

## India ranks 44 in the Logistics Performance Index 2018: World Bank

Based on a worldwide survey of global freight forwarders and express carriers, the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) is a benchmarking tool developed by the Washington-based institution that measures performance along the logistics supply chain within a country. Allowing for comparisons across 167 countries, the index can help countries identify challenges and opportunities and improve their logistics performance. The World Bank conducts the survey every two years.

The LPI survey data provide numerical evidence on how easy or difficult it is in these countries to transport general merchandise— typically manufactured products in unitized form. The six main indicators of the international part of the LPI summarize on a five-point scale the assessments of logistics professionals worldwide trading with the country. For individual countries, logistics performance is key to economic growth and competitiveness.

In 2016, however, the gap between the top and the bottom performers widened, with the highest average scores ever for the top 10 countries. In 2018, the gap between top and bottom performers narrowed again. The average score for the top 10 countries dropped to 4.03, whereas the bottom 10 countries scored an all time high of 2.08.

**Top 10 average and lowest 10 average LPI scores, 2007–18**

|                          | 2007 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Top 10 Average</b>    | 4.06 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 3.99 | 4.13 | 4.03 |
| <b>Lowest 10 average</b> | 1.84 | 2.06 | 2.00 | 2.06 | 1.91 | 2.08 |

Source: PHD Research Bureau, data compiled from Logistics Performance Index 2018

High-income countries occupied the top 10 rankings in 2018, 3 eight in Europe plus Japan and Singapore—countries that have traditionally dominated the supply chain industry. Germany is at the top, scoring 4.20. The scores of the

following nine countries are in a tight interval, with Sweden in 2nd with a score of 4.05 and Finland in 10th with a score of 3.97. The bottom 10 countries are mostly low income and lower-middle-income countries in Africa or isolated areas.

### Top 10 LPI Economies, 2018

| Economy        | Rank | Score |
|----------------|------|-------|
| Germany        | 1    | 4.20  |
| Sweden         | 2    | 4.05  |
| Belgium        | 3    | 4.04  |
| Austria        | 4    | 4.03  |
| Japan          | 5    | 4.03  |
| Netherlands    | 6    | 4.02  |
| Singapore      | 7    | 4.00  |
| Denmark        | 8    | 3.99  |
| United Kingdom | 9    | 3.99  |
| Finland        | 10   | 3.97  |

Source: PHD Research Bureau, data compiled from Logistics Performance Index 2018

Among the lower-middle-income countries, large economies such as India (44th with a score of 3.18) and Indonesia (46th with a score of 3.15) and emerging economies such as Vietnam (39th with a score of 3.27) and Côte d'Ivoire (50th with a score of 3.08) stand out as top performers.

### Top performing lower middle income economies , 2018

| Economy         | Rank | Score |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Vietnam         | 39   | 3.27  |
| India           | 44   | 3.18  |
| Indonesia       | 46   | 3.15  |
| Cote d'Ivoire   | 50   | 3.08  |
| Philippines     | 60   | 2.90  |
| Ukraine         | 66   | 2.83  |
| Egypt, Arab Rep | 67   | 2.82  |
| Kenya           | 68   | 2.81  |
| Lao PDR         | 82   | 2.70  |
| Jordan          | 84   | 2.69  |

Source: PHD Research Bureau, data compiled from Logistics Performance Index 2018

More than ever, comprehensive reforms and long-term commitments are needed from policy makers and private stakeholders. The current LPI data provide a unique and updated reference for better understanding the impediments to trade logistics worldwide and for informing policy making and business decisions.

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Warm regards,

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