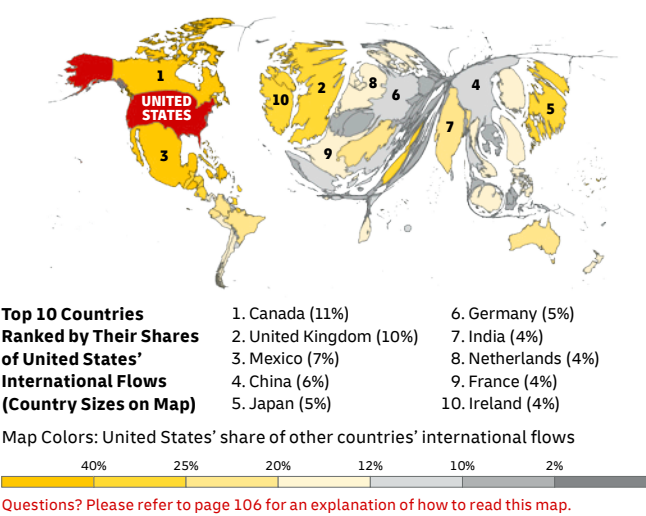
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	9/181	7,684	24/181	7,334	14/176	7,883	14/181	8,806	5/149	6,916
Intra-regional Flows (%)	164/181	21%	111/181	30%	169/176	12%	177/181	8%	138/149	32%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	3/181	45	3/181	49	8/176	38	5/181	44	1/149	56
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	68/181	56%	78/181	46%	45/176	79%	77/181	58%	114/149	23%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	109/181	11%	102/181	14%	109/176	4%	50/181	14%	65/149	19%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	179/181	0.09	148/181	0.07	176/176	0.07	170/181	0.06	103/149	0.17

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

UNITED STATES' GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	8/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	14/178	11/181	65%	66%
Capital	3/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	1/155	2/175	83%	80%
M&A Transactions	2/159	5/177	82%	75%
FDI Stock	5/181	2/181	62%	68%
Portfolio Equity Stock	12/72	—	69%	—
Information	1/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	1/181		89%	
Online News Traffic	11/160	1/158	70%	77%
People	10/149		—	
Tourists	—	77/110	—	24%
International University Students	—	1/107	—	66%
Migrants	12/180	5/164	47%	51%

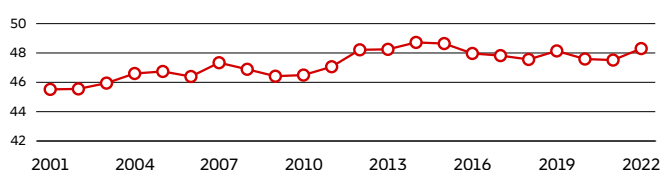
Region: North America

URUGUAY

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	99/181	102/181	+3	48.3/100	47.8/100	+0.5
Depth	120/181	118/181	-2	45.2/100	44.2/100	+1
Breadth	76/181	76/181	0	51.6/100	51.7/100	-0.1
Trade Pillar	120/181	120/181	0	46.8/100	46.7/100	+0.1
Capital Pillar	73/159	86/159	+13	49.0/100	48.2/100	+0.8
Information Pillar	77/161	77/161	0	50.7/100	48.7/100	+2
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	151/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	133/181	160/181	16%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	90/181	111/181	7.6%	7.4%
Capital	82/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	80/163	69/179	0.15%	1.3%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	66/165	80/179	9.9%	51%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	45/169	30/179	4.3%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	11/105	10/112	380%	68%
Information	56/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	57/178		365.5	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	23/163	51/155	12	2.5
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	52/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	37/134	64/152	0.11%	0.28%
People	79/122		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	75/94	66/159	0.047	0.32
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	94/138	84/129	2.9%	2.4%
Migrants (% of Population)	63/180	98/180	11%	3.6%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	10/181	7,620	8/181	9,698	24/176	7,152	36/181	7,192	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	94/181	42%	94/181	37%	111/176	36%	61/181	41%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	121/181	19	117/181	15	80/176	23	136/181	20	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	127/181	39%	153/181	23%	96/176	57%	146/181	42%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	91/181	14%	36/181	30%	165/176	1%	170/181	5%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	119/181	0.16	91/181	0.13	119/176	0.21	85/181	0.10	.	.

— Not Applicable

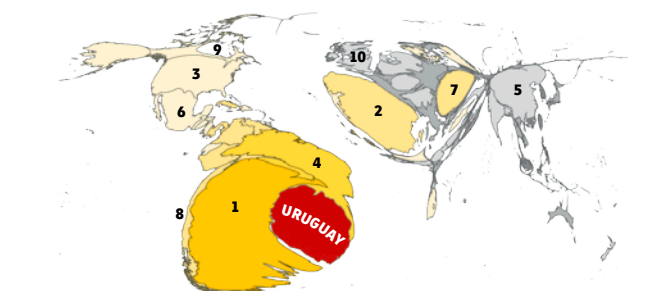
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ROOTED MAP

URUGUAY'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Uruguay's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Argentina (28%)
2. Spain (10%)
3. United States (10%)
4. Brazil (10%)
5. China (5%)
6. Mexico (4%)
7. Hungary (3%)
8. Chile (3%)
9. Canada (2%)
10. United Kingdom (2%)

Map Colors: Uruguay's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	73/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	65/178	90/181	44%	48%
Capital	71/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	71/155	69/175	20%	44%
M&A Transactions	58/159	72/177	23%	36%
FDI Stock	109/181	114/181	12%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock	47/72	—	50%	—
Information	100/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	90/181		63%	
Online News Traffic	141/160	65/158	35%	42%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	57/180	75/164	33%	15%

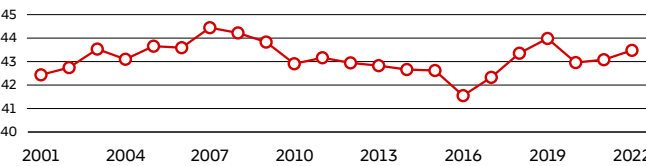
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

UZBEKISTAN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	147/181	163/181	+16	43.5/100	42.3/100	+1.2
Depth	133/181	155/181	+22	43.7/100	41.0/100	+2.7
Breadth	132/181	131/181	-1	43.3/100	43.7/100	-0.4
Trade Pillar	159/181	172/181	+13	41.4/100	38.9/100	+2.5
Capital Pillar	106/159	106/159	0	46.9/100	47.2/100	-0.3
Information Pillar	130/161	113/161	-17	43.2/100	43.9/100	-0.7
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	122/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	117/181	94/181	19%	35%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	100/181	94/181	6%	9.1%
Capital	125/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	62/179	0%	1.5%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	49/172	0%	0.15%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	153/165	153/179	0.25%	17%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	129/169	101/179	0.016%	9.8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	98/105	85/112	0.03%	1.3%
Information	138/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	148/178		28.27	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	109/163	123/155	0.97	0.14
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	113/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	118/134	86/152	~0%	0.14%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	26/138	104/129	16%	0.68%
Migrants (% of Population)	95/180	100/180	5.9%	3.3%

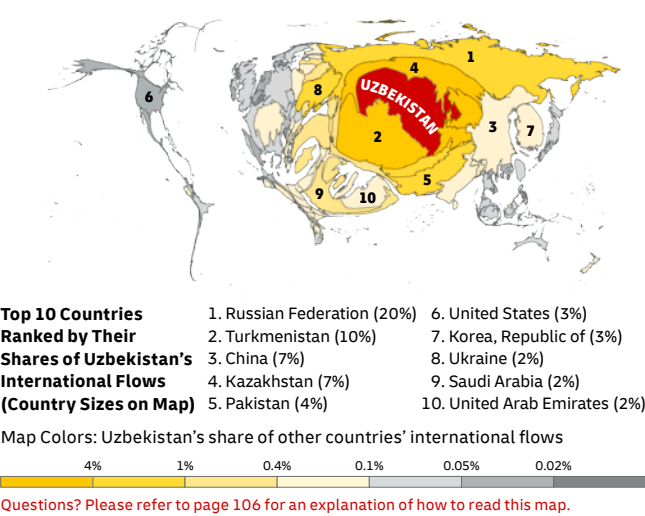
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	135/181	3,543	130/181	3,363	110/176	4,150	128/181	4,132	118/149	1,955
Intra-regional Flows (%)	128/181	31%	98/181	36%	155/176	22%	152/181	18%	93/149	57%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	131/181	17	142/181	12	76/176	23	127/181	21	118/149	12
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	141/181	36%	171/181	13%	75/176	63%	163/181	37%	110/149	24%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	9/181	33%	12/181	44%	21/176	20%	10/181	34%	20/149	34%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0 – 1)	75/181	0.26	50/181	0.18	80/176	0.36	59/181	0.12	39/149	0.32

— Not Applicable · Data Not Available c Confidential Data *Italics* Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

UZBEKISTAN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

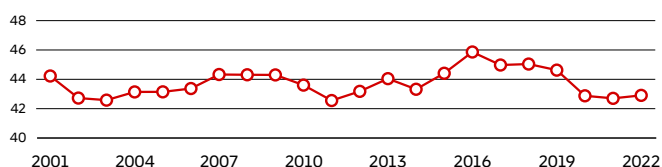
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	156/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	.	129/181	.	41%
Capital	97/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	90/155	88/175	13%	35%
M&A Transactions	107/159	110/177	2.3%	19%
FDI Stock	73/181	157/181	18%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	118/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	111/181		60%	
Online News Traffic	138/160	89/158	36%	37%
People	87/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	70/107	—	14%
Migrants	135/180	111/164	19%	10%

VANUATU

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	153/181	132/181	-21	42.9/100	45.0/100	-2.1
Depth	102/181	65/181	-37	47.6/100	52.5/100	-4.9
Breadth	165/181	168/181	+3	38.7/100	38.5/100	+0.2
Trade Pillar	135/181	112/181	-23	45.0/100	47.6/100	-2.6
Capital Pillar	153/159	145/159	-8	44.1/100	45.2/100	-1.1
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	91/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	163/181	63/181	5.8%	46%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	102/181	20/181	5.9%	21%
Capital	117/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	91/163	105/179	0.1%	0.63%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	108/165	55/179	3%	67%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	112/169	166/179	0.39%	-0.72%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	93/178		128.5	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	.	.	.	.
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.	.	c	.
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	55/134	134/152	0.044%	0.0094%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	72/94	98/159	0.056	0.092
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	146/180	142/180	2.3%	1%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	21/181	6,871	62/181	5,700	10/176	8,085	6/181	9,525	30/149	4,116
Intra-regional Flows (%)	38/181	67%	5/181	92%	55/176	55%	134/181	24%	38/149	78%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	87/181	21	107/181	17	93/176	22	41/181	31	52/149	22
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	95/181	49%	123/181	34%	104/176	55%	64/181	61%	39/149	61%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	69/181	16%	54/181	26%	57/176	11%	92/181	11%	92/149	12%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	16/181	0.40	84/181	0.13	1/176	0.78	57/181	0.12	21/149	0.39

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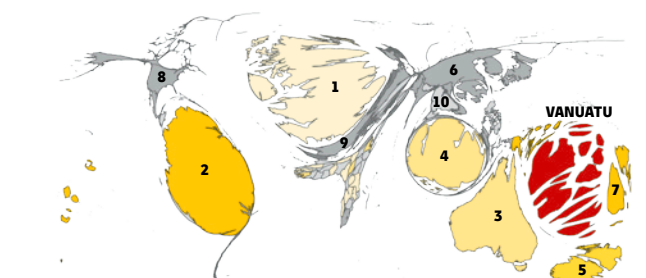
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ROOTED MAP

VANUATU'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Vanuatu's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. United Kingdom (22%)
2. Colombia (21%)
3. Australia (14%)
4. Singapore (10%)
5. New Zealand (4%)
6. China (4%)
7. Fiji (2%)
8. United States (2%)
9. France (2%)
10. Thailand (1%)

Map Colors: Vanuatu's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	142/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	120/178	155/181	29%	34%
Capital	175/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	135/155	134/175	0.86%	11%
M&A Transactions	.	147/177	.	2.9%
FDI Stock	120/181	171/181	11%	9.5%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	139/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	152/181		51%	
Online News Traffic	.	.	.	.
People	148/149		—	
Tourists	—	109/110	—	2.5%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	161/180	.	11%	.

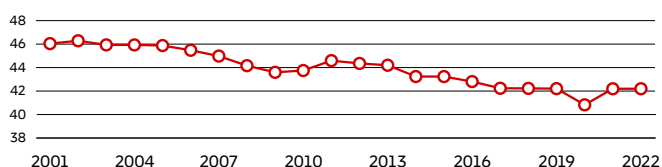
Region: East Asia & Pacific

VENEZUELA, BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	159/181	164/181	+5	42.2/100	42.2/100	0
Depth	179/181	179/181	0	38.5/100	37.7/100	+0.8
Breadth	115/181	110/181	-5	46.3/100	47.4/100	-1.1
Trade Pillar	163/181	167/181	+4	40.4/100	40.9/100	-0.5
Capital Pillar	140/159	125/159	-15	45.2/100	46.3/100	-1.1
Information Pillar	129/161	116/161	-13	43.3/100	43.7/100	-0.4
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	180/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	177/181	180/181	2.3%	4.9%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	177/181	172/181	0.33%	3%
Capital	145/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	109/163	158/179	0.017%	0.016%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	61/165	166/179	12%	11%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	90/169	141/179	1.1%	2.7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	132/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	157/178		22.3	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	89/163	93/155	2.2	0.6
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	127/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	85/94	147/159	0.017	0.0063
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	12/180	88/180	43%	4.6%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	32/181	6,199	15/181	8,285	70/176	5,211	88/181	5,716	29/149	4,121
Intra-regional Flows (%)	110/181	36%	113/181	28%	118/176	34%	70/181	38%	89/149	59%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	1/181	49	4/181	44	1/176	56	3/181	48	4/149	46
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	124/181	41%	125/181	33%	102/176	55%	145/181	44%	115/149	22%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	97/181	13%	50/181	27%	80/176	6%	168/181	5%	128/149	5%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	57/181	0.28	98/181	0.12	29/176	0.56	136/181	0.08	67/149	0.23

— Not Applicable

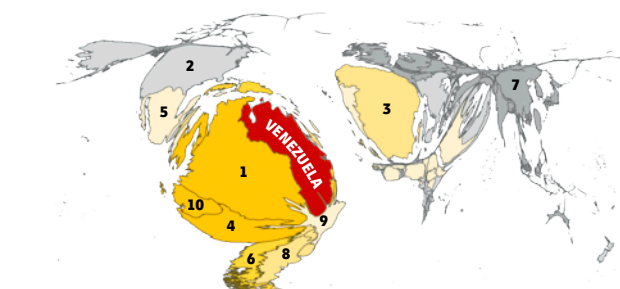
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Italics Imputed Value

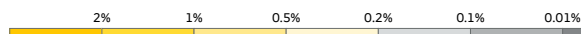
ROOTED MAP

VENEZUELA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Venezuela's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)	1. Colombia (22%)	6. Chile (4%)
	2. United States (12%)	7. China (3%)
	3. Spain (12%)	8. Argentina (3%)
	4. Peru (6%)	9. Brazil (2%)
	5. Mexico (4%)	10. Ecuador (2%)

Map Colors: Venezuela's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	88/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	67/178	119/181	44%	43%
Capital	138/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	114/155	158/175	4.9%	2.6%
M&A Transactions	145/159	165/177	0.064%	0.91%
FDI Stock	28/181	36/181	36%	43%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	117/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	140/181		54%	
Online News Traffic	118/160	83/158	43%	38%
People	100/149		—	
Tourists	—	47/110	—	35%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	124/180	85/164	21%	14%

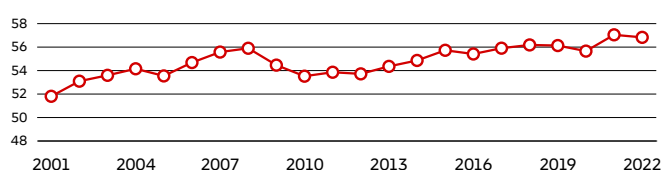
Region: S. & C. America, Caribbean

VIET NAM

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	45/181	41/181	-4	56.8/100	55.9/100	+0.9
Depth	50/181	53/181	+3	55.9/100	53.6/100	+2.3
Breadth	42/181	37/181	-5	57.8/100	58.3/100	-0.5
Trade Pillar	10/181	10/181	0	63.3/100	62.8/100	+0.5
Capital Pillar	57/159	52/159	-5	50.6/100	50.4/100	+0.2
Information Pillar	62/161	55/161	-7	52.4/100	51.0/100	+1.4
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	24/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	9/181	11/181	91%	88%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	127/181	130/181	3.2%	6.2%
Capital	67/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	40/163	16/179	1.2%	6.3%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	51/163	48/172	0.043%	0.17%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	105/165	79/179	3.6%	51%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	67/169	69/179	2.1%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	94/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	110/178		84.95	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	119/163	78/155	0.63	0.96
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	72/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	72/138	118/129	4.9%	0.27%
Migrants (% of Population)	127/180	178/180	3.7%	0.08%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	66/181	5,305	58/181	5,734	90/176	4,761	23/181	7,667	60/149	3,212
Intra-regional Flows (%)	51/181	61%	63/181	63%	35/176	64%	80/181	36%	50/149	74%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	25/181	29	24/181	32	37/176	28	10/181	38	63/149	19
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	92/181	49%	101/181	41%	84/176	60%	72/181	59%	86/149	35%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	26/181	23%	38/181	29%	45/176	13%	75/181	12%	11/149	43%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	116/181	0.17	78/181	0.15	138/176	0.17	115/181	0.09	47/149	0.28

— Not Applicable

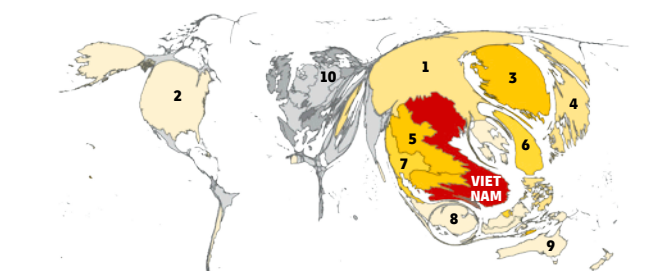
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c Confidential Data

Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

VIET NAM'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Viet Nam's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. China (18%)
2. United States (15%)
3. Korea, Republic of (10%)
4. Japan (7%)
5. Lao PDR (5%)
6. Taiwan, China (3%)
7. Thailand (3%)
8. Singapore (3%)
9. Australia (3%)
10. Germany (2%)

Map Colors: Viet Nam's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	39/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	8/178	99/181	66%	46%
Capital	52/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	37/155	36/175	41%	62%
M&A Transactions	79/159	85/177	15%	29%
FDI Stock	67/181	61/181	20%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	35/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	47/181		71%	
Online News Traffic	38/160	21/158	60%	56%
People	54/149		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	87/107	—	11%
Migrants	27/180	47/164	41%	21%

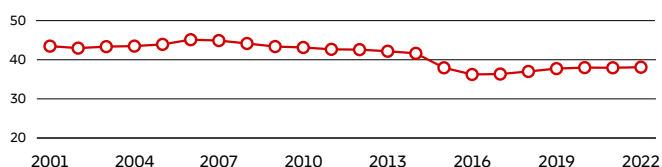
Region: East Asia & Pacific

YEMEN

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	180/181	181/181	+1	38.1/100	36.4/100	+1.7
Depth	173/181	181/181	+8	39.2/100	37.1/100	+2.1
Breadth	173/181	178/181	+5	37.0/100	35.6/100	+1.4
Trade Pillar	180/181	181/181	+1	34.9/100	31.8/100	+3.1
Capital Pillar	151/159	155/159	+4	44.6/100	43.7/100	+0.9
Information Pillar	156/161	156/161	0	39.3/100	38.3/100	+1
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	171/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	169/181	137/181	3.8%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	169/181	135/181	1.1%	6%
Capital	144/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	61/179	0%	1.5%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	112/165	172/179	2.9%	8.2%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	134/169	161/179	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	140/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	133/178		43.06	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	139/163	134/155	0.28	0.055
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	148/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	.	.	.
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	.	.	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	122/180	137/180	4.1%	1.2%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	133/181	3,599	117/181	3,952	125/176	3,789	134/181	3,978	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	78/181	48%	95/181	37%	59/176	54%	39/181	53%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	148/181	15	103/181	17	146/176	14	157/181	15	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	181/181	22%	175/181	9%	151/176	42%	181/181	19%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	102/181	12%	112/181	12%	66/176	8%	83/181	11%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	48/181	0.32	30/181	0.23	42/176	0.49	87/181	0.10	.	.

— Not Applicable

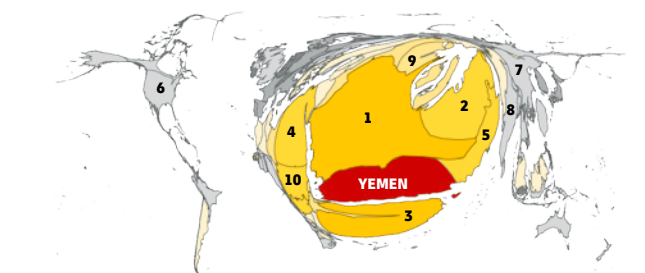
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

YEMEN'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Yemen's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. Saudi Arabia (26%)
2. United Arab Emirates (9%)
3. Somalia (8%)
4. Egypt (5%)
5. Oman (4%)
6. United States (4%)
7. China (3%)
8. India (2%)
9. Kuwait (2%)
10. Sudan (2%)

Map Colors: Yemen's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	172/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	177/178	154/181	5.3%	34%
Capital	157/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	97/155	149/175	9.2%	4.5%
M&A Transactions	.	164/177	.	1.2%
FDI Stock	115/181	123/181	12%	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	164/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	160/181		46%	
Online News Traffic	135/160	129/158	37%	30%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	130/180	135/164	20%	5.7%

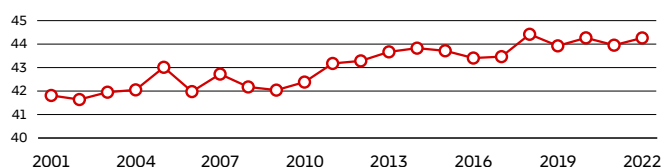
Region: Middle East & N. Africa

ZAMBIA

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	141/181	151/181	+10	44.3/100	43.5/100	+0.8
Depth	129/181	124/181	-5	43.8/100	43.5/100	+0.3
Breadth	121/181	136/181	+15	44.7/100	43.4/100	+1.3
Trade Pillar	143/181	165/181	+22	44.2/100	41.5/100	+2.7
Capital Pillar	114/159	105/159	-9	46.6/100	47.2/100	-0.6
Information Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	110/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	54/181	116/181	40%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	125/181	126/181	3.2%	6.4%
Capital	151/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	123/163	18/179	0%	5.8%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	67/163	85/172	0%	0%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	142/165	78/179	0.79%	52%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	163/169	151/179	-5.3%	1.6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	78/105	45/112	3.5%	25%
Information	.		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	135/178		41.36	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	130/163	142/155	0.36	0.029
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	.		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	102/152	.	0.069%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	.	112/159	.	0.052
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	165/180	139/180	1%	1.1%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	43/181	5,939	52/181	5,987	34/176	6,802	30/181	7,383	92/149	2,369
Intra-regional Flows (%)	98/181	41%	99/181	35%	115/176	35%	117/181	27%	21/149	84%
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0 – 100)	97/181	21	141/181	12	28/176	30	52/181	29	124/149	11
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	145/181	35%	138/181	29%	143/176	43%	96/181	54%	140/149	11%
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	71/181	16%	69/181	22%	74/176	7%	82/181	11%	35/149	29%
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	66/181	0.26	55/181	0.18	53/176	0.45	58/181	0.12	102/149	0.17

— Not Applicable

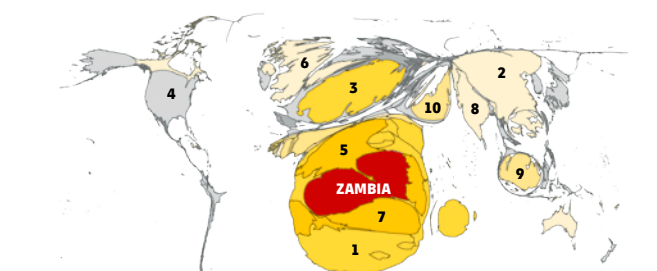
· Data Not Available

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ROOTED MAP

ZAMBIA'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Zambia's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. South Africa (10%)
2. China (10%)
3. Switzerland (9%)
4. United States (7%)
5. DR Congo (6%)
6. United Kingdom (6%)
7. Zimbabwe (6%)
8. India (3%)
9. Singapore (3%)
10. United Arab Emirates (2%)

Map Colors: Zambia's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	139/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	148/178	120/181	20%	43%
Capital	93/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	93/155	112/175	12%	23%
M&A Transactions	67/159	91/177	18%	25%
FDI Stock	117/181	100/181	11%	27%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	87/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	105/181		60%	
Online News Traffic	50/160	107/158	57%	34%
People	124/149		—	
Tourists	—	100/110	—	14%
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	59/180	104/164	33%	11%

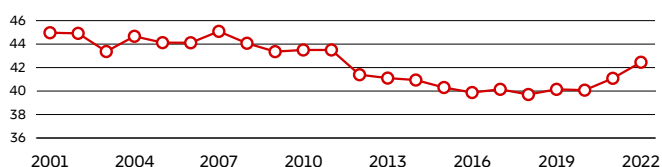
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

ZIMBABWE

KEY SCORES AND TRENDS

	Rank			Score		
	2022	2017	Change	2022	2017	Change
Overall	156/181	175/181	+19	42.5/100	40.1/100	+2.4
Depth	132/181	136/181	+4	43.7/100	42.7/100	+1
Breadth	148/181	173/181	+25	41.2/100	37.7/100	+3.5
Trade Pillar	170/181	177/181	+7	39.6/100	35.3/100	+4.3
Capital Pillar	97/159	126/159	+29	47.5/100	46.2/100	+1.3
Information Pillar	122/161	121/161	-1	44.1/100	43.5/100	+0.6
People Pillar	.	.	.	.	.	.

CONNECTEDNESS SCORE TREND



DEPTH (International flows relative to total activity)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	138/181		—	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	97/181	115/181	24%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	159/181	151/181	1.6%	4.8%
Capital	53/163		—	
Announced Greenfield FDI (% of GDP)	71/163	6/179	0.25%	19%
M&A Transactions (% of GDP)	154/163	42/172	-0.099%	0.28%
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	117/165	134/179	2.6%	24%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	104/169	95/179	0.55%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	.	.	.	.
Information	135/161		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration (per Million Population)	128/178		49.39	
Online News Traffic (per Capita)	125/163	113/155	0.47	0.24
Internet Bandwidth (bps per User)	98/164		c	
Charges for Use of IP (% of GDP)	.	131/152	.	0.014%
People	.		—	
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	59/94	.	0.099	.
International University Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	.	.	.	.
Migrants (% of Population)	78/180	113/180	7.8%	2.6%

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE

	Overall		Trade		Capital		Information		People	
	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level	Rank	Level
Average Distance (km)	72/181	5,173	102/181	4,370	37/176	6,559	72/181	6,369	.	.
Intra-regional Flows (%)	67/181	54%	76/181	52%	65/176	50%	56/181	42%	.	.
Average Geopolitical Distance, based on UN Voting (0–100)	70/181	23	122/181	15	32/176	29	25/181	33	.	.
Flows with U.S. and its Close Allies (%)	180/181	24%	178/181	7%	168/176	34%	148/181	42%	.	.
Flows with China and its Close Allies (%)	49/181	19%	81/181	19%	22/176	19%	87/181	11%	.	.
Concentration (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 0–1)	85/181	0.24	25/181	0.26	106/176	0.28	67/181	0.11	.	.

— Not Applicable

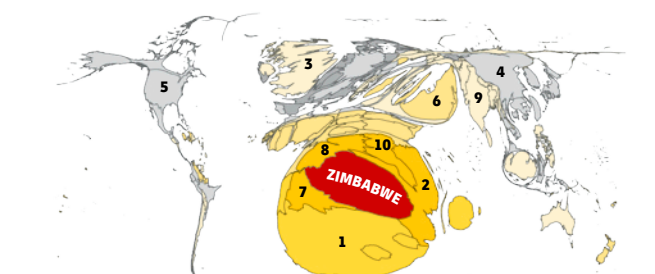
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Italics Imputed Value

ROOTED MAP

ZIMBABWE'S GLOBAL CONNECTIONS



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Their Shares of Zimbabwe's International Flows (Country Sizes on Map)

1. South Africa (19%)
2. Mozambique (7%)
3. United Kingdom (6%)
4. China (5%)
5. United States (5%)
6. United Arab Emirates (4%)
7. Botswana (3%)
8. Zambia (3%)
9. India (3%)
10. Malawi (3%)

Map Colors: Zimbabwe's share of other countries' international flows



Questions? Please refer to page 106 for an explanation of how to read this map.

BREADTH (Distribution of international flows across countries)

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	161/181		—	
Merchandise Trade	151/178	163/181	19%	32%
Capital	120/176		—	
Announced Greenfield Projects	137/155	96/175	0.44%	32%
M&A Transactions	124/159	107/177	0.7%	22%
FDI Stock	174/181	139/181	1.8%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock	.	—	.	—
Information	110/181		—	
Scientific Research Collaboration	142/181		52%	
Online News Traffic	61/160	103/158	55%	35%
People	.		—	
Tourists	—	.	—	.
International University Students	—	.	—	.
Migrants	141/180	.	17%	.

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

APPENDIX A

DETAILED DATA SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS



TABLE A.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 U.S. dollars.	World Bank World Development Indicators; IMF Direction of Trade Statistics; World Trade Organization Data Portal; UN Comtrade database
	Merchandise Imports	Value of imports, cost, insurance and freight (CIF), reported by importing countries in U.S. dollars.	
	Services Exports	Value of exports of commercial services in U.S. dollars.	
	Services Imports	Value of imports of commercial services in U.S. dollars.	
	Foreign Value Added	Value added by foreign production of goods and services in current U.S. dollars at market exchange rates.	
Capital	FDI Outward Stocks	Total value of direct investment held by domestic enterprises in foreign economies at the end of the year.	UNCTAD World Investment Report
	FDI Inward Stocks	Total value of direct investment held by foreign enterprises in the domestic economy at the end of the year.	
	FDI Outflows	Net value of direct investment transactions from domestic enterprises to foreign economies during the course of the year.	
	FDI Inflows	Net value of direct investment transactions by foreign enterprises into the domestic economy during the course of the year.	
	Portfolio Equity Asset Stocks	Total value of foreign equity assets other than direct investment or foreign reserves at the end of the year.	IMF International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics; World Bank World Development Indicators
	Portfolio Equity Liability Stocks	Total value of foreign equity liabilities other than direct investment and foreign reserves at the end of the year.	
	Portfolio Equity Asset Flows	Value of foreign equity assets other than direct investment and foreign reserves accrued during the course of the year.	
	Portfolio Equity Liability Flows	Value of foreign equity liabilities other than direct investment or foreign reserves incurred during the course of the year.	
	Announced Greenfield Foreign Direct Investment – Outward	Estimated value in U.S. dollars of all announced new foreign investment projects and expansion of existing projects by country of the investor that create new jobs and capital investment.	UNCTAD World Investment Report based on information from the Financial Times fDi Markets
	Announced Greenfield Foreign Direct Investment – Inward	Estimated value in U.S. dollars of all announced new foreign investment projects and expansion of existing projects by country of the investment that create new jobs and capital investment.	
	Mergers and Acquisitions Transactions by Country of Ultimate Parent	Net value of mergers and acquisitions deals in which the ultimate parent is a company in the focal country, and the purchase is 5% or greater stake in a foreign target; a 3% or greater stake with a value of more than 1 million U.S. dollars; or any stake with a value of more than 250 million U.S. dollars.	UNCTAD World Investment Report based on information from LSEG SDC Platinum database
	Mergers and Acquisitions Transactions by Country of Target	Net value of mergers and acquisitions deals in which the target is a company in the focal country, and the purchaser is a foreign company taking a 5% or greater stake in a target; a 3% or greater stake with a value of more than 1 million U.S. dollars; or any stake with a value of more than 250 million U.S. dollars.	

TABLE A.1: DATA SOURCES EMPLOYED TO CALCULATE DEPTH SCORES (CONTINUED)

Pillar	Variable	Definition	Source
Information	Internet Bandwidth	International internet bandwidth in megabits per second.	TeleGeography Global Internet Geography database; International Telecommunication Union (ITU) DataHub
	Online News Traffic by User	Number of visits to news websites in the highest traffic country from users in another country during the month of June, by country of user.	Similarweb
	Online News Traffic by Domain	Number of visits to news websites by users in a country other than country that provides the most traffic during the month of June, by country of website domain's highest traffic.	
	Scientific Research Collaboration	Number of articles, reviews, and notes in the Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index with at least one author address listed in the focal country and at least one address in another country.	Clarivate Web of Science
	Payments for the Use of Intellectual Property	Payments for the use of proprietary rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, branding, trade secrets, and performance rights in current U.S. dollars at market exchange rates.	World Bank World Development Indicators
	Receipts from the Use of Intellectual Property	Receipts of charges for the use of proprietary rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, branding, trade secrets, and performance rights in current U.S. dollars at market exchange rates.	
People	International Patent Applications	Total count of all patent applications by non-residents received by patent offices that are parties to WIPO treaties, including regional patent offices. Excludes data from the China National Intellectual Property Administration due to concerns about data comparability.	World Intellectual Property Organization Statistics Database
	Tourist Departures	Departures of overnight visitors (tourists) as recorded at national borders.	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO); Our World in Data
	Tourist Arrivals	Arrivals of non-resident overnight visitors (tourists) at national borders.	
	Outgoing University Students	Total citizens and nationals studying in foreign degree programs at the tertiary level.	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Ministry of Education Republic of China (Taiwan)
	Incoming University Students	Total foreign students studying in degree programs at the tertiary level.	
	Emigrants	Total people born in the focal country residing abroad.	UN DESA Population Division, International Migrant Stock: The 2020 Revision; Eurostat; OECD International Migration Database; Saudi Central Bank (SAMA); Bahrain Open Data Portal; National Center for Statistics and Information, Sultanate of Oman
	Immigrants	Total residents born abroad.	

Note: Data sources for numerators of depth ratios are reported in the rows pertaining to the trade, capital, information, and people pillars. Data sources for denominators of depth ratios are listed under the pillar category "Variables for Rescaling."

TABLE A.2: VARIABLES FOR RESCALING

Pillar	Variable	Definition	Source
Variables for Rescaling	Total Value Added	Value added by production of goods and services in current U.S. dollars at market exchange rates.	OECD Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database
	Gross Domestic Product	Gross domestic product at purchaser's prices, current U.S. dollars at market exchange rates.	World Bank World Development Indicators; IMF World Economic Outlook Database; UNCTADstat Database; IMF International Financial Statistics
	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Gross fixed capital formation, current U.S. dollars at market exchange rates. Where not reported in U.S. dollars, converted using annual average exchange rates from IMF International Financial Statistics Database.	World Bank World Development Indicators; UNCTADstat Database; IMF International Financial Statistics; UNCTAD World Investment Report Country Fact Sheets
	Total M&A Transactions	Total of all mergers and acquisitions deals involving a purchase of at least a 5% stake in the target company; all deals with at least a 3% stake and a value of over 1 million U.S. dollars; and all deals with a value of more than 250 million U.S. dollars.	LSEG SDC Platinum
	Market Capitalization	Total market value of all publicly traded equity securities in current U.S. dollars at market exchange rates.	Euromonitor Passport database; World Federation of Exchanges; Bloomberg; World Bank World Development Indicators
	Internet Users	Total population of the country multiplied by the percentage who used the Internet through any means over the course of the last three months.	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) DataHub
	Total Published Scientific Articles	Total of all journal articles, reviews, and notes collected by Clarivate Web of Science in the Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index with a listed address that includes a country.	Clarivate Web of Science
	Total Patent Applications	Total count of all patent applications received by patent offices that are parties to WIPO treaties, including regional patent offices. Excludes data from the China National Intellectual Property Administration due to concerns about data comparability.	World Intellectual Property Organization Statistics Database
	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.	UN DESA World Population Prospects
	Tertiary Students	Enrollment in all tertiary education programs, public and private, full and part time.	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Republic of China (Taiwan) Ministry of Education

TABLE A.3: 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 U.S. dollars.	IMF Direction of Trade Statistics; UN Comtrade database
	Merchandise Imports	Value of imports, cost, insurance and freight (CIF), reported by importing countries in U.S. dollars.	
Capital	FDI Outward Stocks	Total value of direct investment held by domestic enterprises in foreign economies at the end of the year.	IMF Coordinated Direct Investment Survey; OECD International Direct Investment Database; UNCTAD FDI/MNE Database; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Statistics Canada; National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia; Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador; Singapore Department of Statistics; ProInversion (Peru); Bank of Thailand; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo (Panama); Census and Statistics Department, Government of Hong Kong SAR
	FDI Inflows	Net value of direct investment transactions by foreign enterprises into the domestic economy during the course of the year.	
	Portfolio Equity Outward Stocks	Total value of foreign equity assets other than direct investment or foreign reserves at the end of the year.	
	Announced Greenfield Foreign Direct Investment – Outward	Count of all announced new foreign investment projects and expansion of existing projects by country of the investor that create new jobs and capital investment.	
	Announced Greenfield Foreign Direct Investment – Inward	Count of all announced new foreign investment projects and expansion of existing projects by country of the investment that create new jobs and capital investment.	Financial Times fDi Markets
	Mergers and Acquisitions Transactions by Country of Ultimate Parent	Count of mergers and acquisitions deals in which the ultimate parent is a company in the focal country, and the purchase is 5% or greater stake in a foreign target; a 3% or greater stake with a value of more than 1 million U.S. dollars; or any stake with a value of more than 250 million U.S. dollars.	
	Mergers and Acquisitions Transactions by Country of Target	Count of mergers and acquisitions deals in which the target is a company in the focal country, and the purchaser is a foreign country taking a 5% or greater stake in a the target; a 3% or greater stake with a value of more than 1 million U.S. dollars; or any stake with a value of more than 250 million U.S. dollars.	LSEG SDC Platinum database
	Online News Traffic by User	Number of visits to news websites by users in a country other than the country that provides the most traffic during the month of June, by country of user.	
	Online News Traffic by Domain	Number of visits to news websites by users in a country other than the country that provides the most traffic during the month of June, by country of website domain's highest traffic.	Similarweb
	Scientific Research Collaboration	Articles, reviews, and notes in the Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index with at least one author address listed in the focal country and at least one author address listed in a foreign country.	
Information	Payments for the Use of Intellectual Property	Payments for the use of proprietary rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, branding, trade secrets, and performance rights in current U.S. dollars at market exchange rates.	OECD-WTO Balanced Trade in Services database
	Receipts from the Use of Intellectual Property	Receipts of charges for the use of proprietary rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, branding, trade secrets, and performance rights in current U.S. dollars at market exchange rates.	
	International Patent Applications	Total count of all patent applications by non-residents received by patent offices that are parties to WIPO treaties, including regional patent offices. Excludes data from the China National Intellectual Property Administration due to concerns about data comparability.	World Intellectual Property Organization Statistics Database

TABLE A.3: DATA SOURCES EMPLOYED TO CALCULATE BREADTH SCORES (CONTINUED)

Pillar	Variable	Definition	Source
People	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). Where destination countries reported more than one measure, preference was given to measures taken at borders.	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
	Incoming International Students	Incoming students by country of origin.	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Republic of China (Taiwan) Ministry of Education
	Emigrants	Total people born in the focal country residing abroad.	UN DESA Population Division, International Migrant Stock: The 2020 Revision; OECD
	Immigrants	Total residents born abroad.	International Migration Database

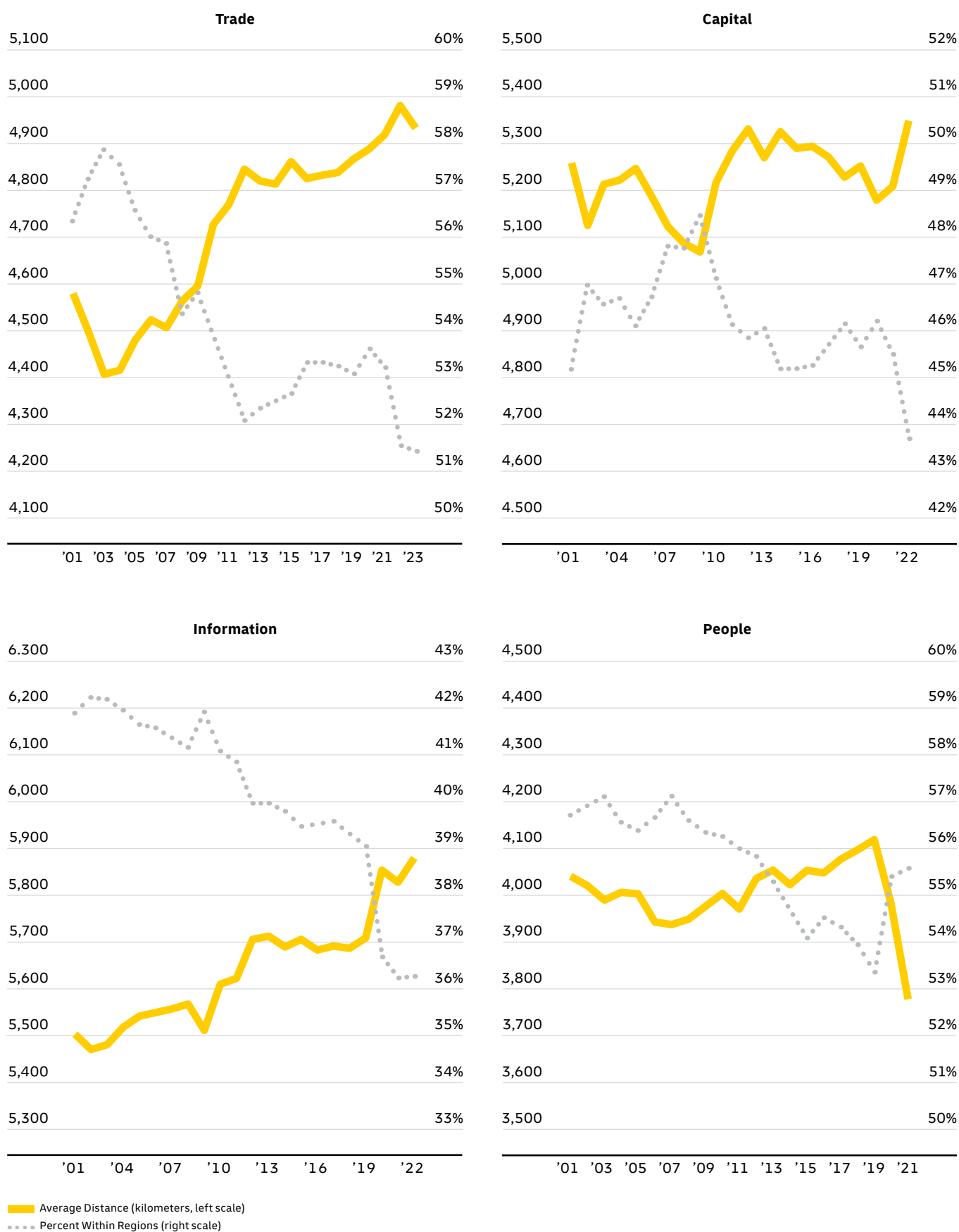
TABLE A.4: REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES

Region	Countries
East Asia & Pacific	Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Fiji; Hong Kong SAR, China; Indonesia; Japan; Kiribati; Korea, Republic of; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Macau SAR, China; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Mongolia; Myanmar; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Taiwan, China; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Vanuatu; Viet Nam
Europe	Albania; Andorra; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czechia; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Moldova; Montenegro; Netherlands; North Macedonia; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; United Kingdom
Middle East & North Africa	Algeria; Bahrain; Djibouti; Egypt; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libya; Morocco; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Tunisia; United Arab Emirates; Yemen
North America	Canada; Mexico; United States
South & Central America & the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia, Plurinational State of; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
South & Central Asia	Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Georgia; India; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Türkiye (Turkey); Uzbekistan
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; São Tomé and Príncipe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe

APPENDIX B

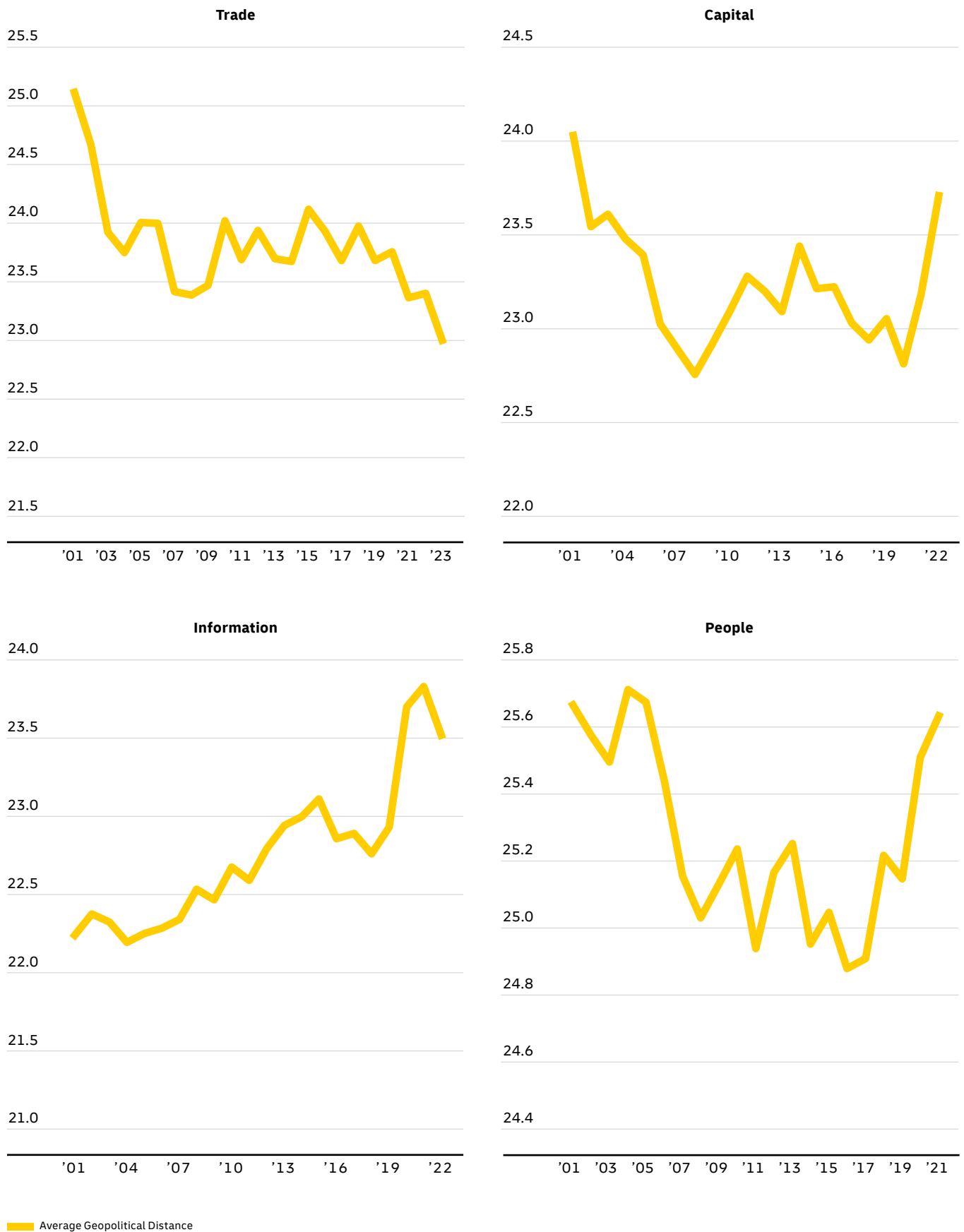
PILLAR BREADTH TRENDS



FIGURE B.1: AVERAGE DISTANCE AND REGIONALIZATION TRENDS, BY PILLAR, 2001 – 2023 (OR MOST RECENT)

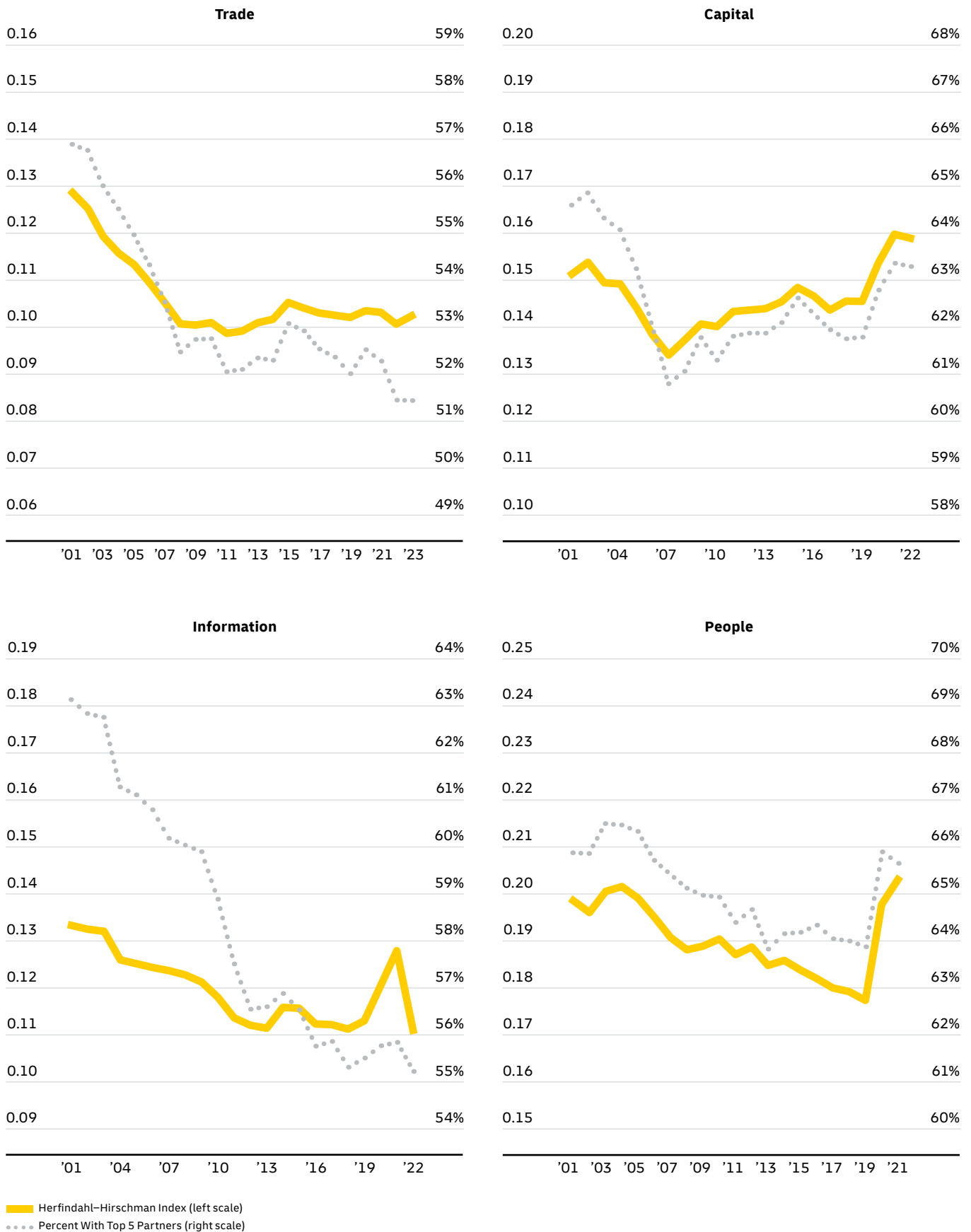
Data Sources: Flow data sources listed in Table A.3, CEPII Gravity database.

Note: Percent intra-regional is based on the region definitions reported in Table A.4.

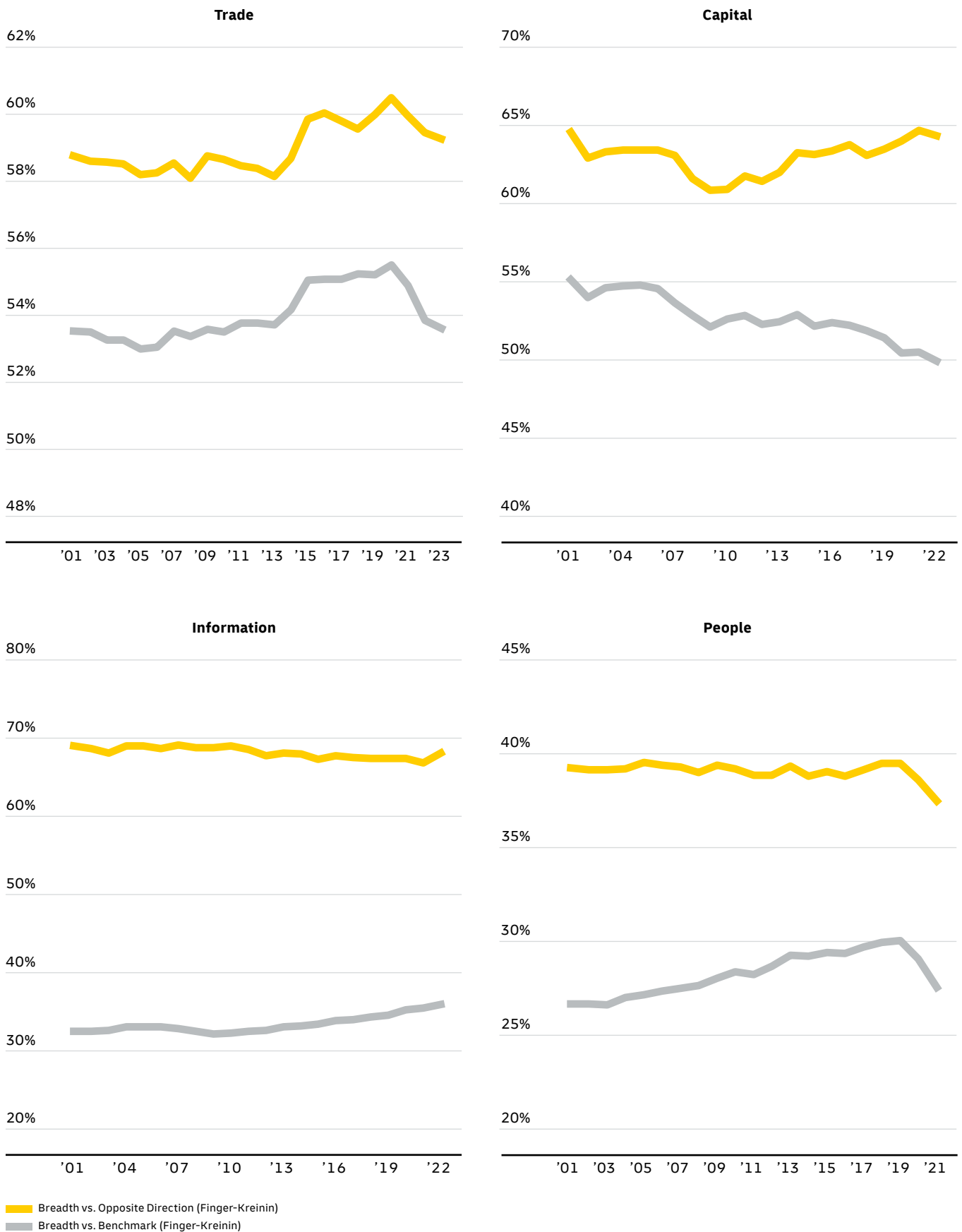
FIGURE B.2: AVERAGE GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE TRENDS, BY PILLAR, 2001 – 2023 (OR MOST RECENT)

Data Sources: Flow data sources listed in Table A.3, M.A. Bailey, A. Strezhnev & E. Voeten (2017).

Note: Geopolitical distance is calculated according to 2018-2022 UN General Assembly votes, rescaled 0–100.

FIGURE B.3: AVERAGE CONCENTRATION TRENDS, BY PILLAR, 2001 – 2023 (OR MOST RECENT)

Data Sources: Flow data sources listed in Table A.3.

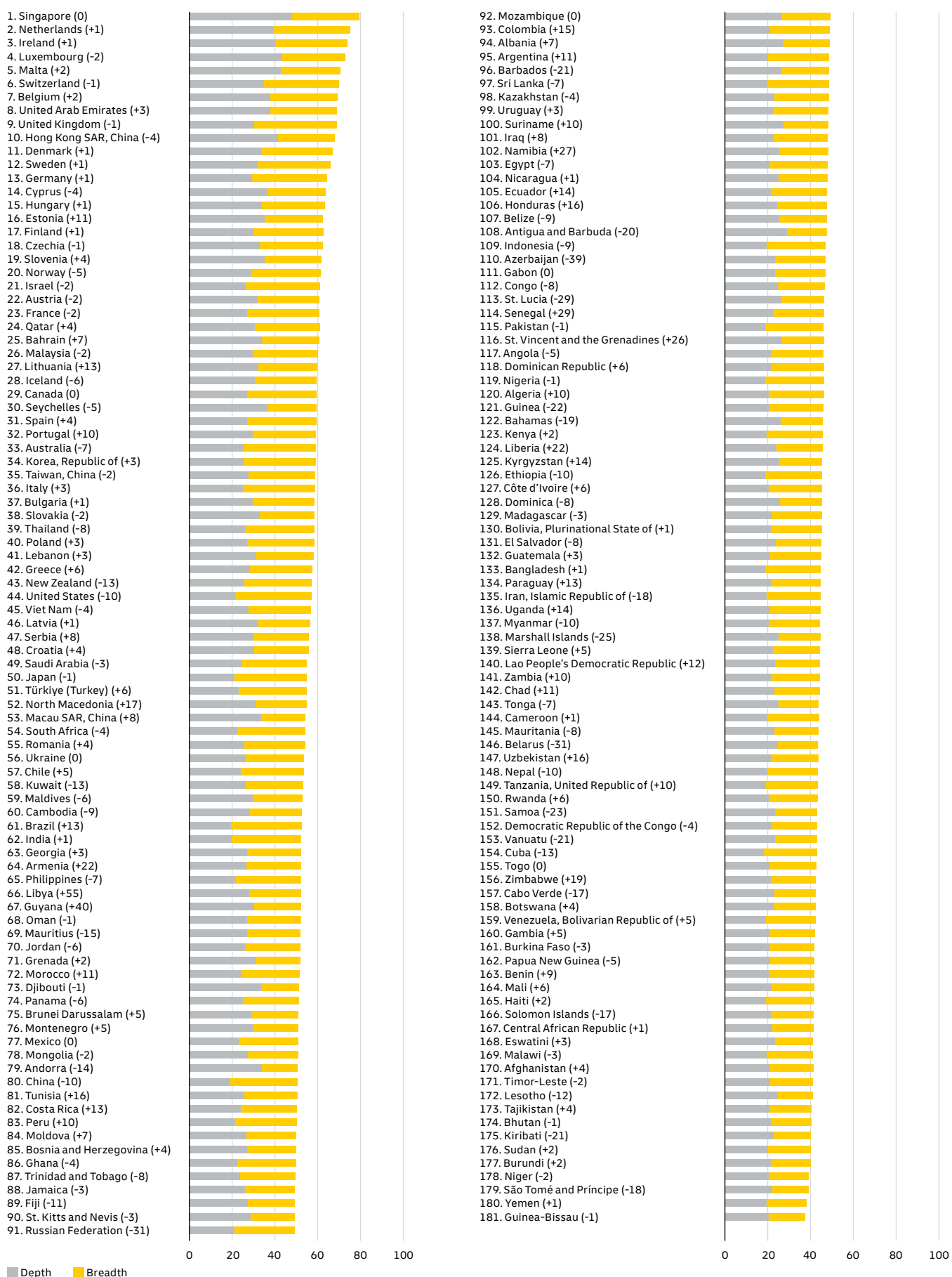
FIGURE B.4: AVERAGE BREADTH TRENDS, BY PILLAR, 2001 – 2023 (OR MOST RECENT)

Data Sources: Flow data sources listed in Table A.3. Note: Breadth vs. Opposite Direction compares the similarity of each flow's distribution across partner countries to the rest of the world's distribution of the same flow in the opposite direction (e.g., imports for exports). Breadth vs. Benchmark compares the similarity of each flow's geographic distribution across partner countries to the rest of the world's distribution of the benchmark used in the corresponding depth ratio (e.g., GDP for exports).

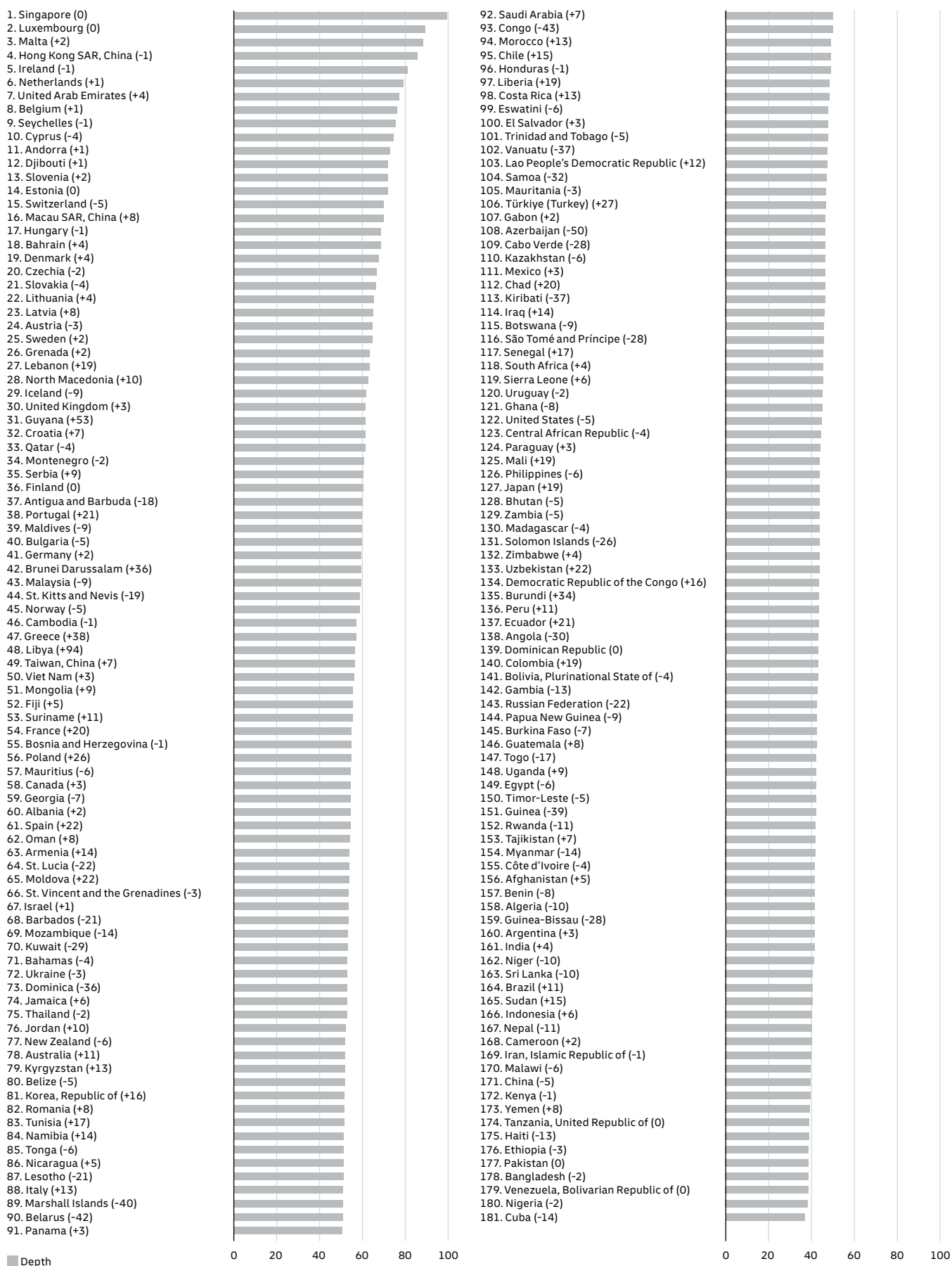
APPENDIX C

COUNTRY RANKINGS

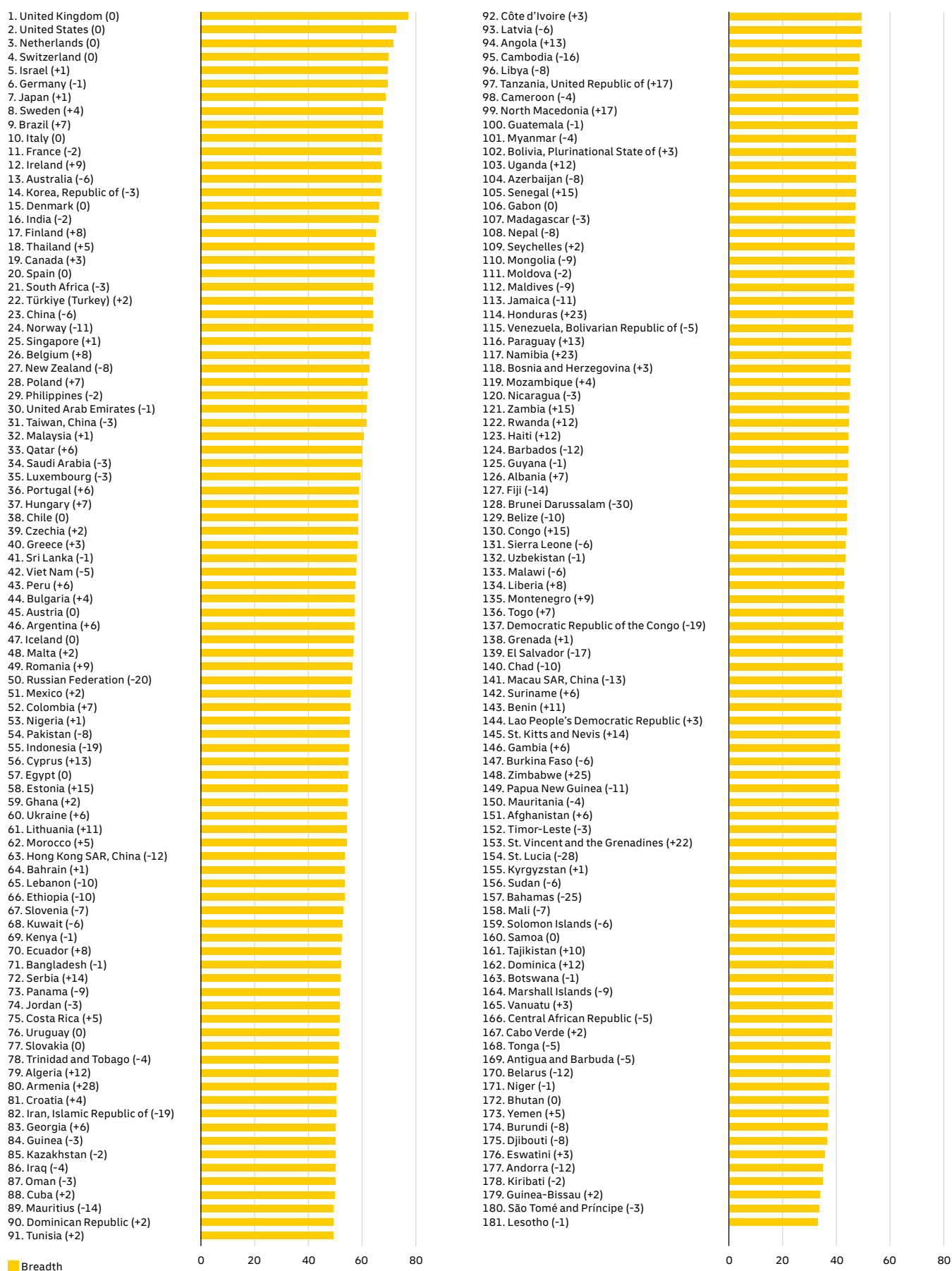


FIGURE C.1: DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, OVERALL RESULTS

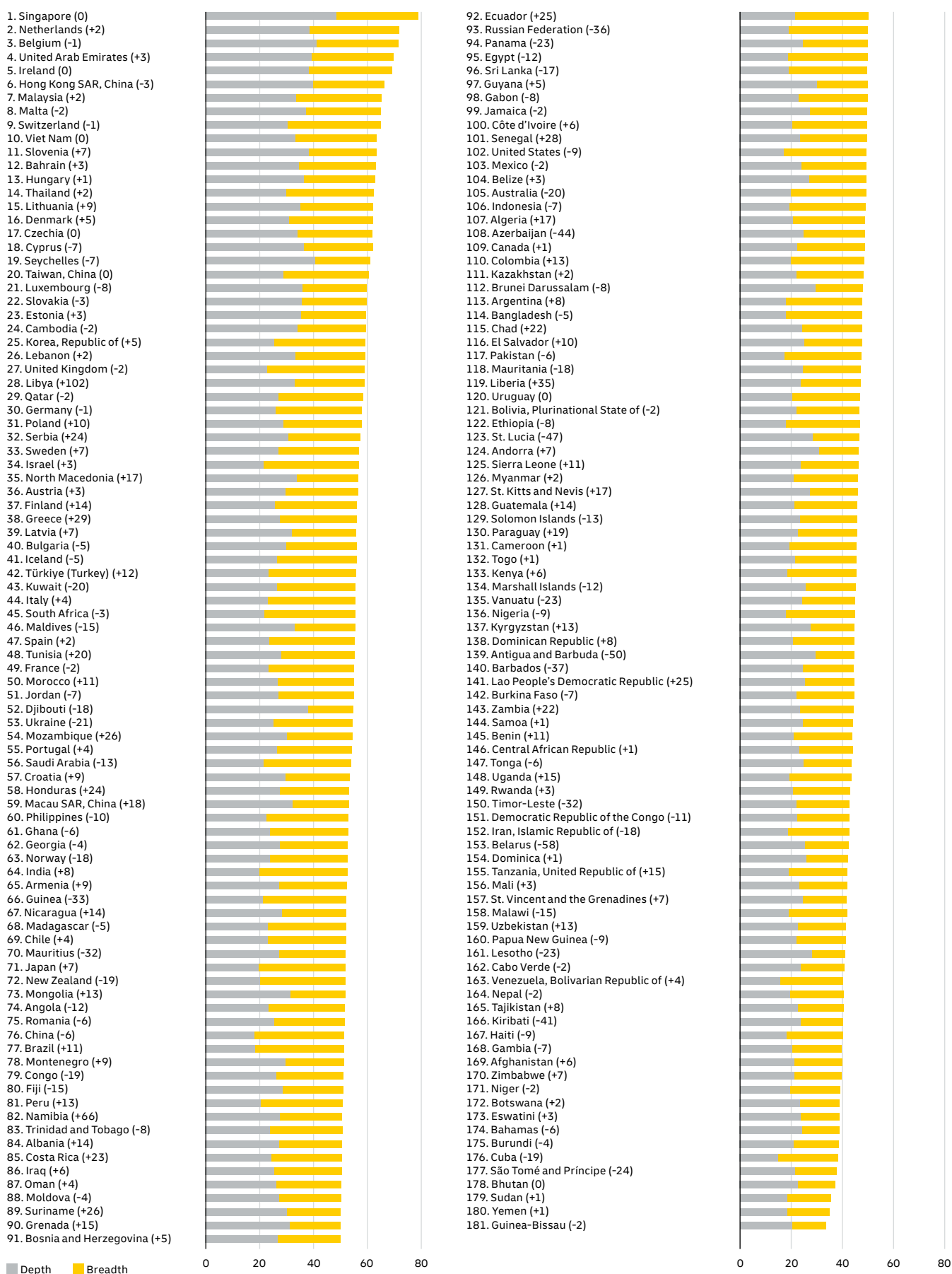
Note: Rank change since 2017 shown in parentheses. Value split between depth and breadth is illustrative only. Overall score is computed as a geometric mean (not a sum) of depth and breadth scores.

FIGURE C.2: DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, DEPTH DIMENSION

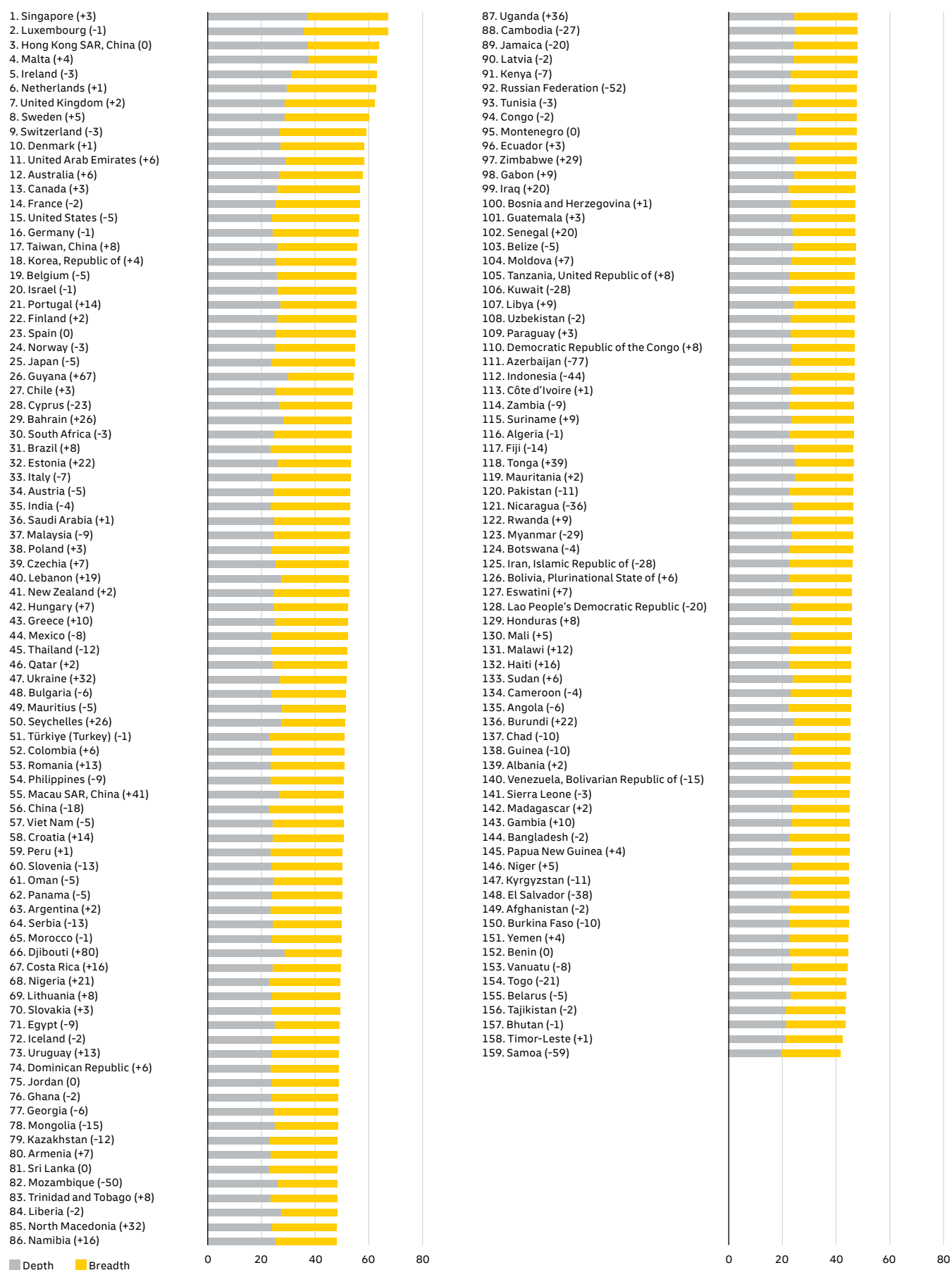
Note: Rank change since 2017 shown in parentheses.

FIGURE C.3: DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, BREADTH DIMENSION

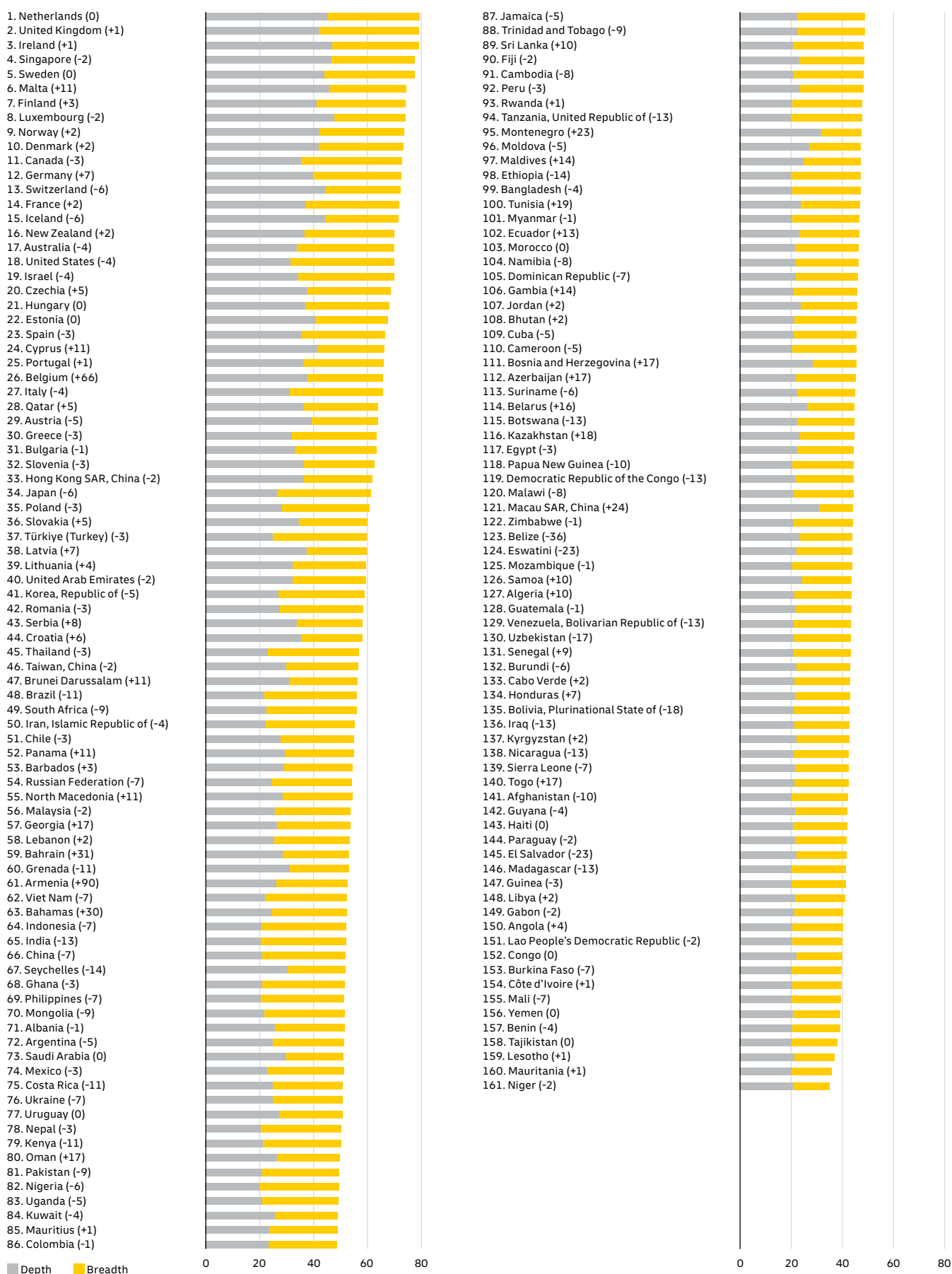
Note: Rank change since 2017 shown in parentheses.

FIGURE C.4: DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, TRADE PILLAR

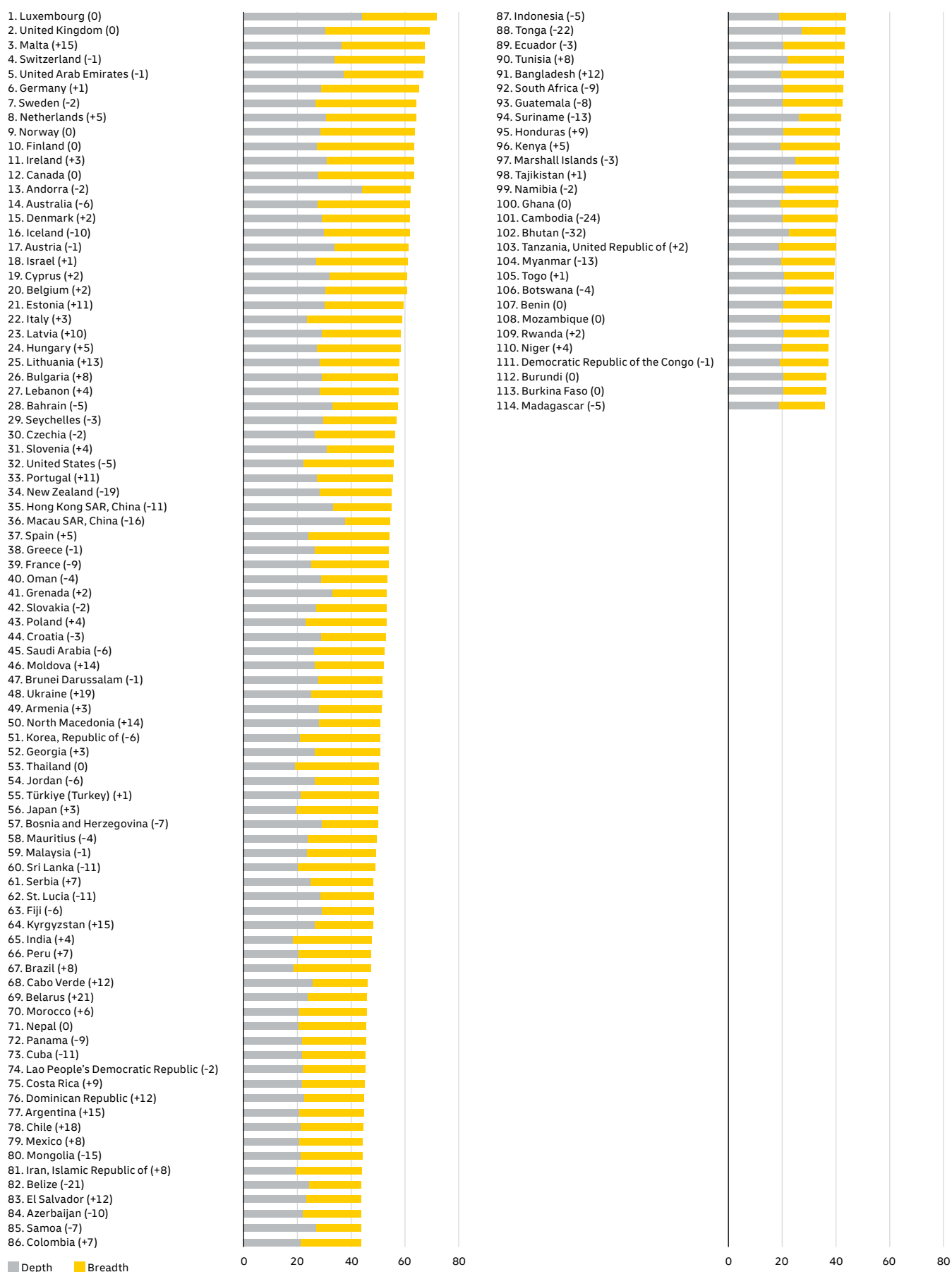
Note: Rank change since 2017 shown in parentheses. Value split between depth and breadth is illustrative only. Overall score is computed as a geometric mean (not a sum) of depth and breadth scores.

FIGURE C.5: DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, CAPITAL PILLAR

Note: Rank change since 2017 shown in parentheses. Value split between depth and breadth is illustrative only. Overall score is computed as a geometric mean (not a sum) of depth and breadth scores.

FIGURE C.6: DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, INFORMATION PILLAR

Note: Rank change since 2017 shown in parentheses. Value split between depth and breadth is illustrative only. Overall score is computed as a geometric mean (not a sum) of depth and breadth scores.

FIGURE C.7: DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX, PEOPLE PILLAR

Note: Rank change since 2017 shown in parentheses. Value split between depth and breadth is illustrative only. Overall score is computed as a geometric mean (not a sum) of depth and breadth scores.

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