The background of the slide is the Indian national flag, known as Tiranga, which consists of three horizontal stripes of equal width: saffron at the top, white in the middle, and green at the bottom. The flag is shown waving on a white flagpole against a clear blue sky. The text is overlaid on the white stripe.

Особенности социально- экономического развития Индии

Дисциплина: «Мировая экономика»

Преподаватель: профессор кафедры МЭО, к.э.н., доцент Сергеева И.Ю.



Учебные вопросы



1. Основные макроэкономические показатели.
2. Факторы развития и экономические реформы в Индии
3. Роль государства в регулировании индийской экономики
4. Внешнеэкономическая политика Индии в условиях реформ и приоритеты внешней торговли
5. Участие в региональных интеграционных организациях
6. Правила игры на индийском рынке. Специфические условия и обычаи ведения бизнеса в Индии.

По совокупному показателю экономической свободы (Index of Economic Freedom 2011), рассчитанному журналом Wall Street Journal совместно с Heritage Foundation, Индия занимает 104 место. Для сравнения, Китай и Россия, находятся соответственно на 119 и 120 местах.

Благоприятные экономические перспективы Индии, положительные тенденции в развитии банковско-финансовой системы страны, баланс внешних расчетов, развитие рынка ценных бумаг позволили международному рейтинговому агентству Standard & Poor's повысить в январе 2011 г. суверенный кредитный рейтинг Индии с «BB+/B» до «BBB-/A-3». Прогноз изменения рейтинга – стабильный.

Figure 2.8. Asia: Revisions to 2012 GDP Growth Forecasts

(Change in percentage points from September 2011 WEO projections)

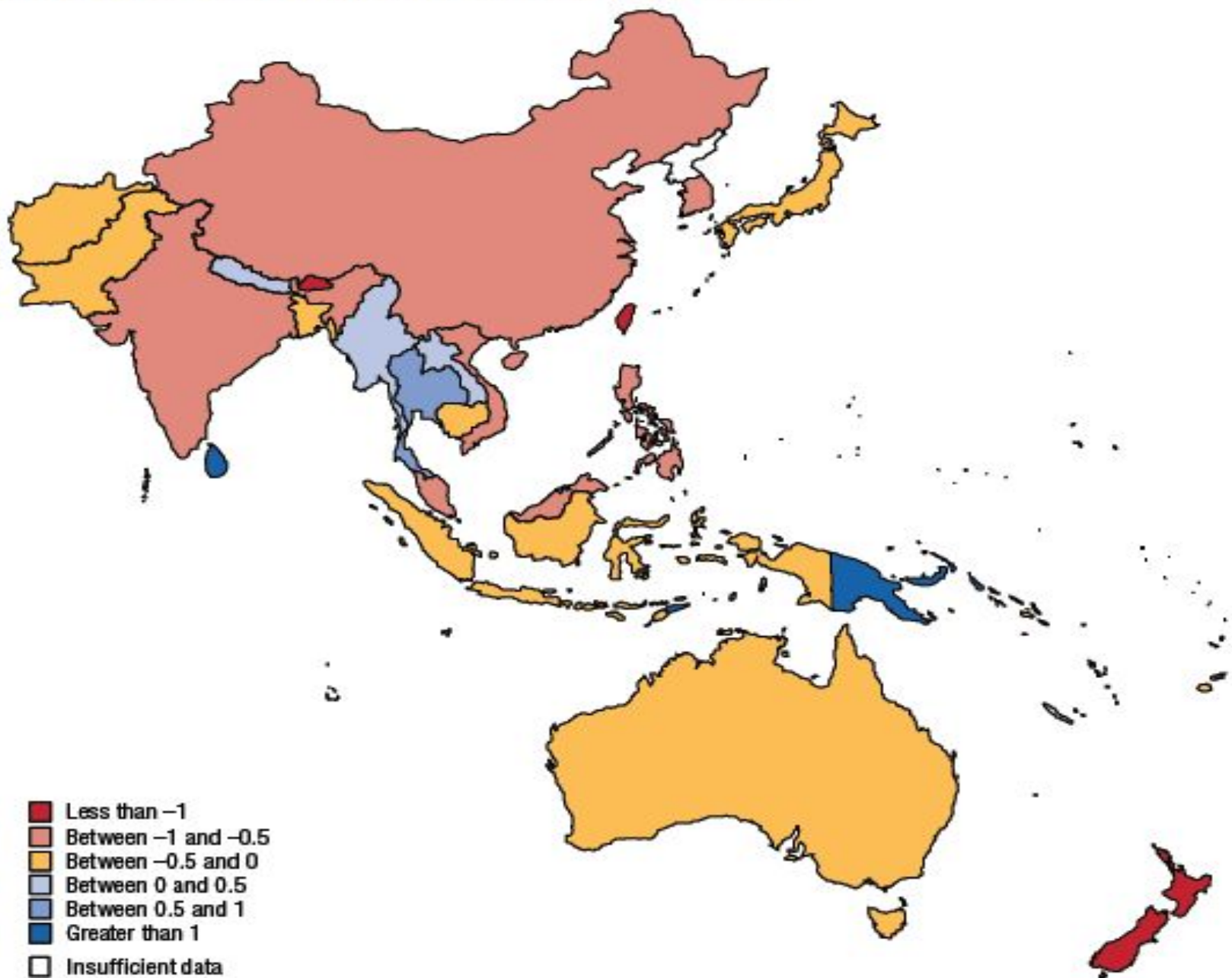
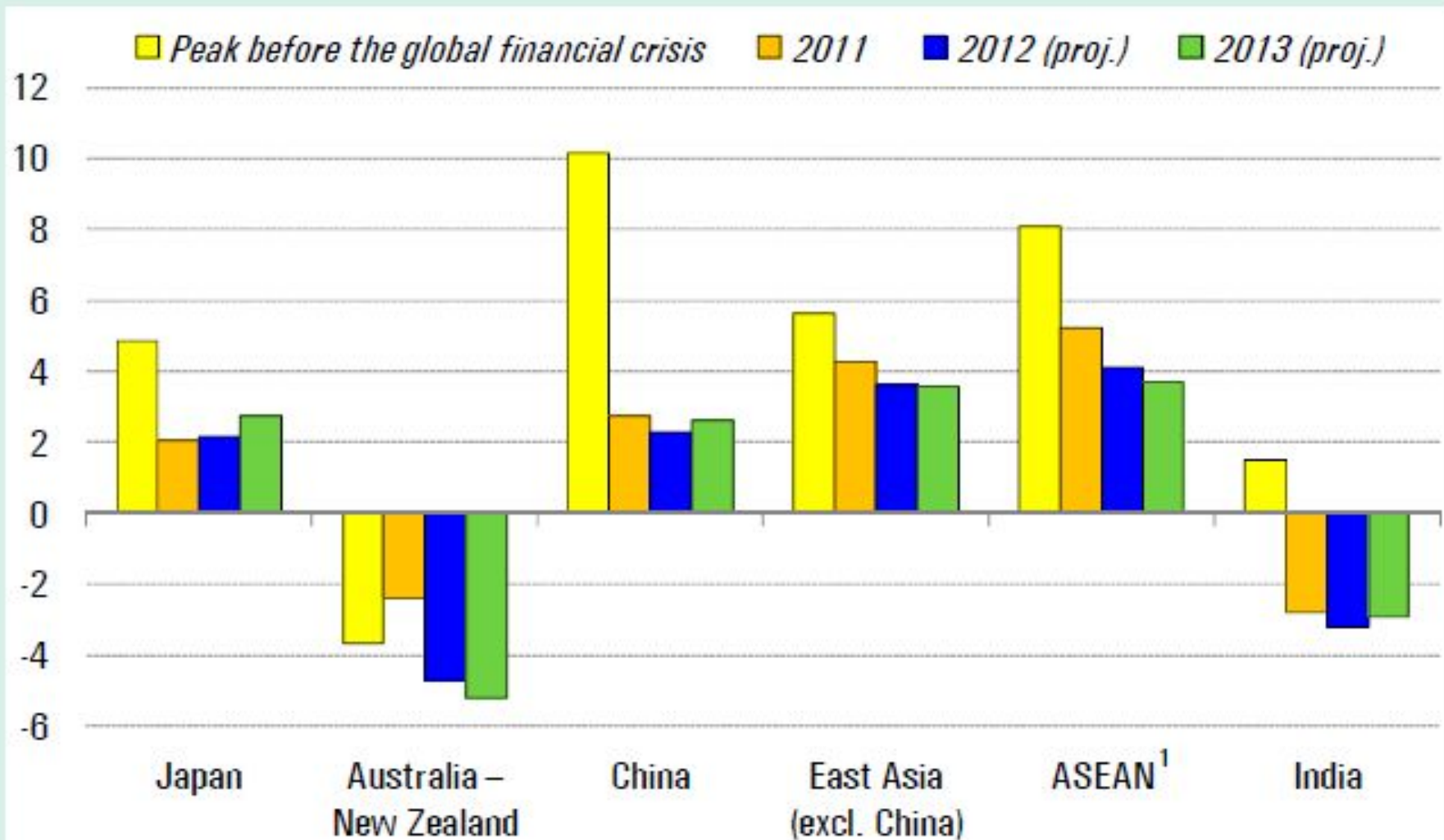


Table 2.3. Selected Asian Economies: Real GDP, Consumer Prices, Current Account Balance, and Unemployment*(Annual percent change unless noted otherwise)*

	Real GDP			Consumer Prices ¹			Current Account Balance ²			Unemployment ³		
	2011	Projections		2011	Projections		2011	Projections		2011	Projections	
		2012	2013		2012	2013		2012	2013		2012	2013
Asia	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.0	3.9	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.7	...	...	...
Advanced Asia	1.3	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	4.3	4.3	4.2
Japan	-0.7	2.0	1.7	-0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	2.7	4.5	4.5	4.4
Australia	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.4	2.7	3.0	-2.2	-4.6	-5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
New Zealand	1.4	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	2.4	-4.1	-5.4	-6.3	6.5	6.0	5.4
Newly Industrialized Asian Economies	4.0	3.4	4.2	3.6	2.9	2.7	6.5	5.9	5.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Korea	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Taiwan Province of China	4.0	3.6	4.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	8.8	8.0	8.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Hong Kong SAR	5.0	2.6	4.2	5.3	3.8	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
Singapore	4.9	2.7	3.9	5.2	3.5	2.3	21.9	21.8	21.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
Developing Asia	7.8	7.3	7.9	6.5	5.0	4.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	...	...	...
China	9.2	8.2	8.8	5.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.0
India	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.6	8.2	7.3	-2.8	-3.2	-2.9	...	...	...
ASEAN-5	4.5	5.4	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.7	2.8	1.7	1.4	...	...	...
Indonesia	6.5	6.1	6.6	5.4	6.2	6.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.9	6.6	6.4	6.3
Thailand	0.1	5.5	7.5	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Malaysia	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.2	2.7	2.5	11.5	10.8	10.4	3.2	3.1	3.0
Philippines	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.8	3.4	4.1	2.7	0.9	1.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Vietnam	5.9	5.6	6.3	18.7	12.6	6.8	-0.5	-1.6	-1.4	4.5	4.5	4.5

Figure 1.18. Selected Asia: Current Account Balances

(In percent of GDP)

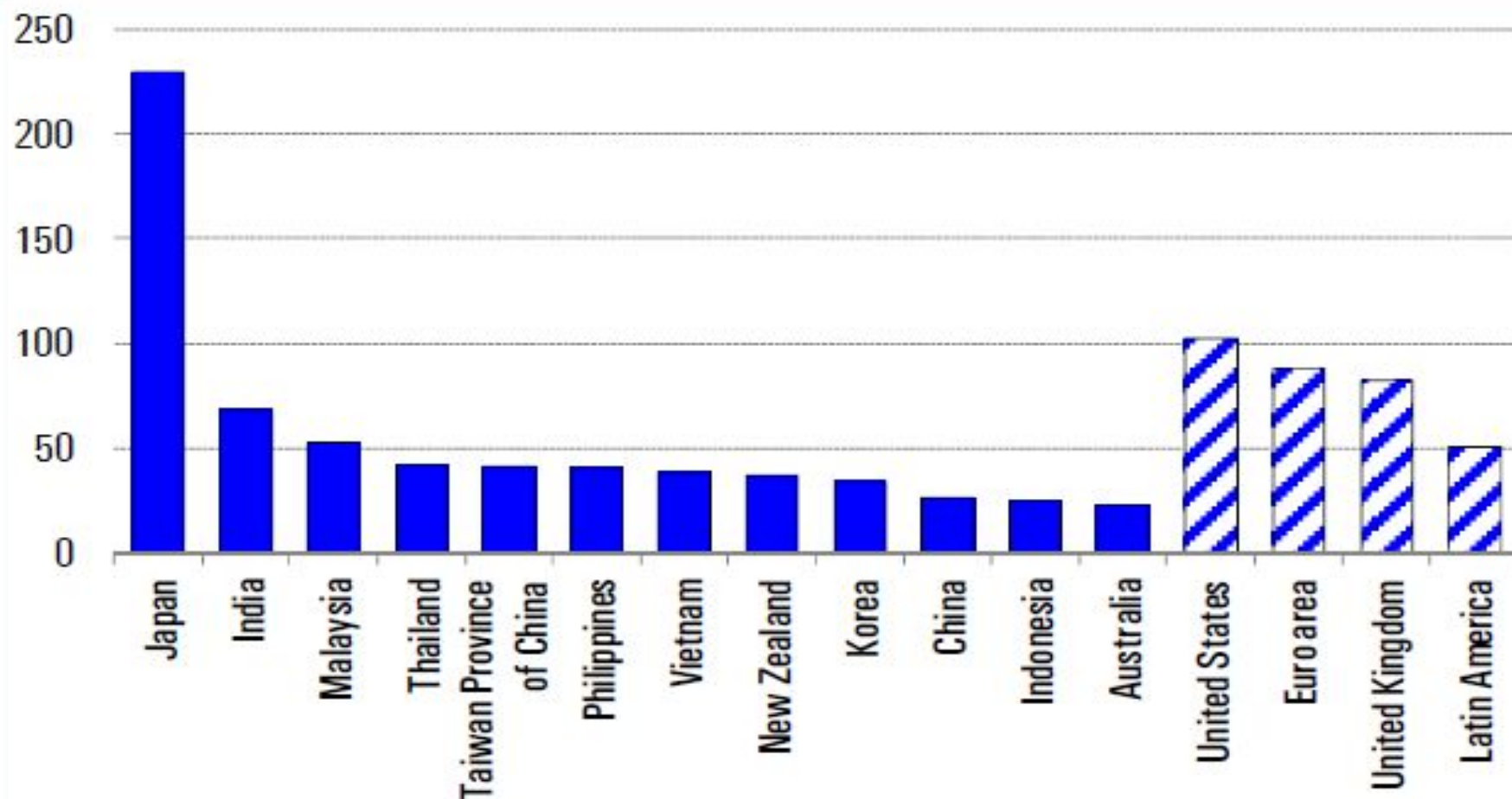


Sources: IMF, WEO database and staff calculations.

¹ ASEAN includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Figure 1.29. Gross Public Debt, 2011¹

(In percent of GDP)



Sources: IMF, WEO database and staff calculations.

¹ Excludes Singapore and Hong Kong SAR, where public debt arises mainly from non-fiscal operations.

Table 1. India: Trade Performance 1980 - 2010

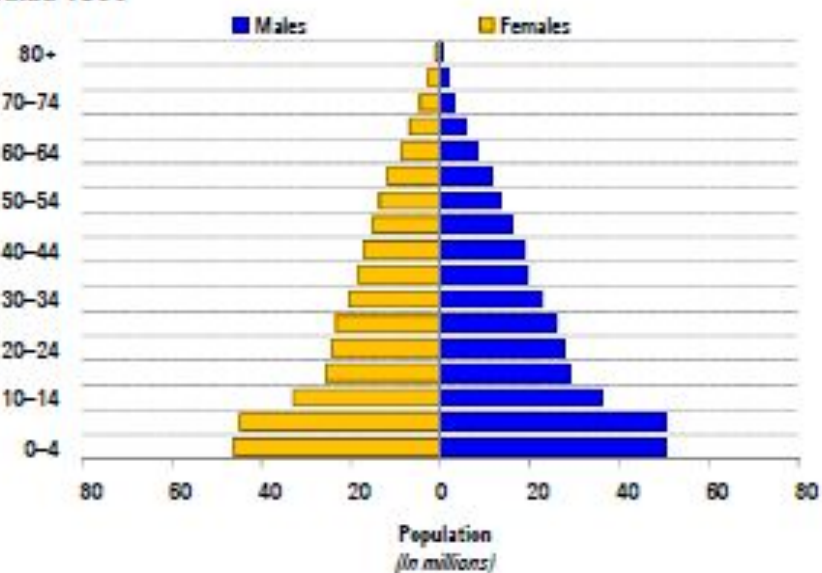
	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000	2000-2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(Annual percentage change)									
Trade										
Export value	5.4	8.9	9.5	11.4	20.7	25.1	24.4	18.5	-1.1	26.3
Goods	4.9	10.4	9.8	9.5	18.9	21.1	24.3	19.2	0.3	26.9
Services	7.2	4.3	8.4	18.4	25.2	32.8	24.7	17.4	-3.7	25.0
Export volumes	6.8	3.5	8.1	11.1	14.7	13.8	17.1	10.6	0.7	21.7
Goods	8.2	10.4	9.6	9.8	11.6	6.5	14.8	6.5	5.5	19.9
Services	3.5	-0.6	1.5	18.6	24.3	28.0	20.9	17.0	-6.0	24.6
Import value	2.3	9.2	6.9	11.7	20.4	24.6	24.0	23.6	3.7	21.8
Goods	1.2	9.3	6.4	11.0	21.0	23.8	25.2	27.7	2.3	19.3
Services	12.5	9.1	9.9	16.2	18.5	28.6	18.7	4.5	11.8	34.8
Import volumes	5.8	5.3	7.2	9.3	10.3	9.4	16.3	10.8	8.3	16.6
Goods	5.3	5.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	4.9	16.6	14.0	7.6	10.7
Services	11.8	6.8	5.0	20.9	21.6	30.1	15.2	-1.2	11.3	41.2
Memorandum:										
	(in percent of GDP)									
<i>Export of Goods and Services</i>	5.9	5.8	8.5	11.1	14.9	21.3	20.9	22.8	22.3	21.8
<i>Imports of Goods and Services</i>	8.7	8.4	10.1	14.2	17.0	25.0	24.4	27.8	28.5	26.9

Sources: IMF World Economic Outlook.

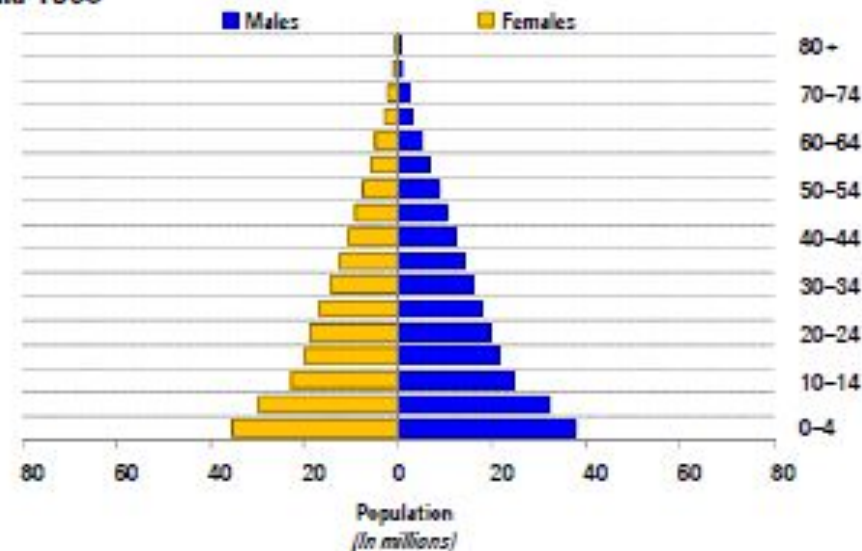
China and India: Population Distribution

(By age group, in years)

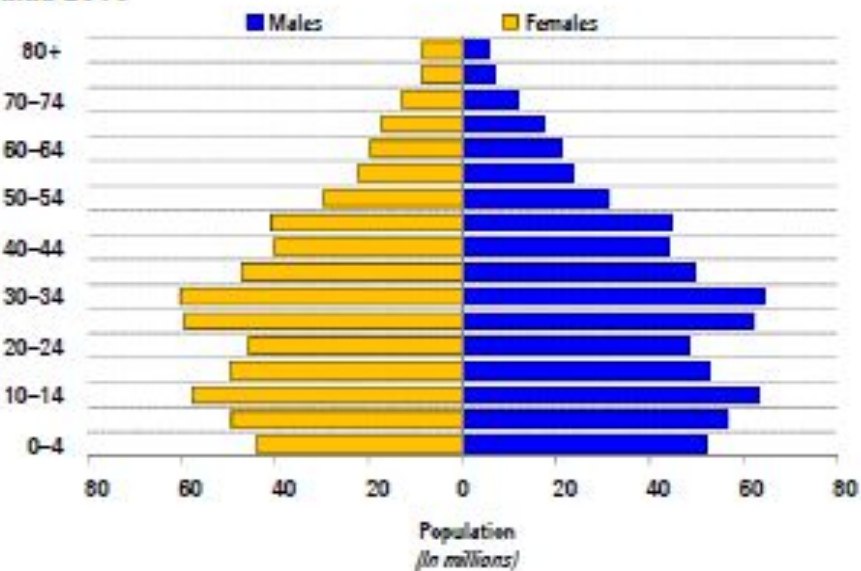
China 1960



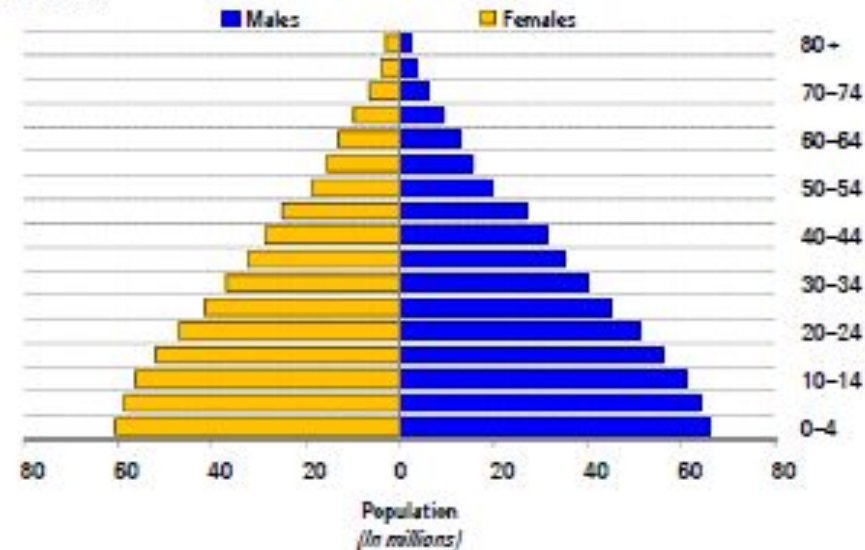
India 1960



China 2010



India 2010



**Основные макроэкономические показатели
по итогам 2011г.**

Показатель	Значение
Дефицит государственного бюджета	34,4 млрд. долл. США или 3,7% ВВП. (2009 – 1,4%)
Уровень инфляции	7,3% (6,1% - 2009)
Золотовалютные резервы	199,2 млрд. долл. США
Внешний долг Индии	229,9 млрд. долл. США (31.03 2011г)
Объем внешнего долга к ВВП	22%
Доля краткосрочной задолженности от общей суммы долга	40,6%
Объем прямых иностранных инвестиций	16,4 млрд. долл. США
ВВП на душу населения	1016,2 долл. США



Проблемы индийской экономики

- сильная зависимость от импорта сырой нефти
- вследствие того, что почти 1/4 жителей страны живет за чертой бедности, государство вынуждено расходовать значительные средства на обеспечение их минимального прожиточного уровня за счет различного рода пособий, дотаций, субсидий;
- в основных секторах экономики по-прежнему доминируют государственные корпорации, что негативно сказывается на развитии конкуренции и других рыночных механизмов;
- "зарегулированность" и бюрократизированность процессов принятия административных решений, широкое распространение коррупции;
- неразвитость инфраструктуры;
- многочисленные проблемы сельского, в т.ч. малое количество современных фермерских хозяйств, низкая механизация сельхозпроизводства, недостаток хранилищ для сельхозпродукции, большое количество посреднических структур, зависимость земледелия от погодных условий и т.д.;
- высокий уровень безработицы, который составляет от 9% в сельской местности до 12% в городах.



Планы национального развития на федеральном уровне. Их содержание можно условно разделить на несколько разделов или программ:

- макроэкономическую;
- программу капиталовложений с разделением на государственные и частные;
- развития важнейших отраслей национальной экономики;
- увеличения занятости и подготовки кадров;
- развития внешнеэкономических связей;
- регионального развития;
- сельское развитие.



Индия является членом:



Южно-Азиатского Соглашения о региональном сотрудничестве (SAARC)

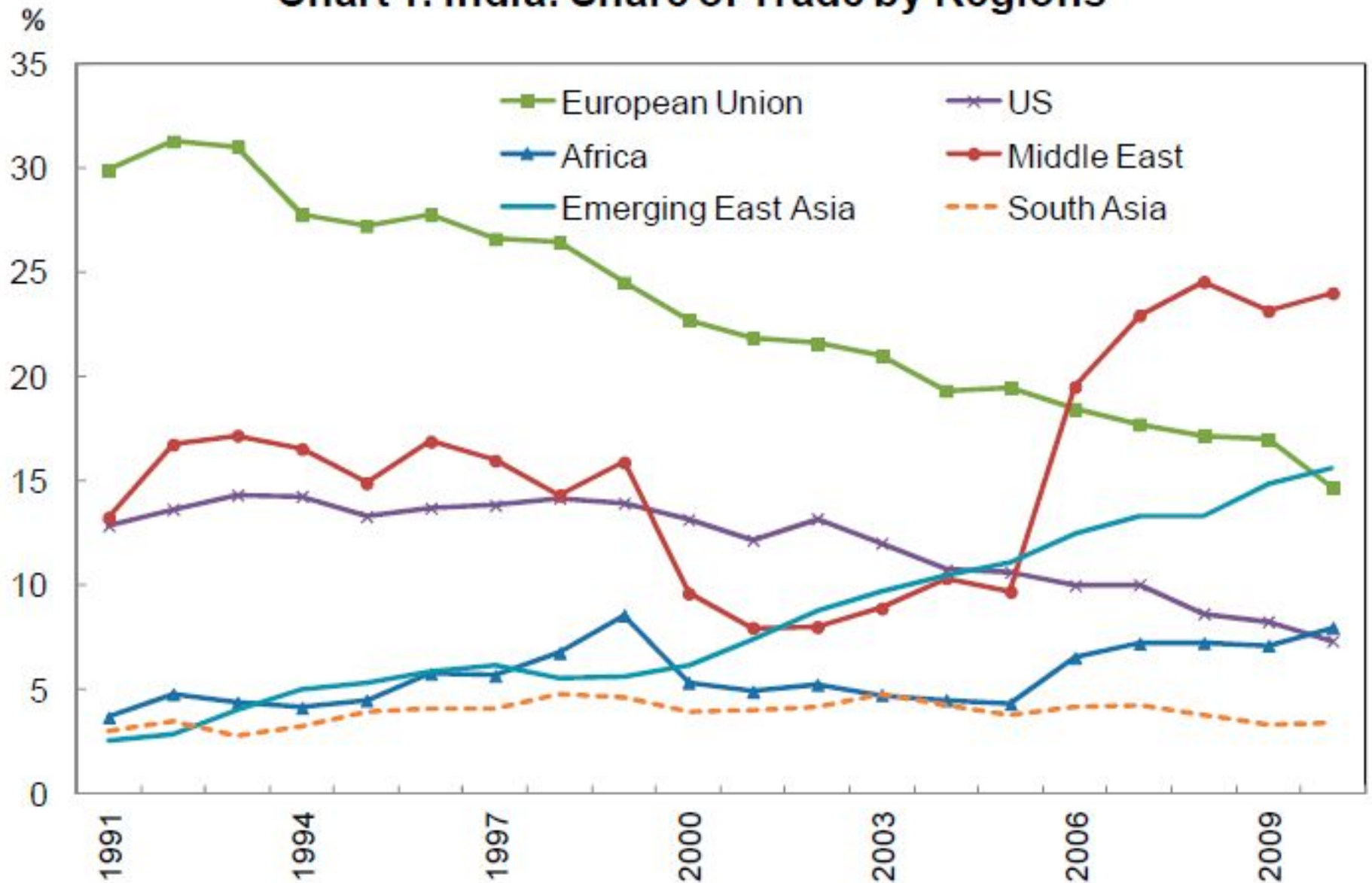
Организации по экономическому сотрудничеству между Бангладеш, Индией, Мьянмой, Шри Ланкой и Таиландом (BIMST-EC)

Ассоциацией регионального сотрудничества со странами Индийского океана (Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation - IOR-ARC)

Региональной зоны по торговле и инвестициям (RTIA) стран ASEAN и Индии.

Торгового блока по беспошлинной торговле драгоценными камнями и ювелирными изделиями (MIBSTA: Мьянма, Индия, Шри Ланка, Бангладеш и Таиланд)

Chart 1. India: Share of Trade by Regions

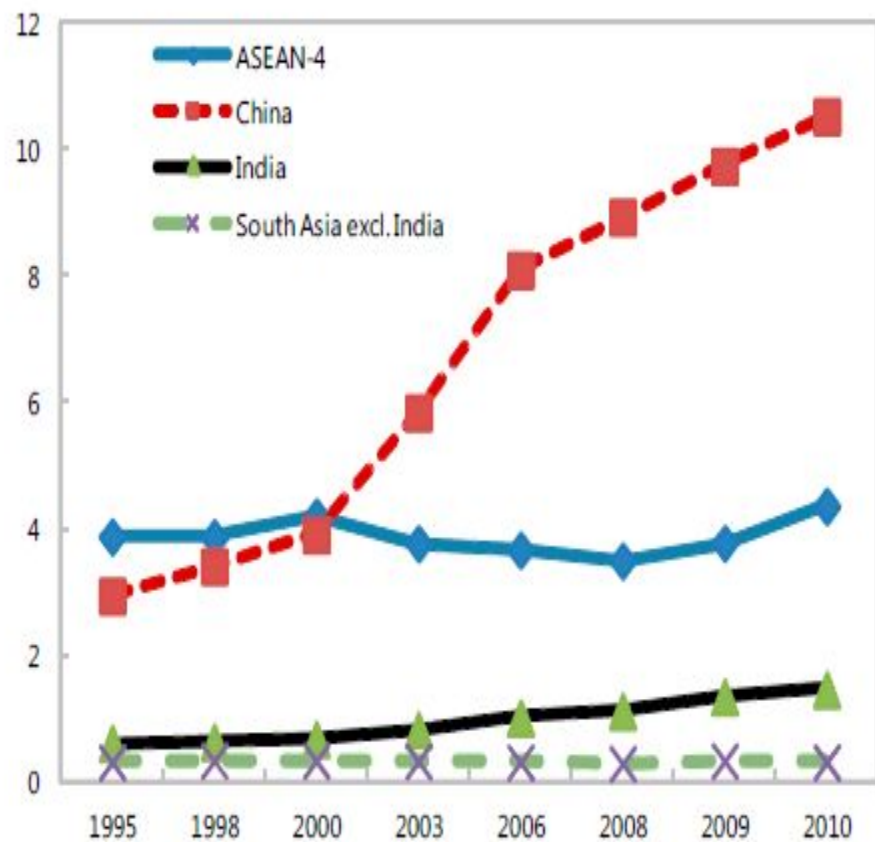


This chart shows India's trade with different regions as % of India's total trade.

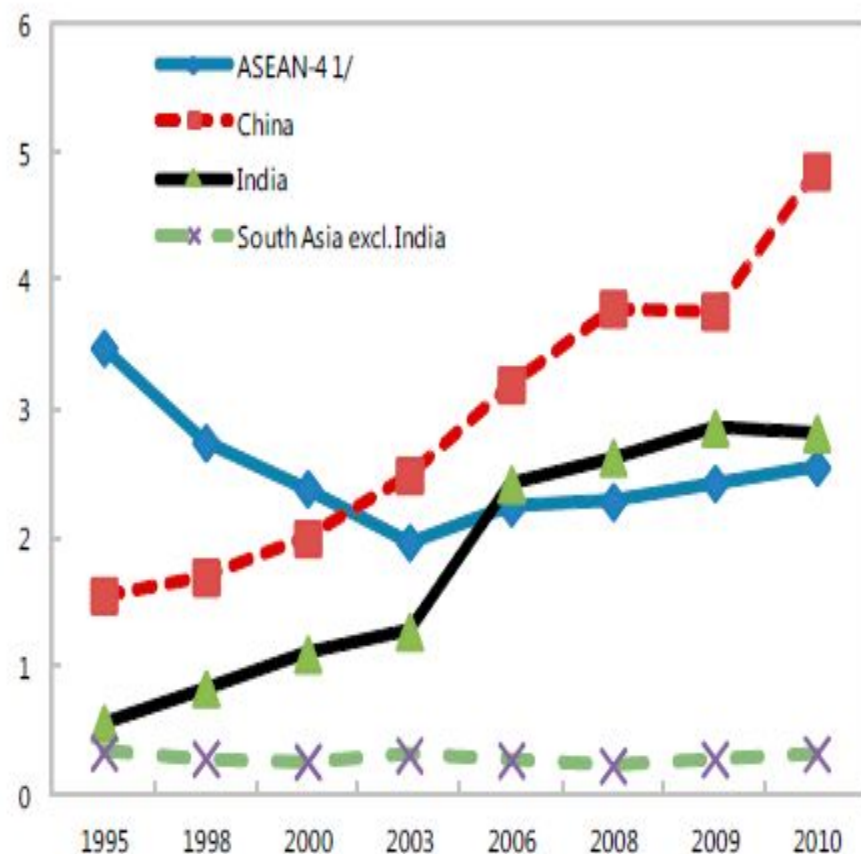
Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics

Chart 2. Regions' Share of World Exports of Goods and Services, 1995-2010

Share of World Exports of Goods
(percentage share of each region)



Share of World Exports of Services
(percentage share of each region)



Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics; IMF World Economic Outlook; and IMF Staff calculations.

ASEAN-4 comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

Table 3. India - Composition of Foreign Assets and Liabilities, 1995-2010

	1995	2000	2003	2006	2008	2009	2010
	(percent of GDP)						
Portfolio Flows	-1.1	0.0	1.2	-0.3	-2.9	1.9	0.6
Foreign Direct Investment	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.2	3.0	2.7	1.6
Private Debt ¹	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total External Reserves	6.0	8.4	17.5	19.5	20.5	22.4	18.2
Total External Debt	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

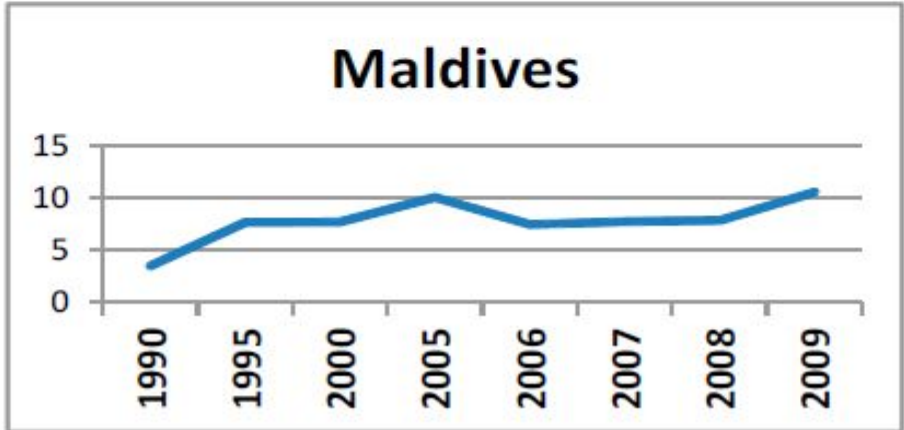
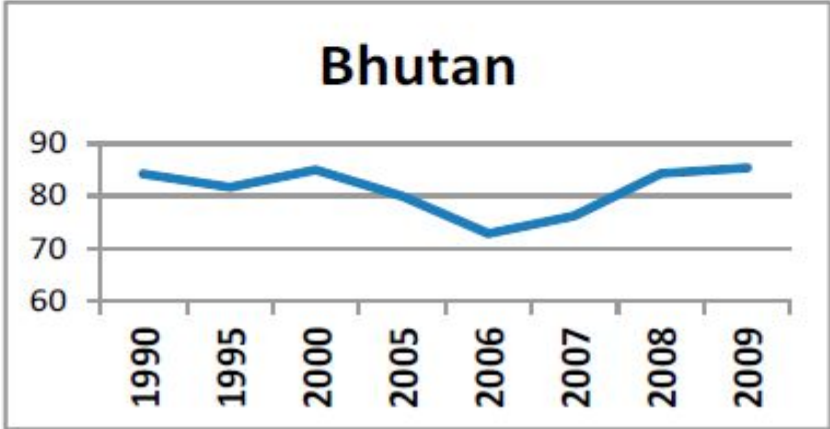
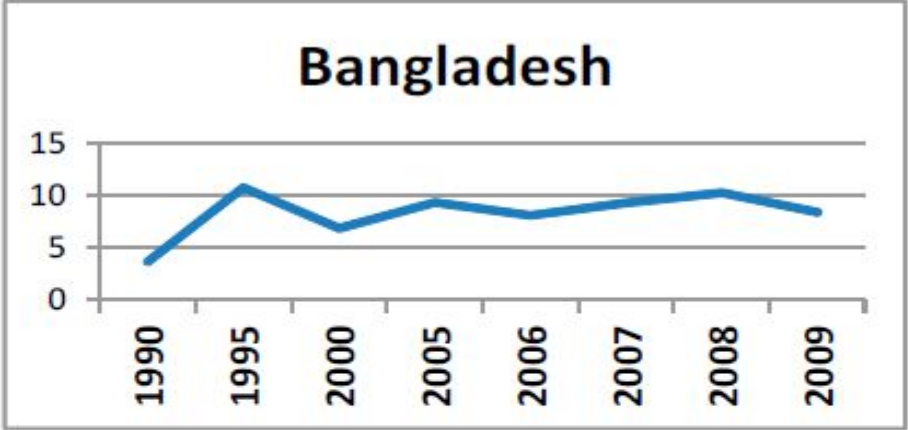
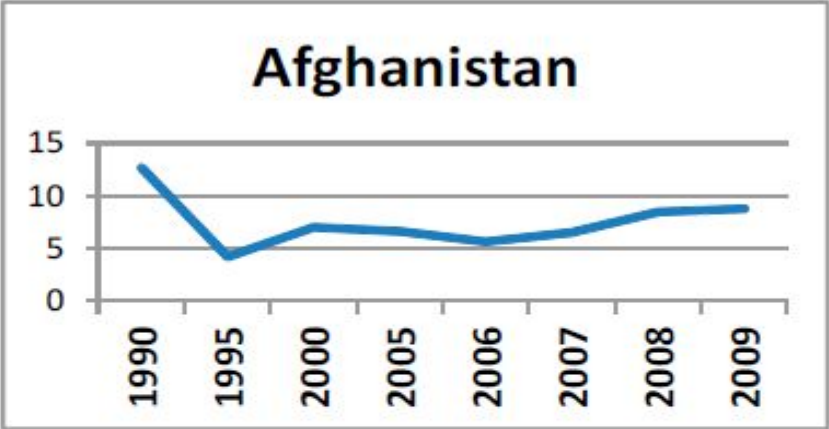
Sources: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*; CEID Database; IIP, and IMF staff calculations.

Table 4. South Asia - Selected Indicators, 2009-2010 average

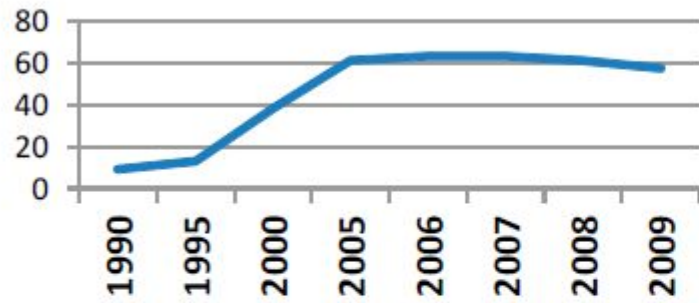
	Imports from India (Share of total import)	Exports to India (Share of total export)	GDP (US\$ billion)	GDP per capita (US\$)
Afghanistan	5.3	22.4	10.6	517.0
Bangladesh	13.9	2.2	89.4	638.0
Bhutan	41.4	93.5	1.3	1978.0
Maldives	8.9	21.5	2.2	6363.0
Nepal	56.7	56.5	12.5	652.0
Pakistan	5.7	1.3	166.5	1050.0
Sri Lanka	23.6	5.3	42.0	2435.0

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was founded in 1985. Its seven founding members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined the organization in 2005. In 2004, SAARC countries reached an agreement to create the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)

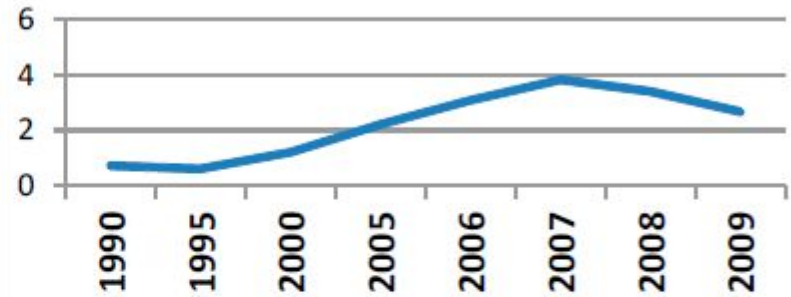
Chart 4. SAC: Trade with India in Total Trade (%)



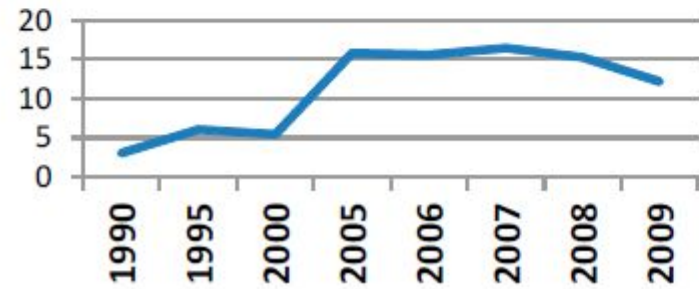
Nepal



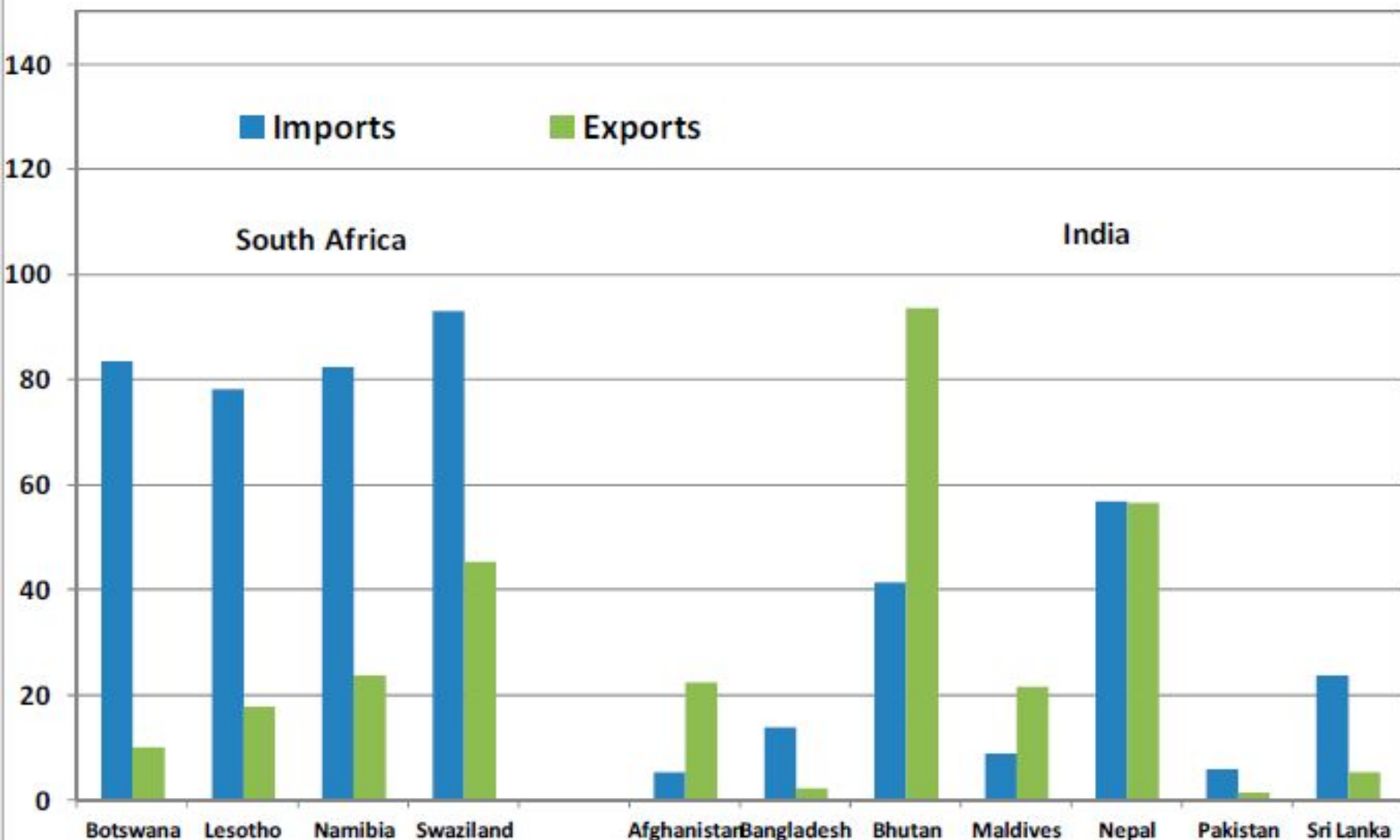
Pakistan



Sri Lanka

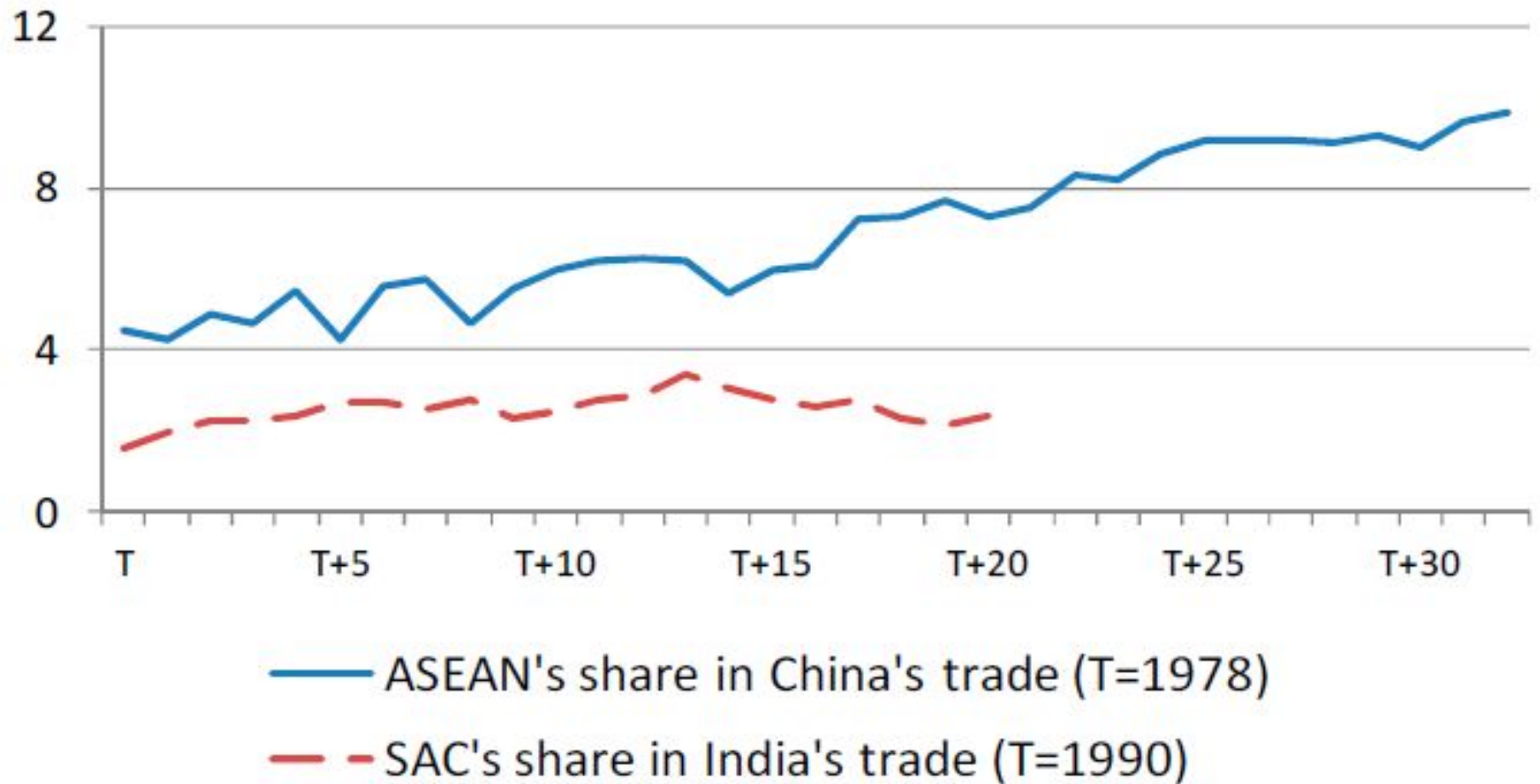


Neighboring Countries' Imports from and Exports to South Africa and India, 2009-2010 average



Sources: Country authorities and IMF Staff calculations.

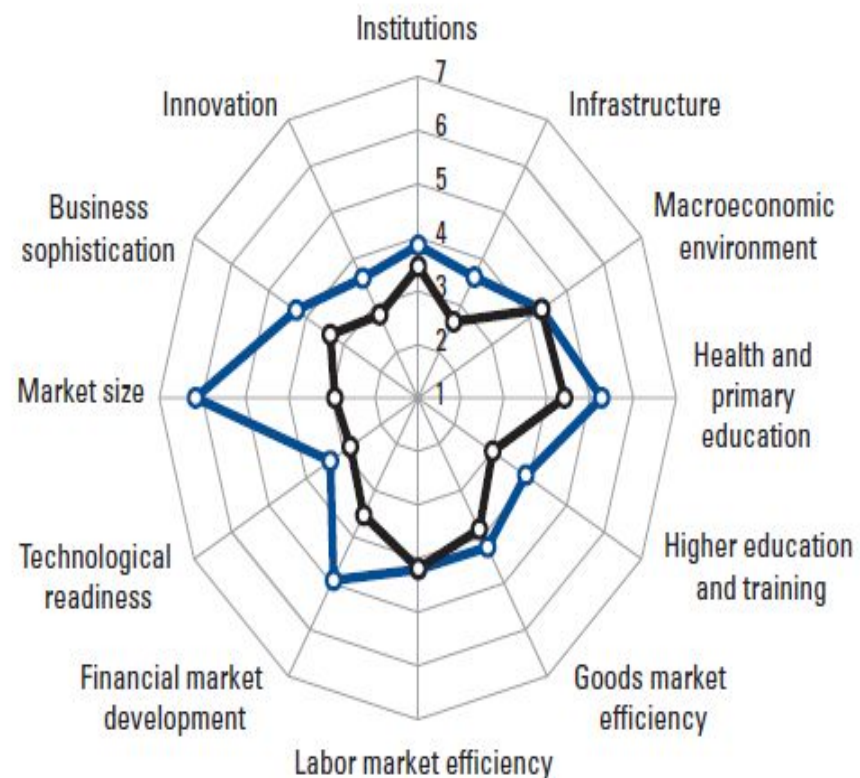
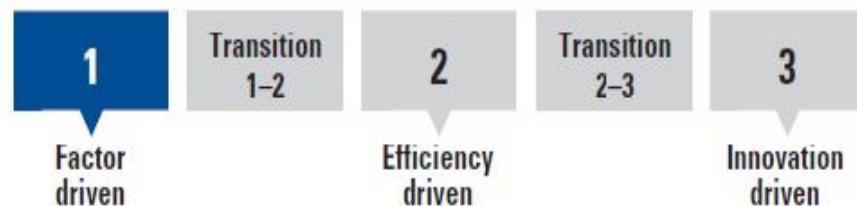
Intraregional Trade as % of Total Trade



Source: IMF Direction of Trade.

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1-7)
GCI 2011-2012	56	4.3
GCI 2010-2011 (out of 139).....	51.....	4.3
GCI 2009-2010 (out of 133).....	49.....	4.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	91	4.2
Institutions.....	69.....	3.8
Infrastructure.....	89.....	3.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	105.....	4.3
Health and primary education.....	101.....	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	37	4.5
Higher education and training.....	87.....	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	70.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	81.....	4.2
Financial market development.....	21.....	4.9
Technological readiness.....	93.....	3.4
Market size	3.....	6.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	40	3.9
Business sophistication	43.....	4.3
Innovation.....	38.....	3.6

Stage of development



Legend: ● India ● Factor-driven economies

India

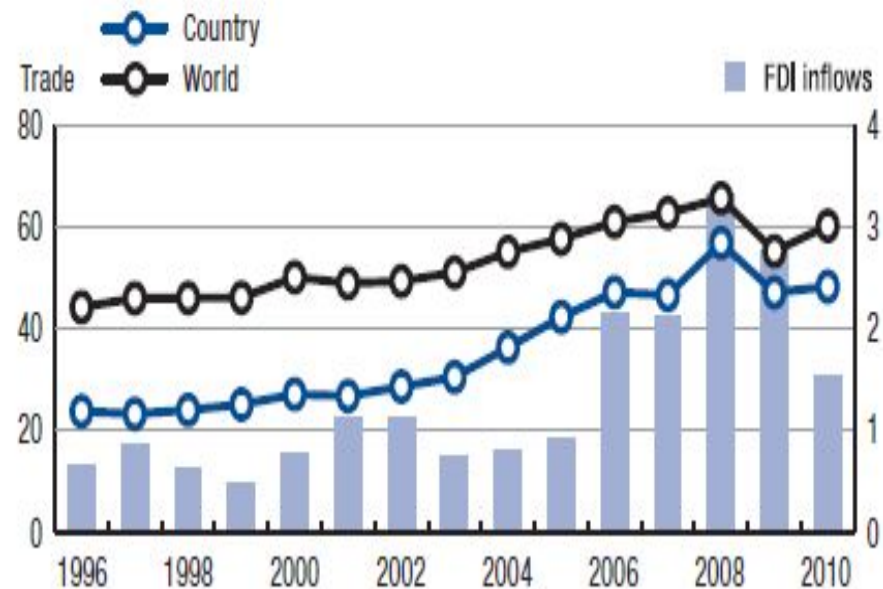
Key indicators

Population (millions), 2010	1,224.6
GDP (US\$ billions), 2010.....	1,632.0
FDI inflows (US\$ millions), 2010.....	24,640
Imports and exports as share (%) of world total, 2010.....	2.08

Sources: IMF; UNCTAD; UNFPA; WTO

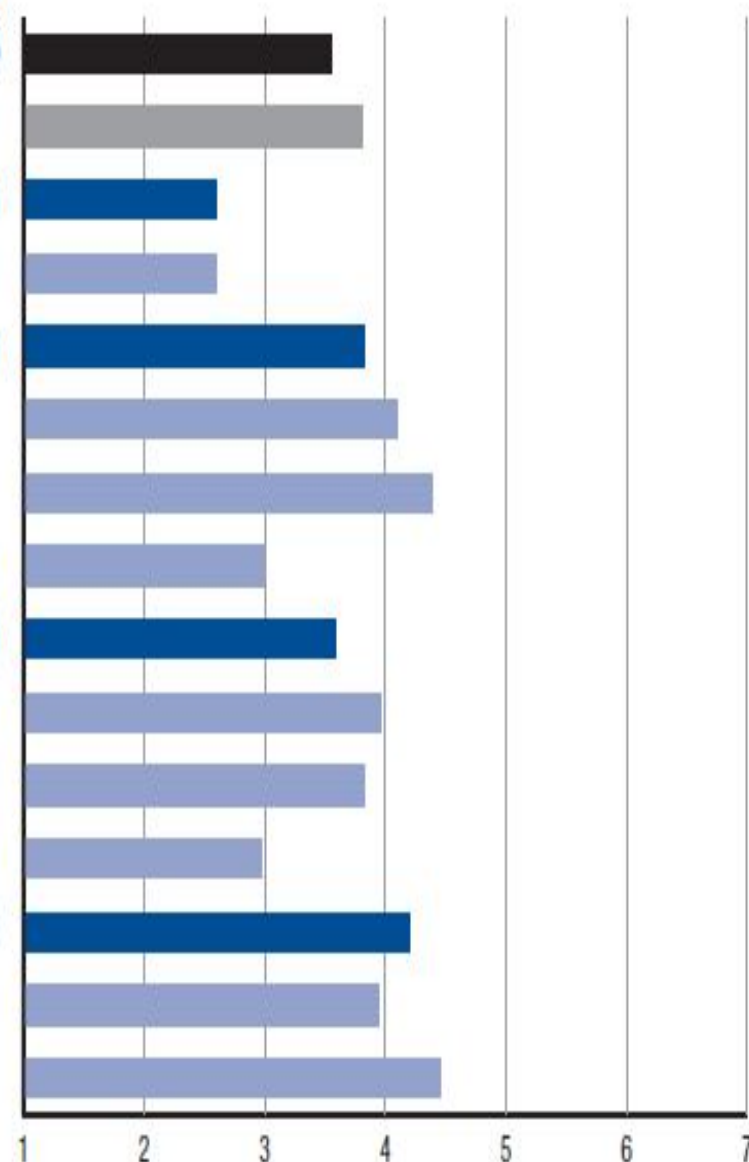
	Imports	Exports
Total trade (US\$ millions), 2010	443,370	343,236
Services trade (US\$ millions), 2010	116,140	123,277
Merchandise trade (US\$ millions), 2010	327,230	219,959
Agriculture (% of merchandise trade), 2010.....	5.33	10.55
Fuels and mining (% of merchandise trade), 2010.....	38.26	24.95
Manufactures (% of merchandise trade), 2010.....	43.91	62.77

Trade and FDI inflows, percent of GDP

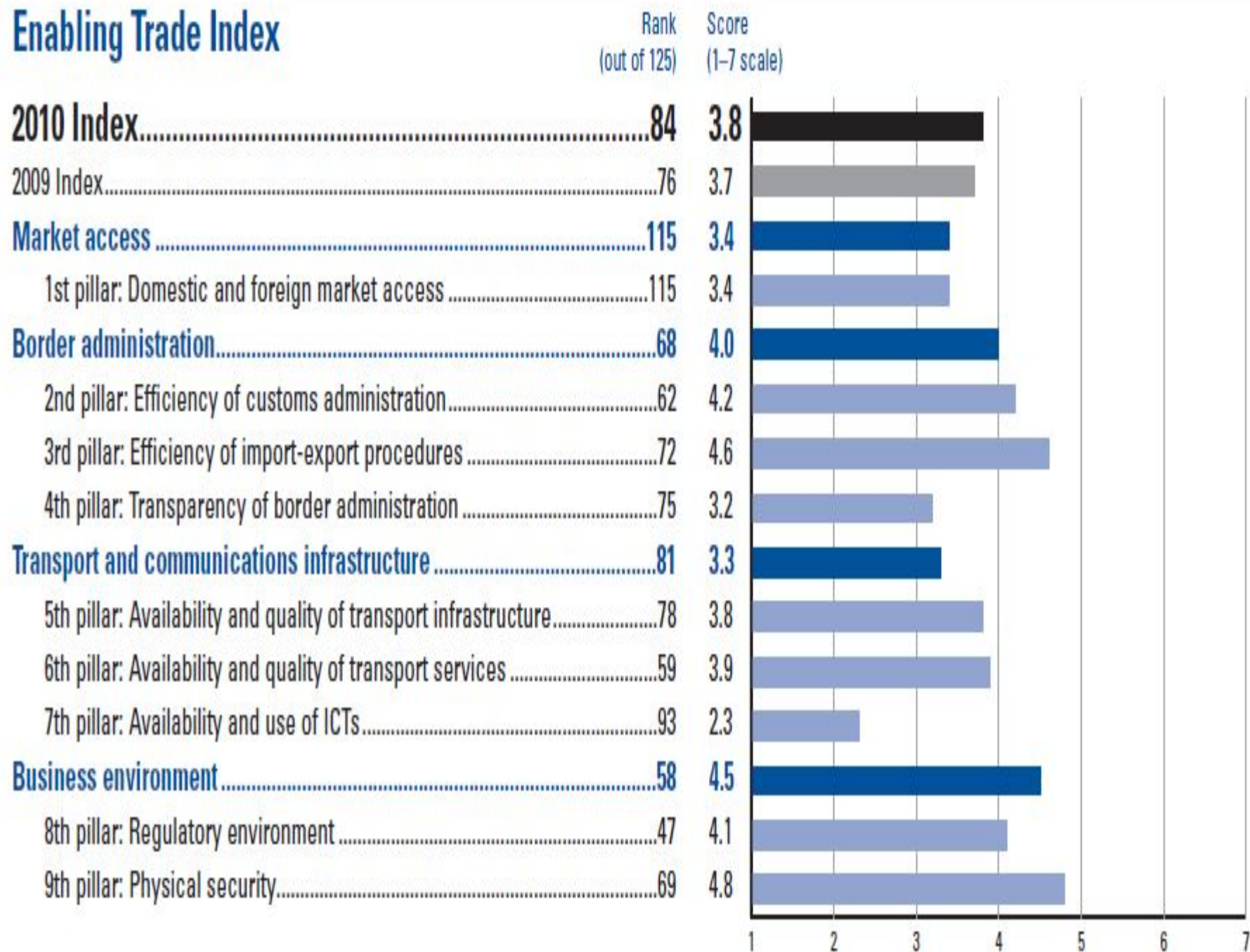


Enabling Trade Index

	Rank (out of 132)	Score (1-7)
2012 Index	100	3.6
2010 Index	84	3.8
Subindex A: Market access	130	2.6
1st pillar: Domestic and foreign market access	130	2.6
Subindex B: Border administration	77	3.8
2nd pillar: Efficiency of customs administration	70	4.1
3rd pillar: Efficiency of import-export procedures	79	4.4
4th pillar: Transparency of border administration	84	3.0
Subindex C: Transport & communications infrastructure	84	3.6
5th pillar: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	76	4.0
6th pillar: Availability and quality of transport services	59	3.8
7th pillar: Availability and use of ICTs	97	3.0
Subindex D: Business environment	74	4.2
8th pillar: Regulatory environment	50	3.9
9th pillar: Physical security	87	4.5

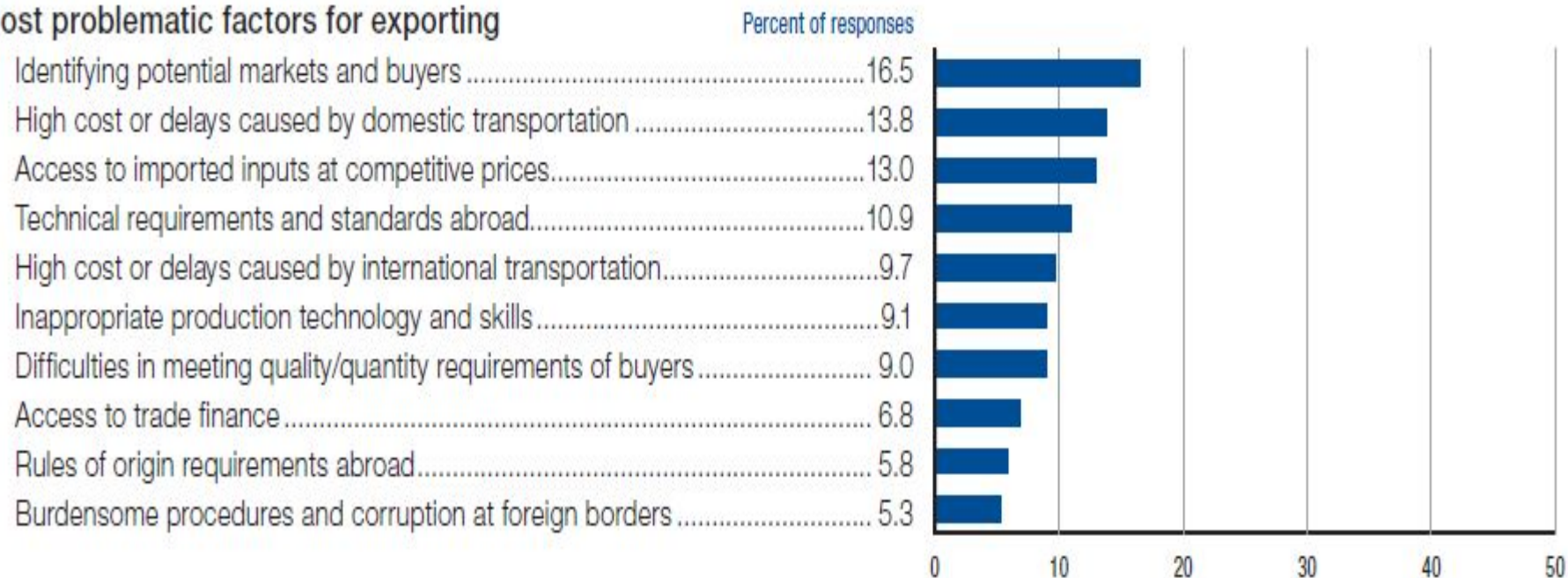


Enabling Trade Index

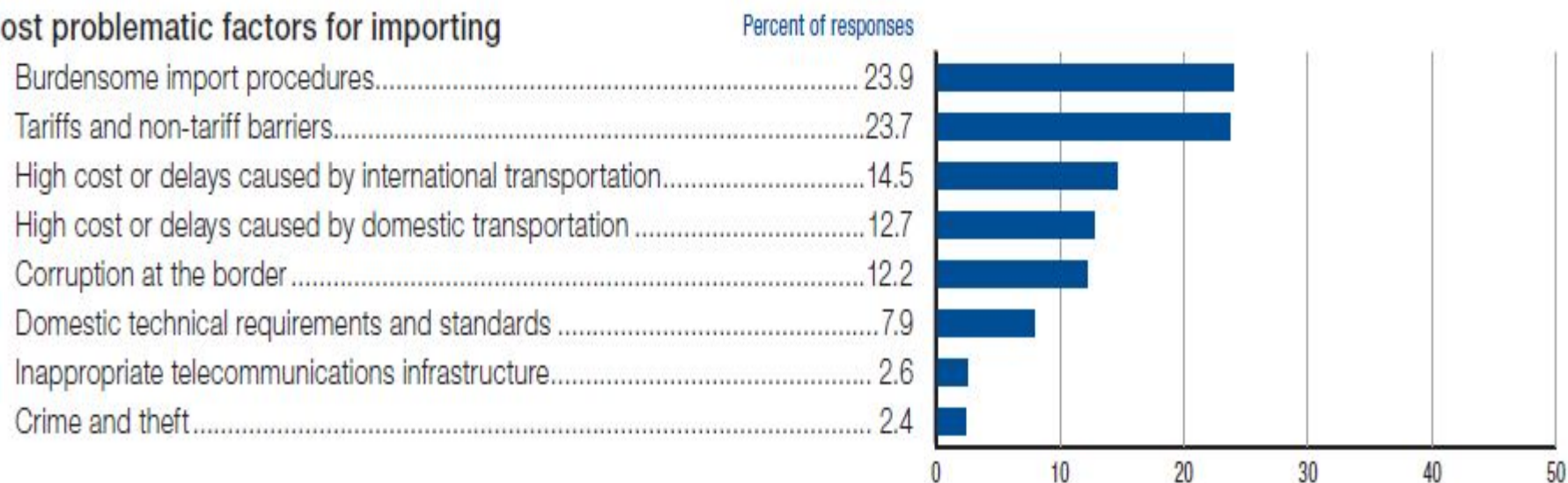


The most problematic factors for trade

Most problematic factors for exporting



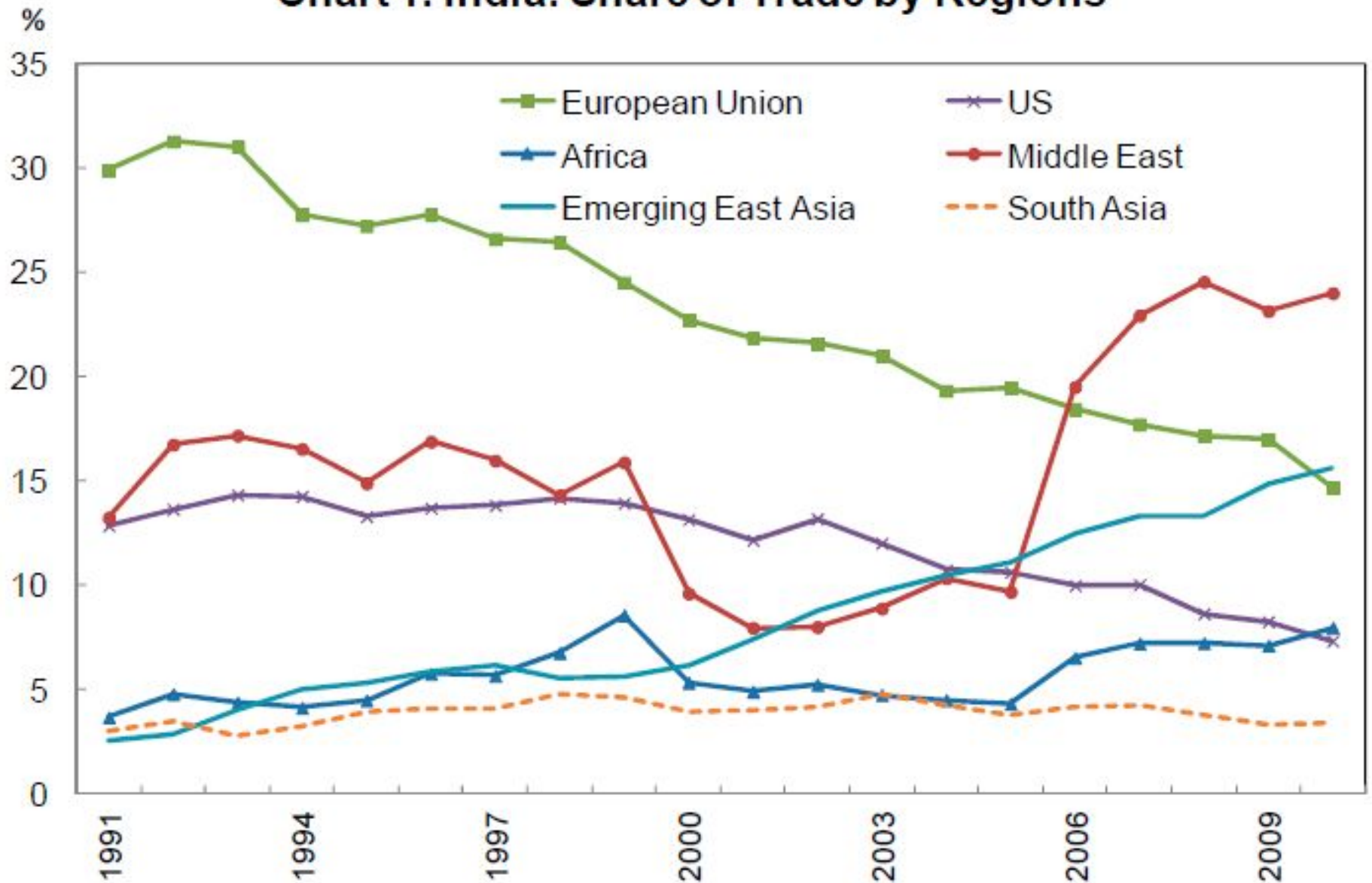
Most problematic factors for importing



INDIA

Ease of doing business (rank)	132	South Asia	GNI per capita (US\$)	1,340	
		Lower middle income	Population (m)	1,170.9	
Starting a business (rank)	166	Registering property (rank)	97	Trading across borders (rank)	109
Procedures (number)	12	Procedures (number)	5	Documents to export (number)	8
Time (days)	29	Time (days)	44	Time to export (days)	16
Cost (% of income per capita)	46.8	Cost (% of property value)	7.3	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	1,095
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	149.6			Documents to import (number)	9
		Getting credit (rank)	40	Time to import (days)	20
Dealing with construction permits (rank)	181	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	8	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	1,070
Procedures (number)	34	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	4		
Time (days)	227	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	0.0	Enforcing contracts (rank)	182
Cost (% of income per capita)	1,631.4	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	15.1	Procedures (number)	46
				Time (days)	1,420
Getting electricity (rank)	98	Protecting investors (rank)	46	Cost (% of claim)	39.6
Procedures (number)	7	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	7		
Time (days)	67	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	4	Resolving insolvency (rank)	128
Cost (% of income per capita)	216.2	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	7	Time (years)	7.0
		Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	6.0	Cost (% of estate)	9
				Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	20.1
		✓ Paying taxes (rank)	147		
		Payments (number per year)	33		
		Time (hours per year)	254		
		Total tax rate (% of profit)	61.8		

Chart 1. India: Share of Trade by Regions

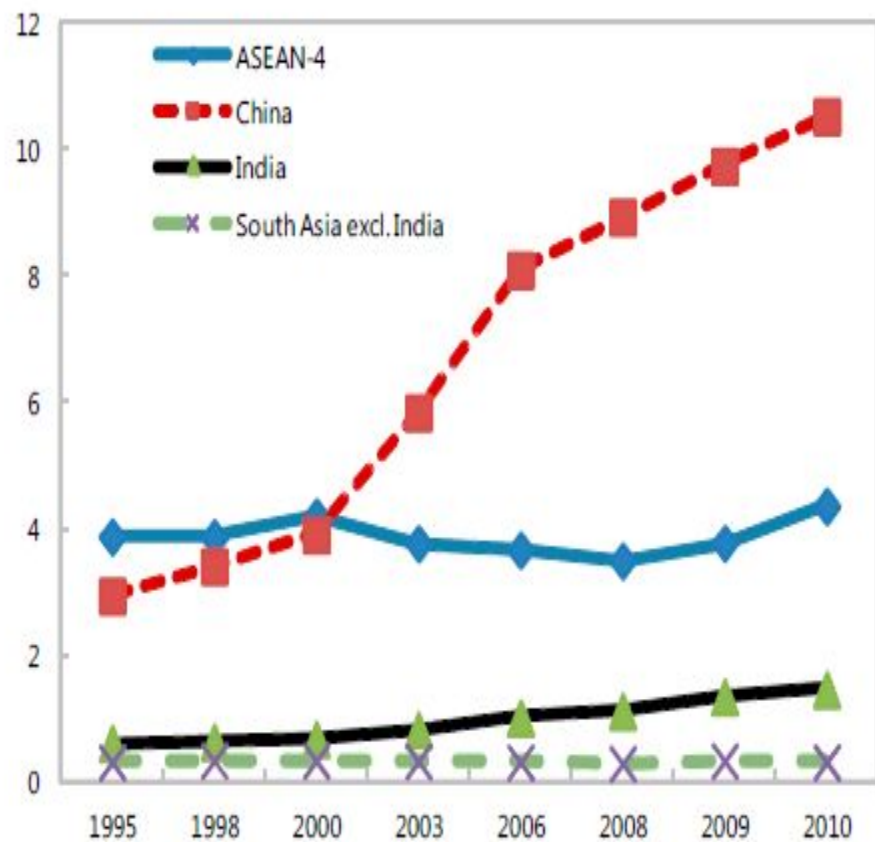


This chart shows India's trade with different regions as % of India's total trade.

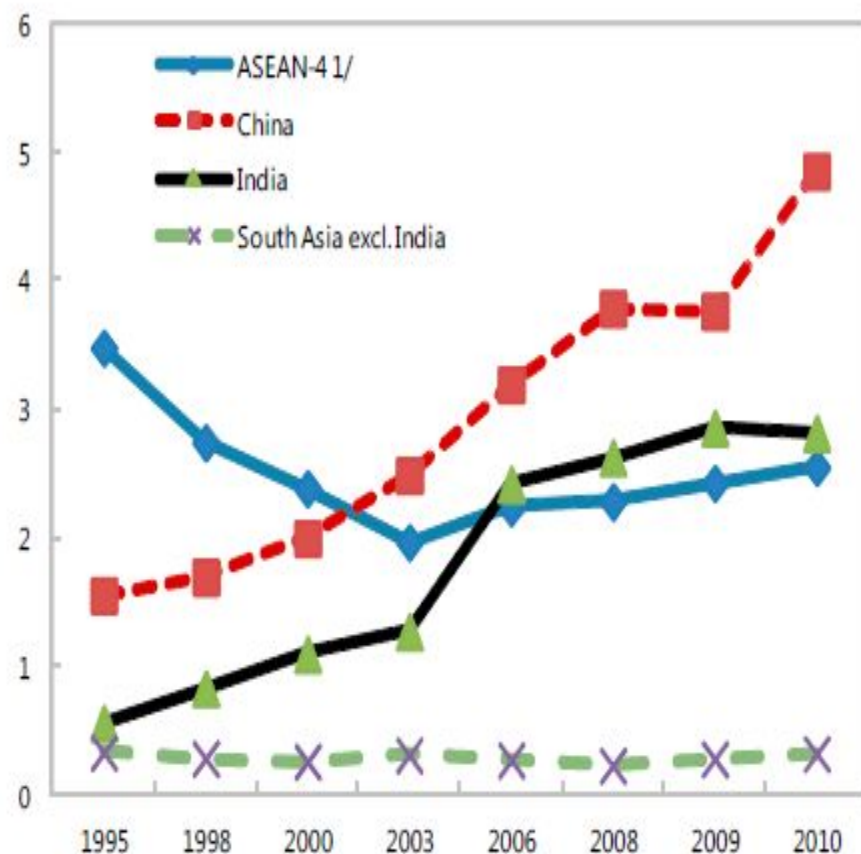
Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics

Chart 2. Regions' Share of World Exports of Goods and Services, 1995-2010

Share of World Exports of Goods
(percentage share of each region)



Share of World Exports of Services
(percentage share of each region)



Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics; IMF World Economic Outlook; and IMF Staff calculations.

ASEAN-4 comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

Table 3. India - Composition of Foreign Assets and Liabilities, 1995-2010

	1995	2000	2003	2006	2008	2009	2010
	(percent of GDP)						
Portfolio Flows	-1.1	0.0	1.2	-0.3	-2.9	1.9	0.6
Foreign Direct Investment	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.2	3.0	2.7	1.6
Private Debt ¹	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total External Reserves	6.0	8.4	17.5	19.5	20.5	22.4	18.2
Total External Debt	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

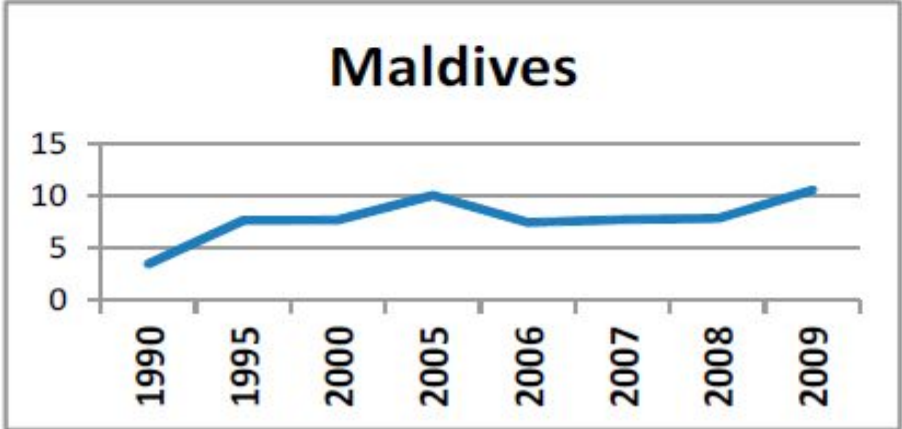
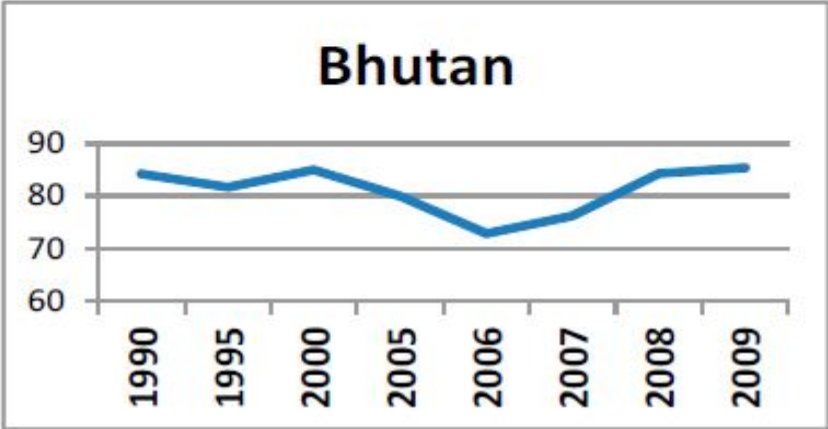
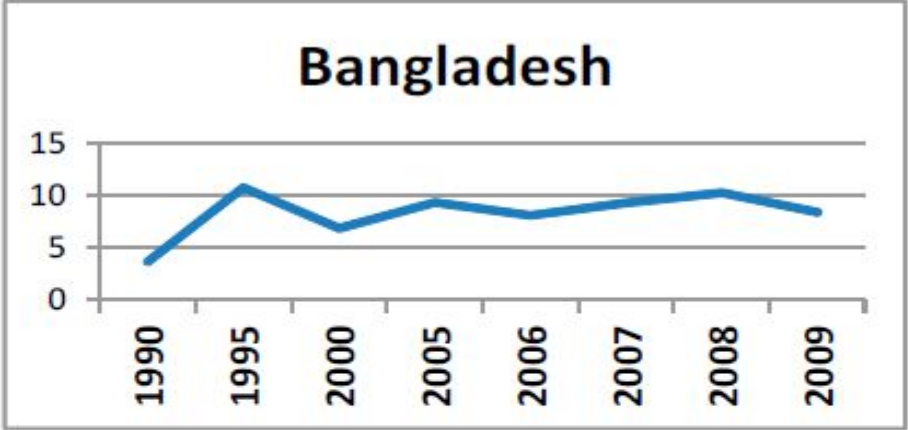
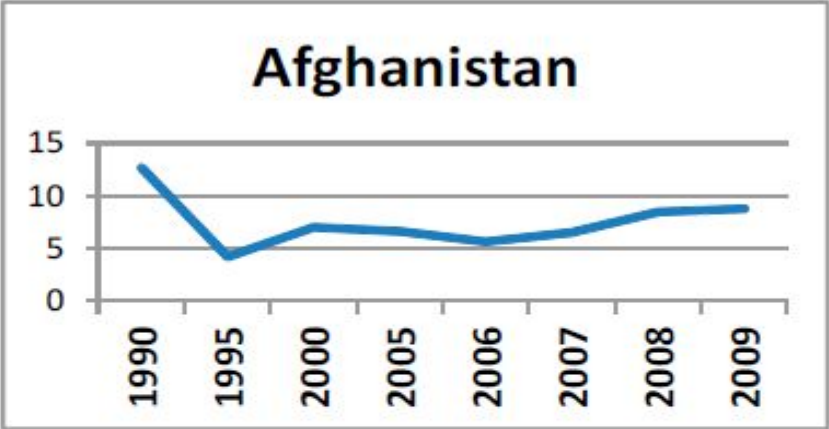
Sources: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*; CEID Database; IIP, and IMF staff calculations.

Table 4. South Asia - Selected Indicators, 2009-2010 average

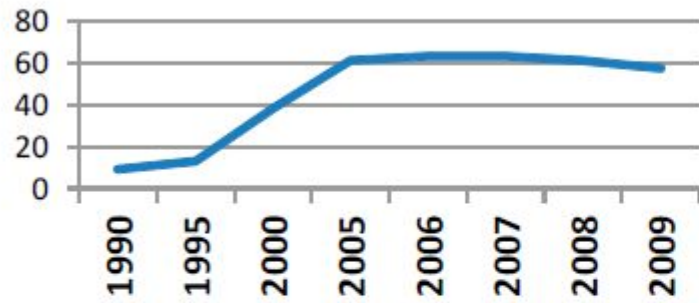
	Imports from India (Share of total import)	Exports to India (Share of total export)	GDP (US\$ billion)	GDP per capita (US\$)
Afghanistan	5.3	22.4	10.6	517.0
Bangladesh	13.9	2.2	89.4	638.0
Bhutan	41.4	93.5	1.3	1978.0
Maldives	8.9	21.5	2.2	6363.0
Nepal	56.7	56.5	12.5	652.0
Pakistan	5.7	1.3	166.5	1050.0
Sri Lanka	23.6	5.3	42.0	2435.0

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was founded in 1985. Its seven founding members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined the organization in 2005. In 2004, SAARC countries reached an agreement to create the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)

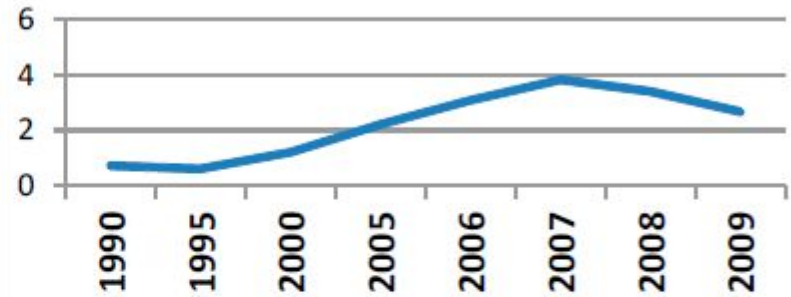
Chart 4. SAC: Trade with India in Total Trade (%)



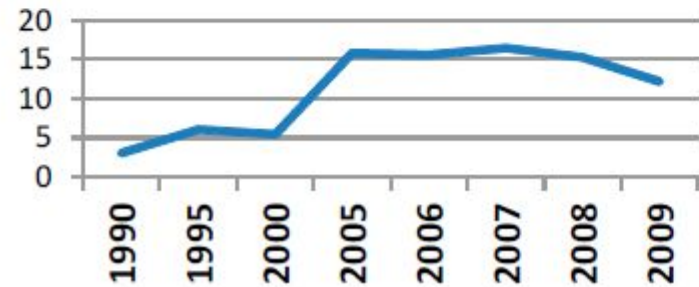
Nepal



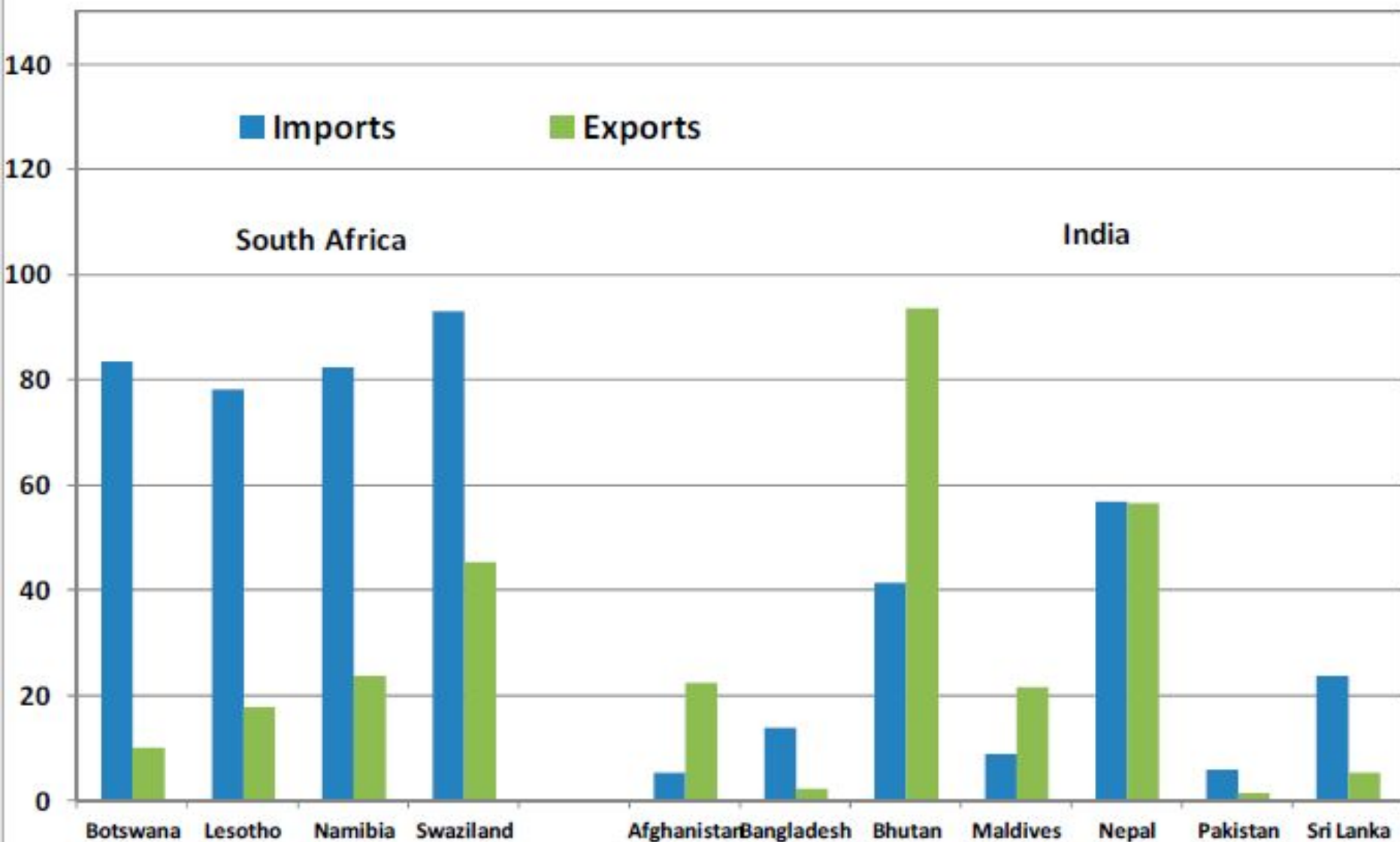
Pakistan



Sri Lanka

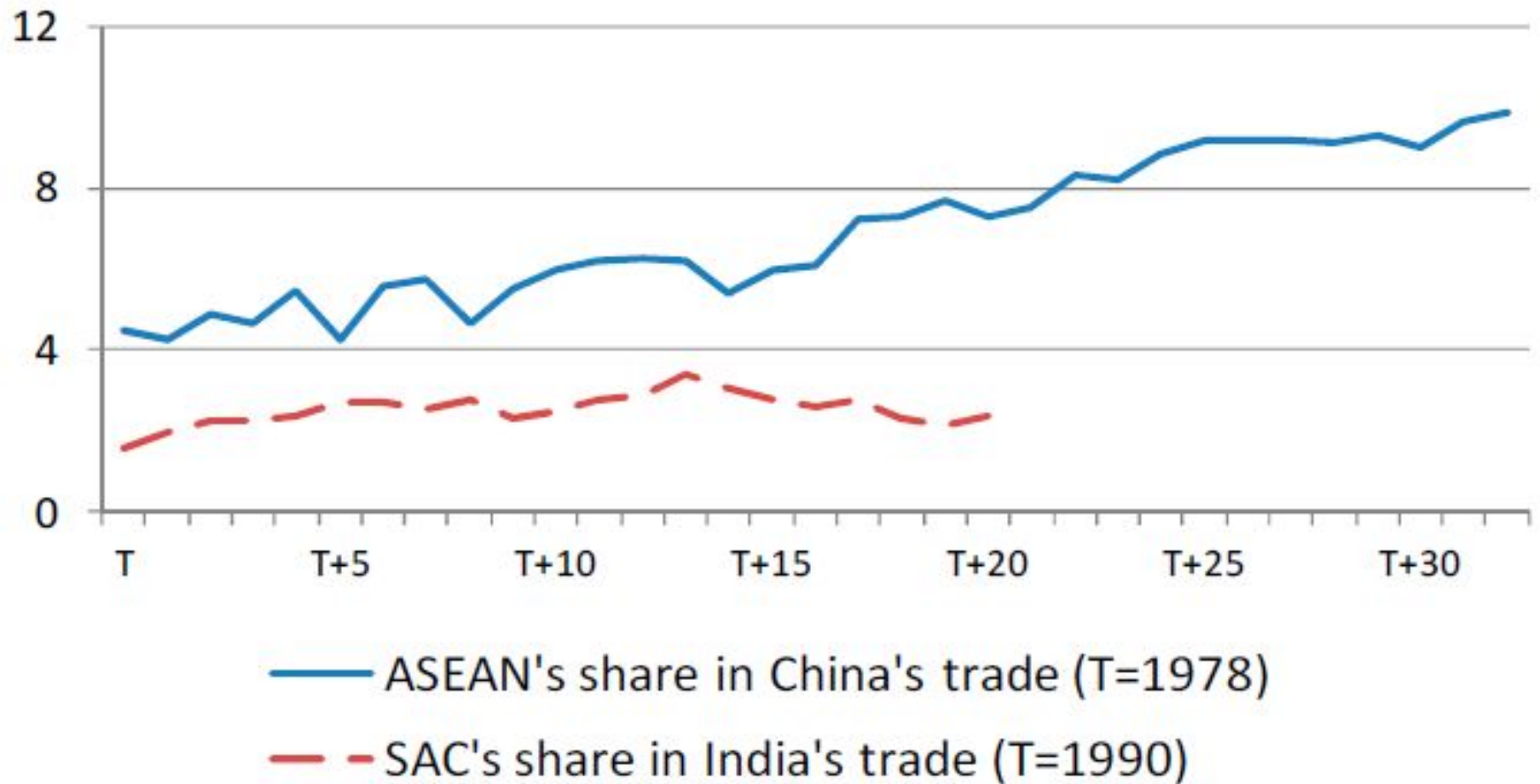


Neighboring Countries' Imports from and Exports to South Africa and India, 2009-2010 average



Sources: Country authorities and IMF Staff calculations.

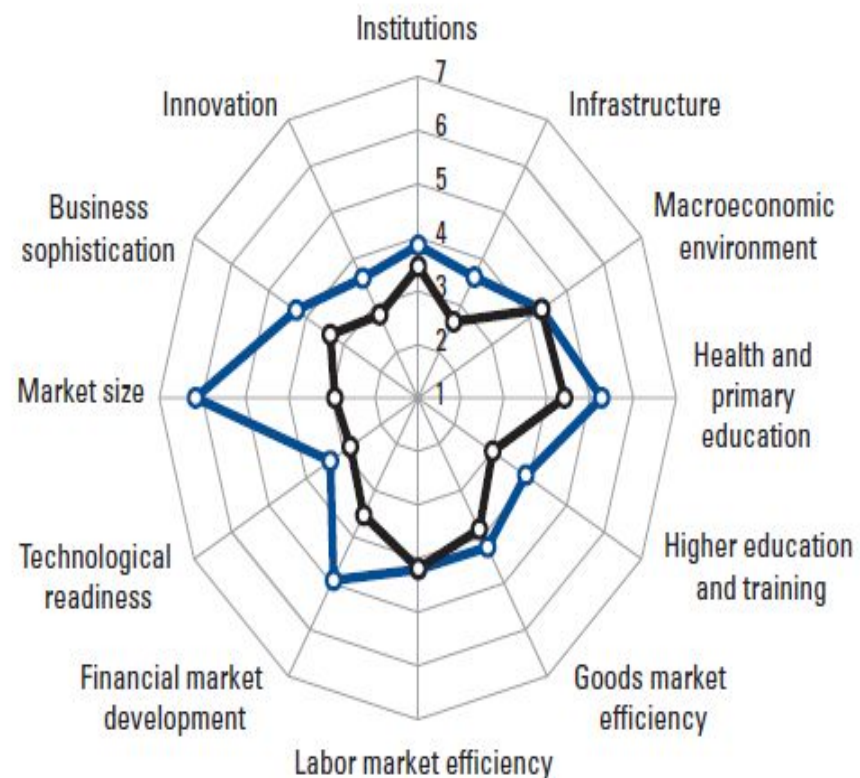
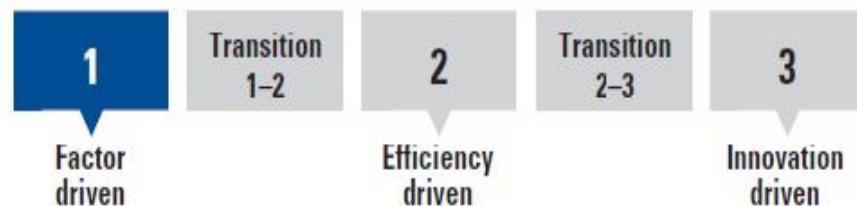
Intraregional Trade as % of Total Trade



Source: IMF Direction of Trade.

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1-7)
GCI 2011-2012	56	4.3
GCI 2010-2011 (out of 139).....	51.....	4.3
GCI 2009-2010 (out of 133).....	49.....	4.3
Basic requirements (60.0%)	91	4.2
Institutions.....	69.....	3.8
Infrastructure.....	89.....	3.6
Macroeconomic environment.....	105.....	4.3
Health and primary education.....	101.....	5.3
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	37	4.5
Higher education and training.....	87.....	3.9
Goods market efficiency.....	70.....	4.2
Labor market efficiency.....	81.....	4.2
Financial market development.....	21.....	4.9
Technological readiness.....	93.....	3.4
Market size	3.....	6.2
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	40	3.9
Business sophistication	43.....	4.3
Innovation.....	38.....	3.6

Stage of development



Legend: ● India ● Factor-driven economies

India

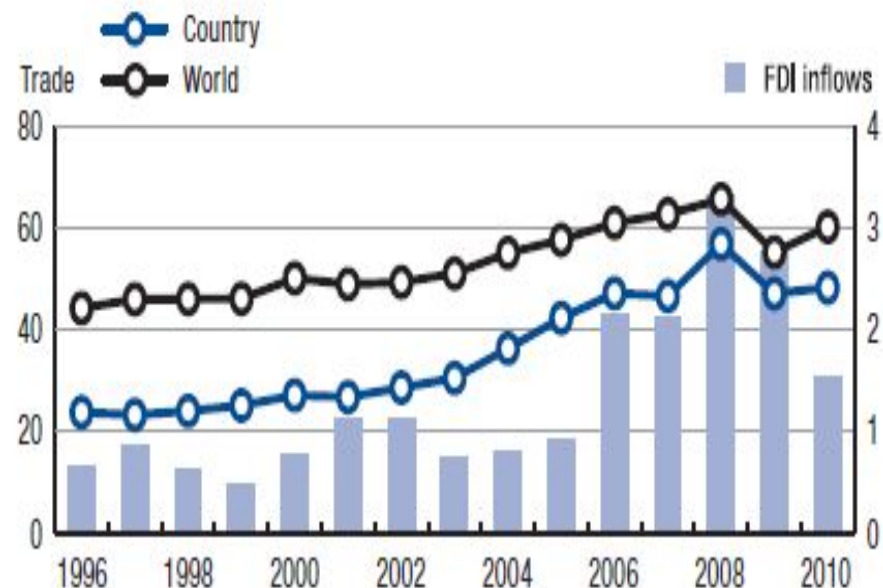
Key indicators

Population (millions), 2010	1,224.6
GDP (US\$ billions), 2010.....	1,632.0
FDI inflows (US\$ millions), 2010.....	24,640
Imports and exports as share (%) of world total, 2010.....	2.08

Sources: IMF; UNCTAD; UNFPA; WTO

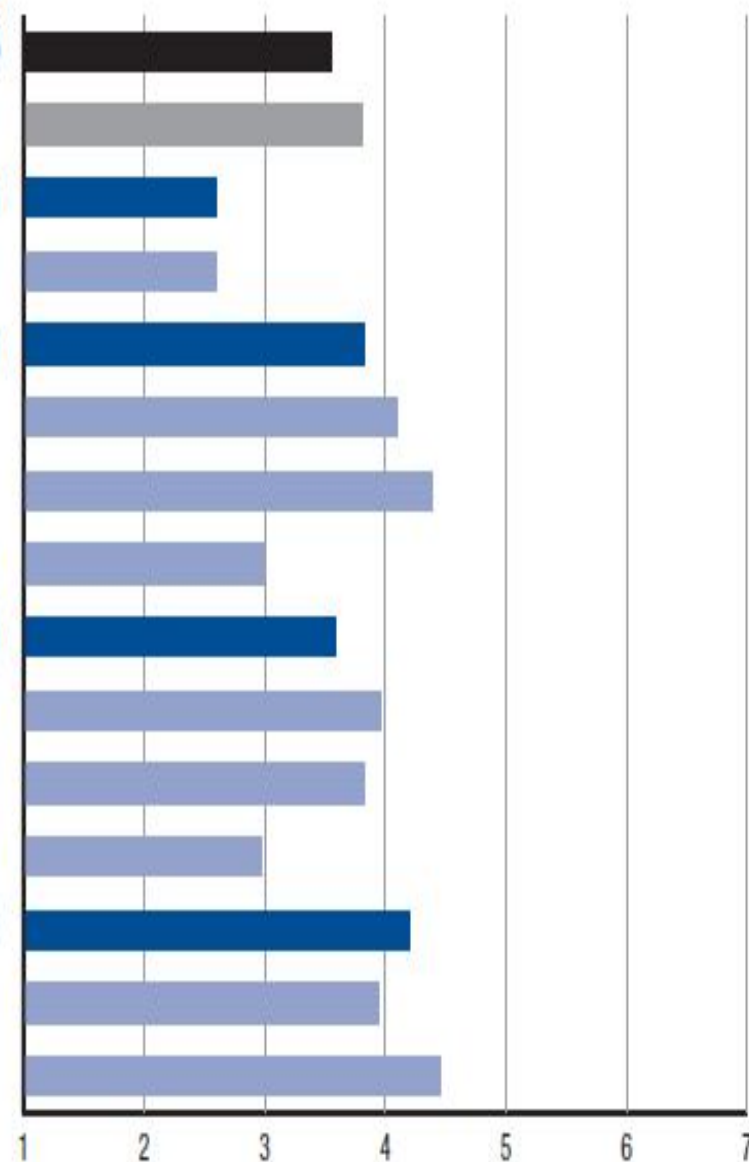
	Imports	Exports
Total trade (US\$ millions), 2010	443,370	343,236
Services trade (US\$ millions), 2010	116,140	123,277
Merchandise trade (US\$ millions), 2010	327,230	219,959
Agriculture (% of merchandise trade), 2010.....	5.33	10.55
Fuels and mining (% of merchandise trade), 2010.....	38.26	24.95
Manufactures (% of merchandise trade), 2010.....	43.91	62.77

Trade and FDI inflows, percent of GDP

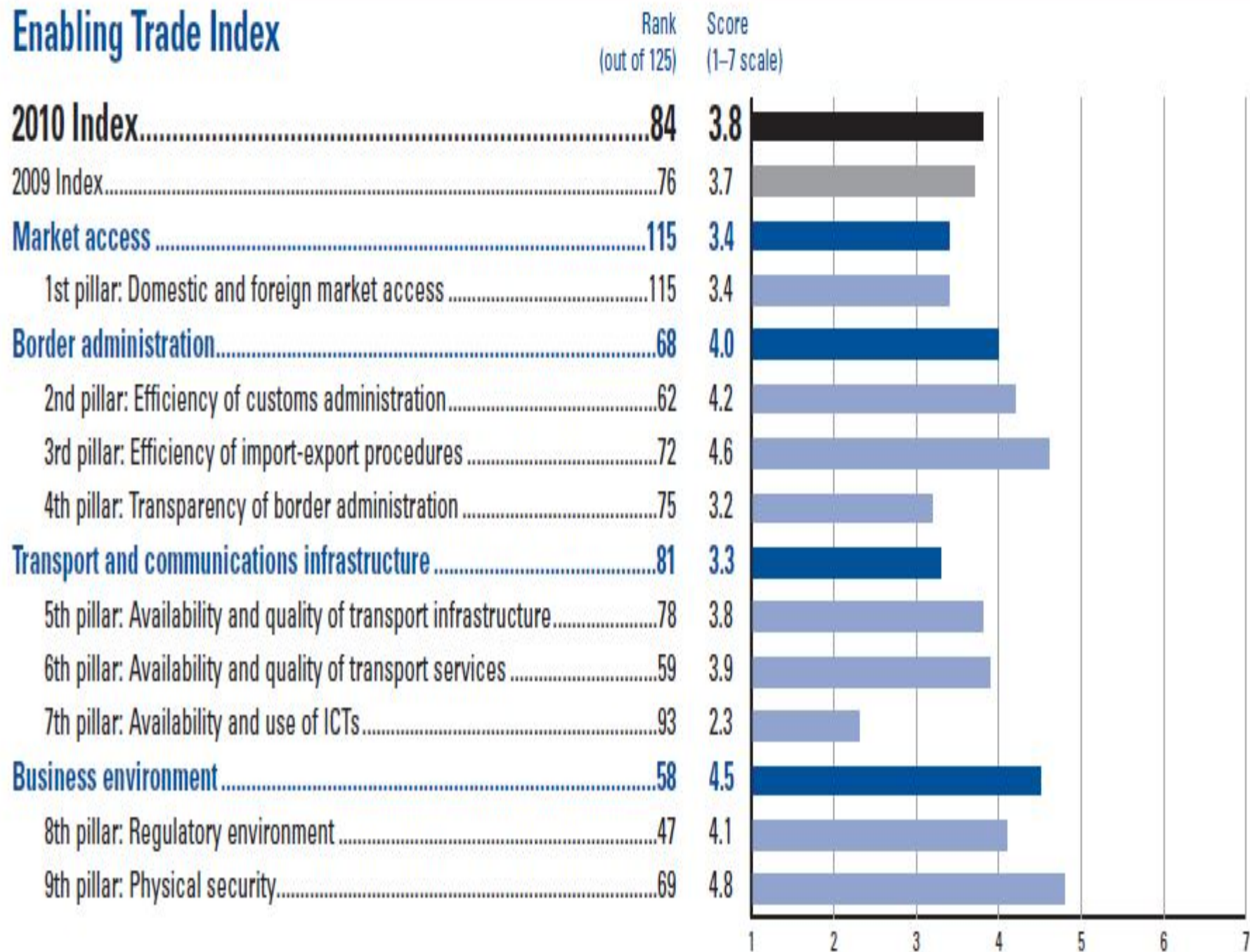


Enabling Trade Index

	Rank (out of 132)	Score (1-7)
2012 Index	100	3.6
2010 Index	84	3.8
Subindex A: Market access	130	2.6
1st pillar: Domestic and foreign market access	130	2.6
Subindex B: Border administration	77	3.8
2nd pillar: Efficiency of customs administration	70	4.1
3rd pillar: Efficiency of import-export procedures	79	4.4
4th pillar: Transparency of border administration	84	3.0
Subindex C: Transport & communications infrastructure	84	3.6
5th pillar: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	76	4.0
6th pillar: Availability and quality of transport services	59	3.8
7th pillar: Availability and use of ICTs	97	3.0
Subindex D: Business environment	74	4.2
8th pillar: Regulatory environment	50	3.9
9th pillar: Physical security	87	4.5

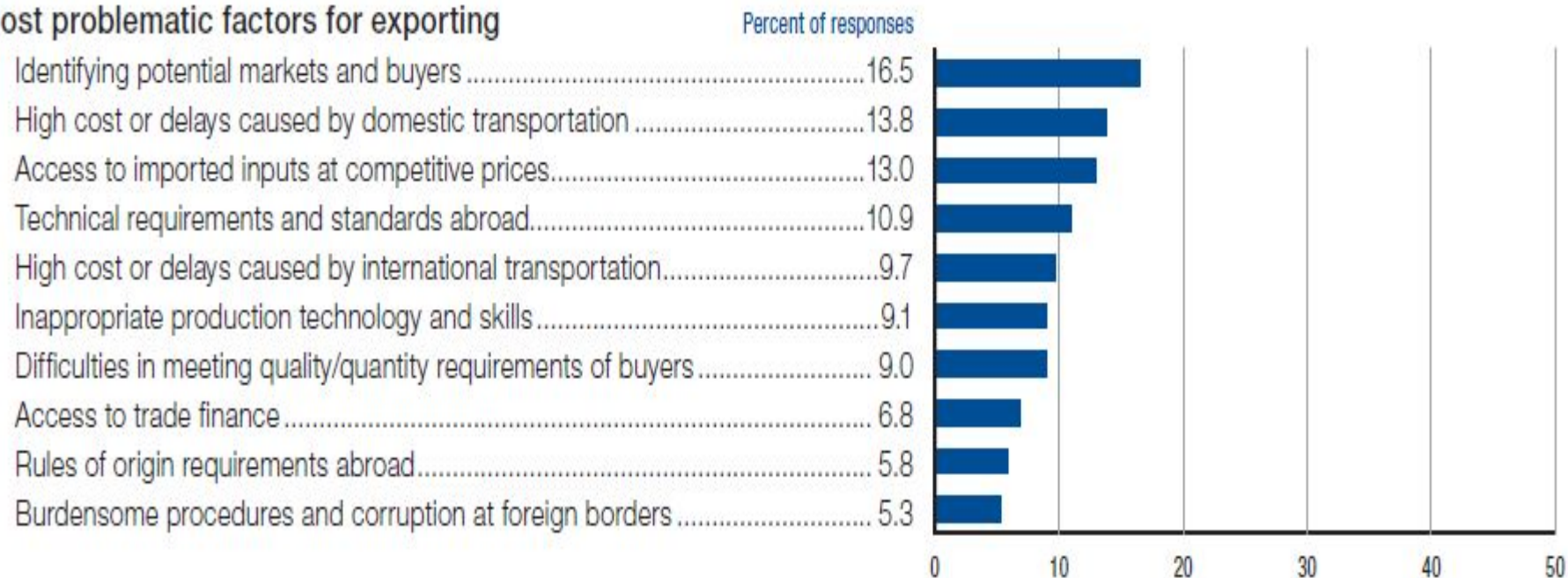


Enabling Trade Index

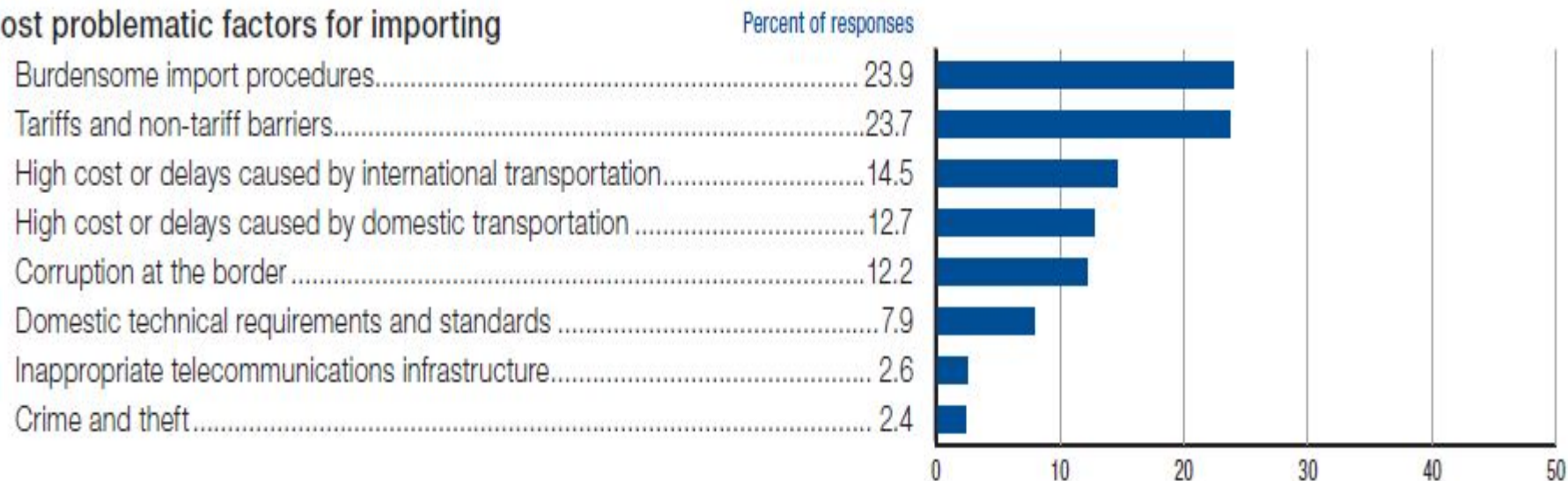


The most problematic factors for trade

Most problematic factors for exporting



Most problematic factors for importing



INDIA

Ease of doing business (rank)	132	South Asia	GNI per capita (US\$)	1,340	
		Lower middle income	Population (m)	1,170.9	
Starting a business (rank)	166	Registering property (rank)	97	Trading across borders (rank)	109
Procedures (number)	12	Procedures (number)	5	Documents to export (number)	8
Time (days)	29	Time (days)	44	Time to export (days)	16
Cost (% of income per capita)	46.8	Cost (% of property value)	7.3	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	1,095
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	149.6			Documents to import (number)	9
		Getting credit (rank)	40	Time to import (days)	20
Dealing with construction permits (rank)	181	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	8	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	1,070
Procedures (number)	34	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	4		
Time (days)	227	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	0.0	Enforcing contracts (rank)	182
Cost (% of income per capita)	1,631.4	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	15.1	Procedures (number)	46
				Time (days)	1,420
Getting electricity (rank)	98	Protecting investors (rank)	46	Cost (% of claim)	39.6
Procedures (number)	7	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	7		
Time (days)	67	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	4	Resolving insolvency (rank)	128
Cost (% of income per capita)	216.2	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	7	Time (years)	7.0
		Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	6.0	Cost (% of estate)	9
				Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	20.1
		✓ Paying taxes (rank)	147		
		Payments (number per year)	33		
		Time (hours per year)	254		
		Total tax rate (% of profit)	61.8		

LPI ranking and scores, 2012

Economy	2012 LPI			Saudi Arabia	37	3.18	69.7
	Rank	Score	% of highest performer				
Singapore	1	4.13	100.0	Thailand	38	3.18	69.6
Hong Kong SAR, China	2	4.12	99.9	Chile	39	3.17	69.5
Finland	3	4.05	97.6	Hungary	40	3.17	69.5
Germany	4	4.03	97.0	Tunisia	41	3.17	69.4
Netherlands	5	4.02	96.7	Croatia	42	3.16	69.2
Denmark	6	4.02	96.6	Malta	43	3.16	69.0
Belgium	7	3.98	95.3	Czech Republic	44	3.14	68.5
Japan	8	3.93	93.8	Brazil	45	3.13	68.2
United States	9	3.93	93.7	India	46	3.08	66.4
United Kingdom	10	3.90	92.7	Mexico	47	3.06	66.0
Austria	11	3.89	92.5	Bahrain	48	3.05	65.7
France	12	3.85	91.2	Argentina	49	3.05	65.5
				Morocco	50	3.03	65.0
				Slovak Republic	51	3.03	64.9
				Philippines	52	3.02	64.8

	LPI rank		LPI score		% of highest performer	Customs	Infrastructure	International shipments	Logistics quality and competence	Tracking and tracing	Timeliness								
	Rank	Lower bound	Upper bound	Score		Lower bound	Upper bound	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score				
		Rank	Score	Rank		Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score					
Malta	43	33	54	3.16	2.99	3.33	69.0	49	2.81	41	3.10	37	3.17	45	3.01	56	3.05	32	3.79
Czech Republic	44	33	61	3.14	2.90	3.38	68.5	43	2.95	50	2.96	45	3.01	31	3.34	46	3.17	63	3.40
Brazil	45	35	52	3.13	3.02	3.24	68.2	78	2.51	46	3.07	41	3.12	41	3.12	33	3.42	49	3.55
India	46	44	53	3.08	3.00	3.15	66.4	52	2.77	56	2.87	54	2.98	38	3.14	54	3.09	44	3.58
Mexico	47	37	59	3.06	2.94	3.18	66.0	66	2.63	47	3.03	43	3.07	44	3.02	49	3.15	55	3.47
Bahrain	48	33	82	3.05	2.74	3.37	65.7	60	2.67	43	3.08	72	2.83	53	2.94	34	3.42	60	3.42
Argentina	49	37	61	3.05	2.90	3.19	65.5	83	2.45	52	2.94	32	3.33	51	2.95	38	3.30	72	3.27
Morocco	50	37	65	3.03	2.86	3.21	65.0	65	2.64	39	3.14	46	3.01	59	2.89	58	3.01	53	3.51
Slovak Republic	51	33	84	3.03	2.70	3.36	64.9	45	2.88	48	2.99	71	2.84	43	3.07	68	2.84	46	3.57
Philippines	52	37	67	3.02	2.85	3.20	64.8	67	2.63	62	2.80	56	2.97	39	3.14	39	3.30	69	3.30
Vietnam	53	37	72	3.00	2.81	3.20	64.1	63	2.65	72	2.68	39	3.14	82	2.68	47	3.16	38	3.64
Romania	54	45	66	3.00	2.85	3.14	63.8	61	2.65	87	2.51	53	2.99	64	2.83	53	3.10	29	3.82

LPI ranking and scores, 2012

Economy	2012 LPI			Saudi Arabia	37	3.18	69.7
	Rank	Score	% of highest performer				
Singapore	1	4.13	100.0	Thailand	38	3.18	69.6
Hong Kong SAR, China	2	4.12	99.9	Chile	39	3.17	69.5
Finland	3	4.05	97.6	Hungary	40	3.17	69.5
Germany	4	4.03	97.0	Tunisia	41	3.17	69.4
Netherlands	5	4.02	96.7	Croatia	42	3.16	69.2
Denmark	6	4.02	96.6	Malta	43	3.16	69.0
Belgium	7	3.98	95.3	Czech Republic	44	3.14	68.5
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United States	9	3.93	93.7	India	46	3.08	66.4
United Kingdom	10	3.90	92.7	Mexico	47	3.06	66.0
Austria	11	3.89	92.5	Bahrain	48	3.05	65.7
France	12	3.85	91.2	Argentina	49	3.05	65.5
				Morocco	50	3.03	65.0
				Slovak Republic	51	3.03	64.9
				Philippines	52	3.02	64.8

	Logistics performance index																			
	LPI							Efficiency and connectivity					Competitiveness							
	LPI rank			LPI score				% of highest performer	Customs		Infrastructure		International shipments		Logistics quality and competence		Tracking and tracing		Timeliness	
Rank	Lower bound	Upper bound	Score	Lower bound	Upper bound	Rank	Score		Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Malta	43	33	54	3.16	2.99	3.33	69.0	49	2.81	41	3.10	37	3.17	45	3.01	56	3.05	32	3.79	
Czech Republic	44	33	61	3.14	2.90	3.38	68.5	43	2.95	50	2.96	45	3.01	31	3.34	46	3.17	63	3.40	
Brazil	45	35	52	3.13	3.02	3.24	68.2	78	2.51	46	3.07	41	3.12	41	3.12	33	3.42	49	3.55	
India	46	44	53	3.08	3.00	3.15	66.4	52	2.77	56	2.87	54	2.98	38	3.14	54	3.09	44	3.58	
Mexico	47	37	59	3.06	2.94	3.18	66.0	66	2.63	47	3.03	43	3.07	44	3.02	49	3.15	55	3.47	
Bahrain	48	33	82	3.05	2.74	3.37	65.7	60	2.67	43	3.08	72	2.83	53	2.94	34	3.42	60	3.42	
Argentina	49	37	61	3.05	2.90	3.19	65.5	83	2.45	52	2.94	32	3.33	51	2.95	38	3.30	72	3.27	
Morocco	50	37	65	3.03	2.86	3.21	65.0	65	2.64	39	3.14	46	3.01	59	2.89	58	3.01	53	3.51	
Slovak Republic	51	33	84	3.03	2.70	3.36	64.9	45	2.88	48	2.99	71	2.84	43	3.07	68	2.84	46	3.57	
Philippines	52	37	67	3.02	2.85	3.20	64.8	67	2.63	62	2.80	56	2.97	39	3.14	39	3.30	69	3.30	
Vietnam	53	37	72	3.00	2.81	3.20	64.1	63	2.65	72	2.68	39	3.14	82	2.68	47	3.16	38	3.64	
Romania	54	45	66	3.00	2.85	3.14	63.8	61	2.65	87	2.51	53	2.99	64	2.83	53	3.10	29	3.82	

