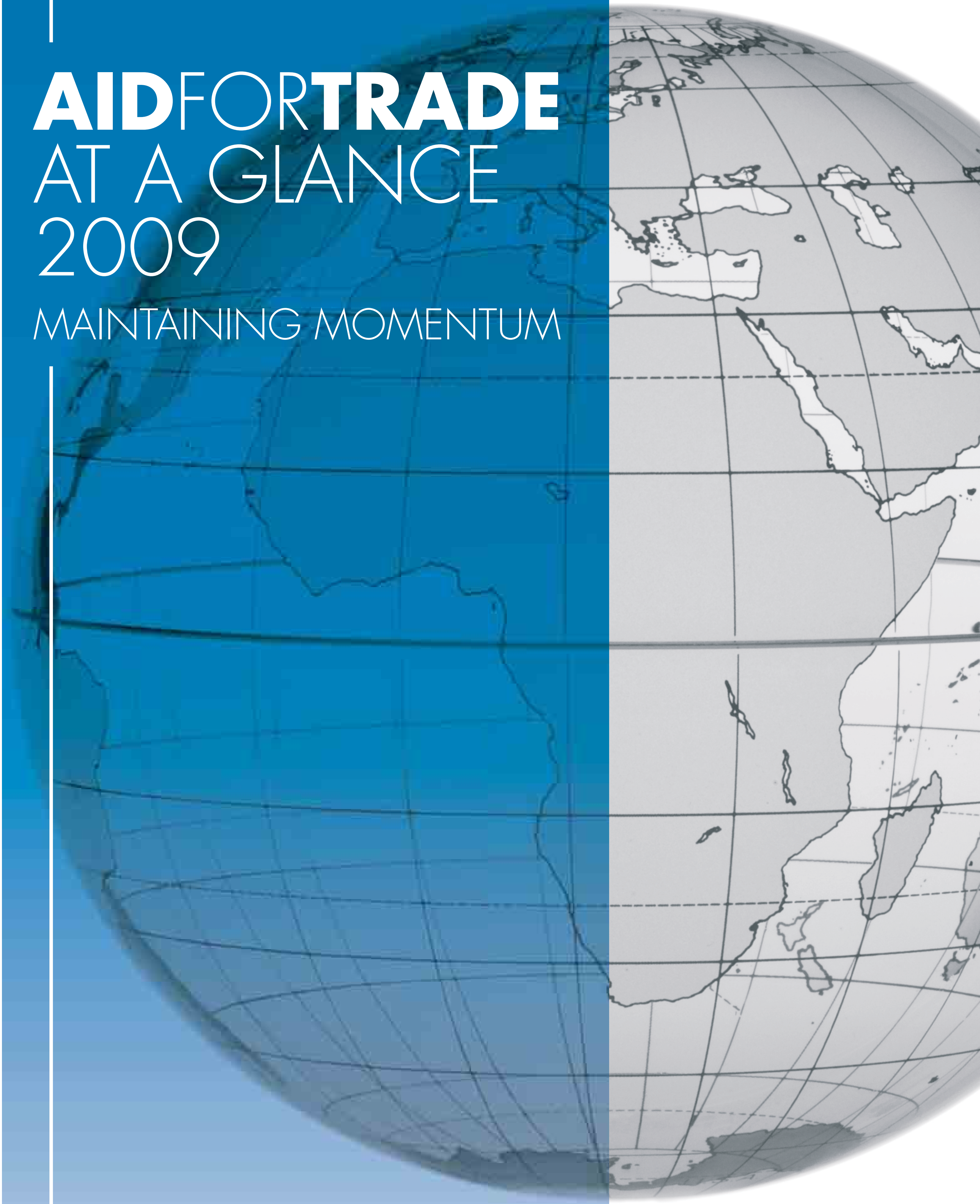
AIDFOR**TRADE** AT A GLANCE 2009

MAINTAINING MOMENTUM



World Trade Organization

OECD

AID FOR TRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

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ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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– Administering trade agreements,
– Acting as a forum for trade negotiations,
– Settling trade disputes,
– Reviewing national trade policies,
– Assisting developing countries in trade policy issues, through technical assistance and training programmes.
– Cooperating with other international organizations.

The WTO has 153 Members, accounting for more than 90% of world trade. Members are mostly governments but can also be customs territories. Another 29 countries are negotiating to become Members of the WTO. Decisions in the WTO are made by the entire membership, typically by consensus.

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FOREWORD

We compiled this joint report in the midst of a global economic recession of momentous proportions that risks halting, or even reversing, sustained development gains, whether measured in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction, or human development. All economies have been hit hard in what is effectively the first global crisis since the WTO came into being.

Trade is a casualty of this crisis. Its steep decline has exposed open economies to a high degree of market volatility and risks undermining confidence in international trade as an engine of economic growth and socio-economic development. And yet, turning away from trade is not an appropriate response. On the contrary, this report highlights that most low income countries consider trade as a key component of their growth and poverty reduction strategies. A successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round would open markets, restore confidence and stimulate economic activity around the world.

We need to ensure that market opening is accompanied by policies that lift people out of poverty and distribute the benefits of trade expansion more equitably across and within developing countries. This is exactly the rationale of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. Effective aid for trade should enhance growth prospects by helping partner countries to overcome their supply-side constraints and enhance their competitiveness.

Aid for trade is about assisting developing countries to increase exports of goods and services, to integrate into the multilateral trading system and to benefit from liberalised trade and increased market access. Effective aid for trade will enhance growth prospects and reduce poverty in developing countries, as well as complement multilateral trade reforms and distribute the global benefits more equitably across and within developing countries

This second joint OECD/WTO report highlights that the Aid-for-Trade Initiative has already made remarkable progress: developing countries are prioritising trade in their development strategies and, in response, donors are scaling up their resources. Maintaining momentum, particularly in light of the economic crisis, necessitates advancing broadly based in-country and regional dialogues.

The report presents aid-for-trade fact sheets to facilitate such a dialogue and take monitoring to the next level. The Initiative has already shown the value of accountability. We now need to build on progress made and enhance transparency about the impact of aid-for-trade projects and programmes. We must continue co-operation between partner countries and donors, international organisations and regional institutions to strengthen the Aid-for-Trade Initiative and so help developing countries lay the stable economic foundation to exit the crisis.

Pascal Lamy
Director-General
WTO

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ACRONYMS

AANZFTA	ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGCI	African Global Competitiveness Initiative
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIMS	Aid Information Management Systems
AITIC	Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation
ALADI	Association for Latin America Integration
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APTA	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement
CIACEX	Commission on International Trade
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRS	Creditor Reporting System of the OECD
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DGs	Directorate Generals of the European Commission
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTA	Free Trade Agreement

G8	Group of 8
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IF	Integrated Framework on Trade-Related Technical Assistance for Least-Developed Countries
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IIRSA	Initiative for Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America
ITC	International Trade Centre
JITAP	Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme
ICT	Information, Communication Technologies
LDC	Least Developed Country
LLDC	Land-Locked Developing Country
LMIC	Lower Middle Income Country
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTPDP	Medium Term Philippine Development Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OLIC	Other Low Income Country
OOF	Other Official Flows
PACER	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
PCB	Productive Capacity Building
PEDP	Philippine Export Development Plan
PENZ	Peru's National Strategic Export Plan
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RTAs	Regional Trade Agreements
TBDs	Technical Barriers to Trade
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFTA	Southern Asian Free Trade Agreement
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDS	Small island developing state
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary standards
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TCBD	Trade Capacity Building Database
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
TRTA/CB	Trade-Related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building
TPR	Trade Policy and Regulations
UMIC	Upper Middle Income Country
UNASUR	Union of South American Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WCO	World Customs Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE **SUMMARY**

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative has succeeded in raising awareness about the support developing countries, and in particular the least developed, need to overcome the barriers that constrain their ability to benefit from trade expansion and reduce poverty. As a result partner countries are raising the profile of trade in their development strategies and donors are responding by providing increasing resources to build trade capacity – whether in terms of policies, institutions or infrastructure.

This second monitoring report on aid-for-trade documents the success of the Initiative to date. It presents a comprehensive analysis of partner country and donor engagement, trends in aid-for-trade flows and developments related to the current economic crisis. In addition, it highlights the regional dimension of aid for trade and showcases three regional cross border infrastructure projects. Finally, the report provides fact sheets to assess the outcomes and impacts of aid for trade in the developing countries that participated in the monitoring exercise.

The main messages are positive, but the global economic crisis will affect the medium term outlook. Now, more than ever, aid for trade is indispensable for helping suppliers from low income countries build capacity to penetrate global markets. Consequently, aid for trade must remain an essential component of development assistance. The report concludes that maintaining momentum towards the trade expansion and poverty reduction goals of the Initiative requires reinforcing local ownership and advancing the dialogue among stakeholders.

The overall picture is positive…

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative has achieved, in a short time, remarkable progress: partner countries are mainstreaming trade in their development strategies and clarifying their needs and priorities; donors are improving aid-for-trade delivery and scaling up resources. In 2007, as was the case in 2006, aid for trade grew by more than 10% in real terms and total new commitments from bilateral and multilateral donors reached USD 25.4 billion, with an additional USD 27.3 billion in non-concessional trade-related financing

…but maintaining momentum will be challenging.

The OECD forecasts that world real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth will fall to 2.75% this year, while the WTO projects that the volume of world trade will contract by as much as 9%. The global economic recession is evolving rapidly, and low income countries are faced with new challenges, but also opportunities to refocus their development strategies in this changing world economy. The impacts of the crisis on the economic performance of these countries will depend critically on the speed and scale of the international response. This is why the quantity and the quality of aid, including aid for trade, are now more important than ever for economic growth and human welfare.

Most donors have met their Hong Kong pledges.

Donors are on track to meet, or have already met, their 2005 Hong Kong aid-for-trade pledges. The USD 4.3 billion increase in aid for trade was additional and not at the cost of social sector programmes, such as health or education. Based on their indicative forward spending plans, donors project continued growth of aid for trade over the medium term. Furthermore, calculations suggest high disbursements of commitments.

Multilaterals are increasingly the preferred delivery channel.

Bilateral donors provided USD 15.8 billion in aid for trade during 2007, well over 60% of total flows, and many disbursed their funds through multilateral agencies. Consequently, multilateral donors tended to allocate a significantly higher share of their sector allocable aid to aid for trade than bilateral donors. Four donors, which are also the largest providers of total ODA (*i.e.* the World Bank, the United States, Japan and the European Commission [EC]) continued to dominate aid-for-trade flows in 2007.

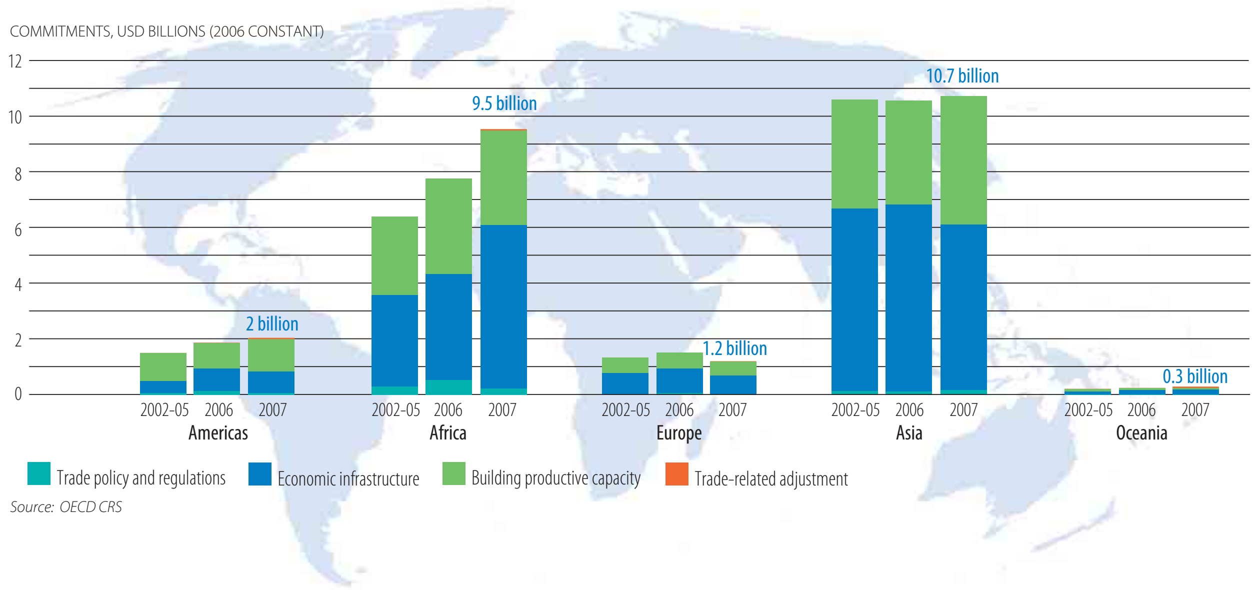
Increasing flows go to low income countries…

Aid-for-trade flows to low income countries are growing faster than to any other income group. Most is spent on addressing infrastructure needs, in particular transport and power, whereas flows to middle income developing countries reflect their priority to build productive capacities, including trade development.

…and Africa…

The largest share of aid for trade goes to Asia, although Africa and especially sub-Saharan Africa are catching up and received most of the additional funds in 2007. With the exception of Europe, other regions (*i.e.* Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania) also saw their volumes of aid for trade increase during 2006 and 2007.

Aid for trade: regional and sector distribution
2002-2005 average, 2006, 2007
Commitments, USD billion (2006 constant)



Source: OECD CRS

…with stable sector distribution.

Overall, the distribution of aid over the different trade-related categories remained relatively stable. Similar increases were recorded for economic infrastructure and productive capacity building, with strong support for trade development programmes and declining technical assistance for building human and institutional capacity in trade policy and regulations. As a consequence of the economic crisis trade-related structural adjustment programmes, while currently relatively small, are expected to increase over the medium term.

Partner countries are more engaged…

Increasingly, partner countries are becoming more actively involved in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. In general, they assess as positive the impacts of aid-for-trade programmes and projects on trade performance.

…mainstreaming trade…

Nearly all partner countries report having national development strategies and more than half assess that they have fully mainstreamed trade through well-developed operational priorities and action plans. Although independent surveys raise questions about this positive assessment, it is, nevertheless, a clear indication of the growing awareness among partner countries that trade can play a positive role in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty.

…and prioritising their needs…

Partner countries identify similar binding constraints. The most common are: i) network infrastructure; ii) competitiveness; iii) export diversification; and iv) trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation. They increasingly discuss their priorities with donors through a variety of dialogues. Donors note that the success of these dialogues depends critically on the extent to which trade-related priorities have been mainstreamed and operationalised.

… but operationalisation remains a challenge.

Without an operational trade-development strategy, it is hard to attract donor support to address specific supply-side constraints. With competing claims on limited resources, especially in times of economic crisis, it will be difficult for donors to sustain increased aid-for-trade flows without an articulated demand from partner countries.

Donors are responding.

Aid for trade is becoming increasingly important in donor programmes and this momentum is likely to be maintained, or even expanded, over the medium term. For instance, donors are strengthening their capacity to respond to the rising aid-for-trade demand by scaling up aid resources, bolstering in-house expertise and raising awareness among policy-makers and practitioners at headquarters and field levels. Furthermore, donors are aligning around partner countries' procedures and systems, and undertaking more and more joint initiatives as well as triangular co-operation. Partner countries acknowledge these positive trends.

The regional dimension is gaining momentum…

Partner countries identify common priorities for regional integration, including transport infrastructure, trade facilitation, competitiveness and export diversification, as well as capacity for regional trade negotiations. Donors have also recognised the importance of regional integration and report a rising demand for regional aid for trade. They note their willingness to provide additional support for corresponding activities.

… benefitting from increased support and..

In fact, financial support for trade-related global, regional and multi-country programmes – areas which were identified as among the challenges during the first Global Aid-for-Trade Review – doubled since 2005. Most partner countries affirm that they benefit from regional aid for trade and that their binding regional constraints are being addressed.

… South-South co-operation…

South-South co-operation has become an important element in the promotion of regional integration initiatives. Four providers of South-South co-operation (*i.e.* Argentina, Brazil, Chile and China) expanded their contribution in this area.[1]

…but more is needed to enhance the co-ordination.

Working at the regional level, however, poses particular challenges, such as insufficient regional co-operation and concerns about asymmetric costs and benefits. Thus, strengthening regional, human and institutional capacity and improving equitable participation of developing countries in regional initiatives should be a priority to maximise the benefits from these initiatives for regional economic growth and poverty reduction.

Aid for trade is effective…

Partner countries assess that aid for trade is most effective in the areas of: i) trade policy analysis – negotiation – implementation; ii) trade facilitation; iii) competitiveness; and iv) export diversification. Interestingly, while network infrastructure is identified as one of the priority areas in aid for trade, partner countries did not assess these programmes to be among the most effective.

…but continued progress is needed.

Partner countries noted that progress has been made in the effectiveness of aid for trade, but they also highlighted the need for: i) a stronger donor focus on capacity development; ii) a greater say in the design of aid-for-trade interventions; iii) better predictability of funding; and iv) more extensive use of budget support (or trade sector-wide approaches). These and other aid effectiveness issues are the focus on the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

The way forward:

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative has succeeded in mobilising more and better aid for trade. It has initiated a dialogue between government ministries, with key national stakeholders and the international aid and trade community. Maintaining momentum, particularly in light of the economic crisis, necessitates, however, a broader dialogue among governments, civil society, private sector and donors. Four priority areas should be addressed:

Aid for trade is worth doing…

First, there is still a need to demonstrate and, more importantly, raise awareness about the potential gains available to developing countries from deepened integration into the global economy. It needs to be shown that aid for trade is worthwhile.

…contributes to wider goals…

Second, stakeholders need to recognise that aid for trade forms part of a larger picture, which encompasses international co-operation, improved policy coherence and a whole-of-government approach to economic development and poverty reduction. It needs to be shown that aid for trade contributes to these wider goals of partner countries.

…has specific targets...

Third, partner countries should identify case-by-case, country-by-country and region-by-region the nature and extent of the binding constraints that are presently preventing them from fully realising the benefits of trade. Aid for trade needs to have identifiable targets.

… and can hit those targets.

Fourth, there needs to be, again, case-by-case, country-by-country and region-by-region a clear identification of how aid for trade will address these constraints. How it will work with, and add value to, initiatives being taken or envisaged by private firms and how it will fit into the evolving framework of multilateral and regional co-operation. It needs to be shown that aid for trade can hit the target.

In conclusion, the Aid-for-Trade Initiative is successful but maintaining momentum requires reinforcing the country and regional component. The Aid for Trade at a Glance fact sheets provide a tool for strengthening on a country-by-country basis the links between demand, response, outcomes of priority programmes and their impact on trade performance. The value of the fact sheets lies in creating incentives, through a sustained dialogue among governments, civil society, private sector and donors, to improve the coherence of aid for trade with overall development strategies around which donors should align their support. In short, the focus on transparency and accountability at the local and regional level will provide incentives for more and better aid for trade.

THE BEST TIME TO PLANT A TREE IS TWENTY YEARS AGO, THE NEXT BEST TIME IS NOW.

African proverb

INTRODUCTION

Successive rounds of multilateral trade negotiations have greatly expanded market access, including through a number of measures focused specifically to benefit developing countries. Yet, many low income countries continue to face difficulties in adjusting their economies to the changed circumstances and taking advantage of the potential benefits from market access opportunities. Governments, enterprises and other entities may lack the capacities – *e.g.* information, policies, procedures, or infrastructure – to compete effectively in global markets and avail themselves of the advantages provided through international trade.

In recognition of these challenges, the 2005 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Declaration called for more and better aid for trade and set in motion a process to achieve this. The fundamental aim of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative is to help low income countries overcome structural limitations and weak capacities that undermine their ability to produce, compete and maximise the benefits from trade and investment opportunities. More specifically, the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade recommended the following objectives for the initiative:

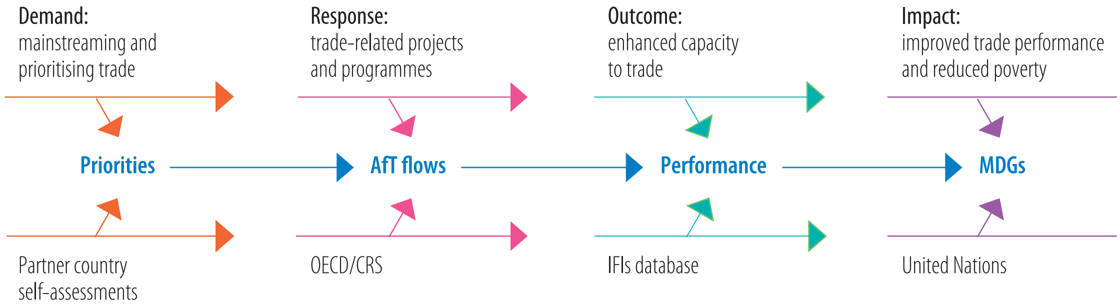
- *"Enable developing countries, particularly least-developed countries (LDCs), to use trade more effectively to promote growth, development and poverty reduction and to achieve their development objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);*
- *Help developing countries, particularly LDCs, to build supply-side capacity and trade–related infrastructure in order to facilitate their access to markets and to export more;*
- *Help facilitate, implement and adjust to trade reform and liberalization;*
- *Assist regional integration;*
- *Assist smooth integration into the world trading system, and*
- *Assist in the implementation of trade agreements."*

In addition, the Task Force recommended strengthening the 'demand-side' and the donor 'response' and bridging the gap between 'demand' and 'response' at the country, regional and global levels. To track progress on the implementation of this agenda and enhance the credibility of the initiative, the Task Force recommended establishing two accountability mechanisms:

i) at the *local* level, to foster genuine local ownership and ensure that trade needs are integrated into national development strategies and adequately addressed, and;

ii) at the *global* level, to increase transparency about what is happening, what is not and where improvements are required.

Logical monitoring and evaluation framework for the aid-for-trade assessment



Following these recommendations, the OECD and the WTO established an aid-for-trade monitoring and evaluation framework. The objective of the framework is to promote dialogue and encourage all key actors to honour commitments, meet local needs, improve effectiveness and reinforce mutual accountability. The value of the new monitoring framework lies in creating incentives, through enhanced transparency, scrutiny and dialogue (*i.e.* putting a 'spotlight' on progress), to foster synergies between trade and other economic policy areas in developing countries, as well as improve the coherence of aid for trade with overall donor strategies – all essential components of effective aid delivery as embodied in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. In short, the focus on local accountability will provide incentives to strengthen local ownership and management for results. The global review, on the other hand, will ensure that donor and partner countries' efforts are focused on the needs and challenges identified through local accountability mechanisms.

The second global aid-for-trade monitoring exercise takes place against the back ground of what has been labelled by the OECD as the Great Recession. The main impacts of the economic crisis on aid for trade are highlighted in Chapter 1. Next, the report assesses whether progress is being made towards the aid-for-trade objectives.

The logical framework for the assessment consists of four main elements that were identified by the Task Force:

i) mainstreaming and prioritising trade (*i.e.* 'demand');

ii) trade-related projects and programmes (*i.e.* 'response');

iii) enhanced capacity to trade (*i.e.* 'outcome'); and

iv) improved trade performance and reduced poverty (*i.e.* 'impact').

Qualitative information concerning 'demand' is obtained through partner country self-assessments which are based on an OECD-WTO partner questionnaire. In addition, these assessments also provide information about mainstreaming trade in development strategies, trade-related priorities, the delivery of aid for trade and the co-operation between partner countries and donors. The results of these partner country self-assessments are analysed in Chapter 2.

Information concerning the 'response' consists of:

- Quantitative information (*i.e.* aid-for-trade flows) concerning trade-related programmes and projects is extracted from the OECD/CRS database for the categories that are most closely related to the Task Force definition. Chapter 3 analyses this data to establish whether aid for trade is additional, predictable, sustainable and effective. Furthermore, the chapter looks at the distribution among the different aid-for-trade categories, the main beneficiaries, the main providers and the 2009 outlook for aid for trade.

- Qualitative information concerning the 'response' of aid for trade is derived from donor self-assessment, based on an OECD-WTO donor questionnaire. These self-assessments highlight the progress made by donors in developing operational aid-for-trade strategies, the extent to which these are implemented in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the different steps taken to improve the quality of aid-for-trade programmes. The results of these donor self assessments are presented in Chapter 4.

- On the basis of the CRS data as well as partner country and donor self-assessments, the regional dimension is analysed in Chapter 5. In addition, this chapter contains three case studies about cross-border infrastructure projects in Asia, Latin America and Africa at different stages of the project cycle.

The 'outcome' and the 'impact' of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative are presented in fact sheets for those partner countries that participated in the second monitoring survey.[2] These fact sheets focus on a limited number of stylised facts and indicators that capture the four main elements of the logical framework underlying the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. This allows for country comparison at a glance. In addition, the fact sheets could form the starting point of a more comprehensive in-country national stakeholder dialogue (*e.g.* governments, donors, civil society and the private sector) to promote transparency about the demand and supply of aid for trade and greater accountability on building trade capacities. The Aid for Trade at a Glance fact sheets are presented in the Annex, which also contains detailed tables about aid-for-trade flows per category, recipient, region, income group and donor.

Monitoring the delivery and evaluating the impact of aid by trade and development community will encourage aid agencies to show results to their colleagues in trade ministries, and trade ministries to argue the case for trade. In short, monitoring aid for trade provides incentives for strengthened inter-ministerial co-operation in both donor and partner countries. At a global level, it will help donors and partner countries to focus their efforts on those areas where the potential impact of aid to address binding the constraints to trade is largest.

Developing a credible monitoring mechanism is a work in progress. It is important that monitoring does not become a passive activity but is complemented and reinforced by an active review process that promotes change by submitting feedback to donor and partner countries, providing an environment for dialogue, knowledge-sharing, exchange of best practices and information on unfunded trade-related priorities and available donor funding. The fact sheets provide a first effort for such a fact-based dialogue. ■

NOTES

1. India sent their response after the official deadline and was not included in the analysis.

2. Fact sheets are available for 85 partner countries.

CHAPTER 1
THE **IMPACT** OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS ON AID FOR TRADE

SUMMARY

The global economic crisis is an exogenous shock for developing countries that affects them in different ways and through different transmission channels. World trade is experiencing its largest decline in generations. Foreign direct investment (FDI) and other private flows are also declining and remittances are expected to drop significantly. Developing countries are, therefore, not in a strong position to address the consequences of the current economic crisis.

Donor support against the effects of the crisis is vital to minimise the potential impairment of the long-term prospects for developing countries. This implies sustaining and expanding concessional financing, including aid for trade, to revive economic growth prospects. The speed and scale of the response will be critical factors in determining the impacts of the crisis on human welfare and on economic performance. This is why the volume and the quality of aid are now more important than ever for investment, growth and human welfare.

An important contribution to reviving economic growth around the world would be the conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), one of the most appropriate collective stimulus packages. An ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Round is also the best way to safeguard individual trade interests and the multilateral trading system against the threat of an outbreak of protectionism.

Aid for trade is needed now more than ever, to provide much needed additional stimulus, averting the worst consequences of the economic downturn, while addressing underlying vulnerabilities to get the enabling environment for growth right - assisting producers in partner countries to effectively participate and compete in local, regional and international markets. Aid for trade will help partner countries address broad growth and poverty reduction challenges, overcome long-term constraints and make their economies more resilient with diversified sources of growth.

INTRODUCTION

Shortly after the first Global Aid-for-Trade Review in November 2007, the world economy entered the deepest and most synchronised recession in generations, caused by a global financial crisis and deepened by a collapse of world trade. The OECD forecasts that world real GDP growth will fall by 2.75% this year, the first such fall in 60 years.[1] Moreover, the WTO projects that the volume of world trade will contract in 2009 by as much as 9%, driven lower by the collapse in global demand and by shortages of trade finance.[2]

No one can predict precisely how deep this recession may be, nor how long it might last, but there is no doubt about the negative long-term implications for developing countries. The weakening of their performance will be sharp and substantial, with serious repercussions for their ability to attain their economic and social objectives, including poverty reduction. The World Bank estimates that only one-quarter of the most vulnerable developing countries have sufficient resources to prevent a rise in poverty. Against that rather bleak background, ODA should play a counter-cyclical role to rebalance the sharp reversal in overall financial flows to developing countries. Alongside scaling up the volume of aid, ensuring its effectiveness is equally critical and the Accra Agenda for Action provides directions for doing so.

This chapter on the impact of the economic crisis on aid for trade is based on the March 2009 report to the WTO Trade Policy Review Body[3] and the May 2009 report to the OECD High Level Development Assistance Committee (DAC).[4] The next section will discuss some of the impacts of the economic crisis on developing countries followed by a section on the characteristics of the fiscal and financial support programmes at the national and global level. Trade-related policy developments and trade finance are then discussed. The prospects for ODA and the need to deliver scaled-up resources effectively are then considered while the penultimate section outlines why aid for trade matters more in the current circumstances. The final section concludes.

IMPACT ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Since the end of 2008, developing countries have begun to feel the full effects of the financial and economic crises. Initially, banks and other financial institutions in most developing countries seemed to have been shielded from the financial crisis due to their limited exposure to the financial instruments that lay at its core. Since then, however, it has become clear that their domestic capital markets and their access to international capital markets are being affected directly and significantly. Investors in developed countries have pulled resources back from emerging markets and other developing countries, in part because of the de-leveraging process of their financial institutions.

The effects of the crisis are evident in the decline of net private capital flows, including FDI to developing countries in the second half of 2008.[5] Furthermore, trade has contracted significantly.

- Global *FDI* inflows are estimated to have declined by more than 20% in 2008, marking the end of a four-year growth cycle. Furthermore, recent International Monetary Fund (IMF) projections show that FDI in 2009 will continue to fall by almost 20% from its 2008 level (IMF, 2009a). In developing countries and transition economies, preliminary estimates by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) suggest that FDI inflows grew by 4% in 2008, a rate that is substantially lower than in 2007. Moreover, these estimates point to a sharp decline in the 4th quarter of 2008 and prospects for 2009 are likely to be far more negative.[6]

- *Trade* (average of exports and imports) fell sharply in value (current dollar) terms for most countries towards the end of 2008 and into 2009, although the extent of the declines may have been magnified by falling commodity prices and the appreciation of the US dollar against a number of currencies as the financial crisis intensified. The WTO expects the volume of world merchandise exports to fall by 9% in 2009 – the largest such decline in over 60 years. The WTO also anticipates that the contraction in developed countries will be particularly severe with exports falling by 10%. In developing countries, which are far more dependent on trade for growth, exports will shrink by 2% to 3%.

The situation will be particularly difficult for those developing countries that rely heavily on inflows of worker remittances and tourism, both of which are projected to fall.

- After years of rapid growth, *remittance* inflows to developing countries are estimated to have reached USD 422 billion in 2008, but with deceleration apparent in the second half of the year. World Bank projections suggest that remittances to developing countries will fall by between 1% and 6% in 2009.[7] The negative impact is particularly problematic for those countries for which remittances are large relative to GDP, including many smaller economies such as Moldova (38%), Tonga (35%), Lesotho (29%), Honduras (25%), Guyana (23.5%) and Jamaica (19.4%).

- A sharp drop in the growth of international *tourism* worldwide in 2008 is reported by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).[8] After a 5% increase in the first half of the year, growth in international tourist arrivals turned negative (-1%) in the second half, and annual growth was an estimated 2%, down from 7% in 2007. It is expected that international tourism will stagnate or even decline slightly throughout 2009.

Finally, many developing countries that generate a large share of export earnings, government revenue and GDP from commodity production are confronted with failing export recipes.

- *Commodity prices* were very volatile in 2008, surging in most cases in the first half of the year but then reversing sharply as the financial and economic crises set in. In the second half of 2008, non-energy commodity prices declined by 38%, with substantial declines in food, agricultural raw materials and metals and minerals. Petroleum prices fell by 69% between July and December 2008. The IMF reports that commodity prices are unlikely to recover in the short run.[9]

In addition, there has been an outflow of domestic savings as investors from developing countries transfer their money to lower risk, newly government-guaranteed, financial markets in developed countries. In such an environment, developing countries will find it more difficult to raise capital and compete for resources with the governments of OECD countries seeking to finance their financial and fiscal stimulus programmes.

Aid levels have been the only positive development in 2008, when total net ODA from members of the OECD's DAC rose by 10.2% in real terms to USD 119.8 billion. This is the highest dollar figure ever recorded. Some further increases in aid can be expected. A DAC survey of donors' forward spending plans suggests an 11% increase in programmed aid between 2008 and 2010, including larger disbursements by some multilateral agencies.

Despite increased aid levels, the World Bank estimates that developing countries are facing a financing shortfall of between USD 270 billion and USD 700 billion in 2009; at the same time, external financing needs for developing countries are likely to increase because of falling export earnings.[10] Coupled with the need of many developing countries to finance existing private external debt, this is projected to lead to a sharp deterioration in the external payments situation in the second half of 2009. Low-income developing countries are particularly vulnerable because of their already weak balance of payments positions, mainly the result of the 2007 and early 2008 spike in global fuel and food prices.[11]

CRISIS RESPONSES

A variety of initiatives are underway – from national fiscal stimulus and financial support programmes, to co-ordinated global actions – aimed at reversing the fall in global aggregate demand and the contraction of international trade in goods and services. As part of these efforts, policy-makers have recognised the importance of actions to restore credit markets, including for traders in developing countries facing particular challenges in accessing trade finance at affordable rates. Trade openness is an important complement to these efforts. Trade restrictions act as a tax on incomes and production and thus contradict the main objective of programmes to boost real aggregate demand.

National fiscal stimulus

Most G20 countries and some other governments have announced substantial fiscal stimulus programmes aimed at boosting domestic demand. The IMF has recommended a global fiscal stimulus target of 2% of aggregate GDP each year for 2009-2010. According to the IMF, that target has not yet been met by the G20 countries for 2009 and there risks being a substantial reduction in discretionary fiscal stimulus in 2010. Nevertheless, several countries have implemented supplementary programmes of financial support for individual sectors or industries.

Some of the stimulus programmes include specific conditions that aim to reduce the leakage into imports and concentrate the stimulus effects on domestic firms and job creation. These conditions act in the same way as traditional import restrictions and produce the same effects: higher prices and less choice of goods and services purchased through the stimulus programme (*i.e.* lower value-for-money), along with less efficient allocation of resources and ultimately reduced competitiveness of the domestic economy. In short, restricting imports by attaching conditions to stimulus programmes taxes producers and income, and reduces the net impact of each programme on domestic and global aggregate demand.

National financial support

Governments at the centre of the financial crisis have provided unprecedented injections of public funds to their banking and financial services sectors. Their priority has been to guard against the systemic risk posed to the economy by the failure of large financial institutions and to revive the role that banks must play in transforming savings into investments and in allocating capital and credit to where they will be most productively used. There has also been an increase in state aid, including direct funding, special loans and guarantees, in some countries to support manufacturing industries, notably steel and automobiles.

In globally-integrated industries, such as automobiles, it has become more difficult and costly to try to target national problems of over-capacity or inefficiency by using trade restrictions or subsidies. Some governments are choosing instead to give assistance by channelling tax incentives or subsidies to consumers rather than to producers. An example is several European Union (EU) member states' programmes to provide cash grants or interest-free loans to consumers who "scrap" their old vehicles in 2009. As long as this kind of support is provided without restricting consumers' choice to buy domestic or foreign cars, these measures can result in both domestic production and imports of automobiles rising. This illustrates the general point that there is often more than one kind of economic policy that can be used to achieve a given objective. By considering the alternatives, governments can take account of, and often reduce, any adverse impact on trade while still achieving their primary objective.

Global actions

The G20 London Summit has greatly enhanced the role of the international financial institutions (IFIs) in the global efforts to combat the worldwide economic recession. The communiqué states that up to an additional USD 750 billion will be available to the IMF, in addition to a one-time Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocation of USD 250 billion. Moreover, G20 leaders agreed to ensure the availability of at least USD 250 billion of trade finance over the next two years through their export credit and investment agencies and through the IFIs. At the London Summit, G20 leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to refrain from raising new barriers to investment or trade in goods and services, imposing new trade restrictions or implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

In response to the crisis, the World Bank has established the Vulnerability Financing Facility to facilitate faster spending for the most vulnerable. The facility is composed of the following initiatives, mainly financed through existing internal resources: i) the Global Food Crisis Response Program with USD 1.2 billion; ii) the Financial Crisis Response – International Development Association (IDA) Fast Track Facility, which will fast track up to USD 2 billion; iii) the Rapid Social Response Fund to protect the poor and vulnerable in middle and low-income countries; and (iv) the Infrastructure Crisis Facility to stabilise existing infrastructure assets, ensure delivery of priority projects, support public-private partnerships and support new infrastructure development. The platform proposes direct International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and/or IDA funding of infrastructure projects of up to USD 15 billion per year.

The IMF proposes enhanced support for Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility countries[12] through the doubling of its concessional resources and a modified Exogenous Shocks Facility to provide assistance both to PRGF countries and countries without IMF programmes. The facility is a concessional lending facility with a *rapid access* window, which allows a country to access 25% of its quota for each exogenous shock, and a *high access* window for up to 75% of quota, subject to periodic reviews.

After the G20 summit, the EC adopted a EUR 314 million package of projects to support agriculture and improve the food security situation in 23 developing countries across the globe as part of the EUR 1 billion "Food Facility" adopted at the end of last year in response to the growing food security problems faced by developing countries. The EC also advanced EUR 3 billion, or 72% of the expected budget for African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries, to safeguard social expenses. In addition, the FLEX mechanism for ACP countries affected by terms-of-trade shocks will be operational before the end of 2009 with an overall financing envelope of least EUR 500 million (additional to the funds for the "Food Facility").

Parts of these initiatives – and in particular those focussed on adjustment support and maintaining investment in infrastructure projects – are related to the wider aid-for-trade agenda. More directly linked to the objectives of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative are, however, international efforts to address the crisis related shortage of trade finance in developing countries.

TRADE FINANCE

The drying up of global liquidity combined with a general re-assessment of risks by commercial banks led in the second-half of 2008 to a rise in the cost of trade finance instruments, such as letters of credit and, in some cases, to serious gaps between demand and supply.[13] According to trade-finance experts who met at the WTO in March 2009, there is an unmet demand for trade financing of between USD 100 billion and USD 300 billion on an annual and roll-over basis. In some countries foreign exchange has also become scarce. The situation has continued to deteriorate, mainly for North-South and South-South trade.

In co-operation with other multilateral and regional organisations, the WTO has mobilised various actors to shoulder some of the risk from the private sector and to encourage co-financing among the providers of trade finance. A two-track approach is being followed to: (i) find collective short-term solutions, notably by mobilising government-backed export credit agencies and international financial institutions, through their private-sector branches, operating mostly on commercial terms; and (ii) develop technical measures allowing for better interaction between private and public-sector players in the short and medium term, all of which aim at removing the obstacles to risk co-sharing and co-financing by various institutions.

The response of public-backed institutions has been positive and efforts have focussed on three areas:

- All regional development banks and the International Financial Corporation (IFC) have roughly doubled the capacity limits under their trade finance facilitation programmes, from around USD 4 billion to USD 8 billion, thereby financing potentially some USD 30 billion of trade involving small countries and small transactions (of USD 250,000 on average). The African Development Bank (AfDB) has launched a similar trade finance facilitation programme for Africa (see Chapter 5).

- Export credit agencies have also stepped in with programmes for increased guarantees, short-term lending of working capital and credit guarantees aimed at small and medium-scale enterprises. A few agencies have also opened liquidity windows. For certain countries, the commitment is very large for local firms. In other cases, co-operation is developing to support regional trade, in particular chain-supply operations.
- Central banks in countries with large foreign exchange reserves – where for one reason or another the private sector faces a shortage of liquidity in dollars – have been supplying dollars to local banks and importers. However, such facilities are unavailable to developing countries with lower foreign exchange reserves, unless they can arrange to swap foreign exchange against local currency with their main trading partners

The trade finance market is expected to continue to experience difficult times in 2009. This is why the World Bank Group has launched a global initiative to support trade in developing markets and address the shortage of trade finance. The *Global Trade Liquidity Pool* began operations in May, with targeted initial commitments of USD 5 billion from public sector sources. The programme should be able to support up to USD 50 billion of trade liquidity over the next three years. The programme has received commitments of USD 1 billion from IFC. The United Kingdom intends to make a contribution of up to £ 300 million; Canada announced commitments of USD 200 million and the Netherlands USD 50 million. The Japanese government recently announced a USD 1.5 billion trade finance initiative to be implemented by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

At the institutional level, members to the OECD Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits adjusted the disciplines of the Arrangement to sustain trade and investment flows in two ways: i) by allowing more emerging-market countries to benefit from longer credit terms, and ii) by allowing greater government participation in private-sector syndications to facilitate the financing of infrastructure projects which might otherwise be postponed or cancelled.

TRADE-RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

There has been a marked increase in protectionist pressures since September 2008. The economic crisis has also drawn attention to standing legislation in the area of trade in agriculture that automatically or semi-automatically increases support to farmers whenever agricultural prices fall. This results in effects that are pre-programmed to reinforce the current contraction of trade. Examples of such measures are countercyclical payments and loan deficiency payments in the United States, and the recent reintroduction of export subsidies and the resumption of intervention purchases for dairy products by the EC.

Trade liberalisation and facilitation

At the same time, some governments have taken trade liberalisation and facilitation measures in the past six months, involving the reduction or elimination of import tariffs and export taxes and the expansion of trade-finance facilities. The purpose of these measures varies, but each one presents an example of trade policies contributing positively to help reverse the contraction of global trade and to stimulate aggregate demand by reducing consumer prices and producer costs. More trade policy initiatives of this kind, particularly if they were to be undertaken collectively by the major trading countries, would make an impact on a global scale.

A successful conclusion of the DDA would restore confidence in a moment of crisis and reinforce the stability and predictability of the global trading system. The Doha Round is arguably the most easily achieved – or the "lowest hanging" – global stimulus package available to the international community, and would complement the national stimulus packages that many countries have put in place. While national expenditure programmes mainly stoke domestic demand, the completion of the Doha Round would fuel foreign demand for a country's goods and services, through the concerted reduction in trade barriers, boosting the confidence of business and consumers in developed and developing countries alike.[14]

Trade distortion

The WTO secretariat has collected information on new import and export restrictions, trade-related subsidies and trade remedy actions that have been taken since September 2008. Many of these measures have been imposed only recently or are still in the process of being implemented, so their trade effects are not yet clear. As a general rule, measures that are transparent and non-discriminatory and that provide for procedural fairness are likely to be less costly for trade. WTO rules act as a check on the degree to which these measures can restrict trade flows. The current crisis, however, highlights the extent to which WTO rules and the individual market access schedules provide substantial room for trade restriction and distortion. This will continue at least until the Doha Round is completed.

Some governments have reacted to the crisis by imposing new trade-restricting and distorting measures. So far, there has not been a general trend in that direction, but a pattern is beginning to emerge of increases in import licensing, import tariffs and surcharges and trade remedies to support industries that have faced difficulties early on in this crisis. Reports of various kinds of non-tariff measures affecting trade, such as standards and technical regulations (including sanitary and phytosanitary [SPS] measures), are also rising. It would appear for the time being that this is due less to an increase in the number of new measures than to changes in the way in which existing measures are being applied and administered.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

In 2008, total net ODA from members of the OECD's DAC rose by 10.2% in real terms to USD 119.8 billion. This is the highest dollar figure ever recorded. Bilateral development projects and programmes have been on a rising trend in recent years; however, they rose significantly by 12.5% in real terms in 2008 compared to 2007, indicating that donors are substantially scaling up their core aid programmes.[15]

In 2005, donors committed to increase their aid at the Gleneagles G8 and UN Millennium +5 Summits. The pledges, combined with other commitments, implied lifting aid from USD 80 billion in 2004 to USD 130 billion in 2010, at constant 2004 prices. While a few countries have slightly reduced their targets since 2005, the bulk of these commitments remain in force. The same honouring of commitments is noticeable in aid for trade (see Chapter 3). However, reduced growth in 2008 and the prospect of continued economic contraction in 2009 will reduce the dollar value of commitments expressed as a percentage of national income.

Overall, the current commitments imply an ODA level of USD 121 billion in 2010, expressed in 2004 dollars, or an increase of USD 20 billion from the 2008 level. Some further increases in aid can be expected. A new survey of donors' forward spending plans suggests an 11% increase in programmed aid between 2008 and 2010, including larger disbursements by some multilateral agencies. However, the current outlook suggests that at least USD 10-15 billion must still be added to current forward spending plans if donors are to meet their current 2010 commitments.

The 2008 ODA data as well as forward spending plans suggest that with further effort, most donors could still reach their 2010 targets. The countries that have already met the UN ODA target of 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) are expected to continue to do so. However, a few countries are likely to fall short. For example, ODA in 2008 from Austria, Italy and Greece, excluding debt relief, is well under half their ODA/GNI target for 2010.

In 2007, as was the case in 2006, aid for trade grew by more than 10% in real terms. Total new commitments from bilateral and multilateral donors in 2007 stood at USD 25.4 billion, while non-concessional lending provides an extra USD 27.3 billion in trade-related financing. Based on donors' indicative forward spending plans, continued growth of aid for trade is expected over the medium term. A special crisis-related effort can ensure that these plans are realised, which is even more important now that the economic crisis is reducing developing countries' growth prospects and their ability to make progress towards the MDGs.

Countercyclical aid

While the full effects and duration of the economic crisis are still to be seen, it is important for aid to play a countercyclical role and help balance the sharp reversal in overall flows to developing countries. ODA has played such a positive counter-cyclical role during some previous financial crises. After the 1982 Mexican debt crisis, commercial lending was significantly reduced for about a decade, yet ODA rose slightly during this period, playing a strong role in maintaining capital flows to Latin America. However, the global economic recession in the early 1990s produced large fiscal deficits in donor countries that led to deep cuts in ODA, which fell from 0.33% of GNI in 1992 to 0.22% in 1997.

Aid cuts at this point in time would place a dangerous additional burden on developing countries, which are already facing restricted sources of income and increased poverty, and perhaps undo some of the progress developing countries have made towards meeting the MDGs. At the end of 2008, DAC members pledged to honour their commitments on the invitation of the OECD Secretary-General, and the Chair of the DAC. More recently, the World Bank and IMF have launched new calls for increased aid funding. However, ensuring that aid acts as a counter-cyclical force will require strong political will and co-ordination at the global and country level.

Raising the quality of aid is just as important as raising its quantity. The Accra Agenda for Action, endorsed in September 2008, contains commitments to make aid more effective and offers a unique framework to ensure a global co-ordinated response to the crisis. The Accra Agenda sets out three broad challenges: (i) strengthening country ownership; (ii) building more effective and inclusive partnerships; and (iii) delivering, and accounting for, development results. Clearly, these challenges also apply to the delivery of aid for trade. While there is a need to press ahead with those undertakings, three sets of actions need to be prioritised: (i) removing barriers that hinder rapid disbursement; (ii) increasing the predictability of aid; and (iii) addressing excessive fragmentation of aid.

Removing barriers that hinder rapid disbursement

Ensuring swift disbursements of existing aid commitment at country level is vital to closing the public expenditure gap in developing countries. In seeking rapid disbursement the Accra Agenda underscores the value of increasing the proportion of aid that is provided through so-called programme-based approaches. The Accra Agenda commits donors to making more use of programme-based approaches, which have also the merit of reducing fragmentation by using country systems for planning, budgeting and implementation. The World Bank notes that almost three quarters of developing countries are deemed to have the institutional capacity to effectively absorb at least some scaling up of budget support.

Increasing the predictability of aid flows

The crisis makes the predictability of aid in the short and medium term both more important and more difficult: more important, because partner developing countries have to be able to plan and implement critical measures to safeguard the vulnerable and to re-launch growth: more difficult, because donors are in dire fiscal straits. Managing this tension will require vision, commitment and transparent information. DAC members, in addition to providing information on their immediate commitments, should review their medium-term spending plans and share these on a regular and timely basis with partners.

Addressing excessive fragmentation of aid

Reducing the costly fragmentation of aid becomes even more important when ODA flows are expected, at least in the short term, to increase in response to severe needs, and where there is pressure within individual agencies to disburse rapidly. DAC members should reassert, by action and statement, their willingness to follow partner countries' leads in reducing fragmentation and to follow best practices in the division of labour.

WHY AID FOR TRADE MATTERS MORE

The progress in aid for trade – as noted in this report – pertains to a very different global economic environment, where the benefits of trade, and its importance in the context of a comprehensive and coherent development strategy seemed assured. This environment has changed dramatically. As set out in this chapter, world merchandise trade is likely to shrink some 9% in volume terms in 2009, with developed economy exports falling by some 10%, on average, and developing country exports dropping by 2-3%. The credit crunch has limited the availability of finance for trade and infrastructure investment. Moreover, lower commodity prices have diminished the returns from trade in some developing countries and reduced the incentives for private sector involvement. The crisis has increased poverty; the number of chronically hungry people is now in excess of one billion. With more needs generated by the global economic recession and a declining pool of resources, how can the aid-for-trade rationale be strengthened?

The original rationale for aid for trade - to assist developing countries to better connect to the global marketplace - is still important. Addressing behind the border issues and infrastructure constraints are long-term goals, which are essential for poverty reduction programmes. In addition, aid for trade can have an immediate stimulus effect, averting the worst consequences of the downturn, while laying the groundwork for a more stimulating business environment; assisting producers in partner countries to effectively participate in local, regional and international markets. In Asia, where the most important examples of recent export-led growth are found, emphasis has shifted towards developing domestic demand, through social safety nets, infrastructure and regionalism.[16] These kinds of reorientations create opportunities for the Aid-for-Trade Initiative and will strengthen the potential contribution of trade to the growth and poverty reduction objectives of low income countries.

Aid for trade has a long-term perspective

While the crisis creates short-term problems for partner countries, aid for trade has a long-term time horizon. The crisis has highlighted underlying vulnerabilities in developing countries, which aid for trade aims to address. By reducing supply-side constraints, increasing competitiveness, diversifying their productive capacity and reducing trade costs, aid for trade can help low-income countries overcome barriers that constrain their ability to grow. This agenda is particularly important in the current economic climate – it is essential to get the enabling environment for growth right. These structural economic adjustments take time, but progress needs to be maintained. Otherwise the poorest countries are likely to remain poor long after this crisis has past.

Aid for trade is part of the wider development agenda

Aid for trade is essential to achieve other important policy goals. For example, measures taken to boost agricultural productivity and food production will not succeed as long as producers are not connected to local and regional markets. This lack of connectivity harms producers by diminishing their competitiveness. In addition, inadequate storage and distribution infrastructure decimates already low yields in partner countries with 30-40% of produce lost due to a lack of storage. These and other aid-for-trade needs have to be addressed with some degree of urgency. In fact, the aid-for-trade agenda greases the wheels of the partner country economies and the initiative is a critical component in addressing growth and poverty reduction challenges beyond the trade realm.

The objective remains, but priorities may change

Until now, the focus of the initiative has been primarily on increasing the benefits of international trade. Aid for trade, however, is well suited to foster a more bottom up approach where binding constraints are addressed, diversification supported and the business and regulatory reforms tailored to increase competitiveness. By connecting producers and business to local markets, building strength and synergies over time, producers could become more specialised, develop comparative advantages and enhance their price competitiveness, better enabling them to penetrate international markets.

Behind the border Issues

The main barriers to trade in developing countries and LDCs remain regulatory and infrastructural in nature. The likelihood that countries will take advantage of trade largely depends on institutions and the business and regulatory environments (Chapter 6). Furthermore, in low-income countries trade facilitation can be at least as important as further reduction in trade tariffs in boosting trade. Maintaining and improving developing countries' access to markets is therefore a key element of the development agenda. Improvement of trade-related infrastructure, finance, regulations and logistics such as customs services and standards compliance are necessary in order to reduce trade costs associated with behind the border issues.[17]

South-South trade and regional trade

South-South trade is likely to continue to expand. As emerging markets have grown, their demand for food, energy and commodities from other partner countries has increased. Emerging markets have declined less in the last six months than those in developed countries. This would seem to be a good time to renew efforts to further develop and diversify south-south trade, which in the long term would benefit most developing countries, ending over-reliance on the markets of rich countries and creating multiple sources of growth.

Aid for trade as stimulus

In the context of the economic crisis, prioritising infrastructure, behind the border issues and regional and local trade seems to be the most effective way to reignite economic growth and reduce poverty. Infrastructure projects can stimulate the economies of partner countries, providing an immediate boost for their economies, creating opportunities for local employment, strengthening local suppliers and producers and creating positive impacts around the economy through the multiplier effect. The World Bank estimates that the highest multipliers in terms of developing country responses would come from increased infrastructure investment and support for SMEs and microfinance, all of which require aid-for-trade support.

CONCLUSIONS

Since the recession began to take hold in the fourth quarter of 2008 there has been little cause for optimism in the outlook for trade in 2009. Despite the large size of the expected drop in world trade, there remain substantial additional downside risks. Further adverse developments in financial markets could prolong the current crisis, as could a surge in protectionism. Recovery, particularly for developing countries, could be slower than expected if household consumption does not return to a more normal growth trend soon.

Although ODA levels and aid-for-trade flows have, so far, remained unaffected, special crisis-related efforts are called for, including assuring medium-term aid predictability, avoiding aid fragmentation and addressing barriers that hinder rapid disbursement. In order to realise their full potential, these actions will need to be complemented by efforts to strengthen country ownership and mutual accountability mechanisms. This is even more important now that the economic crisis is reducing developing countries' growth prospects and their ability to make progress towards the MDGs.

Trade has been a powerful engine for growth and, depending on the pace and pattern, has significantly helped reduce poverty. Maintaining and improving developing countries' access to international markets remains of paramount importance. Supporting low-income countries to benefit from these opportunities through aid for trade is equally important.

Aid for trade is needed now more than ever. In the short run it will provide much needed stimulus, through increased infrastructure investment, support for SMEs and microfinancing. These measures have a high multiplier effect and will avert the worst consequences of the global economic downturn. In the longer run aid for trade addresses major impediments to growth by removing supply-side constraints and improving the regulatory and business environment. In addressing underlying vulnerabilities aid for trade will assist partner countries in dealing with broad growth and poverty reduction challenges, overcome long-term constraints and help their economies become more resilient with diversified sources of growth.■

NOTES

1. OECD Economic Outlook: An Interim Report, March 2009

2. WTO: PRESS/554, 23 March 2009.

3. WTO Job(2009)30

4. DCD/DAC(2009)12/REV1

5. The Institute for International Finance estimates that net capital flows to emerging economies have declined to USD 467 billion in 2008, half of their 2007 level. It is projected that they could decline in 2009 down to USD 165 billion, less than one-fifth of their 2007 level. (Institute for International Finance, Capital Flows to Emerging Market Economies, 27 January 2009).

6. UNCTAD Investment Brief, Number 1, 2009.

7. World Bank, "Migration and Development Brief 8", 11 November 2008. The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) reported that remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean countries are expected to decrease in 2009; data for January 2009 shows that remittance flows fell by between 11 per cent and 13 per cent (SELA Servicio Informativo, 16 March 2009 and BBC Mundo.com of 17 March 2009).

8. UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, Vol.. 7, No.1, January 2009. Figures reflect international tourist arrivals only (excluding domestic tourism), for which comprehensive data is available.

9. IMF, "The Implications of the Global Financial Crisis for Low-Income Countries", March 2009.

10. World Bank "Swimming against the Tide: How Developing Countries are Coping with the Global Crisis" report prepared for the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, 13-14 March 2009, and World Bank News Release No. 2009/245/EXC.

11. IMF, "The Implications of the Global Financial Crisis for Low-Income Countries", March 2009.

12. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) is the IMF's low-interest lending facility for low-income countries. As of August 2008, 78 low-income countries are eligible for PRGF assistance. Loans have an interest rate of 0.5%.

13.IMF survey data suggest spreads above the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) have increased by some 25 to 300 basis points per annum, and in some cases as much as 600 basis points. (http://www.imf.org/external/pp/longres.aspx?id=4318)

14. WTO DG Lamy, "Reconciling America with an open trading system", Washington, D.C., 24 April 2009

15. http://www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42458595_1_1_1_1,00.html

16. This bottom up approach aims to create "a stronger and more resilient regional economy, with multiple sources of growth, [which] will also contribute to a stronger, more vibrant and more resilient global economy" (President Kuroda At the Opening of the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Board of the Governors of the Asian Development Bank, May 4th 2009)

17. Global Monitoring Report 2009: A Development Emergency (2009), World Bank, Washington, D.C. .

CHAPTER 2: CREATING FERTILE GROUND: PROGRESS IN **PARTNER COUNTRY** ENGAGEMENT

SUMMARY

Increasingly, partner countries are taking the necessary steps to participate fully in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative as evidenced by a number of positive developments.

Almost all partner countries indicate that they have a national development strategy and the majority are also mainstreaming trade based on well-developed trade-related priorities. Although independent surveys raise questions about this positive assessment, it is, nevertheless, a clear indication of the growing awareness among partner countries that trade can play a positive role in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty. Partner countries tend to identify similar aid-for-trade priorities: network infrastructure; competitiveness; export diversification; and trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation. The majority have operational strategies and many others are in the process of elaborating them. Nearly all partner countries discuss their trade-related financing needs with donors, through a combination of different approaches, including bilateral, regional and multilateral. However, partner countries face challenges in confirming the CRS approximation of their aid-for-trade flows; in the majority of cases, they were unable to compare the CRS proxies with their own data.

Partner countries are developing institutional arrangements to ensure sustainable and effective mainstreaming. For the majority, the trade department performs a co-ordinating role, but implementation is decentralised across ministries. Partner countries regularly engage in dialogues with the private sector and other key domestic stakeholders about the formulation and implementation of their trade strategies. The depth of private sector involvement, however, varies across partner countries.

Partner countries also affirm their commitment to mutual accountability and results-based management. They acknowledge that donors are trying to improve co-ordination and alignment. Partner countries also indicate that trade-related programmes are regularly monitored or evaluated, frequently using donor or joint donor-partner arrangements. Mechanisms to discuss the outcome and impact of trade-related programmes also operate in the majority of partner countries.

In their self-assessments, partner countries tend to identify similar priority areas where aid-for-trade effectiveness should be improved, including more capacity building and more predictable funding. Furthermore, they cite similar programmes as having been most effective at raising trade capacity; these include aid-for-trade policy analysis, trade facilitation, competitiveness and export diversification. Finally, partner countries have cited a substantial number of examples of good practice in aid for trade, affirming positive results from the mutual efforts of donors and partners to improve aid effectiveness.

Table 2.1 Partner country responses by region and income group[1]

REGION	INCOME GROUP			
	Least developed countries	**Other low income countries**	**Lower middle income countries**	**Upper middle income countries**
Europe		Moldova	Albania; Montenegro; Ukraine	Croatia; Turkey
Far East Asia	Cambodia; Lao (PDR)	Viet Nam	Indonesia; Philippines	
Middle East	Yemen (Rep. of)		Iraq; Jordan	
North and Central America		Nicaragua	Dominican Republic; Guatemala; Honduras; Jamaica	Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Costa Rica; Dominica; Grenada; Panama; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago
North of Sahara			Morocco	
Oceania	Vanuatu		Fiji; Tonga	
South America			Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Guyana; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname	Chile; Uruguay
South and Central Asia	Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Maldives; Myanmar; Nepal	Pakistan	Armenia; Azerbaijan; Sri Lanka	
South of Sahara	Benin; Burkina Faso; Central African Republic; Comoros; Djibouti; Guinea-Bissau; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Niger; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Zambia	Cameroon; Congo (Rep. of); Ghana; Kenya	Cape Verde; Swaziland	Botswana; Gabon; Mauritius

Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

INTRODUCTION

Country-owned development is the cornerstone of aid effectiveness. To make ownership a reality, partner countries need to take the lead in designing and implementing their development strategies; and donors need to support these strategies and align their aid with partner country priorities. This chapter tracks the progress partner countries have made in mainstreaming trade into national development strategies, and in implementing their aid-for-trade priorities. It summarises key findings from 83 partner self-assessments based on a questionnaire sent to partner countries as part of the second OECD-WTO aid-for-trade monitoring exercise.[1-2] Almost three-quarters of partner countries responded[3], compared to just 7% in 2007.[4] Together with their more substantive content, these responses show that partner countries are increasingly engaged in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative.[5] Although some independent studies contrast with this positive assessment, it is, nevertheless, a clear indication of the growing awareness among partner countries that trade can play a positive role in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty.

The self-assessments are relatively evenly distributed among regions, income groups and other country groupings (see Table 2.1). Responses were received from 32 countries in Africa, 15 in Asia, 6 in Europe , 27 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 3 in Oceania. The income-group breakdown is as follows: 28 LDCs,[6] 9 other low income countries (OLICs), 26 lower middle income countries (LMICs) and 20 upper middle income countries (UMICs). Furthermore, 19 countries are land-locked developing countries (LLDCs), 22 are small-island developing states (SIDS) and 7 are economies in transition.

This chapter can only provide a summary of the wealth of information that partner countries provided in their self-assessments of their aid-for-trade strategies, donor projects and programmes, best practices and remaining challenges. More detailed country-specific information about these and other issues is best obtained directly from the self-assessment themselves (which are reproduced in full on the accompanying CD ROM).

The rest of this chapter is structured as follows: the next section discusses the progress made in mainstreaming trade into national development strategies. This is being followed by a section that highlights the challenges partners are facing in recognising aid-for-trade flows as recorded in the CRS. The implementation of trade strategies, including the structures used to operationalise strategies, implement priority projects and monitor and evaluate projects and programmes, is addressed in the subsequent section. The final section concludes.

TRADE IS BEING MAINSTREAMED

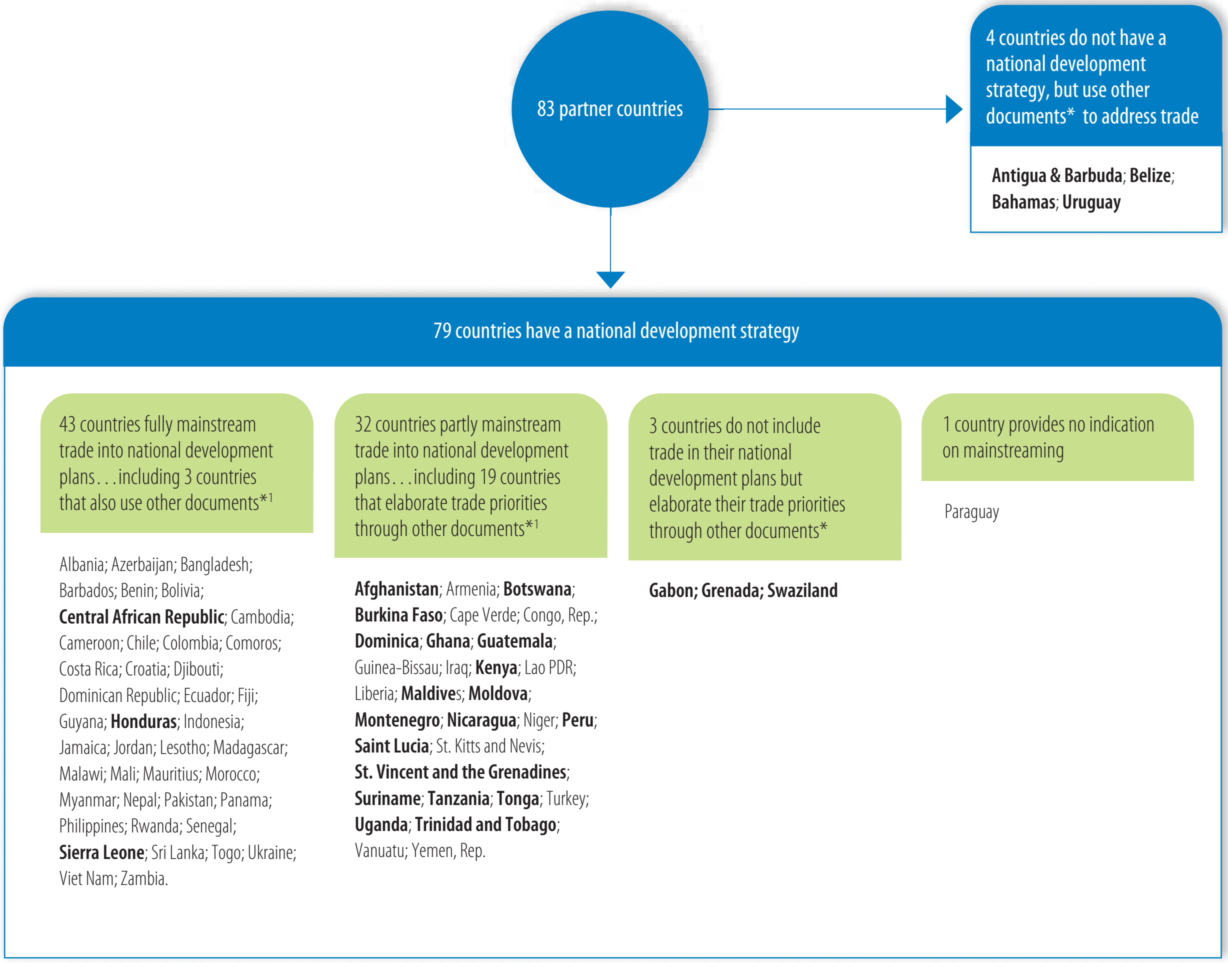
Mainstreaming trade means that trade is identified as a key priority in the national development strategies of partner countries. Effective mainstreaming requires political leadership to improve policy coherence and sequencing, to build human and institutional capacity and to involve the private sector and relevant stakeholders in support of a trade development strategy. Mainstreaming trade is an essential condition for attracting aid for trade. In the context of the current global economic crisis, it is more important than ever.

A recent UNDP study (2009) suggests that effective trade mainstreaming must take place on three levels:

- **The policy level:** trade needs to be integrated into national and sectoral development strategies;
- **The institutional level:** country-specific capacity and structures are needed to facilitate policy dialogue and integration;
- **The donor-partner co-ordination level:** trade-related issues need to be a priority in the dialogue between government and donors.

The remainder of this section focuses on issues related to policy-level mainstreaming, the identification of priorities, the operationalisation of strategies and finally donor-partner dialogues.

Figure 2.1 Mainstreaming trade in the national development strategy



* **Countries highlighted in bold** use one or more of the following other documents: sectoral strategies, annual government budget and cross-sectoral document

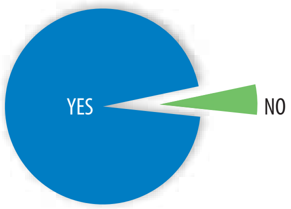
Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

Almost all partners have a national development strategy and the majority fully mainstream trade.

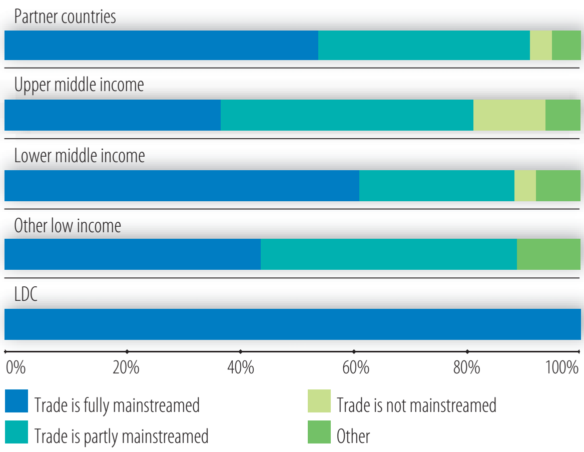
Almost all partner countries (79 of 83)[7] have national development strategies,[8] and more than half (43) *fully* mainstream trade based on identified priorities and action plans (Figure 2.1).[9] Another 32 partner countries *partly* mainstream trade – meaning that trade is mentioned in their national strategies, but that these trade strategies lack operational objectives and action plans.[10] A further 3 partner countries do not mainstream trade, while 1 did not provide information (Figure 2.2).

Partner countries have made less progress towards operational strategies – *i.e.* strategies that are outcome-oriented, with realistic priorities linked to budgets – as called for in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Of the 55 countries taking part in the 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration, only a fifth had sound operational strategies, while over two-thirds had strategies that needed improvement (OECD, 2008). One particular element of operationalisation is proving difficult to achieve; namely, linking strategies to national budgets. Until this link is established, there is no guarantee that a national strategy, however well elaborated, will have the resources needed to become operational; which in turn makes it difficult to attract donor financing.

Figure 2.2
Almost all partner countries have a national development strategy...

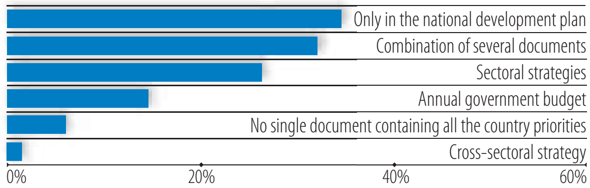


...and the majority are fully mainstreaming trade.



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

Figure 2.3 Partner countries' preferred tools to elaborate trade priorities



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

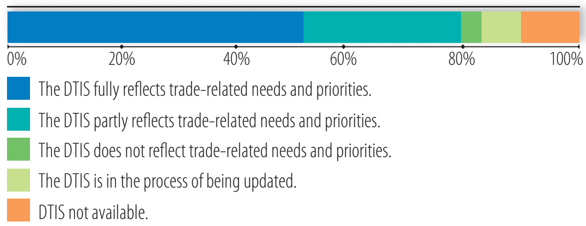
Partner countries also prioritise trade in their sectoral strategies and budgets.

Other approaches, besides national development strategies, are also used to elaborate trade priorities, including sectoral strategies, cross-sectoral strategies and annual government budgets. Among the 40 countries that do not fully mainstream trade, sectoral strategies and government budgets are the most common alternative approaches for 26 countries (Figure 2.3).[11] Of the remaining 14 countries that do not fully mainstream trade, 12 provided no information on specific approaches, while Iraq and Yemen do not prioritise trade in other documents. Overall, increased trade mainstreaming provides a clear indication of partner countries' growing awareness of the positive role that trade can play in economic growth and poverty reduction.

The majority of Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTISs) fully reflect countries' trade strategies.

For LDCs, the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) – and the DTISs in particular – plays a key role in trade mainstreaming. This is because the purpose of a DTIS is to help LDCs to identify their trade priorities – following government-wide and multi-stakeholder consultations – and then to integrate these priorities into national development strategies[12] or poverty reductions strategy papers (PRSPs). Most LDCs report that their DTISs accurately reflect their trade integration strategies, while several suggested that their DTISs are incomplete. Madagascar reports that it needs to update its DTIS, while Rwanda and Yemen are in the process of doing so. Togo and Afghanistan are relatively new to the EIF process, and are still in the early stages of the DTIS process. Bangladesh and Myanmar do not participate in the EIF, although the former has elaborated an action matrix and has identified trade facilitation and network infrastructure as priorities (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 The DTIS reflects the trade agenda.



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

The extent to which DTISs have facilitated and improved trade mainstreaming is currently being assessed. A UNDP study (2008) concludes that in countries already committed to trade mainstreaming, the DTIS can play a useful role in improving the trade content of their development strategies or next PRSPs. However, developing a DTIS does not appear to be a necessary, or sufficient, condition for trade mainstreaming. An UNCTAD study (2008) suggests that incorporating DTIS conclusions in the trade policy-making process has not necessarily led to improved mainstreaming. This may reflect the fact that past DTISs were generally drafted in broad terms, and did not clearly prioritise and cost trade-related needs. The newly reformed EIF offers an opportunity to address these weaknesses and improve the next generation of DTISs.

Partner countries have similar priorities…

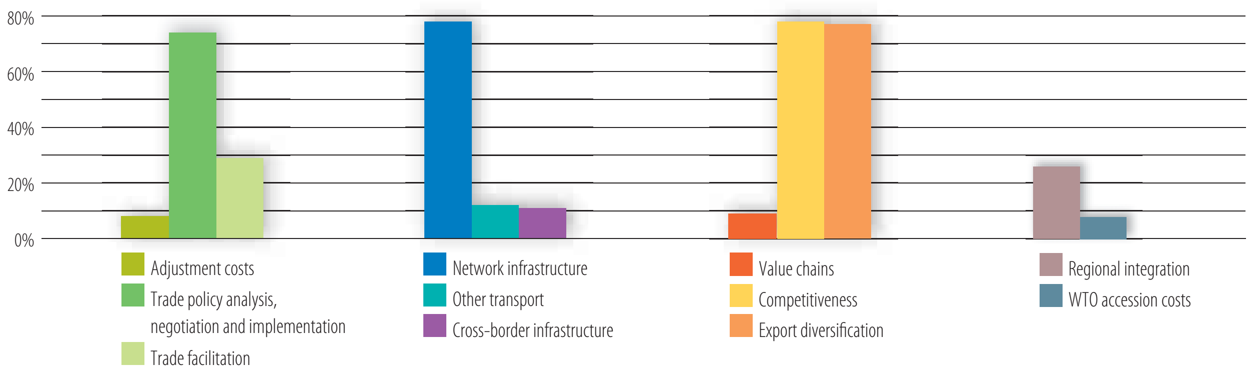
Partner countries tend to identify similar aid-for-trade priorities: network infrastructure; competitiveness; export diversification; and trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation (Figure 2.5).[13] However, the countries' rankings of these priorities tend to vary according to income level or geographic location.

Least-developed countries (LDCs) rank network infrastructure, export diversification and trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation as their top priorities. These priorities were also highlighted in the February 2008 Maseru Declaration, where LDCs called for *"additional financial and technical assistance... to meet their implementation obligations, including fulfilling Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) requirements, building capacity in standards and related infrastructure, and assisting LDCs to manage their adjustment processes".* As noted in Chapter 3, donors are increasingly responding to these priorities by focussing their support for low income countries on trade-related technical assistance and infrastructure.

Upper middle income countries (UMICs) rank competitiveness, export diversification and trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation as their top priorities. In many of these countries, network infrastructure is increasingly well developed and no longer a binding constraint to trade. Lack of international competitiveness and export diversification are now the main obstacles to maximising the benefits of trade and integration. Donors are also responding to these needs and directing a growing share of their support in UMICs to building productive capacities (see Chapter 3).

Land-locked developing countries (LLDCs) rank export diversification, network infrastructure, trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation, trade facilitation and competitiveness as their top priorities. LLDC trade ministers highlighted these same needs in their 2007 Ulaanbaatar Declaration, emphasising in particular trade infrastructure, trade facilitation, regional projects and export diversification (the latter is a major concern of cotton-export dependent countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali).

Figure 2.5 Top aid-for-trade priorities in partner countries



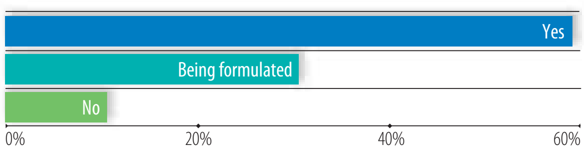
Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

Small island developing states (SIDS), including the Caribbean islands, rank competitiveness and export diversification as their top priorities, reflecting the unique challenges they face in integrating into the global economy. Economic growth in SIDS can be particularly volatile as their economies typically have a small manufacturing base and are highly dependent on a few commodities fisheries and tourism. Moreover, their small size and isolated geography makes them particularly vulnerable to external economic shocks, such as the current global recession. Their involvement in Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations with the EU also underline the need for immediate help in building trade negotiating capacity and in strengthening regional integration strategies. For example, Mauritius' 2005 *Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States* stressed the importance of trade policy capacity building.

…and often linked to operational strategies.

Operational strategies – including action plans, timelines and budgets – are essential for attracting donor funding. Nearly two-thirds of partner countries' "top three" priority areas have operational trade strategies (Figure 2.6).[14-15] For example, Mali has operationalised its trade priorities by developing detailed product-specific strategies for cashew nuts, sesame seeds and shea butter with the overarching aim of diversifying exports and reducing dependency on cotton. In addition to action plans and timelines, Nicaragua's trade strategy contains a detailed budget that highlights financing gaps for priority areas.

Figure 2.6 The majority of partner countries have operational strategies for their priority areas



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

Other partner countries are in the process of elaborating operational strategies for their priority areas. Dominica, like other partner countries, reports that it is in the midst of developing a national export strategy to promote priority sectors, industries and goods. As part of this strategy, a comprehensive export development programme will be formulated and implemented for each priority sector over the medium term. Dominica has also established a National Trade Facilitation Task Force as part of the WTO's current needs assessment exercise. Viet Nam is in the process of elaborating and financing a long-term regional integration strategy that reflects its priority needs. Several other countries are also finalising their strategies: Cameroon will complete its operational strategy in 2009 based on three priority areas (*i.e.* export diversification, competitiveness and cross-border infrastructure). Jamaica is close to finalising an action plan for each of its priority sectors which will include specific objectives and budgets.

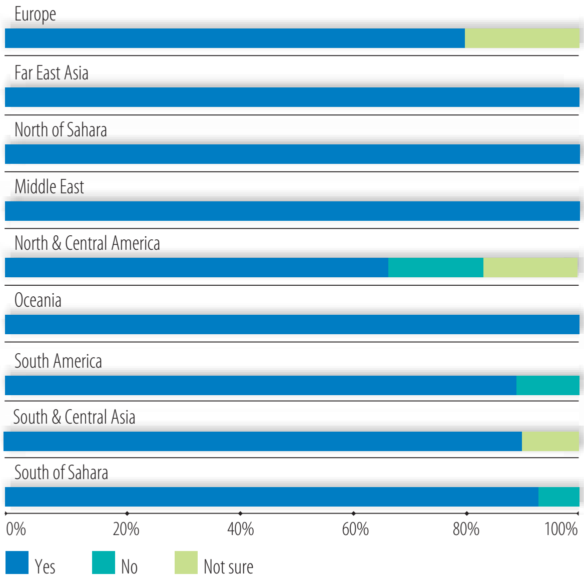
Funding is key to operationalising priority areas. LDCs are as advanced as other low income countries in operationalising strategies for their first priority area (59% versus 61%), but tend to fall behind other low income countries in operationalising their second and third priorities (42% versus 71%). The EIF makes limited seed financing available to LDCs for one or two priority projects, but additional financial support is needed in order to operationalise a longer list of priorities. For example, Benin reports that it has operational strategies for all three of its priority areas – export diversification, network infrastructure and adjustment costs – but insufficient financial resources to implement them.

Nearly all partner countries discuss financing needs with donors…

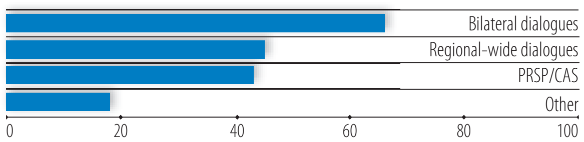
Nearly all partner countries (71 of 82) report discussing their trade-related financing needs with donors; an assessment that is confirmed by donors themselves (see Chapter 4). Only 6 countries do not engage in this kind of discussion, largely because trade capacity building is currently financed from their own resources. Bangladesh, Belize, Grenada, Moldova and Nicaragua are not in a position to answer this question (Figure 2.7).

Small countries report facing specific challenges in discussing trade-related financing needs with donors. One obvious problem is the absence of in-country donor representation in many small countries, making regular dialogue and interaction extremely difficult. It is not surprising that Barbados and Vanuatu, both SIDSs, report that interactions with donors occur sporadically and only in relation to specific projects. For this reason, many SIDS find that it is more effective to channel aid regionally, through regional entities, rather than nationally, because the donor community can interact more regularly with small countries when they are represented collectively. Fiji, for instance, points to the planned Pacific Trade and Development Facility, which is being considered within the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat as a potential solution to this kind of problem.

Figure 2.7 Nearly all partner countries discuss their financing needs with donors...



...through a combination of dialogue platforms



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

...through a combination of dialogues...

The 71 partner countries that discuss trade-related priorities directly with donors use diverse channels, and combinations of channels. The most common approach is bilateral (80%), followed by regional (54%) and the PRSP/CAS process (52%). For instance, Sierra Leone holds quarterly development partner committee meetings with the whole of its donor community, in addition to regular bilateral discussions with individual donors. The Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jamaica, Niger, Peru, Uganda, Viet Nam and other partner countries report using a range of multilateral platforms (*e.g.* regional development banks, UNDP, WTO, etc.) to discuss their trade-related financing needs with donors. Others engage donors at the sector level. For example, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), the Central African Republic and Mali report frequent interaction with the donor community in sectoral roundtables under the EIF. Similarly, Panama has thematic dialogues with donors focused on the priority sectors in its national development strategy. Ghana meets with its donor community within the framework of sector-wide groups.

...or plan to do so in the medium term.

Eleven partner countries do not currently discuss trade-related priorities with donors, although six – Belize, Bahamas, Botswana, Gabon, Moldova and Nicaragua – plan to do so in the medium term. Botswana, for instance, is in the process of developing a national trade strategy and wants to involve the donor community directly in its formulation. A further five countries - Benin, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sri Lanka and Vanuatu - have already discussed trade priorities with donors, but want to improve these dialogues by holding them more frequently and involving more donors. For example, Benin is concerned that there is no formal group focusing on trade issues in its PRSP process and wants to rectify this omission.

The self-assessments show that partner countries are increasingly engaging in dialogues with donors about their trade-related priorities, and that they employ a variety of platforms for doing so. However, success depends critically on the extent to which partner countries have mainstreamed trade into national development strategies and have operationalised trade priorities. Although most partner countries report successfully mainstreaming trade and operationalising priorities, around 40% admit that much more needs to be done. Linking trade-related priorities to an operational strategy remains a particular challenge. Without operational trade development strategies – *i.e.* without clearly prioritised, planned and budgeted demands from partner countries – it will be difficult for donors to justify and sustain increased aid-for-trade flows, especially against growing calls for more social spending in response to the current economic crisis.

FINANCING AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGIES

The Aid-for-Trade Task Force highlighted the need for additional and predictable financing to address trade-related priorities. In response, donors have made substantial commitments to help finance the implementation of partner countries' trade strategies. Based on CRS data, these commitments grew by more than 20% in 2007. However, CRS data can only capture an approximation of the projects and programmes that are identified as trade-related development priorities in a partner country's national development strategy. In order to strengthen transparency and mutual accountability, the partner questionnaire asked countries to compare their CRS profile with national data.[16]

This effort to improve monitoring, transparency and mutual accountability is critical to aid effectiveness. In order to make the best use of trade-related assistance, partner countries need to be in a position to plan for the medium and long term, and to optimise the allocation of resources within and across sectors. Consequently, donors need to provide reliable indicative commitments over a multi-year framework, and to disburse aid in a timely and predictable manner according to agreed schedules. The remainder of this section highlights the main results of efforts to match CRS profiles with national data and suggests ways the process can be improved.

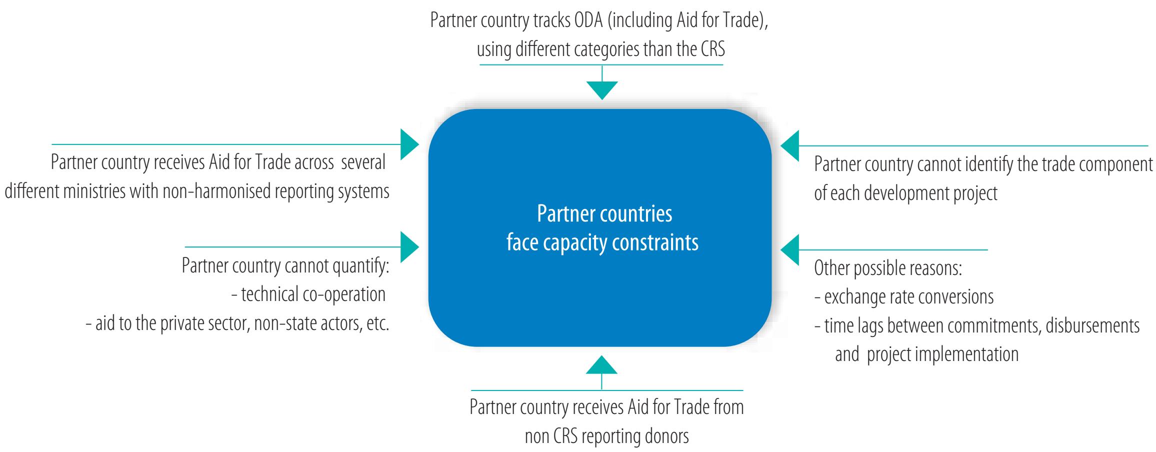
Partner countries face challenges in recognising their aid-for-trade flows and…

Less than 20% of partner countries (*i.e.* Cameroon, Colombia, Guatemala, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, Panama, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Ukraine and Uruguay) recognise the donor data reported in their CRS profiles, while another 20% do not. The remaining two-thirds of partner countries are unable to respond either way.

There are several reasons why many partner countries face challenges in confirming CRS approximations of their aid-for-trade flows (see Chapter 3), including:

- Identifying the trade-related share of ODA programmes and projects is necessary before national data can be compared to CRS profiles. This complex and resource-intensive task may be a relatively low priority for many capacity-constrained partner countries.
- Applying different disaggregation approaches can make the task of comparing national data and CRS profiles difficult. For example, many partner countries disaggregate ODA data by flow type (*i.e.* grants or loans) rather than by sector. Others use sectoral classification systems that differ from CRS categories.
- Compiling national aid-for-trade data in a comprehensive way requires significant inter-ministerial co-ordination to track aid flowing through the various line ministries and to map-out different reporting systems.

Figure 2.8 Challenges in comparing the partner countries' aid-for-trade flows with the donor-reported data in the CRS



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

- National statistics often only track aid flowing through government, especially through aid co-ordination offices, but a growing share of aid for trade is now transferred directly to the private sector and other non-state actors.
- Partner countries do not always recognise the monetary value of in-kind ODA – such as technical co-operation or trainings – so these amounts are not captured in national data.
- Non-DAC donors contribute a growing share of many partner countries' aid-for-trade resources, but these donors do not report to the CRS.
- Differences in exchange-rate conversions and the time lag between commitment and disbursement can also make comparisons of national data and CRS profiles difficult.

…more work is needed to clarify the definition.

It is clear that much more effort is needed to clarify the scope and definition of aid for trade. Indeed, several partner countries – including Benin, Botswana, Liberia, Myanmar and Nepal – report that they did not receive any aid for trade. This may be because some understand aid for trade to be a new and separate vertical fund rather than additional donor funds for trade-related assistance disbursed through existing channels.

While Mauritius agrees that much of the broader trade-related assistance it receives falls under one or more of the aid-for-trade categories, it notes that this assistance is not being financed by new "aid-for-trade specific" resources. Consequently, Mauritius only reports receiving aid for trade in the form of technical assistance and capacity building.

Box 2.1 Aid information management systems

In general, countries have good information on aid flows that are channelled through their treasury. In many countries, however, a significant share of aid is not channelled through the treasury but directly through line ministries. While donors may provide information on these projects to a central policy or line ministry, countries often lack access to comprehensive data on these flows, as well as a system to consolidate this information. In some countries, particularly where flows outside the treasury are small, it may be possible to adapt the existing financial management system to record these flows. In other contexts, it is advisable to enhance or establish an aid information management system that is linked to the budget process.

AIMSs can ensure that all parts of government gain access to essential data on projects by sector, location and status. Similarly, on-line data entry by donors and other partners increases the availability of comprehensive data and provides information benefits to all users, rather than just making demands on partner countries' time.

AIMS are information technology applications, usually databases, which record and process information about development initiatives and related aid flows in a given country. AIMS have been in existence, at varying levels of capabilities and sophistication, for the past decade. Besides recording aid activities, AIMS have also proven to be extremely useful in planning and decision making.

AIMSs are not complete public financial management systems (PFMSs). Rather AIMSs provide an interface between the recipients' PFMS and information stored in donor systems. They allow for harmonised reporting of aid provided or planned, and for reporting back to donors on how the funds have been used. They are thus a tool of mutual accountability with the potential to increase the predictability of aid and to reduce administrative burdens for recipients and donors alike.

Aid-for-trade information management systems can potentially:

- play a critical role in decision-making on the allocation of resources by providing an overall picture of aid flows, arranged according to customisable criteria;
- assist in identifying funding gaps, alerting both government and donors to upcoming financial needs;
- support a specific agenda, such as aid for trade, by making information relative to flows contributing to specific indicators available for cost analysis;
- foster transparency and accountability by recording and tracking projects and financial flows;
- present the international community with accurate and up-to-date information of the status of aid activities in a country through online web-based reporting;
- potentially, through planning and management tools, allow government to process higher levels of aid than ever before, while making aid more effective and decreasing duplication or overlap of aid-funded activities; and
- assist in multi-year programming through providing a clear picture of pledges and commitments juxtaposed against future needs.

For additional information see:
http://www.aideffectiveness.org

Several countries – such as Bangladesh, Cambodia, Croatia, Honduras, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and St. Kitts and Nevis – provided estimates of aid-for-trade flows based on their own definitions rather than on CRS categories. For example, Bangladesh provides data on aid flows from 1971-2008, using its own definitions and disaggregation approach, as well as a list of trade-related projects requiring aid-for-trade funds.

Aid information management systems (AIMSs) could help to track flows better.

Future collaboration among donors, international agencies and partner countries should help to clarify the scope and definition of aid for trade and improve the way aid-for-trade flows are monitored and reviewed. Partner countries that have not already done so would benefit from setting up AIMSs, compatible with international standards, or from adapting and using existing financial management systems (Box 2.1). Such systems would help countries keep track of aid received, including from non-DAC donors, and would simplify and strengthen monitoring and evaluation efforts. A number of partner countries report moving in this direction. In 2007, Malawi and Colombia used the Commonwealth Information and Monitoring System which was administered by their respective development co-operation agencies. Cambodia plans to set up a trade information gateway which will provide an important component of a government-wide aid management system. Fiji is taking steps to improve its overall aid management system, while Swaziland plans to perform an aid assessment exercise in the near future. These steps are encouraged by LDC ministers who, in the February 2008 *Maseru Declaration*, called for the *"establishment of an appropriate system or mechanism of reporting and monitoring of aid for trade which takes into account national foreign aid flow monitoring systems."*

IMPLEMENTATION

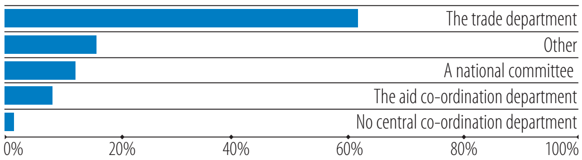
As noted previously, suitable institutional arrangements are needed in partner countries to ensure stable and effective trade mainstreaming. Co-ordination with stakeholders, as well as with the donor community, can enhance country ownership and strengthen mutual accountability. The latter is not only an objective in its own right (citizens are entitled to know how public resources are being used), but is also a way of establishing incentives to deliver resources, including aid for trade, more effectively. This section, first, describes the institutional arrangements used by partner countries to co-ordinate the implementation of trade strategies and, second, examines partner countries' commitment to results-based management and mutual accountability.

Institutional arrangements

In general, the trade ministry co-ordinates, while implementation is decentralised.

Aid-for-trade activities cut across many policy areas and sectors. This underscores the need for institutional arrangements that can effectively promote co-operation and co-ordination across government. Responses to the questionnaire show that partner countries have developed a variety of institutional mechanisms to achieve these objectives (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9 Preferred modalities for partner country co-ordination of trade integration strategies



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

For the majority of partner countries (51 of 82), the *trade department* performs a co-ordinating role, but implementation is decentralised across ministries. This approach can result in effective trade mainstreaming provided that the trade department also establishes adequate government-wide co-ordination mechanisms. In Cambodia, for example, the *trade department* is responsible for co-ordinating trade-related support, working through an inter-ministerial committee on private-sector development.

In a further ten partner countries, the co-ordination of trade-related support is the responsibility of an inter-ministerial body, such as a *national committee*, in order to encourage a more inclusive, government-wide process. Some countries, however, report that the national-committee approach has been less than successful due to an absence of regularised meetings (*e.g.* Rwanda), weak institutional capacity or other organisational shortcomings (*e.g.* Sierra Leone, Vanuatu).

In a further seven partner countries, the *aid co-ordination department* is responsible for overseeing trade-related support. In Guyana, for example, the trade ministry has responsibility for co-ordinating external trade policy, but the aid co-ordination department oversees all aid flows, including aid-for-trade-related activities.

Another 14 partner countries employ a variety of *other co-ordination arrangements*. In Paraguay and Ukraine, the *ministry of finance or economy* performs the co-ordinating role, while implementation is decentralised among the line ministries. In Bangladesh, Chile, Morocco, Panama and Sri Lanka, responsibility is divided between the *finance and trade ministries*. For such an arrangement to work, it is crucial that the two ministries communicate regularly and co-ordinate effectively with other government stakeholders. Finally, Afghanistan, Jordan, Liberia, St. Kitts and Nevis and Zambia have *national committee* co-ordination complemented by various *country-specific* implementation arrangements. In Zambia, for instance, ODA-funded activities are co-ordinated by the ministry of finance and national planning, while the trade expansion working group (a *national committee*) collaborates with the ministry of trade and industry in overseeing planning and implementation of trade strategies.

A national committee co-ordinates implementation of the trade strategy in most countries…

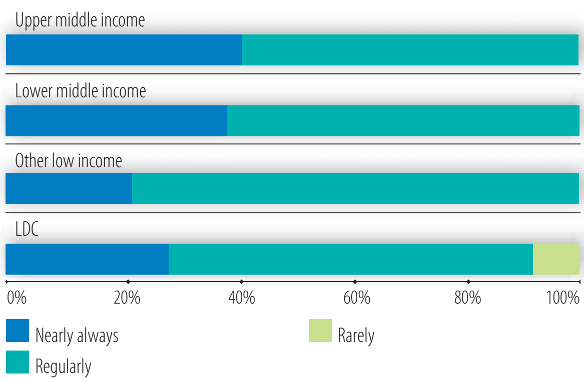
Government-wide representation on these committees is roughly similar across partner countries. In some countries, such as Liberia and Tanzania, donors are also invited to participate in the committees as observers. In Botswana, membership is extended to academics and other non-governmental organisations (NGOs) as well. The responsibilities of *national committees* vary across countries – ranging from formulating and implementing national trade strategies (*e.g.* Chile, Jordan and Maldives), to overseeing WTO issues and the EIF process (*e.g.* the Comoros), to co-ordinating resource allocation and ensuring effective stakeholder participation (*e.g.* Tanzania). In Belize, the *national committee* also plays a role in monitoring donor assistance.

While only ten partner countries currently use a *national committee* to co-ordinate their trade strategies, more than half have plans to form one. Bangladesh and Morocco both report that they also intend to establish aid-for-trade committees. The former already has a WTO-related committee, as well as thematic working groups, and wants to build upon these mechanisms, while the latter feels an aid-for-trade committee could help to increase stakeholder ownership of the process. Grenada and Tonga are setting up trade facilitation committees which they hope will raise awareness about the importance of aid for trade, and trade issues generally, in national development planning (UNDP, 2009).

… and regularly engages in stakeholders dialogue,...

Almost all partner countries regularly engage in dialogues with the private sector and other stakeholders about the formulation and implementation of their trade strategies (Figure 2.10). Sierra Leone is the only partner country that reports rarely engaging stakeholders directly in a trade dialogue, but only because collaboration already takes place under the auspices of the Sierra Leone Business Forum, a platform specifically created to encourage public-private co-operation.

Figure 2.10 Partner countries are in dialogue with stakeholders, including the private sector



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

The form these dialogues take varies significantly across partner countries – from formal exchanges at dedicated meetings and workshops (*e.g.* Trinidad and Tobago, Sri Lanka), to informal exchanges on an *ad hoc* basis (*e.g.* Albania, Republic of the Congo, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu). Sometimes specific institutions are established to help to structure regular dialogue and collaboration between the public and the private sectors. These can take the form either of government-sponsored platforms (*e.g.* Guatemala) or of inter-institutional committees co-managed by government and business (*e.g.* Uganda and Paraguay). The frequency of consultations also varies widely among partner countries – from daily or weekly meetings, to twice-yearly meetings or less. In terms of income groupings, stakeholder dialogues take place more frequently in higher-income partner countries; and in terms of geography, they are most common in Latin America.

…while the depth of private sector involvement varies.

Dialogue serves to engage the private sector and other stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of trade strategies. For example, Moldova has passed legislation that requires private-sector involvement in the development of new trade strategies. In Albania and Colombia, the conclusions reached in consultations with the private sector are systematically incorporated into national development and sectoral strategies. Indeed, Colombia has initiated a system of continuous dialogue with the private sector that feeds directly into the country's trade strategy. In several SIDS, the private sector is directly involved in developing certain sectoral negotiating positions and in implementing the resulting trade agreements, but is not always included in the formulation of broader trade policies *e.g.* Suriname). Based on partner countries' positive experiences, engaging the private sector and other stakeholders in regular trade dialogues should be added to the growing body of best practices in aid-for-trade mainstreaming.

In LDCs, the EIF focal points are generally responsible for the trade agenda.

In most LDCs (21 of 28) the EIF focal point is responsible for overseeing and co-ordinating trade-related assistance[17]; a role that the preparation of DTISs and action matrices only reinforces.[18] However, focal points are not fully operational in all LDCs. Cape Verde is at the beginning of the EIF process and is presently establishing a national implementation unit. Afghanistan is also in the early stages of the EIF process and in-country structures are not yet operational. In Tanzania, too, the new EIF focal point has been assigned responsibility for trade co-ordination, but the system is not up and running. Togo notes that its EIF focal point will soon assume the trade co-ordinating role. In Yemen, the EIF focal point oversees project implementation but not the entire trade agenda. Bangladesh does not participate in the EIF.[19]

Commitment to results-based management and mutual accountability

Partner countries clearly affirm their commitment to mutual accountability and results-based management. They also generally acknowledge that donors are trying to co-ordinate and align their efforts more effectively. And they report that trade-related programmes are regularly monitored and evaluated, frequently using donor or joint donor-partner arrangements. Mechanisms to discuss the outcome and impact of trade-related programmes also operate in the majority of partner countries.

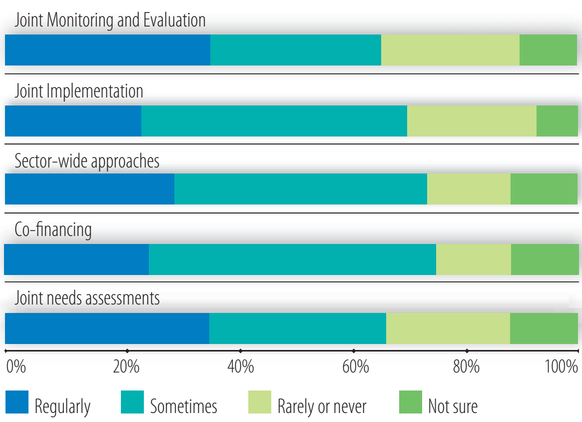
The quality of results-based monitoring frameworks generally was assessed as part of the 2008 monitoring survey of the Paris Declaration. This review focussed on three issues: (i) the quality of the information generated; (ii) stakeholder access to the information; and (iii) the extent to which the information is utilised within the country. The results indicate that while progress has been made, more needs to be done.

Partner country assessments confirm these results. This section highlights the priorities for improving results-based management, as well as the areas where it has been most effective, including good practices.

Donors are co-ordinating and aligning efforts…

Some 30% of partner countries report that, on average, donors are "regularly" engaged in co-ordination and alignment efforts. An additional 40% of partner countries report that donors are "sometimes" engaged in such efforts. Joint needs assessments and joint monitoring and evaluation are the tools most frequently employed by donors for promoting co-ordination and alignment, while sector-wide approaches are the next most common (Figure 2.11).

Figure 2.11 Donors are engaged in co-ordination and alignment efforts



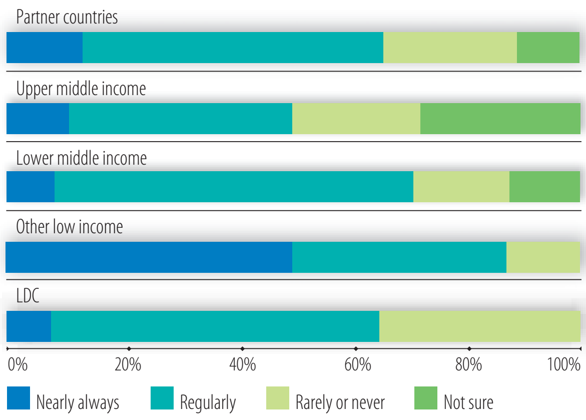
Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

According to partner countries, there are cases where donor co-ordination and alignment are effective and cases where they need improvement; a conclusion that is broadly in line with donors' own assessments (Chapter 4). For instance, both partner countries and donors highlight the EIF as a successful example of efforts to align assistance with national systems. However, the United States also points out that alignment is not just a responsibility of donors. In fact, alignment is possible only when partner countries have mainstreamed trade into their national development strategies.

…partner countries regularly monitor or evaluate donor programmes...

Two-thirds of partner countries regularly monitor and evaluate their trade-related programmes (Figure 2.12)[20]. Conversely, 18 of 76 partner countries rarely or never monitor programmes. Interestingly, higher rates of monitoring and evaluation are found in low income countries than in middle income countries. Just 9 LDCs (*i.e.* Afghanistan, Yemen, Vanuatu, Nepal, Maldives, Lao PDR, Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti and Benin) rarely or never monitor, and once the EIF's new monitoring and evaluation framework is finalised, this small gap for LDCs should narrow even further. Despite these successes, there is still a need to raise awareness about the importance of monitoring and evaluation, both to assess the impact of aid for trade and to justify continued support for the initiative. This is especially urgent in the context of the current economic crisis, which will likely see a rise in demand for emergency aid and more support for social programmes.

Figure 2.12 Partner countries regularly monitor or evaluate their programmes…

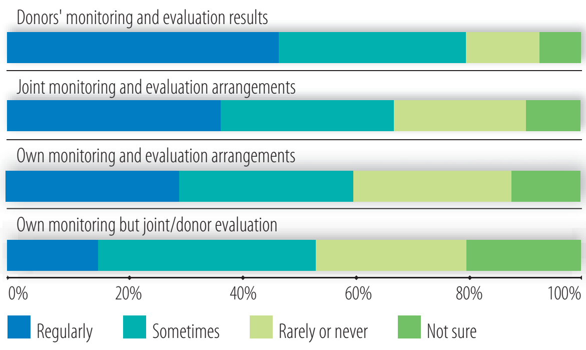


Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

…using mostly donors' results or joint arrangements…

Twenty-six partner countries regularly use donor monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, while another 21 use joint donor-partner arrangements. Only 15 partner countries, including 7 LDCs, regularly employ their own systems (Figure 2.13). Even fewer partner countries employ a combination of their own systems and other systems. These various combinations of approaches underline the on-going challenge of monitoring and evaluation. There are also complications that arise when obligations to report on specific trade projects do not always mesh with broader country efforts to monitor all ODA received. Finally, it is not always clear whether partner countries treat monitoring and evaluation as separate activities or a single exercise. Consequently, further efforts are needed to assist partner countries to effectively monitor and evaluate aid for trade.

Figure 2.13 …using donors' results or joint arrangements

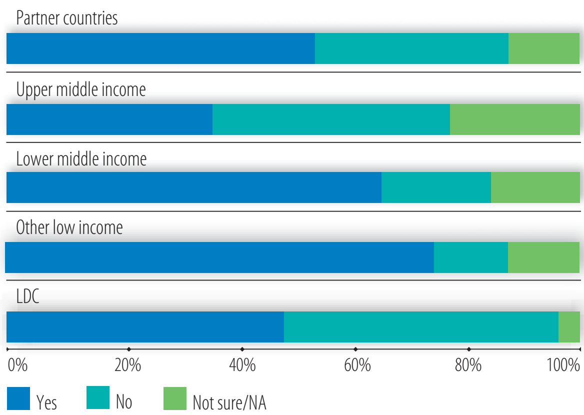


Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

…to discuss outcome and impacts

Half of partner countries report having mechanisms to discuss the outcome and impact of trade-related programmes with donors. Many hold regular joint meetings with donors, and some, such as Ghana and Mauritius, make use of detailed targets and indicators to assess performance. However, 27 partner countries do not have such mechanisms, and a further 10 (Albania, Barbados, Belize, Iraq, Nicaragua, Montenegro, Saint Lucia, Tanzania, the Bahamas and Ukraine) did not provide a clear answer to the question (Figure 2.14). From the self-assessments, it is not always clear whether partner countries have provided information on aid-for-trade specific mechanisms or on mechanisms to discuss the impact of ODA overall.

Figure 2.14 The majority of partner countries have set up mechanisms to evaluate their aid for trade

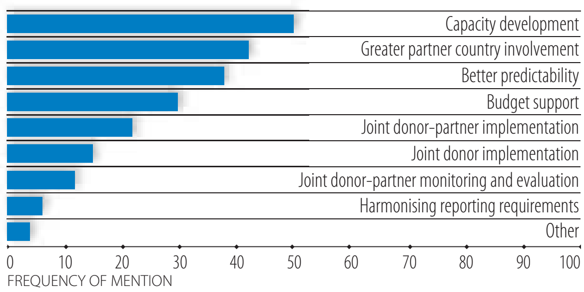


Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

Priorities to improve the effectiveness of aid for trade

In their self-assessments, partner countries tend to identify similar priority areas where aid-for-trade effectiveness should be improved including: a stronger donor focus on capacity building; more ownership in the design of interventions; more predictable funding; and more use of budget support (or trade sector-wide approaches) (Figure 2.15).

Figure 2.15 Aid-for-trade effectiveness: partner countries' top priorities



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

A stronger donor focus on capacity development is a priority for almost two-thirds of partner countries.[21] Capacity-building weaknesses include: (i) initiatives are often fragmented and narrowly project-based, overlooking broader capacity needs (*i.e.* lack of alignment); (ii) initiatives tend to be targeted towards a limited audience across government; and (iii) initiatives can prove difficult to sustain if trained officials are promoted to higher positions or moved to other departments.

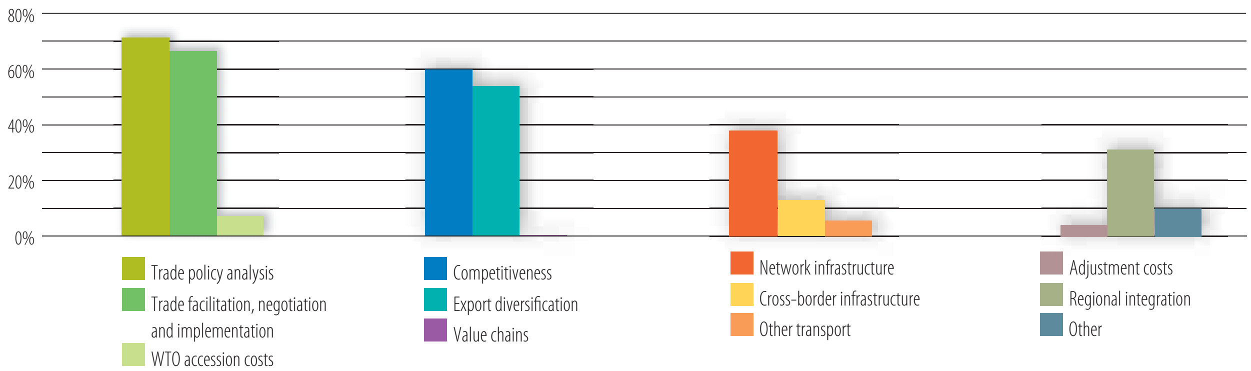
Partner countries highlight successful capacity building as a key prerequisite for improving aid-for-trade effectiveness. Moreover, they suggest that capacity building should address: both institutional (Peru and Bangladesh) and human (Ecuador and the Comoros) capacity constraints[22]; promote the transfer of knowledge and best practices (Indonesia); strengthen country ownership (Zambia); ensure improved alignment and aid absorption (Yemen); enhance aid performance and predictability (Kenya and the Comoros); and promote programme sustainability (Uganda and Belize).

A greater say in the design of interventions is a priority for half of partner countries, including two out of three LDCs. This emphasis underscores their fundamental commitment to the principle of country ownership. For example, in the February 2008 *Maseru Declaration*, LDC ministers gave a *"high priority and importance to national ownership by LDCs of the EIF as an effective tool to enhance economic development"* (27-29 February 2008). Tanzania, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Senegal and Colombia emphasise that improved country ownership is crucial to ensuring that donors direct their assistance towards the actual aid-for-trade priorities of partner countries.

More predictable funding is a priority for almost half of partner countries. Suggestions for improvement include: binding donor commitments to ensure timely disbursements (Tanzania) and setting out indicative forward spending plans (*e.g.* Zambia, Belize). St. Vincent and the Grenadines point out that stronger public finance management systems, by providing a better overall picture of aid flows, could increase predictability, improve planning and strengthen accountability. Panama notes that effective information and resource management systems could also help to optimise co-operation processes and facilitate access to information.

More extensive use of budget support (or trade sectoral wide approaches) is ranked by more than a third of partner countries as a priority. According to Uganda, budget support is the most direct and effective way of allowing partner countries to allocate resources to national priorities (*i.e.* alignment) and to monitor whether resources are being used for their intended purposes. Guyana suggests that budget support is even more important in light of the current economic downturn and the uncertain prospects for ODA. Moldova argues that budget support reinforces the use of national systems which, in turn, is critical to achieving greater aid effectiveness.

Figure 2.16 Aid for trade is most effective in the areas of. . .



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

Improved alignment is seen as important by several partner countries (although it is not listed as a priority). Madagascar emphasises that ODA should be aligned with aid-for-trade priorities as expressed in national development strategies. According to Malawi, partner countries should identify their capacity needs and donors should align their support with those priorities. Bangladesh and Colombia suggest that donor-led initiatives to enhance capacities are often designed without sufficient regard to actual country needs, programme sustainability, or local conditions.

Other areas where aid-for-trade effectiveness can be improved include: removing conditionalities so that disbursements can be accelerated (Cameroon); ensuring that partner countries establish priorities for donor approval, and not *vice versa* (Malawi); implementing national action plans in the context of regional integration; and strengthening aid implementation agencies (Viet Nam).

Effective aid-for-trade programmes

In their self-assessments, partner countries generally agree that the following four aid-for-trade programmes have been most effective: (i) trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation; (ii) trade facilitation; (iii) competitiveness; and (iv) export diversification (Figure 2.16). Perceptions about the effectiveness of aid-for-trade programmes also differ according to partner countries' income levels: UMICs tend to view competitiveness as the area where aid for trade had been most effective, while LMICs, OLICs and LDCs see trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation, as well as trade facilitation, as the areas where aid for trade has worked best.

While network infrastructure is identified as a priority by many partner countries, they do not see it as an area where aid for trade has been most effective. Given the likelihood of increased resources being channelled to network infrastructure in the future, this should be a cause for concern. These less positive assessments of the effectiveness of network infrastructure projects also contrast sharply with the generally positive view of regional infrastructure projects (highlighted in Chapter 5). The disconnect between priorities and aid effectiveness merits further study and shows the need to go to the country level.

Trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation is the most frequently identified area where aid for trade is thought to be most effective. The Philippines suggests that training and workshops have been particularly useful in helping its officials to understand better the function, structure and rules of the multilateral trading system. Sri Lanka reports that WTO technical assistance has been useful in helping to train trade negotiators, but it also worries that by focusing too narrowly on rules, rather than development policy, WTO programmes risk turning officials into "rule takers" rather than "rule makers". Tanzania also highlights the effectiveness of trade-related training and workshops.

Trade facilitation is the second most frequently identified area where aid for trade is seen as effective. Simplification of customs procedures and improvements to port authorities are considered particularly important and useful (*e.g.* Ghana, Kenya and Malawi).

Competitiveness is the third most frequently identified area where aid for trade has been effective. Belize, for example, reports that the EU-funded Banana Special Framework of Assistance, which provided technical assistance, supplies, infrastructure, schools and teacher training, played a significant part in improving the competitiveness of its banana industry.

Export diversification is the fourth most frequently identified area where aid for trade is seen as effective. Zambia, for instance, reports that European-Development-Fund supported projects were instrumental in helping to increase the export capacity of its horticulture and floriculture sectors.

Sharing examples of good practices in aid for trade

In their self-assessments, partner countries also cite a number of examples of good practice in aid for trade, affirming positive results from the mutual efforts of donors and partners to improve aid effectiveness, and helping other countries in similar situations learn more about what approaches and models work.

- **Programmes leading to improved trade policymaking** are cited by 13 countries as good practice in aid for trade. The effectiveness of WTO training and technical assistance programmes, especially regarding accession, are emphasised by Azerbaijan, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mali, Montenegro, Philippines and Viet Nam. The Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Peru report that the IADB's External Trade Support Programme was instrumental helping to strengthen their institutional capacity and formulate more effective trade policies. Grenada and Swaziland point to various initiatives aimed at developing national export strategies. In Grenada's case, the initiative brought together the public and private sectors, as well as NGOs, to design a broad strategy for increasing and diversifying exports. Uganda praises the assistance it received in establishing a successful public-private consultative and co-ordination mechanism for trade policy development.
- **Productive capacity-building programmes and projects** are identified by eight countries as good practice in aid for trade. Panama describes a number of successful projects that arose out of the "Compite Panama" programme. Uruguay highlights the value of an IADB-funded business development programme for its software industry. The Dominican Republic notes the success of various IADB-fund projects under the technical capacity-building framework of the Dominican Republic – Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA); in particular, a project aimed at supporting adjustment in the agro-food sector. St. Kitts and Nevis describes the valuable assistance it received to build specialised fishing vessels and improve landing facilities. Jordan lists various successful EU or US-funded capacity-building programmes aimed at fostering small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Kenya's Revenue Authority received support for successfully computerising its various services. Tanzania's Business Sector Programme has upgraded national standards laboratories, established an SME competitiveness facility and trained approximately 50 trade experts to a post-graduate level. Mali also cites a number of successful aid-for-trade projects to strengthen its business sector.
- **Trade facilitation and certification projects** are mentioned by five countries as good practice in aid for trade. Paraguay participates in a valuable trade facilitation mechanism called VUE, aimed at simplifying and speeding up customs procedures through the creation of a "single export window". Lesotho has established a similar "One-Stop-Shop" to simplify customs procedures and facilitate trade. Pakistan has benefited from SPS-related technical assistance and capacity building, funded by the EU and implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which has resulted in 18 testing laboratories being internationally accredited. Malawi reports on the success of a capacity-building programme for Malawi Bureau of Standards under the EIF. Indonesia highlights the value of the EU-financed trade support programme which has helped to upgrade standards and streamline import/export processes.
- **EIF processes and tools** are highlighted by five countries (*e.g.* Cambodia, the Comoros, Mali, Senegal and Zambia) as good practice in aid for trade. For example, the Comoros notes that its DTIS was a highly effective tool for identifying and prioritising aid-for-trade needs. Cambodia reports that it used the EIF process to develop a Trade SWAp and other projects.

Other examples of good practice in aid for trade are:

- In Guatemala, donors have carried out successful trade facilitation and trade promotion-specific evaluations, the results of which justify further activities in 2009;
- Ghana describes how its Multi-Donor Budget Support Programme has helped to ensure timely disbursements of funds. In particular, a pooled fund for its Private Sector Development Strategy stands out as a model of successful alignment and harmonisation in aid policy;
- St. Kitts and Nevis highlights the success of its new National Steering Committee – formed as part of the Trade Facilitation Capacity Building Project – which institutionalises government and private-sector policy dialogues;

▶ Mauritius highlights the tools it has developed to monitor and evaluate its reform programmes. In addition to creating a comprehensive Performance Assessment Framework, Mauritius has institutionalised several forums for encouraging dialogue with the donor community, including the Joint Country Program Review (JPCR) meeting, which helps officials and donors to explore ways to improve the co-ordination and delivery of assistance.

Afghanistan and Guyana provide several examples of best practice in building institutional capacity and creating a more "business friendly" environment. Guyana highlights efforts to update government procurement legislation and regulations, as well as to establish a Guyana Revenue Authority and National Procurement and Tender Administration Board; reforms that have underpinned a new policy of mandatory open tendering and have strengthened transparency and accountability in procurement. In Afghanistan, a number of aid-for-trade programmes have delivered important results - from drafting a new trade law, to setting up a telecommunication network, to developing new banking resources (vital for financing trade).

This review of the partner questionnaire responses makes it clear that, overall, partner countries have a positive view of the results of past and present aid-for-trade activities. Donor support is seen to have translated into innovative ways to develop not only effective national strategies, but also effective processes for co-ordinating, implementing and monitoring and evaluating these strategies.

CONCLUSIONS

The improved partner country questionnaire response rate in 2009, compared to 2007, and the more substantive submissions, demonstrate how the Aid-for-Trade Initiative is raising the profile of trade-related issues in development planning, strategies and implementation. From the responses, it is clear that next steps should be directed towards more clearly articulating trade-related needs at the country level, and further strengthening the dialogue between donors and partner countries about national development strategies and their implementation.

Partner countries report that they are actively engaged in improving the quality of aid in general, and aid for trade in particular, and that they are doing so with the support of the donor community. Trade mainstreaming into national development strategies is materialising at the policy-level in the majority of partner countries; a process which is being facilitated by new co-ordination structures and by the regular involvement of donors. Overall, these results are encouraging in light of the directions laid out in the Paris Declaration's aid effectiveness principles and reiterated in the recent Accra Agenda for Action.

Challenges remain in tracking aid flows and in determining the contribution of aid for trade to trade development. The responses to the questionnaire indicate that a number of partner countries face important challenges in recognising aid-for-trade flows in their monitoring systems, often due to a lack of capacity to centrally track aid flows and to disaggregate the various trade-related components. Some partner countries indicate a need for additional support to carry out effective monitoring and evaluation.

To prepare for the next steps in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, partner countries are moving to identify and articulate their needs more clearly. Although specific needs vary across partner countries, many see network infrastructure, competitiveness, export diversification and trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation as their top priorities. Because donors and partner countries agree that aid for trade should be demand driven, these priorities should have substantial weight in shaping future aid-for-trade efforts and flows (see fact sheets for individual partner country priorities).

In terms of implementation, partner countries underscore the need for strengthened capacity building, improved ownership and more predictable funding. The importance of results-based management and mutual accountability are also highlighted. Partner countries increasingly see implementation issues as playing a key role in determining the effectiveness of aid for trade. Moves to address these issues – and to maximise the effectiveness of aid for trade – are taking on an even greater importance against the backdrop of the current global economic crisis. Further study should be pursued at the country level to unravel the nature and extent of the binding constraints that are presently preventing partner countries from fully realising the benefits of trade. ■

NOTES

1. The original analysis was undertaken on the basis of 83 questionnaire responses. Two respondents later withdrew their questionnaires and while it was too late to change the aggregate analysis, direct references to them have been removed from this publication. Six additional countries (Angola, El Salvador, Haiti, Namibia, Samoa, Seychelles) sent their responses after the deadline and were not included in the following analysis. Their responses to the questionnaire can be found on the CD-ROM.

2. In most partner countries, the Ministry of Trade or Finance was best placed to provide a whole-government view in the self-assessment by co-ordinating inputs from other ministries.

3. Based on an estimation of 112 partner countries receiving the questionnaire.

4. In 2007, only eight partner countries responded to the questionnaire (Cambodia, Colombia, Malawi, Mauritius, Panama, Peru, Philippines and Uruguay). These same countries have also responded to the 2009 questionnaire.

5. Additional information regarding the reasons for this major progress, in particular the process of redesigning the questionnaire, is available in the annex on methodology.

6. Of the 40 LDCs that received the aid-for-trade questionnaire, 28 sent back their responses before the deadline and are included in this analysis. 2 more were received after the deadline and can be found on the CD-ROM. This response rate illustrates the LDCs' engagement in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative.

7. The four countries that do not have such a strategy are upper middle income countries in Central and South America (*i.e.* Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Belize and Uruguay). These countries (excluding Uruguay) are small-island developing states (SIDS), whose capacities are constrained by size. All four countries noted that they use the annual government budget to present their trade concerns.

8. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are used as a national development strategy statement in 12 of the 43 countries that have fully mainstreamed trade (*e.g.* Bangladesh, Benin, Mali, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal). In Mali's case, the PRSP contains a prioritised approach to trade and economic growth, which prompted the release of an accelerated growth strategy in October 2008.

9. In addition to fully mainstreaming trade in their national development strategies, three countries elaborate their trade priorities through additional tools such as sectoral strategies or the annual government budget (*i.e.* the Central African Republic [CAR], Honduras and Sierra Leone). Sierra Leone is elaborating its trade priorities in its second PRSP. Several of its sectoral policies (*e.g.* rural development, private sector development) also include the trade dimension.

10. A partner country has fully mainstreamed trade if it gives a key priority to trade in its national development plan and the plan includes well developed trade-related priorities and implementation actions. A partner country has partly mainstreamed trade in its national development plan if it mentions trade but the plan does not include operational objectives and action plans. The country may elaborate its trade priorities in other documents. For the purposes of this chapter's analysis, it was necessary to assign several partner countries to one of the above categories according to their written responses.

11. Cross-sectoral strategies are employed by Antigua and Barbuda, Guatemala, Kenya, the Maldives, Peru and Uganda.

12. Cape Verde is not an LDC, but in view of its recent graduation from LDC status and its active participation, it will benefit from the EIF.

13. Partner countries were asked to identify their top three priorities from a list of 12 categories in the area of trade promotion and integration. This list was compiled in consultation with partner countries to be broad and easy to understand, and thus, does not follow the exact breakdown of the CRS data.

14. Partner countries were asked to specify the state of implementation for each of their top three priorities. This statistic is calculated as a simple average of responses for the three priorities across partner countries.

15. While 59% of countries have operational strategies for one or more of their top priorities, only 52% of the countries indicate that they have fully mainstreamed trade in their national development plans with well developed trade-related priorities and implementation plans.

16. In spite of sending the CRS profile to the Geneva-based missions, a number of countries did not receive the CRS profile and therefore these countries were not in a position to answer the question.

17. Of 28 LDCs, 27 answered this question (Myanmar, which does not participate in the EIF, is the 28th LDC). Cape Verde has recently graduated from LDC status but is an EIF country.

18. In Lesotho and Rwanda, the focal point is responsible for co-ordination of trade issues although the DTIS is not updated. Rwanda is in the process of updating its DTIS. In contrast, in Burkina Faso, although the DTIS fully reflects trade priorities, the focal point does not co-ordinate the trade strategy.

19. Burkina Faso does not provide any additional information.

20. 8 countries responded that they are not sure if they monitor or evaluate donor supported trade-related programmes.

21. Each partner country was asked to identify three top priorities.

22. This demand for improved institutional/human capacity is in line with the prioritisation of trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation by the majority of countries.

CHAPTER 3
CHARTING THE **FLOWS**: SUSTAINING TRENDS

SUMMARY

In 2007, as was the case in 2006, aid for trade grew by more than 10% in real terms. Total new commitments from bilateral and multilateral donors in 2007 stood at USD 25.4 billion, while non-concessional lending provided an extra USD 27.3 billion in trade-related financing. The increase of USD 4.3 billion in aid for trade was not at the cost of social sector programmes, such as health or education. Furthermore, prima facie evidence indicates that a very large majority of commitments do result in actual disbursements.

The distribution of aid over the different trade-related categories remained relatively stable. Similar increases in support were recorded for trade-related infrastructure and building productive capacity, with strong growth for trade development programmes and declining technical support for building human and institutional capacity in trade policy and regulations. Support for trade-related adjustment, while currently relatively small, is expected to increase over the medium term as a consequence of the economic crisis.

The largest share of aid for trade goes to Asia, although Africa and especially sub-Saharan Africa received most of the additional funds in 2007. With the exception of Europe, other regions (*i.e.* Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania) also saw their volumes of aid for trade increase. Flows to low income countries are increasing faster than to any other income group.

Most aid for trade to low income countries is spent on addressing their infrastructure needs (*i.e.* transport and power), whereas middle income developing countries prioritise building their productive capacity. Multi-country and regional programmes doubled in volume.

At an aggregate level, multilateral agencies, led by the development banks, concentrate their efforts on improving and expanding infrastructure in low income countries, while bilateral donors prioritise building the productive capacities of middle income countries. The difference in focus appears to be a function of the agencies' size and their principal financing modalities.

Finally, donors are on track to meet, or have already met, their 2005 Hong Kong aid-for-trade pledges. Based on donors' indicative forward spending plans, continued growth of aid for trade is expected over the medium term.

INTRODUCTION

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative offers a framework to connect a range of development assistance activities – from training trade negotiators to connecting markets – within a coherent trade development strategy. Aid for trade is neither a new global development fund, nor a new aid category. On the contrary, aid for trade is part and parcel of regular ODA. More specifically, the WTO Aid-for-Trade Task Force considers projects and programmes as aid for trade when identified as trade-related development priorities in partner countries' national development strategies.

At the same time, clear benchmarks are necessary for reliable global monitoring of aid-for-trade flows. Consequently, the benchmarks for measuring flows and assessing additionality include ODA[1] destined for:

- *Technical assistance for trade policy and regulations:* for example, helping countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate trade agreements and implement their outcomes;
- *Trade-related infrastructure*: for example, building roads, ports and telecommunications networks to connect domestic markets to the global economy;
- *Productive capacity building* (including *trade development*): for example, supporting the private sector to exploit its comparative advantages and diversify its exports;
- *Trade-related adjustment:* helping developing countries with the costs associated with trade liberalisation, such as tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade; and,
- *Other trade-related needs:* if identified as trade-related development priorities in partner countries' national development strategies.

Measuring the precise amount of aid for trade is difficult because the benchmarks do not match exactly the categories under which aid flows are reported to the OECD CRS and because some expenditures are not exclusively trade related. For instance, the CRS category for economic infrastructure, which is used as a proxy for trade-related infrastructure, includes projects that are not primarily aimed at improving trade capacity, such as connecting poor, isolated rural communities to the power grid, as opposed to addressing power shortages in areas with industrial activities, which does have a significant impact on trade. Despite this potential mismatch, the CRS still offers the best available data – covering around 90% of total ODA activities – for measuring aid for trade and, in particular, assessing additionality. Furthermore, the database allows tracking ODA commitments and disbursements and provides comparable data series across donors and partners, as well as over time.

Both partner countries and donors were asked to confirm whether their aid-for-trade CRS data profile adequately reflected their respective national data. Most partner countries were unable to respond either way, while the remainder either confirmed or rejected their profile (see Chapter 2). Donors, on the other hand, recognised their data, but half of them considered that it did not fully capture their efforts, particularly in the area of trade development.[2] Consequently, a number of them intend to improve their own monitoring arrangements to comprehensively capture the trade-related elements of their aid programmes. The United States and the World Bank already independently track their trade capacity-building programmes and trade-related infrastructure projects.[3]

The remainder of this chapter analyses the aid flows that are most closely related to aid for trade. The following section provides an overview of global trends in terms of overall volumes, additionality and disbursements. The next section discusses the distribution among the different aid-for-trade categories, as defined by the WTO Task Force. The analysis of the main beneficiaries in terms of volume and income levels, as well as the flows to global, regional and multi-country programmes is addressed subsequently. This is followed by a look at the main aid-for-trade providers and assesses the 2009 aid-for-trade outlook. The final section concludes by highlighting some of the remaining challenges.

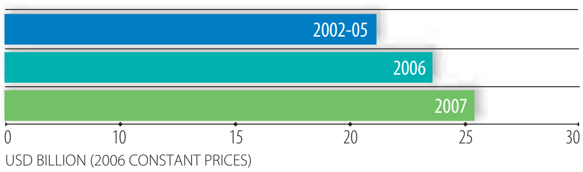
WHAT ARE THE GLOBAL TRENDS?

Aid-for-trade flows have increased significantly since the launch of the initiative at the 2005 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference. In 2007, total new aid-for-trade commitments from both bilateral and multilateral donors rose to USD 25.4 billion, up by USD 4.3 billion from the 2002-2005 baseline period average. This constitutes a 21% increase in real terms (Figure 3.1). In addition, trade related non-concessional lending almost tripled to USD 27.3 billion during the same period (see Box 3.1). The remainder of this section will address in detail recent trends in aid for trade and discusses the questions of whether aid for trade is provided additionally and whether aid-for-trade commitments are disbursed.

Continued strong real growth…

The 2007 increase in aid-for-trade flows is a continuation of a longer term trend which started at the turn of this century and reversed the previous decline in aid to economic growth sectors that began at the end of the 1980s. As already noted in the *OECD-WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance 2007*, the overarching goal of poverty reduction, as enshrined in the MDGs, initially led to an orientation of development co-operation programmes towards social programmes (*e.g.* health and education) and environmental objectives. This diverted aid funds from combating poverty through programmes aimed at promoting economic growth, international trade and investment; a trend that was further accentuated by the original Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, which prescribed the promotion of social policies as a precondition for debt relief.

Figure 3.1 Total aid-for-trade commitments

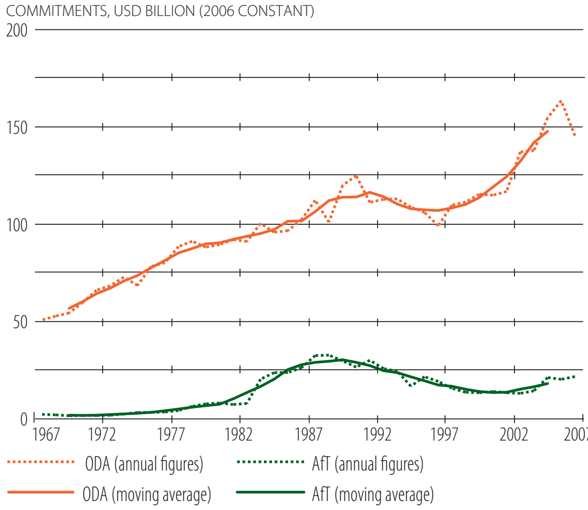


Source: OECD CRS

The reversal of the decline in aid for trade occurred when the impact of these social programmes on poverty reduction proved disappointing, and as new evidence began to show that economic growth could make sustainable inroads into poverty reduction, albeit depending on its pace and pattern (Figure 3.2).

However, the increase in the volume of aid for trade since 2000 has remained, so far, insufficient to reverse its declining share in total sector allocable ODA.[4] In 2007, the combined share of bilateral and multilateral commitments dropped further to 32%, down from 34% during the baseline period. This decline is due to the falling average share for bilateral donors (*i.e.* from 31% to 28%) which failed to offset the increasing average share for IFIs (*i.e.* from 42% to 43%). These diverging shares are mainly the consequence of the increasing number of bilateral donors that implement their aid-for-trade strategy through multilateral agencies (see Chapter 4).

Figure 3.2 Long-term trends in ODA and aid for trade



Source: OECD DAC database

…that is additional…

The declining share of aid for trade in total sector allocable ODA implies that the increase in the volume does not occur to the detriment of support for social sector programmes, but rather in the context of a growing overall aid volume. That is to say, the USD 4.3 billion increase in aid for trade is *additional*, which is one of the criteria by which to judge the success of the initiative. However, despite the significant level of additional funding, Gamberoni and Newfarmer (2008) suggest that a number of countries still under-perform in trade (*i.e.* in terms of export growth, market share, competitiveness and concentration) and receive less aid for trade than their global performance would suggest.[5] Moreover, several less efficient suppliers to global markets are at risk of seeing their recent gains severely eroded by the global economic recession. Consequently, they suggest that these countries may wish to give greater attention to trade in their county development strategies and to request that donors support their priorities through more aid for trade.

Box 3.1 "Other official flows" for trade

The data in this report is only based on ODA, which is defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients and to multilateral development institutions, which are (i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and (ii) each transaction of which: (a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and (b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a discount rate of 10%).

Hence, the large volume of non-ODA and low-concessional financing, such as other official flows (OOF), is excluded from the global monitoring of aid-for-trade flows. Nonetheless, it is important to highlight the crucial role that such loans provide in financing trade-related activities (see table below).

Financing for trade, commitments (USD millions current)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
AfT OOF	11 412	11 904	9 986	14 176	20 234	27 305
AfT ODA	14 316	17 855	23 768	21 976	23 589	27 084

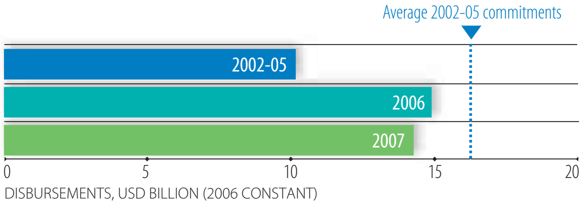
Source: OECD CRS

In 2007, almost half of the loans were provided by the IFIs, more than one third by the EC and the remainder mainly by Japan (USD 2.6 billion), Korea (USD 2.2 billion) and Germany (USD 1.7 billion). Although most providers increased their loan portfolio, the EC almost doubled it to USD 8.4 billion.

…and shows high disbursement rates.

Bilateral donors and the EC report on their aid flows both in terms of commitments and disbursements.[6] Analysing the relation between commitments and disbursements provides useful insights on aid delivery. Commitments are firm, written obligations, backed by the appropriation of the necessary funds, to provide development assistance. They measure the donors' intentions and allow monitoring of aid targeted for specific purposes. They reflect how donors' pledges and promises translate into action. Put differently, they provide a firm indication about future aid flows. Disbursements show actual financial payments and, thus, the realisation of donors' intentions and the implementation of their policies. Commitments are often multi-year with subsequent disbursements spread over several years (with, on average, investment projects taking the longest time to implement, lasting from five to eight years). Consequently, disbursements will almost always lag commitments.

Figure 3.3 Bilateral and EC aid-for-trade commitments and disbursements



Source: OECD CRS

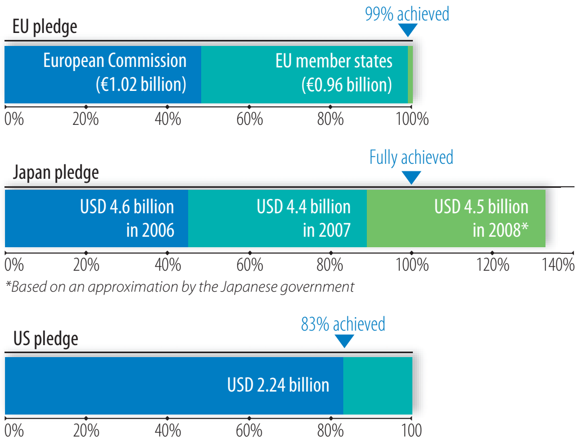
Aid-for-trade disbursements from bilateral donors and the EC (*i.e.* excluding other multilateral donors) were USD 14.9 billion in 2006 and USD 14.3 billion in 2007, much higher than the average annual disbursement rate of USD 10.1 billion during the baseline period. A precise estimate of the share of commitments that result in disbursements would require matching individual donor commitments at the project level with their corresponding disbursement schedule. This would be extremely time consuming and would go well beyond the scope of this report which provides 'at a glance' aid-for-trade data. A less precise but nonetheless illustrative approach is to compare the 2006 and 2007 bilateral disbursements (including the EC) with the commitments during the baseline period. Such a calculation suggests disbursement rates of 92% for 2006 and 88% for 2007 (Figure 3.3).

The reasons why some commitments do not result in disbursement are manifold. For instance, a change of government in a partner country often leads to a change in priorities. Reassigning existing commitments to newly established priorities takes time to negotiate with donors, and will very likely extend disbursement schedules. Furthermore, the requirements for the release of some donor funds have proven to be burdensome, resulting in very low disbursement rates for these programmes. Finally, numerous delays in disbursements are related to the low absorption capacity of partner countries.

Donors are on track to meet their aid-for-trade pledges…

At the 2005 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference a number of donors pledged to increase their aid for trade by 2010. For instance, all EU donors committed themselves to fulfilling the joint EC-EU member states pledge on scaling up trade-related assistance. Some bilateral donors (*e.g.* Denmark, Finland and the United Kingdom) as well as the EC report that they have already met or are close to fully meeting their delegated shares of the joint pledge.

Figure 3.4 Hong Kong meeting pledges



Source : European Commission SEC(2009)442/2, OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Other countries – such as Australia, Japan, Norway and the US – also report that they are either on track to meet, or have met and expect to exceed, their initial pledges (Figure 3.4). The United States, however, cautions that fulfilment of its pledge also relies on developing country partners consistently prioritising trade needs in their national development plans. Several donors (*e.g.* Canada, Estonia, Hungary, Korea and Switzerland) also note progress towards delivering their earmarked contributions to the EIF.

….and indicative forward spending plans show continued growth.

Improving transparency and predictability of aid flows is one of the core principles of aid effectiveness and is *"fundamental for fulfilling the aid-for-trade mandate"* (WTO Task Force, 2006). Furthermore, most partner countries highlight predictability as one of their priorities to improve the effectiveness of aid for trade. Against this background it is encouraging to note that almost half of the bilateral donors have indicative forward spending plans over the medium term (*e.g.* a three-year budget plan) that include aid-for-trade estimates (Table 3.2).

Several countries (*i.e.* Australia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Norway) have provided forward data for total aid-for-trade expenditure per annum over 2009-2011, all exhibiting an upward trend. New Zealand also produced forward plans, which, however, are not formulated in sufficient detail to present indicative future aid-for-trade spending. Ireland plans to develop a forward spending plan in conjunction with the revision of its aid-for-trade strategy in 2009. The Netherlands has set a minimum spending target of € 500 million per year towards aid-for-trade activities, a level sustained on average during the 2002 – 2005 baseline. The United States sets aside Millennium Challenge Cooperation (MCC) funds – based on budgets agreed with partner countries – to finance a multi-year programme in its entirety to ensure aid predictability. Other countries expect to maintain their current level of funding for coming years (*e.g.* Austria, Singapore), or are scaling up levels to meet their respective time-bound spending targets (*e.g.* Canada, Finland, the UK).

The EC recently carried out a 2008-2013 multi-year programming exercise for the ACP countries in which a total of € 22.7 billion was set aside to implement various activities, including aid for trade, at national, regional and multi-regional levels. The African Development Fund, the concessional lending arm of the AfDB Group, has greatly increased replenishment of USD 8.9 billion to cover lending in 2008-11, with core strategic priorities including infrastructure, regional trade and economic integration (earmarked at a 17.5% share). In addition, the AfDB's Technical Assistance Fund for Middle Income Countries has also been expanded. The IADB launched a new multi-donor trust fund, the Strategic Thematic Fund on Aid for Trade, to support the implementation of trade-related priorities in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. This will boost the IADB's financing of aid-for-trade activities through non-core, earmarked resources (presently standing at 7% of total expenditure).

Table 3.1 Indicative forward aid-for-trade spending plan

	DONOR	INDICATIVE FORWARD AID-FOR-TRADE SPENDING PLAN
BILATERAL	**Australia**	Total aid-for-trade funding will rise to A$384 million in 2008-09, increasing further to around A$400 million in 2009-10.
	Canada	Canada allocated an additional CAN$14 million per year for aid-for-trade activities over five years in Budget 2007-08.
	Czech Republic	Aid-for-trade budgets planned for the next three years: 2 million CZK in 2009, 3 million CZK in 2010 and 4 million CZK in 2011.
	Denmark	According to the current planning, the commitments and disbursements will be 55 million DKR for the next three years.
	Finland	Finland intends to reach the level of €10 million in multilateral aid for trade by 2010.
	France	Total aid-for-trade funding will rise to €500 million in 2008, increasing further to €2.4 billion in 2009 and close to €1 billion in 2010.
	Lithuania	Lithuania's total aid-for-trade funding has steadily increased from €176,541 in 2006, to €393,119 in 2007 and further to €877,178 in 2008, and is expected to grow further in the coming years.
	Luxembourg	Luxembourg's contributions include €500,000 to the WTO DDA Global Trust Fund and €1.5 million to the Enhanced IF Trust Fund in 2008; and additional €500,000 to the WTO DDA Global Trust Fund and €2 million to the Enhanced IF Trust Fund in 2009.
	The Netherlands	The Netherlands intends to spend at least €550 million per year on aid for trade, including around €100 million per year on activities in the categories of Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade Development.
	Norway	NOK 120 million per year on Trade Policy and Regulations for 2009 and 2010.
	Singapore	As much as 80% of the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP), totalling USD15 million per year, has a direct or indirect contribution to aid for trade. Singapore remains committed to maintain its current SCP budget for aid-for-trade programmes in 2009a.
	United Kingdom	UK pledged to increase its annual spending to £100 million (based on a narrow definition) and £409 million (based on a broader definition) by 2010.
MULTILATERAL	**AfDB**	The 11th Resources Replenishment (AFD-11) for the African Development Fund's activity in 2008-10 has a total budget of USD 8.9 billion, of which 17.5% earmarked for infrastructure and regional trade and economic integration activities.
	AITIC	AITIC's budget estimate for programmes that fit the aid-for-trade categories in 2009 is USD 1,976,700.
	EC	Of the total of €22.7 billion set aside for the ACP countries over the period 2008-13, between €4 and €5 billion of the allocations at national level will fall in an aid-for-trade category; a total of €1.78 billion will be made available in support of ACP integration efforts at regional level; and a total of around €1.16 billion concerns the aid-for-trade agenda at multi-regional level.
	UNDP	During the current strategic plan of 2008-11, support to Trade Policy and Regulations through global, regional and country programmes is estimated at between USD8 and USD10 million per year.
	UN-ECA	UN-ECA provides support in trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment through the African Trade Policy Centre Project and its sub-programmes encompassing trade. Total aid-for-trade funding will increase from USD 1.13 million in 2008 to USD 2 million in 2009.
	UN-ESCAP	UN-ESCAP's 2008-09 regular budget plan for its sub-programme on trade and investment is USD 61,000 for 2008 and USD 8,200 for 2009.
	UNIDO	The budget for implementing ongoing projects including the future disbursements for hard-pipeline projects for the period 2009-12 amounts to USD 102 million.

Source: OECD-WTO donor questionnaire

WHAT IS THE DISTRIBUTION?

The sectoral distribution of aid for trade has remained relatively stable between the baseline period and 2006 and 2007. Economic infrastructure (*i.e.* transport and storage, communications and energy), which serves as a proxy for trade-related infrastructure, dominates overall volumes with a share of around 54% of total aid for trade. Building productive capacities (*i.e.* banking and financial services, business and other services, agriculture, forestry, industry, mineral resources and mining and tourism) is the second main outlay, attracting an average share of 43% between 2002 and 2007. Furthermore, over one-third of the productive capacity building programmes either had a primary or a secondary focus on developing trade. Trade-related technical assistance programmes accounted for only 3% of total aid-for-trade flows in 2007. The remainder of this section analyses in more detail the different aid-for-trade categories and their contribution to improving trade capacity.

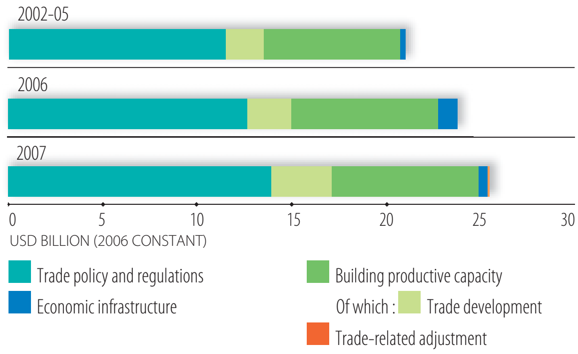
Similar increases in support for infrastructure …

Support to improve *economic infrastructure* increased by USD 2.4 billion (up 21%) in real terms between the baseline period and 2007. The two main sub-categories, *i.e.* transport and storage and energy, which captured respectively 53% and 44% of total aid to this category, experienced growth rates of more than 20%. However, concessional financing for communication (3% of total support to this category) declined by 8%. This probably reflects the relative ease with which enterprises in the telecommunications sector are able to attract commercial loans to finance their operation and expansion.

The predominant share of economic infrastructure in total aid for trade should not come as a surprise. In low income countries, for instance, a number of constraints are slowing the emergence of a vibrant and competitive business sector. Most obvious and immediate is the need to improve the poor quality of infrastructure services—power especially, but also transport. Indeed, reliable and efficient infrastructure is essential for economic growth; it reduces production and transaction costs, increases private investment and raises agricultural and industrial productivity. In addition, it can help create larger, more connected markets and remove bottlenecks, which impede asset accumulation. In short, good infrastructure reduces the cost of doing business.

The many benefits of infrastructure have been highlighted by, among others, the Commission on Growth and Development (2008), which noted that public spending on infrastructure – roads, ports, airports and power – is crucial to structural transformation and export diversification. The DAC report on infrastructure and pro-poor growth shows how infrastructure is important not only for the pace but also the pattern of economic growth—both of which influence its impact on poverty reduction.[7] Furthermore, firms in low income countries bear a heavy burden of indirect costs and losses—many related to infrastructure deficiencies—that make their overall profitability lower than might be expected on the basis of their factory-floor productivity. Despite their often cited low productivity and skill deficiencies, unit labour costs are not the main binding constraint in these countries. In fact, many firms are quite productive, and the question is often how to bring down indirect costs to enable higher-value added production to generate profits that feed into investment and higher pay for the workforce.

Figure 3.5 Total aid for trade: sector distribution



Source: OECD CRS

…and building productive capacity…

Aid to *building productive capacity*, including targeted *trade development* programmes, grew in 2007 by 21% in real terms compared to the baseline. Since agriculture remains the predominant economic sector in most developing counties, this sub-sector attracted 21% of support, the largest share, while the banking sector received 8% and the general business sectors received 7%. These three sectors were also the most dynamic and increased repectively and on average by 32%, 33% and 11% in real terms. On the other hand, support to the mining sector dropped by 66%, which likely reflects easier access to private capital due to, at that time, relatively high world market prices for raw materials.

The focus on building productive capacity to expand trade is clearly justified, especially for countries that have addressed their most pressing infrastructure needs. The development community has a strong interest in fostering a business environment that increases productivity and enables the private sector to flourish and fulfil its role as the main engine of economic growth. These programmes provide incentives for entrepreneurs to respond to price signals and market forces, while at the same time mitigating risks.

…with strong growth in trade development programmes…

In 2007, a *trade development marker* was introduced in the CRS to provide added transparency, especially regarding the MDG indicator relating to trade capacity building (of which trade development is a part). The marker identifies an activity as trade development if it is intended to enhance the ability of the recipient country to: (i) formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade; or (ii) stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries. For each programme falling under productive capacity building, donors are asked to report whether trade development is the "principal" objective or a "significant" objective.

In 2007, the trade development marker was used by 13 DAC donors (*i.e.* Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the EC, Greece, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States). Their combined contribution to building productive capacity amounted to USD 5.9 billion, out of the total USD 11.1 billion. Together they allocated USD 1.8 billion to programmes whose principal objective was trade development and USD 1.4 billion to programmes with trade development as a significant objective. Thus, in total, more than 60% of their productive capacity building programmes had either a primary or a secondary focus on developing trade.

The total reported volume of USD 3.2 billion in *trade development* assistance suggests an increase of more than 60% in real terms since the 2002-2005 baseline, extracted from the now defunct joint OECD/WTO Doha Development Agenda Trade Capacity Building Database. Moreover, since not all donors reported their trade development programmes to the CRS, it is safe to assume that the actual volume is even higher. This is evidence of the trend among donors to focus on those productive capacity building programmes that also strengthen international linkages to allow partner countries to benefit from access to larger markets and new technologies.

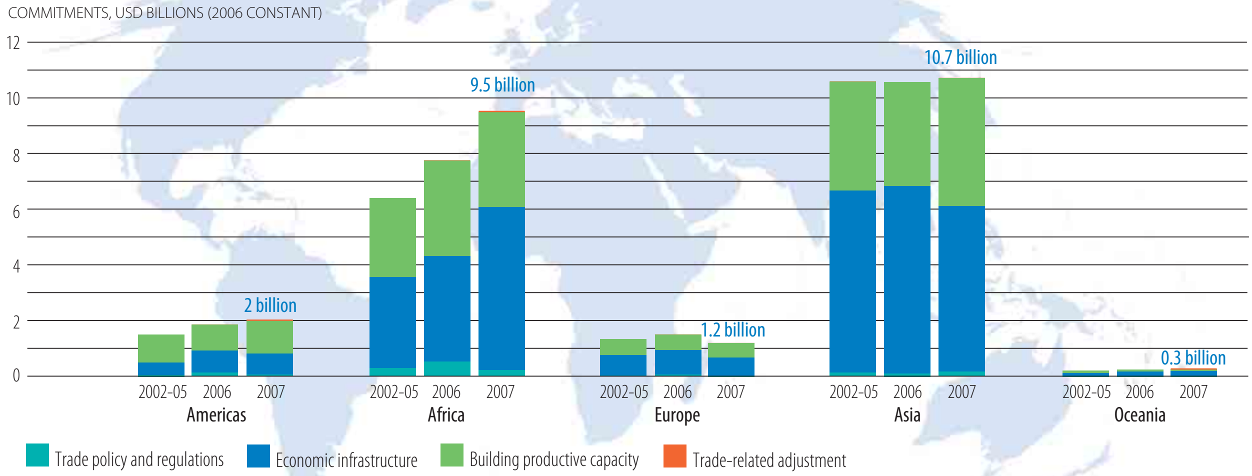
…declining technical support for trade policy…

Support to *trade policy and regulation* helps low income countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate trade agreements and implement their outcomes. In general, technical assistance programmes aimed at building trade-related institutional and human capacities are relatively inexpensive compared with capital intensive projects, such as infrastructure development. Consequently, the share of this category in total aid for trade is only 3%. The almost 60% surge in 2006 proved to be exceptional and was likely due to the inclusion of the aid-for-trade mandate in the 2005 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Declaration. Subsequently, the volume of this type of support nearly fell back in 2007 to its baseline level, at USD 685 million.

…and likely increase of trade-related adjustment over the medium term.

Trade-related adjustment was introduced in 2007 as a separate CRS category to allow reporting of contributions to recipient governments' budgets aimed at assisting them in implementing trade reforms and adjustments, and in managing shortfalls in their balance of payments due to changes in the world trading environment. During the 2008 reporting on 2007 flows, only Canada and the EC reported their trade-related structural adjustment programmes, which amounted to USD 0.3 million and USD 17.4 million respectively. The low level of reporting is mostly due to the recent introduction of this new category. On the assumption that reporting will improve, and against the background of the current economic crisis, it is expected that support for trade-related adjustment will increase significantly over the medium term.

Figure 3.6 Aid for trade: regional distribution



Source: OECD CRS

WHO ARE THE MAIN RECIPIENTS?

Asia is the biggest recipient of aid for trade, with India, Viet Nam, Afghanistan and Iraq receiving particularly large sums. Africa comes a close second, with most of the increase going to infrastructure projects in sub-Saharan Africa. Regional and multi-country programmes in Africa also show strong growth in funding. In terms of income group trends, most of the increase in funding went to improving infrastructure in low income countries and building productive capacity in middle income countries. With these significant inflows of new funds, it is essential that aid is delivered effectively. Failure to do so could have the perverse effect of undermining productivity and international competitiveness – the very objectives aid for trade tries to achieve. The remainder of this section addresses in more detail the distribution of aid for trade per region, per capita, per income group and per country.

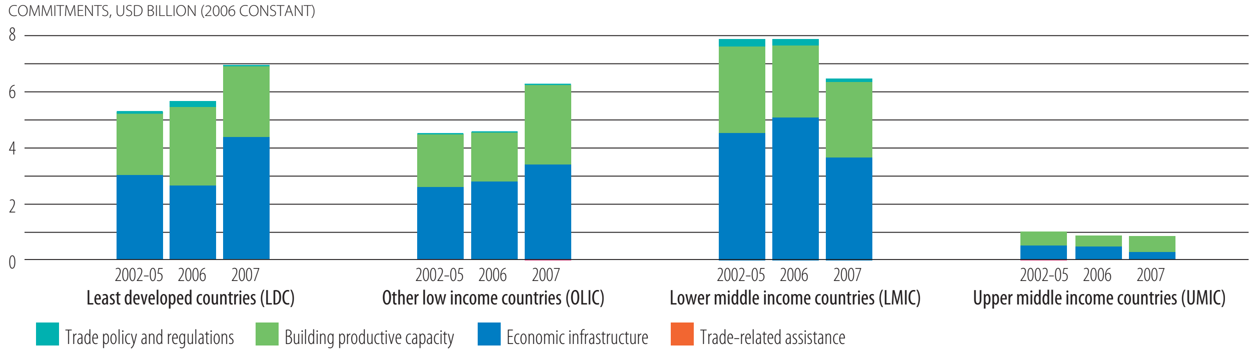
Asia received most…

Asia and Africa, home to the largest number of poor people (*i.e.* people living on less than one dollar a day), receive most of aid for trade. In 2007, Asia received USD 10.7 billion, followed by Africa with USD 9.5 billion. Flows to the other regions were substantially smaller, with USD 2 billion going to Latin America and the Caribbean, USD 1.6 billion to Oceania and USD 1.2 billion to Europe. While the volume of aid for trade going to Asia remained relatively stable, Asia's share in total aid for trade dropped from 50% during the baseline period to 42% in 2007. Africa's share, on the other hand, increased from 30% to 38% over the same period. Other regions' shares remained relatively stable (Figure 3.6).

Within Asia, South and Central Asia's dominance of aid-for-trade receipts was reinforced in 2007. Aid for trade to that sub-region increased from USD 4.2 billion to USD 5.7 billion (up 35%), accounting for well over half of Asia's total. Flows to the Far East and Middle East sub-regions fell to USD 3.4 billion (down 17%) and USD 1.5 billion (down 32%) respectively. South and Central Asia's dominance is explained by two factors: (i) two of the top three recipients are located in the sub-region (*e.g.* India and Afghanistan), and (ii) a large share of the countries in the sub-region belong to the low income group.

The Asian intra-regional distribution is in line with the global trend of increasing aid-for-trade flows to low income countries. This is also true for sector distribution. While support for economic infrastructure to South and Central Asia increased (up USD 0.5 billion), it decreased to Far East Asia (down USD 0.7 billion) and the Middle East (down USD 0.3 billion). This shift reflects the relative income levels and associated barriers to trade in the three main sub-regions, with low income countries spending a larger share of aid for trade on infrastructure, while more prosperous developing countries devote a larger share to building productive capacities (see also Section 3.3).

Figure 3.7 Aid for trade per income group and category



NOTES:
Least developed countries
Other low income countries (per capita GNI < USD 825 in 2004)
Lower middle income countries (USD 826 < per capita GNI > USD 3 255 in 2004)
Upper middle income countries (USD 3 256 < per capita GNI > USD 10 065 in 2004)

Source: OECD CRS

…while flows to Africa grew the fastest…

In 2007, most of the total increase in aid for trade went to sub-Saharan Africa (up USD 2.9 billion) compared to the baseline. This translates in a 59% increase in aid for trade to this sub-region and a 49% increase for the whole African continent. This impressive growth appears to reflect the 2005 Gleneagles G8 Summit pledge to double aid to Africa by 2010. Most of the additional funds (USD 2.6 billion) were devoted to addressing Africa's infrastructure needs, which have been identified as one of the two root causes of Africa's poor development performance (the other being governance). For instance, it has been pointed out that landlocked developing countries, in which more than a quarter of Africa's population lives, face a substantial competitive disadvantage with 50% higher transport costs and 50% lower trade volumes than similar coastal countries. Consequently, Africa requires significant investments in infrastructure to support the continent's regional, national, urban and rural infrastructure priorities – ranging from rural roads and power plants, to information and communications technology (ICT) and other economic infrastructure – to support greater integration and to enable countries to break into world markets.

…and other regions, with the exception of Europe, also received more.

Aid for trade to Latin America and the Caribbean also increased substantially (up 35%) between the baseline and 2007, although from a modest baseline of USD 1.5 billion. Nearly two-thirds of the increase was the result of additional spending on infrastructure.

In 2007, aid for trade to Oceania also increased significantly, up by 31% to USD 274.3 million. Volumes to Eastern Europe declined slightly from USD 1.3 billion in 2002-2005 to USD 1.2 billion in 2007, a sign of reduced transfers to the former transition economies that joined the EU.

Flows to low income countries are concentrated on infrastructure...

Aid for trade goes predominantly to low income countries and their share grew from 47% during the baseline period to 54% in 2007. Aid for trade to low income countries (*i.e.* 49 LDCs and 18 OLICs) is increasingly focused on improving the quality of infrastructure. In 2007, low income countries spent USD 8 billion, or almost 60% of their total aid for trade, on infrastructure—an increase of USD 2.5 billion compared to the baseline. In fact, more than 70% of the additional USD 3.3 billion in aid for trade to these low income countries went to addressing their binding infrastructure constraints (Figure 3.7).

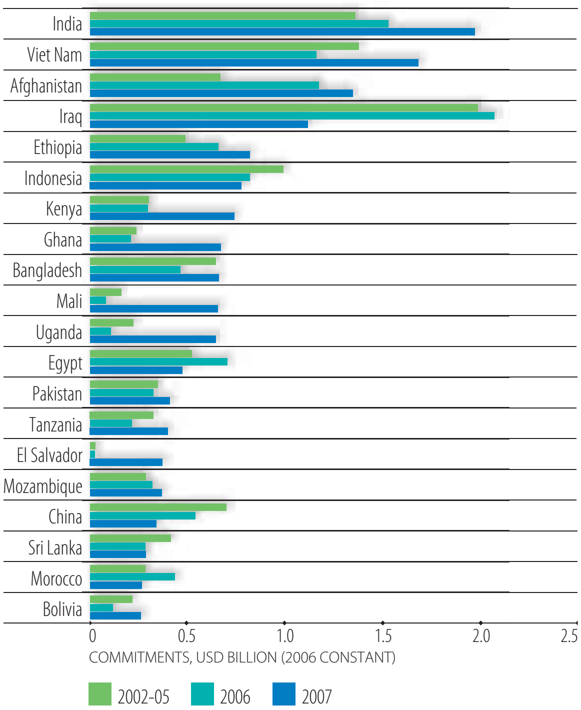
…while middle income countries focus on the private sector.

Aid for trade to middle income developing countries (*i.e.* 50 LMICs and 36 UMICs continued to decline in 2007). In particular, flows to the LMICs declined sharply from USD 8 billion in 2006 to USD 6.5 billion in 2007, while those to the UMICs remained relatively stable at around USD 800 million. In terms of distribution among the different aid-for-trade categories, relatively richer developing countries devote more to building productive capacities and trade-related technical assistance.

Country distribution remains stable

In 2007, more than 55% of total aid for trade went to 20 countries. A majority of these are either LDCs (7) or OLICs (5). The composition of the top recipients changed in 2007 to include nine Asian and nine African countries (with the remaining two located in Latin America). The new entrants are Bolivia, El Salvador, Ghana, Mali and Uganda. Almost all of top 20 recipients are populous developing countries, a factor that contributed significantly to their high aid-for-trade volumes (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8 Top 20 recipients of aid for trade



Source: OECD CRS

Three of the top four recipients during the baseline period stayed in that category in 2007, albeit in a different order. India received almost USD 2 billion benefiting from a 45% increase in aid for trade and overtook Viet Nam (USD 1.6 billion) and Iraq (USD 1.1 billion) – the top recipient in 2002-2005 – to become the largest recipient. Afghanistan saw its aid for trade more than double to reach USD 1.3 billion. Together, India, Viet Nam, Afghanistan and Iraq received 20% of all aid for trade in 2007. These top four recipients received nearly half of the Asia's total aid for trade, which partly explains the high overall volume for this region.

Tracking aid-for-trade flows on a country-by-country basis clearly shows that in some cases objectives other than building trade capacities are driving aid flows. The 2007 publication already noted that the high volume of aid destined for Afghanistan and Iraq had more to do with reconstruction efforts (particular in the area of infrastructure) than with improving trade capacity. These objectives most likely also explain the significant increase in aid-for-trade related flows to El Salvador and Lebanon, while the significant drop for Sri Lanka should be assessed against the background of the massive support effort after the 2004 Tsunami. The halving of the volume of aid for trade to China, which occupied a top four spot during the baseline period, is most likely explained by China's impressive export performance and the diminished need for support to build trade capacity.

Global, regional and multi-country programmes are on the rise…

Global, regional and multi-country programmes (including country unallocated) are playing an increasingly important role in aid for trade, more than doubling in volume from an average of USD 2.1 billion during 2002-2005 to USD 4.3 billion in 2007. As a result, the share of these programmes in total aid for trade increased from 10% to 16%. Global, regional and multi-county programmes recorded rises in all three main aid-for-trade categories from the baseline to 2007: economic infrastructure programmes more than tripled (from 3% during the baseline period to 10% in 2007), support for trade policy and regulation nearly doubled, while building productive capacities increased by more than a third.

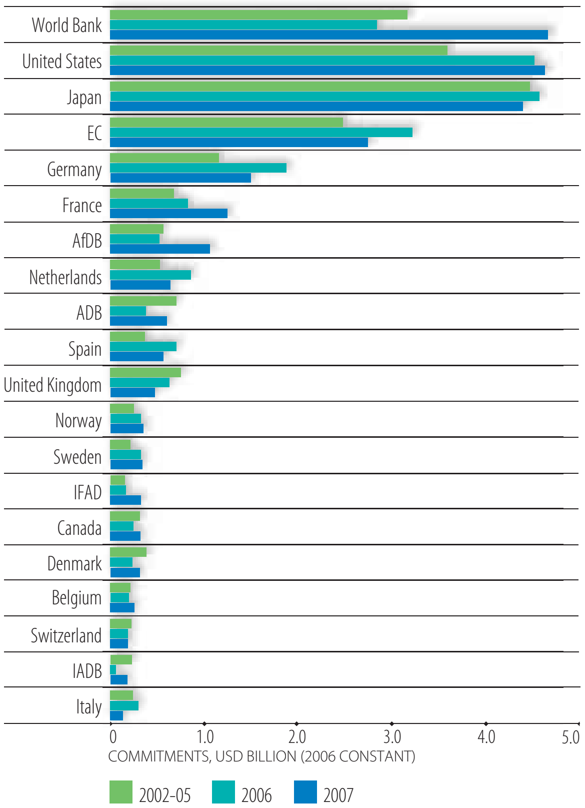
…particularly in Africa.

Africa was the main beneficiary of this rise and saw its volume of regional and multi-country programmes increase sharply from USD 0.7 billion to USD 1.8 billion, resulting in a doubling of the share of these programmes in the region, now reaching 20%. Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Europe, also saw strong increases in their regional and multi-country programmes, although from a much lower volume base. In 2007, these programmes represented respectively 19.4% and 14% of their total aid for trade. In Oceania, this share fell from 11.5% to 7.6%, while it remained relatively stable in Asia but at a much lower level of USD 0.2 billion.

WHO ARE THE MAIN PROVIDERS?

Four donors, which are also the largest providers of total ODA (*i.e.* the World Bank, the United States, Japan and the European Commission), continue to dominate aid-for-trade flows in 2007. Other important bilateral donors include Germany (5.9%), France (4.9%), the Netherlands (2.5%) and Spain (2.2%). The other two donors which make up the top ten are the AfDB and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Taken together, the ten largest donors currently fund 87% of global aid for trade. The United Kingdom, the eleventh largest, saw its bilateral aid for trade drop by 37% but noted that a large share of its aid-for-trade programme is provided as general budget support, which do not appear as trade-related in the CRS (Figure 3.9).[8]

Figure 3.9 Top 20 donors of aid for trade



Source: OECD CRS

In 2007, the World Bank increased its aid for trade by more than 50% and became the largest donor with USD 4.7 billion (with 18.7% of total aid for trade). This significant scaling up of resources clearly bodes well for the increased engagement of the World Bank in the initiative as announced by its president during the first Global Aid-for-Trade Review in 2007.[9] The same applies for the United States (up USD 1 billion) which overtook Japan as the largest bilateral donor (with 17.6% of total aid for trade). Japan's aid for trade, now totalling USD 4.4 billion, decreased marginally, in line with the decline of its overall ODA (16% of total aid for trade). The EC, the fourth largest donor, increased its volume by 11% and now provides USD 2.7 billion. The European Union, *i.e.* EC and the EU member states collectively, provided USD 8.5 billion, or more than one third of total aid for trade in 2007.

The regional development banks, *i.e.* the AfDB, the ADB and the IADB, all provide large parts of their lending programmes to sectors that are closely linked to aid-for-trade categories, and in particular to economic infrastructure. Within their respective regions, they are among the main providers of aid for trade; and overall they rank among the top 20 donors.

Four bilateral donors cut their aid-for-trade support according to CRS data, *i.e.* Australia, Denmark, Italy and Switzerland. For Denmark and Italy this is a reflection of their overall decline in ODA, while Australia and Switzerland are increasingly implementing their aid-for-trade strategy via multilateral agencies.

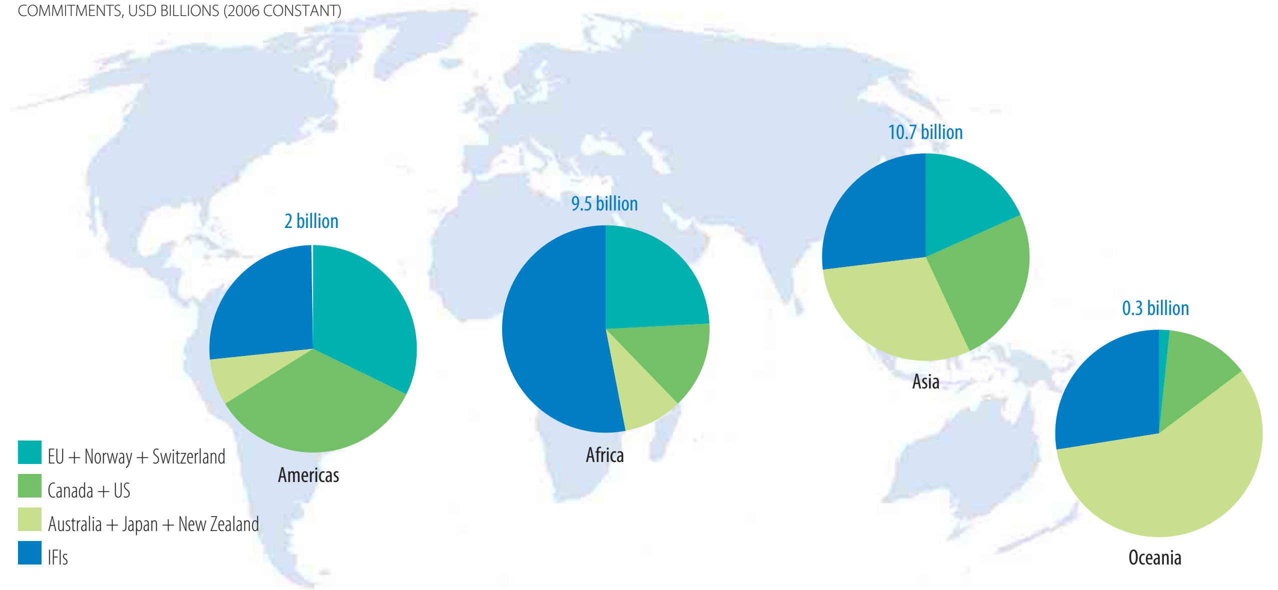
Donors focus on different priorities and…

At an aggregate level, there are a number of noteworthy differences between bilateral and multilateral providers of aid for trade. These differences are a function of the size and mandates of the different multilateral and bilateral agencies, and their main financing modalities (loans versus grants). The difference in geographic orientation is a function of existing aid relationships, which are often based on former colonial links.

- Bilateral donors provided USD 15.8 billion in aid for trade during 2007, well over 60% of the total aid-for-trade flows for that year. However, multilateral donors tended to allocate a significantly higher share (43%) of their sector allocable ODA to aid for trade than bilateral donors (28%).
- Furthermore, while bilateral donors' share of aid for trade in sector-allocable ODA decreased from 31% to 28% between 2002-2005 and 2007, multilateral donors' share increased from 42% to 43%. Multilateral aid for trade (up 31%) increased more than twice as fast as bilateral aid for trade (up 15%). This reflects the fact that a number of donors are increasingly using multilateral channels or general budget support (*i.e.* Finland, Ireland, Norway, the United Kingdom) to deliver their trade-related programme.
- Multilateral agencies concentrate their efforts more on low income countries, while bilateral agencies focus more on middle income countries. The multilateral agencies allocated more than 60% of their aid for trade to the poorest developing countries, while among bilateral agencies less than half went to low income countries.

Figure 3.10 Regional distribution of aid for trade (2007)

COMMITMENTS, USD BILLIONS (2006 CONSTANT)



Source: OECD CRS

▶ Finally, multilateral agencies concentrate their aid for trade more on infrastructure projects than bilateral agencies. In 2007, IFIs committed over 60% of their support to economic infrastructure projects, while bilateral agencies allocated equal shares (48%) to these projects and to building productive capacities.

…different regions

Not surprisingly, Asia and Africa are the top two destinations for aid for trade from most donors (Figure 3.10). In 2007, Australia, Japan and New Zealand combined allocated almost three-quarters of their aid to Asia. Canada and the United States allocate over half of their aid-for-trade commitments to Asia, while Europe (*i.e.* EC, EU member states, Norway and Switzerland) committed a quarter of their combined aid to that region. The multilaterals committed one-third of their funds to Asia. Almost 40% of the combined aid for trade from Europe is destined for Africa, while Canada and the United States directed a quarter of their aid for trade to that continent, and Australia, Japan and New Zealand one-fifth. In addition, the IFIs allocated over half of their aid for trade to Africa. Furthermore, European donors provide two-thirds of all the aid for trade for European countries. Australia, Japan and in particular New Zealand are the main donors in Oceania. In Latin-America and the Caribbean half of the support comes from Europe, a third from Canada and the United States, and less than 10% from the remaining donors.

CONCLUSIONS

Since the 2005 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference, the Aid-for-Trade Initiative has proven to be quite successful in generating commitments for additional concessional support for the aid categories that are most closely related to the objective of building trade capacities in developing countries. With the exception of technical support for trade-related institutional and human capacity building, ODA commitments to all other categories increased for most regions and, in particular, for the low income countries in these regions. Financial support for trade-related global, regional and multi-country programmes – which were identified as one of the challenges during the first Global Aid-for-Trade Review – also increased in 2006 and 2007. This implies that donors are honouring the aid-for-trade pledges made during the Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference and indicative forward spending plans show continued growth. Finally, calculation suggests disbursement rates of 92% for 2006 and 88% for 2007.

Maintaining the momentum behind the initiative and sustaining the associated real growth rates in the volume of aid-for-trade requires continued demand from partner countries for trade-related support, but also clear evidence that programmes are having a positive impact on trade performance and poverty reductions (see Chapter 6). These challenges are becoming even more pressing in the context of the global economic crisis, when demand for aid is increasing, but aid budgets are coming under growing pressure in the medium term. ■

NOTES

1. Measurement of aid-for-trade flows is based exclusively on ODA assistance. Hence, non-concessional financing (*e.g.* Other Official Flows) is excluded from the monitoring.

2. For more discussion, see the methodology section in the Annex.

3. As opposed to counting all economic infrastructure projects in the case of the CRS.
The USAID Trade Capacity Building Database: http://qesdb.usaid.gov/tcb/index.html.
The World Bank Projects and Operations Database: http://go.worldbank.org/0FRO32VEI0.

4. Sector allocable aid is aid that is spent on specific economic or social sectors as opposed to aid allocated to debt relief, emergency aid, administrative costs and refugees.

5. Gamberoni and Newfarmer (2008) *Aid for Trade: Matching Potential Demand with Supply,* World Bank, Washington, D.C.

6. The IFIs do not report their disbursements to the CRS.

7. P*romoting Pro-Poor Growth: Infrastructure* (http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/1/18/37852588.pdf).

8. The United Kingdom provides a detailed analysis of it's aid–for-trade activities at the multilateral level, including information on general budget support that can be indicatively attributed to aid for trade in a separate self-assessment report attached to their questionnaire response which is included on the accompanying CD-ROM.

9. The World Bank has recently conducted own analysis of its aid-for-trade flows. This shows good overall agreement with the CRS aggregates for most recent years, but noticeable divergence in 2002-04. The World Bank and the OECD are working together to develop a robust methodology for the World Bank's CRS reporting.

CHAPTER 4
ARE **DONORS** ON COURSE?

SUMMARY

The first Global Aid for Trade Review revealed that most donors had developed – or were in the process of developing – aid-for-trade strategies, and that wider support for trade issues was expressed in many aspects of their regular work programme. This second OECD/WTO monitoring survey reveals a healthy momentum to keep this initiative in the forefront of donors' development strategies. More donors took part in the second monitoring exercise and their responses clearly show that aid for trade holds growing importance in their programmes and is likely to be maintained, or even expanded, over the medium term.

Today most donors either have operational strategies that are specifically focused on aid for trade or have made trade a core component of their overarching development policy or strategy documents. A number of donors, whose existing strategies predate the December 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference, have set out – in policy statements or speeches – new strategic directions to reflect the changing environment of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. In keeping with their general focus on poverty reduction, donor support for trade-related activities also has a strong pro-poor focus to achieve faster progress towards the MDGs.

The growing importance of trade in donor strategies is also reflected in increased aid-for-trade volumes. Despite the global downturn, many indicate their intention to scale up their assistance even more in the coming years. Most DAC donors are on track to meet, or have already surpassed, their respective aid-for-trade commitments made in 2005 (see Chapter 3). Multilateral channels are increasingly being used to deliver aid for trade, particularly among European and smaller emerging donors. The EIF is one such channel used by many donors to deliver aid for trade to the LDCs – by way of financially contributing to its multi-donor trust fund.

Trade is increasingly being mainstreamed into aid programmes and has become more prominent in policy dialogues with partner countries. Donors are strengthening their capacity to respond to the rising demand for aid for trade by scaling up aid resources, bolstering in-house expertise and raising awareness among policy-makers and practitioners at headquarters and field levels. Donors are also aligning to partner countries' procedures and systems, and undertaking joint donor initiatives, as well as South-South or triangular co-operation.

The self-assessments reveal that donors systematically monitor and evaluate, both quantitatively and qualitatively, trade-related projects and programmes in accordance with their generic guidelines. Many donors are also implementing measures to make their respective evaluation frameworks more results-oriented. In line with the WTO Aid for Trade Task Force's emphasis on "the need for concrete and visible results on the ground," most donors monitor the potential impact of their activities on trade performance. Moreover, most donors carry out monitoring and evaluation in a participatory manner, sometimes through joint initiatives with partner governments.

The above findings demonstrate that the Aid-for-Trade Initiative has so far been successful in galvanising political support and additional financial resources in the donor community. Progress, too, has been achieved in the delivery of aid for trade. More importantly, despite the current financial and economic crisis, donors have reaffirmed their commitment to sustaining aid flows and maintaining this momentum.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at donors' self-assessments of the delivery and impact of their aid-for-trade efforts since the 2007 report, based on the key findings from the 2009 donor questionnaire.[1] Of the 70 donors surveyed, 57 responded including 38 bilateral donors and 19 regional and multilateral organisations, making for a response rate of 81%. Together, these 57 donors provide over 90% of global aid-for-trade flows.[2]

The objective of this chapter is to highlight the progress made since the first Global Aid for Trade Review in November 2007, especially regarding the implementation of aid-for-trade strategies, and to measure tangible impacts realised by the donor community as a result of effective aid-for-trade processes, projects and programmes. This exercise allows countries to compare strengths and weaknesses, to identify implementation gaps and possible remedies, and to track progress over time. Likewise, this exercise provides partner countries and donors with a clearer sense of the impact of their aid-for-trade efforts. The ability to demonstrate these positive results can help generate greater political and public support within donor and partner countries, and bring about behavioural changes in the way donors operate. This, in turn, can promote improved performance, enhanced accountability and transparency, and increased learning and knowledge.

The rest of the chapter is organised as follows. The next section highlights the recent progress made by donors in developing operational aid-for-trade strategies. This is followed by a section that describes how donors are translating those strategies into actual programmes and delivering them in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The different measures taken by donors to improve the quality of their aid-for-trade programmes are illustrated in the subsequent section. The final section concludes by underlining the importance of maintaining the momentum of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. Finally, the donor responses are also presented in their entirety in the accompanying CD-ROM.

WHAT ARE THE STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES?

The first Global Review revealed that most donors had developed, or were in the process of developing, aid-for-trade strategies, and that wider support for trade was expressed in many aspects of their regular work programme.[3] The latest self-assessments show a healthy momentum in keeping the Aid-for-Trade Initiative at the forefront of donors' development strategies. The response rate of donors in the self-assessment process has increased since the first monitoring exercise[4] in 2007, and their responses clearly show that aid for trade is assuming growing importance in their programmes, and is likely to be maintained or even expanded over the medium term. Since the first review, several additional donors have either developed strategic frameworks or operational guidance specifically focused on aid for trade, or made trade a core component of their overarching development policy or strategy documents. Moreover, a number of donors, whose existing strategies predate the December 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference, have articulated new strategic directions to reflect the changing environment of the aid-for-trade agenda.

The following section highlights the recent progress made by donors in developing strategic frameworks to respond to the growing demand for aid for trade, and describes their key focuses and delivery modalities.

Donors have operational aid-for-trade strategies

The largest donors of aid for trade (*i.e.* the United States, Japan, the EC and the World Bank) all have operational guidance in place to step up their efforts.

The United States issued a new development strategy in 2008, *Securing the Future: A Strategy for Economic Growth*. It builds on the 2003 Trade Capacity Building (TCB) Strategy and guides the work of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to help developing countries achieve sustained growth through, among other things, building trade competitiveness.[5] The United States policies on trade-related assistance are also integrated within its overall development assistance framework, the *Strategic Framework for Foreign Assistance*, as part of the economic growth pillar. In addition to USAID, aid-for-trade funds are also channelled through the MCC compact. Aid-for-trade activities are embedded within the various activities of MCC that make up a Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) programme. The United States estimates that over half of all funds MCC allocated between 2005 and 2008 qualify as aid for trade.

Japan has steadily implemented its Development Initiative for Trade, a comprehensive package of measures launched in 2005, which aims to help low income countries reap further benefits from the multilateral trading system. Under this initiative, Japan divides trade development into three different stages – supply-side support (*Produce*), distribution and export support (*Sell*) and market access support (*Buy*) – and provides technical and financial assistance to facilitate each of the three stages. Furthermore, Japan reinforced its commitment to aid for trade as part of the pledge to increase aid to Sub-Saharan Africa at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-IV) in May 2008, particularly in the area of regional infrastructure and energy.[6]

The EU Strategy on Aid for Trade[7] has been developed with the objective of collectively[8] supporting the integration of developing countries into the multilateral trading system. There is also a specific section on support for the ACP countries in the context of the regional integration efforts of these countries, including the ongoing negotiations of EPAs.[9] This strategic framework has a clear orientation to the MDGs and specifies short- and medium-term priority actions and concrete financial targets to increase wider aid for trade consistent with increases in total ODA. It is organised under five key pillars: i) achieving the joint pledge of the EC and member states on trade-related assistance; ii) enhancing the quality and pro-poor focus of aid for trade; iii) delivering in line with aid effectiveness principles; iv) supporting ACP regional integration processes; and v) supporting effective monitoring and reporting.

The World Bank, at the first Global Review in 2007, announced its multi-pronged trade strategy to scale-up further its aid-for-trade work. This strategy has since been operationalised around seven key areas: i) increased support to country and region-wide programmes on *trade and competitiveness*, including policy analysis, lending and technical assistance; ii) more resources for *trade-related infrastructure*; iii) expanded programmes for *financing trade* through the IFC; iv) expanded assistance in *trade facilitation and logistics*; v) more investments in *training and capacity building* for policymakers; vi) greater work on *tools and indicators* to help countries analyse trade obstacles; and vii) further development of *research and knowledge* to inform key trade policy debates on how to harness globalisation for growth and poverty reduction.

Aid-for-trade strategies vary between donors

As stated earlier, the EU Aid for Trade Strategy covers EC and EU member states. It aims to strengthen their concerted efforts to support developing countries integrate into the world trading system and use trade more effectively to promote poverty reduction. The EU strategy promotes scaled up financial efforts and has a strong focus on quality and results, in line with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (see Box 4.1). Accordingly, more EU member states are now putting into practice the EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour. Finland, for instance, is focusing aid-for-trade support in areas where it has a comparative advantage vis-à-vis other donors and can contribute added value.[10]

Several EU member states have designed and developed their strategies – with additional guidance and instructions – as a complement and contribution to the broader EU Strategy on Aid for Trade. Since 2007, Belgium, Finland[11], Ireland and the UK[12] have developed an aid-for-trade-specific strategy and other EU member states – such as Austria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Poland and Spain – have identified aid for trade as a priority issue or a specific budget item in their development policy documents. Germany, Latvia, Lithuania and the Netherlands explicitly frame their strategies – including the level of financial contributions, priorities and delivery mechanisms – within the EU strategy. Furthermore, an aid-for-trade strategy is either under preparation or foreseen in France, Italy, the Slovak Republic and Sweden. EU member states and the EC are working together to develop a series of best practices and indicators to develop an effective aid-for-trade monitoring and evaluation framework.

For some bilateral donors, trade is a core component of agency-wide strategy papers on development co-operation. For instance, Canada's trade-related activities are guided by the 2003 *Policy on Private Sector Development* and the *Sustainable Development Strategy* (as part of its support for equitable economic development), both of which identify trade as a key tool for growth and development. Switzerland's strategies to support aid for trade are guided by, and are an integral part of, the *Framework Credits 2009-2012* whose core themes include *"shaping a form of globalisation that promotes development"*. Other donors have strengthened the linkages with trade in their existing strategies. For example, Australia's trade minister recently delivered a speech (the October 2008 *Biennial Sir Alan Westerman Lecture*) in which he articulated Australia's new strategic directions on aid for trade[13] for the coming years. Likewise, commitment to aid for trade is reinforced in New Zealand's 2008 *Economic Growth and Livelihoods* policy.

Box 4.1 Improving aid effectiveness: from aspiration to action

The 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness was a landmark in defining the principles by which aid would be made more effective, securing practical commitments to new ways of working, setting a target date of 2010 for achieving the aid effectiveness goals based on measurable progress indicators, and setting up a monitoring system. It was in this spirit that both the aid and trade policy communities from donor and partner countries unanimously agreed that the principles set out in the Paris Declaration should guide the delivery of aid for trade. This consensus was an achievement in its own right and was a significant step towards making aid for trade more effective. Even with significant political momentum, keeping the initiative on the international agenda, and applying the aid effectiveness principles more broadly and widely, requires continuing effort and attention.

The 2008 Accra High Level Forum was about applying these principles in practice; it was the occasion for a mid-term review of stakeholder accountability, and for reaffirming and, where necessary, redefining commitments. Overall, the evidence is clear that some good progress is being made, but in many cases this progress will need to be accelerated if the 2010 targets are to be met. The 2008 Monitoring Survey found that three of the twelve aid effectiveness targets are within reach by 2010 (technical co-operation is aligned and co-ordinated; public financial management (PFM) systems are reliable; and aid is increasingly untied). A further three are within reach but will require additional efforts to be scaled up at country level (donors avoid parallel project implementation units; aid flows are accurately recorded in countries' budgets; and aid is more predictable within the year it is scheduled). However, efforts to attain six of the targets are lagging, and these targets will be difficult to achieve unless partner countries and donors very seriously gear up their efforts. The targets of particular concern are as follows: countries operationalise their development strategies; donors use country PFM and public procurement systems; donors use co-ordinated mechanisms for aid delivery; donors co-ordinate their missions and their country studies; countries develop sound frameworks for monitoring development results; and mechanisms for mutual accountability are established at country level. Progress varies considerably by donor and by partner country, with some having gone well beyond the Paris Declaration commitments and providing excellent examples of what can be achieved. However, there are still too many examples of persistent patterns of behaviour that undermine aid effectiveness.

Ministers of developing and donor countries endorsed the Accra Agenda for Action which identifies three major challenges that are also pertinent to the success of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative:

- **Strengthening country ownership** through: broadening country-level policy dialogue on development; developing countries strengthening their capacity to lead and manage development; and strengthening and using developing-country systems to the maximum extent possible.
- **Building more effective and inclusive partnerships** through: reducing costly fragmentation of aid; increasing aid's value for money; welcoming and working with all development partners; deepening engagement with civil society organisations; and adapting aid policies for countries in fragile situations.
- **Achieving development results and openly accounting for them** through: focusing on delivering results; being more accountable and transparent to the public for results; continuing to change the nature of conditionality to support ownership; and increasing the medium-term predictability of aid.

In addition, a number of other issues that are fundamental to improving the effectiveness of aid for trade include:

- Move from a focus on inputs and conditionality to a focus on mutual accountability for results.
- Be practical about planning. If consensus on a "perfect plan" is proving elusive, be prepared to start implementing, measuring results and improving the plan through use.
- Place capacity and institutional development at the core of sector programmes and strategies. But avoid treating technical assistance as the single solution.
- Prioritise alignment over harmonisation (of procedures) between donors.
- Promote pragmatic mechanisms for democratic ownership and stakeholder involvement.
- Focus on relevant knowledge and incentives for all actors.

As expected, commitment to the Paris Declaration principles and the Accra Agenda for Action has been underscored in the aid-for-trade self-assessment reports from both partner countries and donors.

For some multilateral agencies, such as the Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation (AITIC), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), their corporate mandates are essentially their aid-for-trade strategies, as their core business is closely linked to aid-for-trade objectives. The IMF directs activities related to aid for trade in accordance with the Fund's broader mandate to promote global financial stability and orderly exchange arrangements. In particular, the IMF supports trade-related reforms and adjustment to other trade policy changes through technical assistance, financial support and policy advice.

In keeping with the commitments set out in the MDGs and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the UN System agencies are collectively as well as independently stepping up efforts to implement the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. For instance, UNCTAD has an aid-for-trade strategy that derives from its role as the UN system's focal point for the integrated management of trade and development. UNIDO established an internal branch dedicated to trade capacity building, one of its three thematic priorities, to better respond to the challenges and needs of its partner countries. Its aid-for-trade strategy relies on forming strategic partnerships with other organisations to ensure maximum impact. UNDP's political commitment to the Aid-for-Trade Initiative is underscored in its Strategic Plan 2008-2011 and the Global Programme 2009-2011, both of which prioritise enhancing developing countries' capacities to integrate into the global economy. UNDP also co-chairs (with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs [DESA]) the MDG8 Gap Task Force, which reviews the progress of the global partnership in achieving the MDGs.[14]

Strategies of the UN regional economic commissions naturally target regional priorities and thus focus primarily on regional-level assistance. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) operates on the basis of its business plan, which is comprised of four pillars, two of which focus on trade capacity-building issues. Moreover, in May 2008, ECA, the AfDB and the WTO jointly set up an African Working Group on Aid for Trade to lead and co-ordinate – in consultations with the regional economic communities and countries – trade-related activities in Africa, as well as to ensure that the regional dimension of aid for trade is adequately scaled up. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), in collaboration with the WTO, provides trade-related technical assistance to its developing members in the Asia-Pacific as part of its core thematic work on trade and investment.

Regional banks also differ in their approaches to aid-for-trade strategies. According to the AfDB, while the organisation does not have an explicit aid-for-trade strategy, about 90% of its portfolio falls under the broad aid-for-trade banner (*i.e.* infrastructure, agriculture and rural development). Aid for trade also appears as a cross-cutting issue in the AfDB's forthcoming Regional Integration Strategy. The IADB, following an organisational restructuring, has created the new Integration and Trade Sector under the vice presidency for sectors and knowledge. The Integration and Trade Sector is responsible for overseeing the Aid-for-Trade Initiative within the IADB and is guided by the following strategic objectives: i) strengthening in-house expertise on trade and integration; ii) mainstreaming trade into partner-regions' development agendas as well as the Bank's operations; iii) addressing cross-border co-operation issues via region-wide approaches; and iv) strengthening inter-institutional collaboration.

Pro-poor development is key in responding to the global downturn and achieving the MDGs

The second OECD-WTO monitoring exercise takes place at a time when the world faces its worst economic crisis in generations. ODA flows will undoubtedly be under pressure as a result of slower growth and recession in donor countries, and there is the possibility that aid budgets will be realigned to meet humanitarian needs, possibly at the expense of economic growth enhancing activities such as aid for trade (see Chapter 1). Even before the onset of the global crisis, donors were not on track to meet their Gleneagles ODA targets.[15] Despite recent progress in this regard[16], some suspect developed countries risk falling further behind in their commitment to shore up aid levels (which are often calculated as a percentage of national income) as national incomes decrease and governments reassess their fiscal priorities.

Notwithstanding these pressures, the message that comes across clearly in many of the donors' responses is their firm commitment to sustainable development and to supporting faster progress towards MDGs and poverty reduction. Donors also appear mindful of the potentially devastating consequences of aid shortfalls and inaction to protect the world's most vulnerable people. Accordingly, all of their strategies have a strong pro-poor focus. The overarching objective of the UNDP's aid-for-trade support, for example, is to build partner-country capacities to leverage trade for poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs. Member countries also recently directed UNCTAD to enhance its work on the linkages between trade, the MDGs and poverty reduction.[17] The United States ensures that programmes financed by MCC enhance economic growth in a way that delivers tangible benefits for the poor by assessing *ex-ante* the programmes' economic returns, their effect on the poor and their feasibility. Japan's Development Initiative for Trade puts emphasis on supporting local entrepreneurship and job creation in rural communities through its *"One Village, One Product"* programme – a programme which promotes exports from LDCs and other low-income countries.

Countries such as Canada, New Zealand, Norway and several EU donors, emphasise activities that aim to redress some of the inequalities of opportunity that constrain both growth and poverty reduction, or that limit the impact of growth on poverty reduction. These programmes seek to empower the most vulnerable members of society (*e.g.* women) to enable them to participate in global trading activities on an equitable basis. The World Bank too has refined its approach to aid for trade in response to the 2006 independent evaluation of its trade-related work[18], which recommended giving greater attention to addressing poverty and distributional outcomes from trade reforms and external shocks.

For EU donors, the commitment to enhance the impact of aid for trade on poverty reduction is promoted by aligning their strategies with the overall EU strategy, which embraces pro-poor and inclusive growth as one of its five strategic objectives. It is recognised that more efforts are needed to understand better the linkages between trade, poverty and inequality, and the most effective way that aid for trade can help reduce poverty. In this context, Sweden and the United Kingdom are leading work to produce practical guidance on *Promoting Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction.*

Moreover, aid for trade can assist poor countries to mitigate some effects of the economic crisis and help address the underlying constraints to growth, thus facilitating an eventual recovery. Australia, for instance, argues that *"continued trade liberalisation, coupled with implementation of appropriate structural reforms, will be critical to restoring confidence and growth to the global economy."* IADB's Trade and Poverty Trust Fund is one such instrument that supports analysis of the distributional effects of trade integration, and the implementation of pro-poor trade and integration strategies, policies and instruments.

Multilateral channels are increasingly being used

Funding through multilateral organisations and initiatives (*e.g.* multi-donor trust funds, programme-based approaches) appears to be the most common delivery channel, especially among EU donors. The United Kingdom, for instance, reports that over 60% of its aid-for-trade funding is channelled through multilateral organisations.[19] In an effort to support better alignment and harmonisation, some donors (*e.g.* Australia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom) plan to increase this share in coming years. In particular, the EIF is widely regarded as an important apparatus for joint analysis and strategy development at national and global levels.[20] Many donors (*e.g.* EC and EU member states, Korea, Switzerland) highlight their increased engagement with, and budgetary contributions to, the EIF programme. For example, the EU strategy identifies the EIF as a key donor platform for promoting the mainstreaming of trade issues into the development strategies of the LDCs, and for strengthening in-country harmonisation and alignment of aid-for-trade flows.

Multilateral agencies also report a rise in the share of aid-for-trade activities being funded by non-core or extra-budgetary resources. For instance, trust funds comprised of voluntary contributions are the single most important and growing source of financing for UNCTAD's trade-related technical co-operation activities (accounting for 88% of total expenditure of these activities in 2007). The World Bank launched two trust funds: i) the Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF), a new demand-driven technical co-operation trust fund to strengthen the delivery of assistance and projects to support trade facilitation in developing countries; and ii) the Multi-donor Trust Fund for Trade and Development (MDTF-TD) which provides additional resources in support of the World Bank's trade strategy at the country, regional and global levels.[21] IADB also launched a new multi-donor trust fund, the Strategic Thematic Fund on Aid for Trade, to support the implementation of trade-related priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean. This may help to boost IADB's financing of aid-for-trade activities through non-core, earmarked resources (presently standing at 7% of total expenditure).

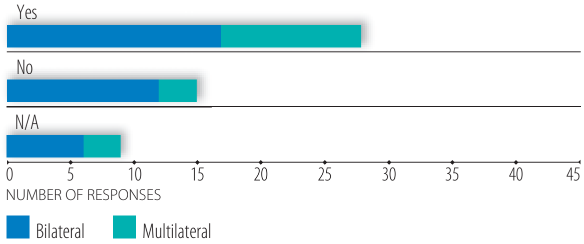
Africa is considered top priority for support

Sub-Saharan Africa is identified by most donors as their top priority for aid-for-trade support. This strong regional focus on Sub-Saharan Africa is clearly reflected in the increased flows to that region (see Chapter 3). For instance, the EU strategy, as already highlighted, puts special emphasis on scaled up support to Africa, in particular to respond to regional integration challenges. The World Bank's aid-for-trade strategy in Sub-Saharan Africa focuses on tackling the region's supply-side and competitiveness problems including investment-climate related impediments. Denmark, for example, has directly incorporated aid for trade in its regional strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa and, not surprisingly, provides the largest share of its regional support to that region. Japan is another donor bolstering its efforts in Sub-Saharan Africa. Other regions frequently highlighted by donors as priorities include Asia, as well as the Caribbean and the Pacific regions in relations to the EPA negotiations. The regional dimension of donor support is further addressed in Chapter 5.

Best practices are being articulated

Drawing on their past experiences in the area of trade-related assistance, more than half of donors have best practice guidelines, or are in the process of collecting evidence to form a clearer picture of their strengths and weaknesses in aid for trade (Figure 4.1). USAID is undertaking a broad review of its past projects to help identify best practices. At the regional level, the United States is also developing a series of best practices as part of its African Global Competitiveness Initiatives (AGCI), including the 2007 *Compendium of Trade-Related Success Stories*, which highlights specific examples of helping African countries improve their trade competitiveness. France is currently evaluating its trade capacity-building programme, *Le Programme de Renforcement des Capacités Commerciales* (PRCC), with the objective of identifying good practices to improve and develop priority measures. The EC has several ongoing initiatives, such as updating its existing technical guidelines in different aid-for-trade areas, gathering additional best practices (partly in co-operation with EU donors) and undertaking a mid-term assessment of its assistance in Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean countries.[22]

Figure 4.1 Donors have articulated a set of best practices



Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Many donors also have operational guidance or evaluation policy tools that define the key principles, responsibilities and organisational arrangements to ensure best practices are implemented. Germany, for instance, established a working group on aid for trade consisting of trade experts from the ministry and key implementation agencies to share best practices and to develop tools and guidelines for specific trade-related support measures. Finland considers the sharing of best practices to be one of its key strategic objectives. As mentioned above, Sweden and the United Kingdom are leading the EU effort to produce guidance on making aid-for-trade programmes more pro-poor. These efforts are being undertaken in the context of the overall effort to improve aid effectiveness through implementing the Accra Agenda for Action.

Several specialised agencies report ongoing initiatives to improve the design and delivery of aid for trade. FAO is preparing a number of aid-for-trade papers in 2009 on the design and delivery of assistance. UNIDO plans to implement a series of technical assistance pilot projects which will draw on its best practice guidelines. UNIDO also co-ordinated the compilation of the first UN-wide *Trade Capacity Building Inter-Agency Resource Guide* in 2008, a major collaborative effort among 21 UN organisations.[23] It provides a comprehensive guide to the wide diversity of specialised expertise and services in the area of trade capacity building offered by UN organisations.

Although the IMF is not a direct provider of aid for trade, the IMF's Independent Evaluation Office is currently undertaking an evaluation of the Fund's approach to international trade issues. Other agencies, such as ITC, UNDP and the World Bank, have articulated best practices in the form of sector strategies (*e.g.* ITC), operational manuals (*e.g.* UNDP's *Trade and Human Development: How to Conduct Trade Needs Assessment in Transition Economies*) and evaluation guidelines (*e.g.* the World Bank's *General Completion and Results Report*). Lastly, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), through a practice of regular peer reviews, tracks members' progress in achieving the recommendations set out in its Osaka Action Plan, the strategic roadmap for implementing the APEC's Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific.

HOW IS AID FOR TRADE DELIVERED?

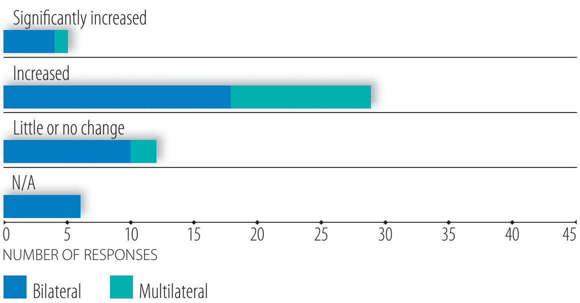
Trade is increasingly being mainstreamed into donor programmes and has become more prominent in policy dialogues with partner countries. Donors are taking measures to strengthen their capacity to respond to the increasing demand for aid for trade by scaling up aid resources, bolstering in-house expertise and raising awareness among policy-makers and practitioners at headquarters and in the field.

The following section describes how donors – both individually and collectively – are implementing their aid-for-trade strategies on the ground, and translating their commitments into actual programmes and projects. It also illustrates donor performance with respect to the operationalisation of the Paris Declaration principles.

Donors are experiencing a rising demand for aid for trade…

Over two-thirds of donors (34 of 52) report that demand from partner countries for aid for trade has increased or significantly increased (Figure 4.2). This rising demand typically falls into one or more of the following categories: i) countries of relevance to ongoing trade negotiations/agreements; ii) neighbouring countries or countries of regional proximity; or iii) countries with cultural, linguistic or historic ties.

Figure 4.2 Demand is rising



Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Increased demand from the Pacific Island countries, for instance, reflects a growing focus on trade issues in the context of the EPA negotiations and the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) framework with Australia and New Zealand.[24] Countries such as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are receiving increased demands from Eastern European and Caucasus countries for support to strengthen the market economy, improve the investment climate and promote compliance with international and EU standards. For Chile, its trade-related technical co-operation is directed towards neighbouring South and Central American countries. Portugal supports trade capacity-building activities in mainly Portuguese-speaking African countries.

The EC and EU member state donors report rising demand from the ACP countries, in part as a result of work of the Regional Preparatory Task Forces within each regional EPA group which were set up to channel information on participating countries' development needs. This finding tallies with the EU Aid for Trade Strategy (and the aid-for-trade flow trends presented in Chapter 3). It envisages that the share of funding – on the basis of the €2 billion collective EU pledge on trade-related assistance – to support the needs of the ACP countries should be "in the range of 50% of the increase" in overall resources for trade-related assistance, and that wider aid for trade should also increase in proportion to overall ODA increases.

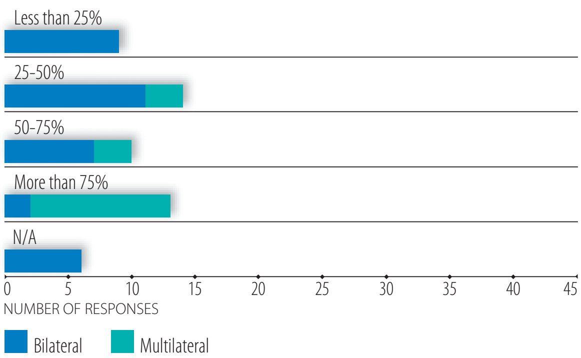
Other policy-related circumstantial factors account for the rising demand for aid for trade. Finland, for example, reports increased demand from its priority countries for bilateral assistance. Japan, following the TICAD-IV and the ensuing Yokohama Action Plan, is seeing a rising demand for aid for trade from Sub-Saharan Africa countries, especially for trade-related infrastructure and trade facilitation.

Almost all regional and multilateral donors report an increased demand for aid for trade, three of which (*i.e.* ECA, FAO and ITC) reporting a significant increase. In the case of ECA, this mainly reflects the growing needs of its African member states and regional economic commissions for help with WTO and EPA negotiations. AfDB's new operational framework, under the 11th Resources Replenishment (ADF-11), earmarks 60% of its funds for supporting infrastructure development (*e.g.* roads, dams, bridges) in low-income countries over the next three years. IADB points to the intensification of regional trade integration as the main driving force behind rising demand for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building. UNIDO also reports growing demand for aid for trade from the ACP countries in particular in the context of the EPA negotiations. UNCTAD has been increasingly responding to assistance requests from countries preparing for WTO accession. ITC attributes the rising demand to partner countries' enhanced understanding of their increasingly sophisticated trade-capacity needs.

…and trade is becoming more prominent in policy dialogues

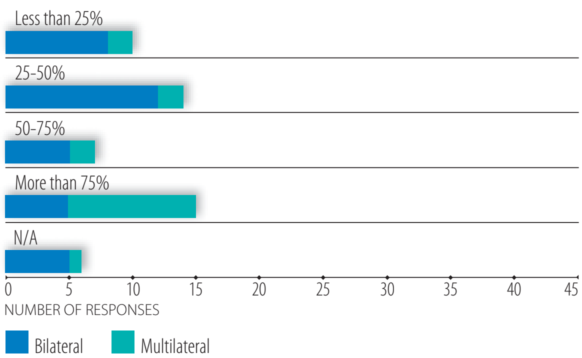
For over two-thirds of donors (36 of 52), trade-related issues form an important part of their policy dialogue with partner countries (Figure 4.3). Nevertheless, the number of partner countries with whom trade concerns are prominently discussed is higher for multilateral donors than for bilateral donors. Likewise, as Figure 4.4 shows, the share of country assistance strategies containing trade or aid-for-trade elements is higher for multilateral donors (12 of 17 estimate in more than 50% of their partner countries) than bilateral donors (10 of 35).

Figure 4.3 Trade is becoming more prominent in policy dialogues



Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Figure 4.4 More country assistance strategies contain trade elements



Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

However, it is important to put these results in context. First, many of the multilateral donors surveyed are specialised agencies whose core activities are (or are closely related to) aid for trade. Naturally for these donors, aid-for-trade concerns form the basis of their policy dialogue with many of the partner countries they support. Second, it is not surprising to find that trade concerns are less pronounced or even sidelined in donors' policy dialogues if the partner countries are post-conflict or fragile states. Similarly, some donors choose not to be active in aid for trade because they do not have a comparative advantage in this area – in accordance with the principles of division of labour – and, thus, logically do not include trade concerns as part of their policy dialogue with the partner countries they support.[25]

Ultimately, when trade-related needs are not prioritised by partner countries in their national development plans, some donors – in the spirit of ownership – will not include aid-for-trade components in their country assistance strategies and programmes. This point has been strongly emphasised by a number of donors (*e.g.* the United States, New Zealand). Put differently, prior prioritisation of trade by partner countries helps donors integrate aid for trade into their aid programmes. In the MCC compact, for example, priorities and programmes for assistance are determined and developed by the MCC's partner countries themselves. Therefore, aid-for-trade activities will only be included in the MCA programmes if partner countries have identified this as a priority.

To this end, the evidence in Chapter 2 shows that trade is indeed being increasingly mainstreamed into partner-country development strategies, some with well articulated priority actions and implementation plans. It seems likely that trade will gain greater prominence in the future donor-partner policy dialogue on development aid.

Donors are also mainstreaming trade…

As noted previously, most donors either have specific aid-for-trade strategies or have integrated trade components into their development policy or strategy documents.[26] Many donors use formal or informal mechanisms to ensure that trade issues are incorporated into overall aid programmes through close dialogue and co-ordination among aid policymakers, trade experts and country/regional specialists. Sweden's aid agency (SIDA), for instance, has a specific guidance paper, *Plan for Trade-Related Development Cooperation*, that sets out the framework for mainstreaming aid for trade into other sectors. Some countries have set up cross-agency working groups within governments to make the most of synergies and ensure coherence in their trade-related assistance activities. Mainstreaming efforts also take place at the executive level. For example, the Director of Foreign Assistance in the United States State Department, who serves concurrently as the head of USAID, consults closely with the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and senior representatives of other trade and development agencies to ensure that aid for trade is mainstreamed and reflected in the President's annual foreign assistance budget proposal to Congress.

As part of their overall mainstreaming efforts, other donors have undertaken – or are in the course of undertaking – measures to strengthen in-house expertise on trade. Germany, for example, has an advisor within its co-operation ministry (BMZ) whose primary task is to mainstream trade and provide support to Germany's implementing agencies. New Zealand's aid agency, too, has had a dedicated economic advisor since 2006 who focuses on trade and development issues, and on helping to increase the agency's understanding of aid for trade. Belgium set up a Centre for Trade for Development within its technical co-operation arm (BTC) with the objective of mainstreaming trade in its bilateral programmes. The institutional reform itself also helps to raise the profile of aid for trade internally and to increase coherence. In 2007, the United Kingdom merged its international trade and development departments and established a joint Trade Policy Unit with a dedicated minister for trade and development issues providing political oversight.

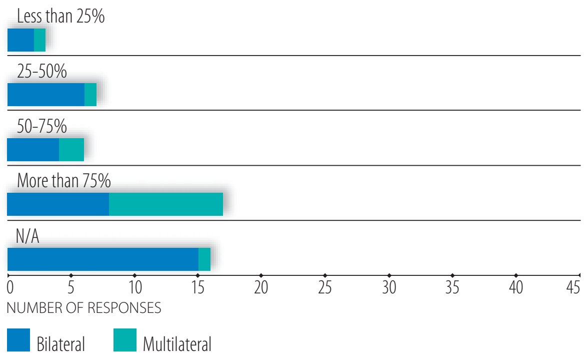
Several countries have also taken steps to increase understanding about aid for trade in their embassies and country offices and to integrate aid for trade in their policy dialogue with partner countries. Japan, for example, has directed its embassies in EIF countries to strengthen synergies between Japan's Development Initiative for Trade and the EIF programme on the ground. Finland organised a field-based training workshop in 2008 on aid for trade in Zambia for Finnish development experts working in Africa, also including experts from other EU and Nordic countries and African counterparts from Zambia.

Multilateral agencies are also implementing measures to integrate trade into their overall operations. For example, the creation of the Integration and Trade Sector at the IADB helped enhance internal co-ordination between "trade" and other sectors, enabling IADB to develop comprehensive aid-for-trade programmes for the region. UNIDO's Trade Capacity Building Branch and UNDP's Trade and Human Development Unit have been established to streamline and strengthen in-house expertise and provide support to country and regional programmes. UNCTAD, through intra-UN agency co-operation, ensures that country-level plans include trade-related policies and assistance among their priorities. At the UN system level, the Trade and Productive Capacity Cluster organised at the Staff College in Turin a training workshop on trade programming for senior field staff serving in Central Asia and the Caucasus regions. A similar workshop is planned for 2009. As for specialised agencies such as AITIC, FAO, ITC and WCO, they consider aid for trade to be part and parcel of their core activities and thus fully mainstreamed into their programmes.

…are aligning with partner country systems…

Nearly half of donors (24 of 52) report that their activities are demand-driven and aligned to partner-country development plans and country systems in more than half of the countries they support (Figure 4.5). The EIF is often cited by both bilateral and multilateral donors as an important mechanism for enabling them to align their contributions with partner-country systems. The UN agencies are also working collectively to harmonise their individual approaches to trade capacity building, with the objective of aligning them with partner-country systems. However, a large share of donors (37%), especially among bilateral donors, answered "Not sure/Not applicable" without any elaboration. This may be due to the lack of sufficiently detailed information about alignment at country level.

Figure 4.5 More donors are aligning with partner country systems

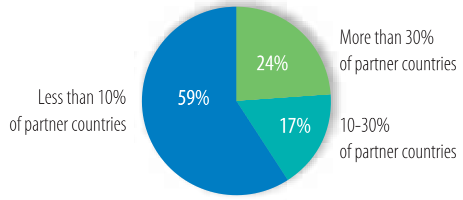


Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

…making some progress with joint donor initiatives, and…

Regarding progress towards donor harmonisation, responses reveal that most donors still do not widely contribute to, or take part in, joint donor initiatives – *i.e.* joint needs assessment, joint aid-for-trade strategy formulation, joint aid-for-trade programmes, pooled funding, joint monitoring and evaluation and delegated co-operation. Most donors (59%) have on average undertaken joint initiatives in trade-related areas in no more than one-tenth of the partner countries they support (Figure 4.6). New Zealand, for example, notes that in Pacific Island countries, given their small economies, donors often take responsibility for providing support in different sectors to avoid overlap. Still, this tacit approach to harmonisation has yet to result in joint programming or pooled funding. There is thus room for improvement in donor harmonisation (*i.e.* more joint and less dispersed aid for trade) in line with the commitments set out in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

Figure 4.6 Some joint donor initiatives are being undertaken



Source: OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

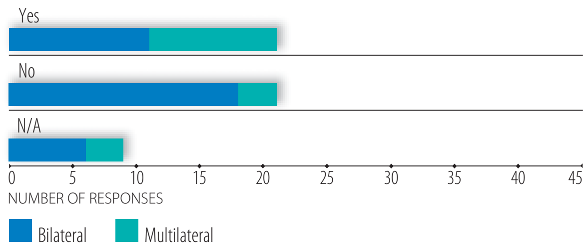
More joint donor initiatives are taking place at the multilateral level. UN agencies active in the area of trade-related assistance, for instance, have jointly set up the UN Inter-agency Trade and Productive Capacity Cluster[27] which aims to enhance UN system-wide co-operation and coherence (the "Delivering as One" process[28]). This is done through, among other things, joint programming at country level. Cape Verde, Albania and Mozambique are among the initial beneficiaries of this UN co-ordinated support. In the context of the EIF process, bilateral donors and the six multilateral organisations – *i.e.* IMF, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, the World Bank and WTO – work together with partner countries and collectively respond to the trade development needs of LDCs, and there is scope for using the EIF mechanism to combine agency efforts on the ground in these countries.

The EC reports that more than 30 of its country delegations have recently contributed to joint monitoring and evaluation of aid-for-trade programmes. In 2006, the EC, together with France, Belgium and the United Kingdom, also carried out a joint evaluation of donor co-ordination in the area of trade capacity building in partner countries.[29] Furthermore, the EC is exploring with regional organisations ways to enhance donor harmonisation at the regional level and how best to utilise their respective financing instruments (*e.g.* regional funds) more effectively.

…strengthening support to South-South co-operation

Over 40% of donors (21 of 51) have a specific approach to South-South or triangular co-operation in aid for trade (Figure 4.7). Through its 'third-country' training programmes, Japan collaborates with emerging Asian economies, themselves once beneficiaries of Japanese aid. In particular, Japan supports Asia-Africa trilateral co-operation efforts aimed at sharing best practices from Asia with African counterparts. Two examples are Malaysia's work with Zambia on improving the latter's investment climate, and the promotion of private trade and investment through the Africa-Asia Business Forum.

Figure 4.7 Some donors do not have a specific approach to South-South co-operation



Source: OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

The United States brings host-country governments, regional organisations and the private sector together under its African Global Competitiveness Initiative to promote a range of activities, including South-South co-operation, to strengthen trade development and competitiveness. The EC is also increasingly dealing with issues related to South-South or triangular co-operation, and is beginning to engage more with emerging donors through policy dialogue. For example, in 2008, the EC published a communiqué entitled, *The EU, Africa and China: Towards trilateral dialogue and co-operation*, which included discussions on infrastructure and agricultural development.[30]

Finland's and Spain's strategies emphasise strengthening on-the-ground South-South and triangular co-operation efforts in co-ordination with other donors, including regional organisations. Regional trade is a priority in Norway's aid-for-trade strategy and is seen as a component of South-South co-operation. Sweden earmarks specific funds for promoting South-South co-operation. Australia highlights its triangular co-operation effort with the ADB and China to help the Greater Mekong sub-region countries comply with the Cross-Border Transport Agreement. Latvia, in co-operation with Canada, undertook several triangular co-operation projects in Moldova and Ukraine, covering such areas as trade policy and administrative management, as well as compliance with international and EU standards.

Most regional and multilateral organisations support South-South co-operation as part of their commitment to increased trade and integration among developing countries. The UNDP's Special Unit for South-South Co-operation assists governments – in co-operation with other UN agencies and bilateral donors – in undertaking South-South or triangular co-operation programmes. The importance of South-South partnerships in meeting cross-border and cross-regional challenges is also highlighted in UNDP's strategy.[31] Both FAO and UNIDO have programmes promoting exchanges of technical expertise and networking among developing countries, including dispatching experts from the South to other countries in the South. ITC focuses on forging business partnerships and facilitates networking among enterprises in the South to promote and generate South-South trade. UNCTAD supports the revitalisation and greater utilisation of the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among developing countries and other initiatives that stimulate South-South trade.

At the regional level, the UN regional commissions – *i.e.* ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA – promote South-South co-operation to deepen regional integration. IADB is working with member states active in South-South co-operation to establish an institutional framework to strengthen and monitor such co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean. AfDB is a strategic partner to the NEPAD process and has forged strong partnerships with the ECA and the African Union Commission to provide extensive policy and technical support to regional economic communities (RECs) on approaches to building and strengthening regional co-operation and integration. Chapter 5 provides further discussion on South-South co-operation in the context of support to regional integration efforts.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY

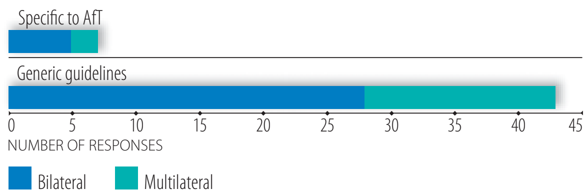
Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of the overall Aid-for-Trade Initiative. If donor and partner-country aid "relationships" are to be transformed into aid "partnerships", progress towards fulfilling reciprocal commitments will need to be monitored and evaluated. The survey reveals that donors systematically monitor and evaluate, both quantitatively and qualitatively, trade-related projects and programmes in accordance with their generic guidelines. Many donors are also taking steps to make their respective evaluation frameworks more results-oriented. In line with the WTO Aid for Trade Task Force's emphasis on "the need for concrete and visible results on the ground", most donors monitor the potential impact of their activities on trade. Moreover, most donors carry out monitoring and evaluation in a participatory manner including, wherever possible, joint initiatives with partner governments.

The following section describes the various measures taken by donors in the area of monitoring and evaluation – at institutional and/or field level – with the objective of improving the quality of their aid-for-trade programmes and projects.

Generic evaluation guidelines are mainly used and…

Some 86% of donors (43 of 50) monitor and evaluate their aid-for-trade programmes in accordance with generic evaluation guidelines or with specific guidelines for themes and sectors falling under aid for trade (Figure 4.8). The United States, for example, notes that the MCC monitors and evaluates aid for trade in the same way it monitors and evaluates all of its funded development programmes, *i.e.* against output and outcome targets based on rigorous benefit-cost analysis. USAID is implementing a Cluster Evaluation Methodology in order to develop a simple and effective evaluation framework, and to monitor progress across all the different activities that collectively constitute aid for trade. The EU's strategy includes a monitoring framework for assessing progress in implementing the strategy on an annual basis.

Figure 4.8 Donors use generic guidelines



Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

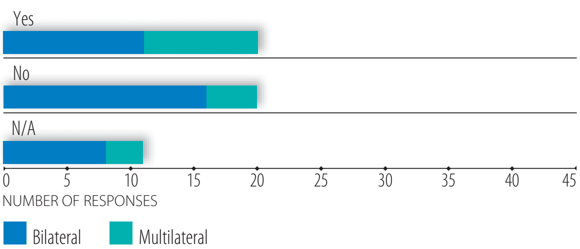
The United Kingdom is currently developing a methodology for monitoring and evaluation in the context of its aid-for-trade strategy. Denmark highlights its involvement in joint evaluations of the organisations that implement its aid-for-trade programmes (*i.e.* ITC and AITIC), as well as in the EIF's ongoing work to improve its monitoring and evaluation framework (due to be finalised and made operational in 2009). Ireland also regularly conducts desk evaluations of – and makes annual programme visits to – the multilateral organisations that implement Ireland's multilateral aid-for-trade contributions.

…potential impact on trade is regularly assessed

Over 40% of bilateral and multilateral donors (21 of 51) regularly monitor the potential trade impact of their aid programmes/projects, while 37% (19 of 51) do not (Figure 4.9). Those donors that monitor and evaluate their projects and programmes do so at different stages of the project cycle (*e.g. ex-ante, mid-term, completion* and *ex-post*) but vary in their choice of when to do them.

All World Bank activities, including trust funds, go through rigorous monitoring and evaluation procedures. Project outcomes and performance are assessed at various levels including by the implementing staff, the Quality Assurance Group, and the Independent Evaluation Group. Although the IMF does not finance specific aid-for-trade projects, it does examine the potential trade impact of its programmes as this is an important benchmark in determining how well the programmes are addressing a member country's balance of payments situation. IADB recently conducted an evaluation of its two key trade-related programmes, the Initiative for Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA) and the Plan Puebla Panama (PPP). The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) regularly monitors project-specific contributions to enhancing markets and market-based institutions and to strengthening of the private sector, although it does not capture the trade impact specifically. The UN Evaluation Group is currently evaluating the impact of country-level joint programming in eight pilot countries under the UN Inter-agency Trade and Productive Capacity Cluster. AfDB plans to monitor the trade impact of its activities in 2009.

Figure 4.9 Donors regularly monitor the potential trade impact



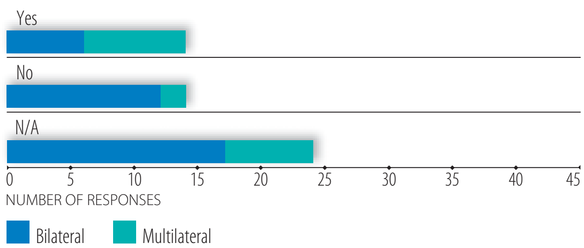
Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Most donors monitor and evaluate success against the original programme objectives, although identifying and measuring trade-related outcomes can be challenging. New Zealand, on the one hand, argues that unless trade-related outcomes are identified and incorporated in the original programme objectives, it is often difficult to measure (and attribute) the potential trade impact of an individual activity. The EC, on the other hand, whose monitoring effort focuses on outputs and outcomes, argues that monitoring and evaluating the trade impacts of specific aid programmes is unfeasible given the multitudes of external factors that influence trade (the classic problem of attribution).

Moreover, when setting objectives and time-frames for aid-for-trade interventions, it is important to consider that many of the challenges developing countries face in taking advantage of trade opportunities take time to address. Australia, when developing or updating country strategies, conducts a country-situation analysis, looking at the broader context and implications of a proposed aid programme, including any relevant trade impacts.

Moreover, donors were also asked to assess whether they plan to carry out impact assessments of their aid-for-trade programmes in the foreseeable future (Figure 4.10). While almost three-quarters of donors (38 of 52) responded negatively or were unable to respond, some EU donors noted plans to carry out impact assessments of their aid-for-trade programmes in the coming months (*e.g.* Ireland in June 2009, Sweden in December 2009, Norway in 2009, Germany in March 2010 and the United Kingdom in 2010). The World Bank, ITC and AfDB completed an impact assessment of their aid-for-trade programmes in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. The United States' MCC has taken several measures to strengthen its impact-assessment strategy, including the creation of a separate budget for carrying out impact assessments, overseen by the chief economist and outside the management of programme implementation, to ensure the transparency and independence of MCC's evaluation process.

Figure 4.10 Some impact assessments have been carried out



Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Evaluation frameworks are being strengthened and…

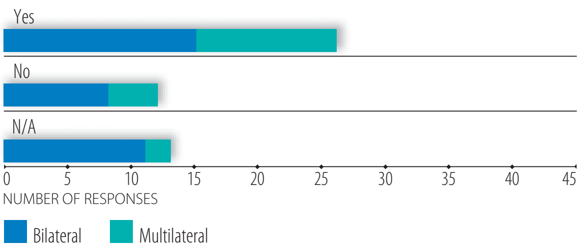
Many donors report that they are implementing, or planning to implement, measures to enhance the quality and rigor of their respective aid-for-trade evaluation frameworks. Australia and Japan, for example, regularly review and upgrade their capacity and methodologies for evaluating development co-operation projects, including in the area of aid for trade. Switzerland, in co-operation with UNIDO, is developing a standard logical framework for each of its activity categories (*e.g.* export promotion, competition and consumer protection policy) as part of its effort to strengthen result-based management. Over the last two years, New Zealand has increased the resources allocated to strengthening monitoring and evaluation across all programming. ITC is also strengthening monitoring and evaluation by increasing the number of dedicated staff.

As part of the ongoing evaluation of its trade capacity-building programme (PRCC), France has launched a study of ways to improve the quality of different aid-for-trade activity evaluations. Finland and Sweden plan to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation systems by developing specific indicators, covering also (in the case of Finland) cross-cutting themes such as gender. Germany is looking at ways to design a mechanism, including impact chains and indicators, for monitoring the implementation of EPAs and plans to pilot the mechanism in an ACP country. Ireland and Spain will review their monitoring and evaluation frameworks in the context of their new strategies. To ensure effective implementation of its new aid-for-trade strategy, the United Kingdom monitors progress on an annual basis, and will conduct evaluations at mid-term (2010) and at final year (2013).

…partner country stakeholders are taking part, while…

In keeping with their commitment to strengthen mutual accountability, half of donors (26 of 51), including all the largest, involve partner-country stakeholders in carrying out monitoring and evaluation of their aid for trade (Figure 4.11). For example, Switzerland adopted the peer review method during the evaluation of its trade co-operation programme in Peru, whereby national stakeholders prepared a self-evaluation of each programme component and reported on the outcomes at a joint peer review workshop.

Figure 4.11 Donors involve partner country stakeholders



Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Belgium, Canada and Finland report that indicators for projects and programmes are regularly developed in co-operation with all relevant stakeholders. Sweden has chosen to work through the EIF when monitoring and evaluating aid-for-trade activities at the country level. New Zealand intends to involve partner-country stakeholders when it improves its performance measurement systems. World Bank operations have established joint monitoring and evaluation procedures with partner-country stakeholders both at the macro (lending) and the micro (project) levels. Country programmes under the UN Development Assistance Framework are jointly developed and agreed between the UN country team and the partner-country government in consultations that also include civil society and the private sector.

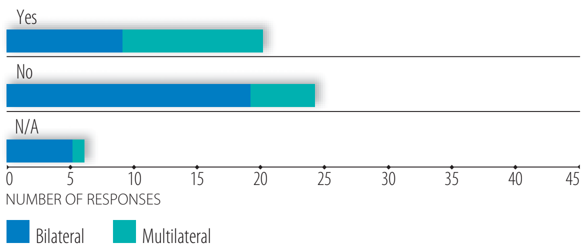
In its response to the donor questionnaire, the United States emphasises that, first and foremost, partner-country governments must take charge of defining trade priorities and articulating them in their development strategies before any assistance can be provided in support of their trade-capacity needs. Countries eligible to apply for funding from the MCA, for instance, are not only responsible for developing and implementing their own MCA programmes, but they are also responsible for quarterly and annual reporting on the performance of their programmes and evaluating their impacts. Hence, as part of the programme design process, indicators at the output and outcome level, along with baselines and monitoring targets, are jointly developed between MCC and partner-country stakeholders.

ITC also points to strong partner-country ownership as critical to the success of its aid-for-trade projects. Granting an instrumental role to beneficiaries in defining success criteria during the designing stage, can instill a strong sense of ownership among all partners.

…joint monitoring and evaluation is being undertaken

Some 40% of donors (20 of 50) have undertaken joint evaluations of their aid-for-trade programmes with partner countries (Figure 4.12). Although nearly half of donors (24) have yet to undertake any joint evaluation, most report that all monitoring of their aid activities is done in close co-operation and consultation with partner-country stakeholders.

Figure 4.12 Some joint evaluations with partners have been undertaken



Source : OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Japan undertook a joint evaluation with Viet Nam of an infrastructure development project implemented between 2005-2006 in the Red River Delta region.[32] Japan has also assisted partner-country governments in carrying out evaluations of projects (*e.g.* assessing the impact of the development of roads and bridges on Sri Lanka's economic and social development; evaluating the development of infrastructure, distributional bases and manufacturing sectors in El Salvador's eastern region). Similarly, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat undertook a joint review of the Pacific Regional Trade Facilitation Programme in the first half of 2008, the conclusions of which were then discussed at the annual meeting of the region's trade ministers in July 2008. Germany, in co-operation with several partner countries, is currently undertaking a study assessing the strengths and weaknesses of German aid-for-trade programmes. The World Bank requires all project completion reports – the first level of evaluation – to be prepared jointly with partner-country governments. IADB's evaluation group conducts country programme evaluations in close co-ordination with partner-country stakeholders as well.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the global financial and economic crisis, donors have reaffirmed their commitment to sustaining aid flows in line with their aid pledges. Donors' responses to the second Aid for Trade Monitoring Survey demonstrate how the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, thus far, has been able to galvanise political support and raise additional financial resources. Progress, too, has been achieved in the delivery of aid for trade, including mechanisms to improve aid effectiveness. However, given that the crisis has already reduced trade and growth in most developing countries, and given that their good economic performance prior to the crisis was heavily dependent on external factors, maintaining aid-for-trade momentum is of paramount importance.

Indeed, the current crisis reinforces the rationale for giving aid for trade a high priority in the coming years, a point made by several donors in their responses. Enlightened self-interest, on both sides, supports this argument. As Jeffrey Sachs argues, "this is a critical moment to finance and build roads and ports in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa because the countries who would provide the technology have factories working at half capacity. You could get the triple benefits of stimulus, development and sustainability."[33] High and sustained levels of growth are indispensable to achieving the MDGs, as highlighted in the 2008 Commission on Growth and Development report. In this context, aid for trade must play a key role in assisting poor countries to continue to use trade as an important means to self-sustained growth and poverty reduction.

Maintaining the momentum requires, more than ever before, the explicit prioritisation of trade-related needs in the policy dialogue between donors and partner countries. To this end, the Chapter 2 findings that prioritisation is indeed taking place in many partner countries provides an encouraging outlook for the improved effectiveness of aid for trade in the coming years. ■

NOTES

1. Argentina, Brazil and China responded to a specially tailored questionnaire for the providers of South-South co-operation the results of which are discussed in Chapter 5 on the Regional Dimension. India filled out the South-South questionnaire after the deadline. Chile, on the other hand, responded to all three questionnaires: donor, partner country and South-South co-operation and is highlighted in the respective chapters. All of their questionnaire responses can be found on the CD-ROM.

2. The bilateral donors are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Chile, Chinese Taipei, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The regional and multilateral organisations are: the AfDB, the Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation (AITIC), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Secretariat (APEC), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the EC, the EIF secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the IADB, the IMF, the International Trade Centre (ITC), UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the WTO.

3. See Chapter 2 of the OECD-WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance: 1st Global Review, 2007.

4. 38 bilateral donors responded to the second survey compared to 29 in 2007. In addition to the 22 DAC member countries, 6 OECD member countries that are not members of the DAC and 10 non-OECD member countries (*e.g.* Brazil, Chile, China and Estonia) participated in the monitoring exercise. More multilateral donors took part in this survey also (19 organisations compared to 14 in 2007).

5. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/eg/eg_strategy/eg_strategy_v4_final.pdf

6. The Yokohama Action Plan adopted at TICAD-IV specifies an action to "scale up 'Aid for Trade' to increase the global competitiveness of African countries by accelerating assistance including through Japan's 'Development Initiative for Trade'". To achieve this, Japan pledged to double ODA (excluding debt relief) to Africa by 2012, including a doubling of grant aid.

7. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/november/tradoc_141470.pdf

8. The EU strategy itself builds on the principles set out in the 2007 *EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy* and the 2005 *European Consensus on Development.*

9. Although aid for trade is not conditional to the conclusion of an EPA, the EU Aid for Trade Strategy sets out actions to respond to specific trade-related needs of the ACP countries, as the EU formally decided (*i.e.* 2006 Conclusions on Aid for Trade of the Council of the European Union) to address EPA-related adjustment needs within the broader framework of aid for trade.

10. In addition, some countries are using more delegated co-operation and shadow partnership where applicable. The United Kingdom, for instance, is operating delegated co-operation arrangements in 29 countries.

11. http://formin.finland.fi/public/defaultaspx?contentid=137494&nodeid=15457&contentlan=2&culture=en-US

12. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf

13. These include the need to: i) improve market access through trade agreements and by helping partner countries meet trade requirements; and ii) improve the domestic environment to trade through structural reform and the development trade-related infrastructure.

14. Trade-related technical assistance and capacity building is a fundamental pillar of the global partnership as agreed in the UN Millennium Development Goal Number 8 to develop *"an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial systems."*

15. OECD/DAC (2008), *Aid Targets Slipping Out of Reach*.

16. In 2008, total ODA from the DAC donors rose by 10% in real terms to USD 119.6 billion, representing 0.30% of DAC donors' combined GNI.

17. The Accra Accord, adopted at UNCTAD-XII in 2008.

18. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTASSWBSUPTRA1987/Resources/trade_evaluation.pdf

19. See the United Kingdom's report on aid-for-trade activities in 2006 and 2007 at the multilateral level which is included on the accompanying CD-ROM.

20. The EIF is scheduled to become fully operational in early 2009. It is designed to provide: i) increased, additional, predictable financial resources to implement Action Matrices; ii) strengthened in-country capacities to manage, implement and monitor the IF process; and iii) enhanced IF governance.

21. MDTF-TD is funded by Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom with a total contribution of approximately USD 30 million over 2007-2010.

22. The EC highlights aid for trade as one of the priorities for the next generation (for the 2011-2013 programming cycle, to be adopted in 2010) of national and regional multi-year indicative programmes for these countries.

23. FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNECA, UNECE, UNESCAP, UNECLAC, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, UNRWA, the World Bank Group, WHO, WIPO and WTO.

24. Australia and New Zealand jointly with the World Bank and the ADB have established the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility, a multi-donor trust fund.

25. Germany, for example, has limited its engagement to a maximum of three sectors per partner country and moved out of economic sectors altogether in certain countries of Asia and Latin America. Austria, on the other hand, notes that the principles of complimentairty and division of labour limit the possibility of, and leave fewer entry points for, Austria to enter into dialogue on aid for trade with partner countries.

26. Norway highlights that the process itself of developing their aid-for-trade strategy helped raise awareness of aid for trade within the government.

27. The UN Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity was formally launched at the Twelfth

UNCTAD conference, held in Accra, Ghana in April 2008. It comprises FAO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, WTO and the UN regional commissions. Furthermore, key UN agencies active in the field of aid for trade recently collaborated (lead by UNCTAD and the UN University) on a report about regional integration, *Aid for Trade: Global and Regional Perspectives*.

28. http://www.un.org/events/panel/resources/pdfs/HLP-SWC-FinalReport.pdf

29. The evaluation report is available at:
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2006/727_docs_en.htm.

30. http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2008_0654_F_COMMUNICATION_en.pdf

31. UNDP recently undertook an evaluation of its contribution to South-South co-operation (2008).

32. The evaluation report is available at:
http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/evaluation/index.html.

33. *Financial Times,* 10 March 2009.

CHAPTER 5
THE **REGIONAL** DIMENSION

SUMMARY

International experience has demonstrated that regional trade integration can serve as a powerful catalyst to economic growth. However, developing countries sometimes face particular capacity constraints that limit their ability to capitalise on the full potential from such processes. For example, poor cross-border infrastructure may prove to be a particular challenge for low-income developing countries. This highlights the need for more and better aid to address such binding constraints to regional trade integration, a point increasingly affirmed by partner countries and donors alike.

More partner countries are specifically addressing regional issues in their trade and regional strategies, though challenges still remain in strengthening regional capacity. Most also participate in dialogues and initiatives aimed at promoting regional integration. Further, in their responses to the 2009 partner-country questionnaire, they have identified a number of common priorities for regional integration, including transport infrastructure, trade facilitation, competitiveness and export diversification, as well as capacity for regional trade negotiations.

Donors have also generally acknowledged the importance of regional integration in their aid-for-trade strategies. They report a rising demand for regional aid for trade, and their growing willingness to respond with additional support for corresponding activities. Criteria guiding decisions on whether to allocate additional support include, in particular, regional proximity to the donor country and relevance to current regional trade negotiations and agreements.

South-South co-operation has become an important element in promoting regional integration initiatives. In the present round of aid-for-trade monitoring, four providers of South-South co-operation (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and China) report on the assistance they provide in the area of trade capacity building for regional integration.[1]

This chapter presents three case studies as examples of regional aid-for-trade efforts. These are: i) a recently launched pilot programme to improve the trade and transport corridor in the Southeastern region of Africa aimed at promoting a freer flow of goods and people; ii) a regional integration project to boost inter-connectedness among the countries in Mesoamerica through improvements in transport infrastructure and the regulatory environment; and iii) an economic corridor development project in the Greater Mekong sub-region of Asia to enhance physical links and promote closer economic ties among countries in the sub-region. All three case studies illustrate how aid for trade is used to tackle both common and region-specific challenges.

Finally, donors and partner countries face a number of common challenges. Most partner countries affirm that they benefit from regional aid for trade and that their binding regional constraints are being addressed. However, regional integration efforts are often hampered by a lack of co-ordination between donors and partners. To strengthen regional capacity and improve effective participation in the regional and multilateral trading systems, further co-ordination is needed on aid for trade.

INTRODUCTION

According to the WTO, some 230 regional trade agreements (RTAs) were in force in 2008, and this number could rise to almost 400 by 2010.[2] This surge in regionalism is linked to the increasing importance of cross-regional relationships within the broader context of globalisation, driven by growing trans-border flows of goods, services, capital and labour.

Regional integration can play a critical role in strengthening the competitiveness of developing countries in the multilateral trading system. Addressing supply-side constraints at the regional level – such as transport infrastructure, trade facilitation and the harmonisation of standards – can encourage economies of scale, and increase access to regional and global markets. Regional co-operation and action is essential for tackling challenges that are cross-border in nature; and it is particularly critical for landlocked or small island developing countries whose access to regional and global markets often hinges on the infrastructure and policies of neighbouring countries (Collier, 2006).

Against this backdrop, the Aid-for-Trade Initiative places a strong emphasis on promoting regional economic integration. Nevertheless, the first monitoring survey failed to provide a clear picture of trends at the regional and sub-regional level. To elicit this kind of information, partner countries and donors were asked to assess in more detail the challenges of providing regional aid for trade. In addition, regional development banks – natural partners for addressing regional constraints – were invited to provide case studies of regional infrastructure corridors.

The rest of this chapter is organised as follows: the next section discusses partner-country needs for regional aid for trade (the "demand side"). This is followed by a section that looks at the donor response (the "supply side"), and by a section that describes efforts to match demand and supply with a focus on implementation challenges and good practices. Three case studies of regional aid-for-trade initiatives undertaken in Africa (COMESA-EAC-SADC), Asia (ADB) and Latin America (IADB) are presented in the subsequent section. The final section provides concluding comments.

THE DEMAND FOR REGIONAL AID FOR TRADE

Regional trade capacity challenges are addressed in partner countries' trade strategies and…

Most partner countries (61 of 78) report that they address regional trade-capacity challenges both through their national trade strategies and through the regional strategies of their respective regional economic communities (RECs) (Figure 5.1). Another 9 partner countries (*e.g.* Belize, Botswana, Iraq, Maldives, Panama, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal and Vanuatu) do not address regional challenges in their national strategies, while 7 (*i.e.* Bolivia, Colombia, Jamaica, Liberia, Swaziland, the Bahamas and Ukraine) were unable to specify either way.

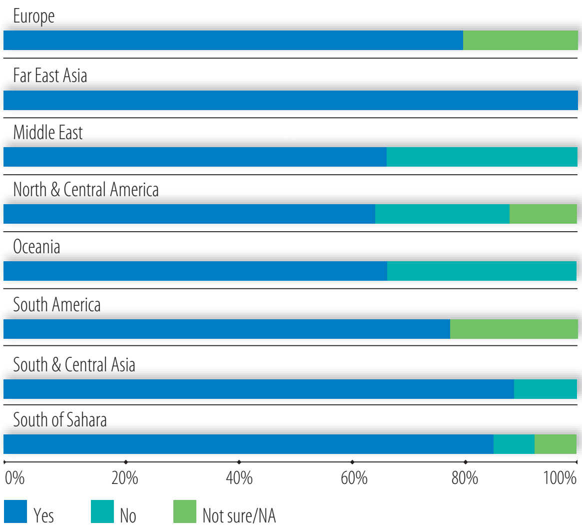
Partner countries that address regional issues in their national strategies list a number of different challenges and objectives. Madagascar, for example, observes that active participation in regional integration commissions is an important element of its national trade policy. A key objective of the Philippines' National Development Plan is to negotiate and join regional free trade agreements. Tonga's National Export Strategy aims to overcome constraints related to SPS and TBT measures, while Nicaragua is focused on expanding the scope of regional trade initiatives, by further harmonising and reducing tariffs, and on facilitating the cross-regional transit of merchandise.

For an increasing number of partner countries, a regional trade negotiation agenda is key to resolving regional integration challenges and a main priority of their national trade strategies. For example, Sri Lanka addresses regional trade issues through the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA), the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) and other regional initiatives. Mauritius' regional strategy is multi-layered covering sub-regional, regional and cross-regional levels. Cape Verde's priority is to develop strategy for regional integration through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with support from the EIF.

…through regional integration initiatives

Nearly all partner countries participate in regional integration initiatives (Figure 5.2) – ranging from RECs, to RTAs, to full-fledged customs unions. For instance, Lesotho advances its regional economic interests through participation in both the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Moldova works within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), CEFTA and the EU programmes. Azerbaijan's wider aid-for-trade agenda (*i.e.* infrastructure and trade facilitation) is also being addressed in the context of RTAs.

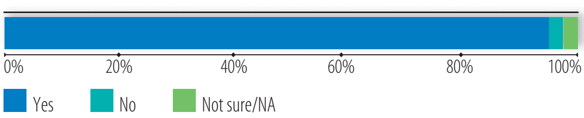
Figure 5.1 Addressing regional challenges through trade strategies



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

Many partner countries view regional integration as a major challenge. Assessing the potential benefits of regional integration efforts is seen as a crucial first step before partner countries can engage in concrete initiatives. For example, the Comoros expresses concern about the limited value of joining the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) given its distance from other COMESA economies and the lack of economic complementarity. Other partner countries worry about the challenge of harmonising national and regional policies after joining a regional accord. Niger's main capacity challenge, for instance, is harmonising its policies and regulations with those of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Figure 5.2 Participating in regional integration efforts



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

In Africa, many partner countries belong to one or more sub-regional integration arrangements, such as COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC, SACU and WAEMU. The ECA and the AfDB are also regarded as key regional partners on the continent. In the Middle East, a number of partner countries participate in the Arab League Economic and Social Council, the Aghadir Agreement, the Euro-Med meetings and the Euro-Mediterranean Union. In Latin America and the Caribbean, partner countries participate in a variety of sub-regional bodies, such as Mercosur, the Andean Community and CARICOM, as well as in region-wide arrangements, such as the Association for Latin America Integration (ALADI), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Latin American Pacific Arc (*Arco del Pacífico*).[3] IADB also plays a partnership role across Latin America and the Caribbean. In Asia, the main sub-regional bodies include the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), while in the Pacific the main platform for discussing regional integration initiatives is the Pacific Islands Forum. Both the ADB and UNESCAP play central roles in promoting economic integration and co-operation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Partner countries identify similar priorities

Partner countries identify a number of common priorities for regional integration, including infrastructure, trade facilitation (especially SPS, TBT and customs issues), competitiveness, export diversification and regional trade negotiation capacity. Barbados makes the point that many of its national priorities mirror those of the Caribbean region as a whole, given the similar size and vulnerabilities of neighbouring countries. These same commonalities are observed across a number of regions and sub-regions.

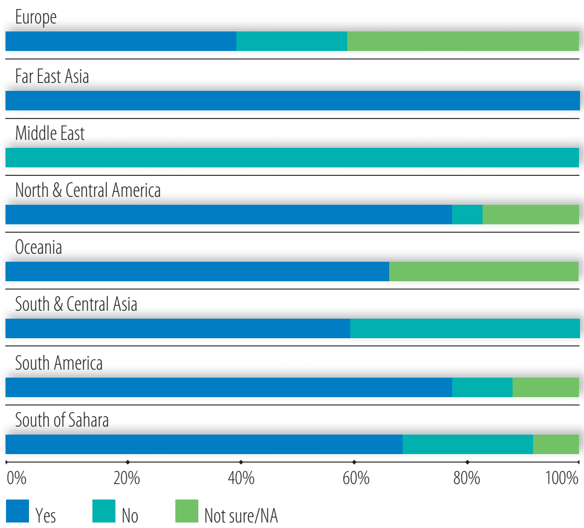
Many partner countries view human, institutional and productive capacity building as key regional needs – a result which reflects the finding in Chapter 3 that assistance for regional trade policy and regulation has nearly doubled since the last report. Forming a customs union (*e.g.* in Central America), negotiating RTAs (*e.g.* the EU-ACP EPAs), developing regional strategies, or harmonising national legal frameworks, are some of the many regional policy and institutional challenges that are highlighted.

A number of partner countries also identify infrastructure as a regional priority. Uganda, a landlocked LDC, highlights the challenge of achieving harmonised standards and building shared infrastructure with its regional partners. Cameroon focuses on the need for regional transport corridors and stronger enforcement of rules of origin. Tanzania's regional priorities include trade negotiations, quality improvement and cross-border infrastructure. In the case of Mauritius, a small-island developing state, its main infrastructure challenges were addressed regionally through the establishment of a shipping line and warehousing system.

Most partner countries benefit from regional aid for trade…

More than two-thirds of partner countries (54 of 79) report that they benefit from regional aid-for-trade programmes (Figure 5.3). The remaining countries either do not currently benefit from regional aid for trade (16) or are unable to report on this question because of a lack of information (9). The latter could reflect the fact that regional programmes are rarely country-led, so national authorities are not always kept well informed. This underlines the need to strengthen synergies and co-ordination between national and regional efforts, and to raise further the priority of regional challenges in national planning.

Figure 5.3 Partner countries benefit from regional aid for trade



Source: OECD-WTO Partner Country Questionnaire

…particularly in infrastructure and capacity for trade negotiations.

Partner countries across regions report receiving regional aid for trade mainly for infrastructure and for trade negotiations capacity building. In Africa, for example, regional aid for trade tends to be directed towards cross-border infrastructure (*e.g.* transport corridors), trade facilitation and capacity to meet quality standards (*e.g.* UNIDO's quality programme for East and West Africa). Interestingly, while infrastructure is a key priority for many African countries, most perceive it as mainly a national, rather than a regional, issue. Indeed, capacity building – especially support for RECs (*e.g.* ECOWAS, WAEMU, COMESA, SACU) – is typically considered the starting point for regional assistance.

South-South co-operation

The rise of a number of emerging economies as major players in the world trading system has helped to stimulate demand for South-South co-operation. With the growing importance of intra- and cross-regional trade, South-South co-operation is now an important item on the agenda of developing countries, as well as a valuable tool for achieving the MDGs and promoting global interdependence. The increase in South-South co-operation means that there are additional financial resources[4] and a wider range of options available to partner countries for addressing their development needs. South-South co-operation also offers another way of equipping developing countries to deal with the adverse effects of the current global economic crisis; indeed, the crisis may actually reinforce and accelerate the logic of South-South co-operation.

Southern actors, as members of the developing world, often have a clearer understanding of the opportunities and challenges facing other developing countries. They also often have deeper knowledge of their regions and more familiarity with local technological requirements and specific cultural and political conditions. This explains the tendencies of Southern actors to emphasise geographic proximity as a key determinant of their bilateral or regional development co-operation. The main exception is China which has provided assistance to more than 100 developing countries throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania.

In 2003, Brazil, India and South Africa set up a trilateral development forum[5] to promote South-South dialogue and co-operation. Among other things, the forum encourages the sharing of information, best practices, technologies and skills among developing countries. Another goal is to help developing countries form common positions on issues of international importance.

As part of the 2009 survey, providers of South-South co-operation were offered a choice of responding to the donor questionnaire or to a specially tailored South-South co-operation questionnaire (see Note 1 of Chapter 4). The objective of the latter was to elicit more information about South-South practices and programmes, as well as the thinking that lies behind them. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and China – countries which have long played an important role in development co-operation – responded to the South-South questionnaire.[1] China, for example, has been providing assistance for over half a century, while Argentina has been involved in South-South co-operation for 15 years. Each of these countries brings a unique experience as both an aid recipient and a developing-country success story, allowing for a rich dialogue between peers.

For the four respondents, trade-related activities are implemented as part of an overarching South-South co-operation policy. They emphasise that this policy is rooted in the principle of ownership and alignment, the notion that needs and priorities must be identified by partner countries themselves (*i.e.* they must be "demand-driven"). Brazil, for example, notes that South-South development co-operation should not be seen as traditional ODA, but rather as an exercise in promoting partnerships and solidarity among developing countries. These countries also share the general view that development assistance should not interfere in the internal affairs of partner countries.

The main focus of South-South co-operation is human and institutional capacity development. The four providers of South-South co-operation broadly share the same motivations: i) to contribute to economic and social development; ii) to transfer technology, expertise and knowledge; iii) to exchange experiences in areas of mutual interest and benefit; iv) to address shared strategic challenges; and v) to strengthen bilateral relations. South-South trade co-operation also tends to be focused on the same areas: i) capacity building for trade negotiations; ii) support for trade-related infrastructure in neighbouring countries; and iii) assistance to strengthen competitiveness.

Strengthening regional integration is an important objective for Argentina, Brazil and Chile which are all active in supporting the productive sectors – especially export-promotion agencies – in neighbouring countries. In recent years, Brazil has greatly expanded South-South co-operation initiatives in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa (through triangular co-operation activities). Argentina's and Chile's trade-related technical co-operation is directed mainly towards neighbouring Central and South American countries.

Information on Brazil's South-South co-operation projects is stored in two project databanks (SAP and SGPFIN), which contain the profile of each project and are used to manage the financial side of its South South co-operation portfolio. Brazil's current monitoring system does not specify project components that correspond to aid for trade, so a new programme is being launched to monitor South-South co-operation with aid for trade as a specific category.

China reports that its trade-related co-operation activities have increased since the 2005 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference, and it commits to strengthening its efforts even further. China's trade-related assistance is comprised of three elements: i) duty-free and quota-free market access to products from LDCs; ii) large-scale infrastructure projects (*e.g.* roads, ports, factories) to address supply-side constraints; and iii) capacity-development training programmes. In terms of monitoring and evaluation, China reports that all of its trade-related projects are assessed at each stage of the project cycle: *ex-ante* (before and after project approval), mid-term, completion and ex-post. China also claims that the satisfaction rating of partner countries is one of the most important indicators of the effectiveness of its assistance.

Triangular co-operation

While, in principle, South-South co-operation refers to co-operation between developing countries, in practice, this co-operation is often, and increasingly, funded by a third "developed" party. Such arrangements are known as "triangular co-operation", whereby a developed country or multilateral organisation funds co-operation projects between two or more developing countries. Triangular co-operation is becoming a more prominent feature of the international aid architecture, particularly of South-South co-operation.

Some traditional donors, such as Japan and various UN agencies, are actively engaged in triangular co-operation (see also Chapter 4). For example, Argentina and Japan agreed on a triangular co-operation programme in 2001 (Partnership Programme Japan-Argentina, or PPJA), whereby Argentine experts provide technical assistance to other developing countries with Japanese financial support. Chile and Brazil are also strengthening their ties with traditional donors (*e.g.* Canada, Norway, Spain, the United States and various multilateral agencies), as well as with South-South co-operation providers, through joint participation in triangular co-operation programmes.

Brazil also actively collaborates with other Southern countries, such as Argentina, Indonesia and Egypt, to implement triangular co-operation projects in Africa and Latin America. Moreover, Brazil places a strong emphasis on working directly with the beneficiary country in all phases of the triangular co-operation project cycle (*i.e.* identification, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation), and does not consider a project "triangular co-operation" if it is developed without any involvement of Brazil; or if it only involves dispatching a Brazilian expert to another Southern country. According to Brazil, these are simply a variation on conventional North-South co-operation.

THE SUPPLY OF REGIONAL AID FOR TRADE

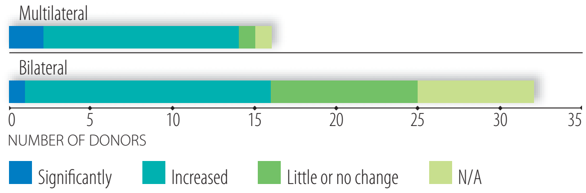
Donors consider the regional dimension an essential component of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. They also report that rising demand for regional aid for trade is being met by allocating significantly more resources to regional activities. Nevertheless, donors face implementation challenges at the regional level, including: high co-ordination costs for multi-country programmes; the lack of credit standing among many regional entities; and the absence of lending and aid disbursement instruments suited to regional contexts.

Regional aid for trade has increased…

Almost three-quarters of donors report increased demand for region-wide aid for trade (Figure 5.4). More than half report that their regional aid for trade has increased by over 15% since 2005, while another quarter report increases of between 5% and 15%. Most donors associate the rising demand for regional aid for trade with the increased activity in regional trade negotiations (*e.g.* EPAs). When asked about the factors that determine whether a particular region or regional programme is supported, the majority of the donors pointed to "relevance to ongoing regional trade agreements/negotiations," followed by "regional proximity/support to neighbouring regional economic integration processes" and the "existence of a viable counterpart at regional level."

For the EC, the key determining factor is whether regions are engaged in regional integration processes and have requested related support (See Box 5.1). The United States also emphasises that partner-country commitment is crucial to the success of regional assistance, underlining the principle of country ownership. Canada, too, notes that support depends on the expressed needs of each region. Most of Canada's regional assistance is committed to the Caribbean (for trade negotiations and infrastructure development) and to Africa (for trade facilitation and capacity building for regional organisations). Australia's regional aid-for-trade strategy focuses on Asia and the Pacific, because of regional proximity, and, in particular, on the ongoing trade negotiations within the two regions: *i.e.* PACER Plus for the Pacific and the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA).

Figure 5.4 Rising demand for regional aid for trade



Source: OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

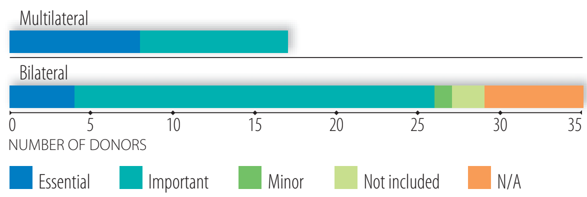
…is a key priority for donors, and...

Four-fifths of bilateral and multilateral donors (43 of 52) consider the regional dimension to be an "essential" or "important" element of their aid-for-trade strategies, and they attach great importance to supporting regional integration and South-South trade (Figure 5.5). This includes not only the regional development banks and the UN regional economic commissions – which obviously already have a clear regional focus – but also large donors, such as Japan, the EC, the United States and the World Bank, for whom the regional dimension has become a key priority in their strategies.

As part of its African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI), the United States has set up four African Global Competitiveness Hubs – in Ghana, Senegal, Kenya and Botswana – to respond directly to region-specific trade capacity needs and to serve as focal points for information and technical assistance on trade, investment and business activities in the region.

The World Bank also strongly emphasises "pro-development" regional integration in order to maximise the development impact of regional trade agreements. The Bank plans to expand its regional trade facilitation activities; and in Africa it is working with RECs and other agencies to deliver a range of regional and multi-country projects (*e.g.* COMESA on expanding the free trade area and moving towards a custom union; SADC on regional trade performance, trade protocol and rules of origin; EAC on trade policy harmonisation).

Figure 5.5 Regional dimension is important for donors



Source: OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Box 5.1 Aid for Trade and the Economic Partnership Agreements

Under the Lomé Conventions and its predecessor agreements, trade relations between the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) and the EU were based on unilateral trade preferences. Towards the end of the Lomé Convention in 2000, the ACP and EU jointly concluded that these preferences had not delivered the expected development impact. Therefore, in the new Cotonou Agreement, signed in 2000, the ACP countries and the EU agreed to revamp their trade relations and negotiate, by 2007 (the deadline of the WTO waiver), comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) that should be compatible with WTO rules.

EPAs are trade agreements with development objectives meant to help the ACP countries to integrate into the global economy, support their regional integration process, improve their governance and competitiveness, promote economic/export diversification and provide more, better and cheaper goods and services. Their trade provisions will be geared to development and complemented by development co-operation provisions. As part of the Cotonou agreement, the ACP benefited from the comprehensive development assistance provided by the European Development Fund (EDF), with programmes supporting development at national and regional levels.

One full EPA (with the Caribbean region) has been concluded while negotiations with six other ACP regions (*i.e.* West Africa; Eastern and Southern Africa; the East African Community; Central Africa; the Southern African Development Community EPA group [which includes South Africa]; and the Pacific) are still ongoing. In order to comply with commitments to other WTO members and the expiry of the WTO waiver, some ACP and EU negotiated a series of so called "interim agreements" in 2007 which include WTO-compatible trade arrangements to improve ACP access to EU markets. These interim agreements will be replaced by the full regional EPAs currently being negotiated.

In parallel to this process and, following the launch of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, the EU adopted in October 2007 its Aid for Trade Strategy, aimed at supporting developing countries' improved integration into the multilateral trading system and using trade more effectively to reduce poverty.[6] The strategy includes an ACP-specific pillar, *i.e.* "building upon, fostering and supporting ACP regional integration processes". Aid for trade should help the ACP countries to "take full advantage of increased trading opportunities and maximise the benefits of trade reforms, including those of the EPAs". The EU Aid for Trade Strategy relies on the principles of the EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy[7].

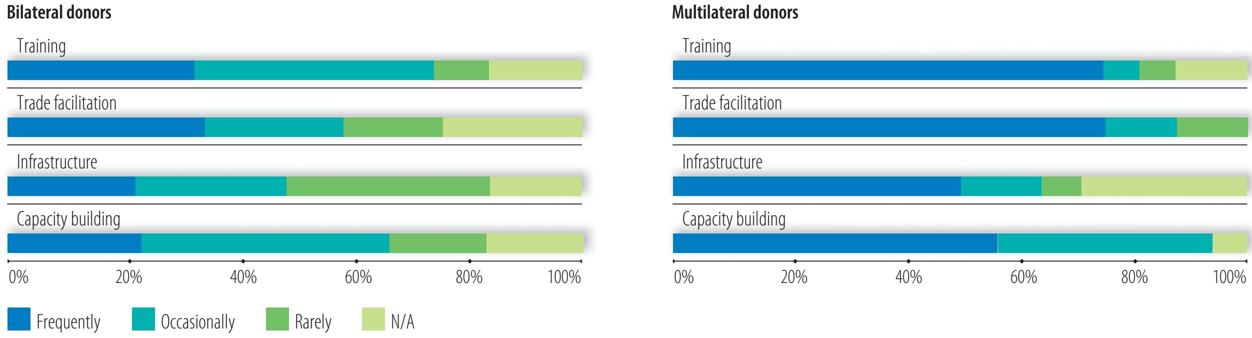
In May 2008, the EU announced the elaboration, jointly with ACP regions, of regional aid-for-trade packages to support the ACP countries' regional integration agendas by providing a co-ordinated and increased EU financial response. In November 2008, the EU reiterated its commitment to work with ACP regions in order to deliver regional aid-for-trade packages in line with the priorities of ACP regions by the first semester of 2009.

The preparation of the regional packages takes place region by region. It involves identification and costing of support needs and priorities at the national and regional level, including mapping of ongoing relevant activities and matching of key gaps with financial responses from various actors (EU as well as other donors). The key challenges are, on the one hand, to work through and towards joint regional strategies and, on the other, to mobilise additional financial support.

The regional organisations of the ACP countries are the natural leaders of this work, as co-ordinators of the regional integration processes. A challenge for them is to adequately involve their own members' stakeholders as well as EU and other donors in the needs assessment and prioritisation process. The EU is committed to supporting the regional organisations in these efforts, by financing studies, supporting policy dialogue on regional integration at national level, etc.

The 10th EDF regional programmes are a basis for EU support for regional aid-for-trade packages. Together with the EC, the ACP regional organisations have prepared the 10th EDF Regional Strategy Papers (RSPs), embedding the regional integration visions of the ACP countries, as well as the 10th EDF Regional Indicative Programmes (RIPs), constituting the main EC support to these countries from 2008 to 2013. The signing of the 10th EDF-RIPs in November 2008 can be seen as one milestone in the work to establish regional aid-for-trade packages. With €1.78 billion being allocated to the regional integration of ACP countries under the 10th EDF, the financial envelope has almost doubled compared to the previous period of 2000-07, reflecting the EU-ACP consensus on the importance of regional issues for development.

Figure 5.6 Multilateral donors deliver more regional aid for trade



Source: OECD-WTO Donor Questionnaire

Members of the UN Inter-agency Trade and Productive Capacity Cluster also consider regional integration vital to the success of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. UNDP, for instance, focuses on inclusive globalisation and the human development aspects of trade, and is increasingly addressing cross-border trade issues. Through its Regional Centres in Bratislava, Cairo, Colombo and Johannesburg, UNDP maintains regional programmes for addressing regional-specific issues, in collaboration with UNDP global programmes and the Geneva Trade and Human Development Unit. Both UNCTAD and UNIDO, in co-operation with RECs, other UN agencies and bilateral donors, also focus on building regional capacity to negotiate and implement trade agreements, and to strengthen regional co-operation and market integration mechanisms.

The multi-donor Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) – a partnership of the WTO, the World Bank, the FAO, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) – also promotes regional approaches to SPS-related technical assistance and capacity building by encouraging eligible countries to submit project proposals that are regional in scope.[8]

…regional channels are used for delivery

Most bilateral donors implement their regional aid for trade through regional development banks, RECs and other regional delivery mechanisms (*e.g.* multi-donor trust funds) (Figure 5.6). For instance, in 2008 the United Kingdom launched a new five-year, GBP 20 million Regional East Africa Integration Programme (REAP) aimed at developing the region's key transport corridors, supporting the East African Community's integration agenda and assisting the private sector's regional expansion. Similar sub-regional approaches are also being developed for Western and Southern Africa.

For the regional development banks, strengthening regional co-operation and integration is a core objective and they are currently investing significant resources in support of a range of regional initiatives – from technical assistance to infrastructure development. These banks also play a critical role as delivery channels for financing region-wide programmes and projects. The Regional Technical Cooperation Programme is just one example of the strategic instruments IADB employs to provide trade-related assistance at the regional level. Building on its already extensive involvement in regional integration in Africa, the AfDB is preparing a series of Regional Integration Strategy Papers for its four sub-regional communities (*i.e.*. Northern Africa [Arab Maghreb Union countries], Western Africa [ECOWAS], Central Africa [ECCAS] and Eastern and Southern Africa [COMESA/SADC/EAC]) to serve as a blueprint for future regional interventions. These strategies will also be mainstreamed into individual country strategy papers to ensure effective implementation.

Regional infrastructure support is increasing…

Infrastructure remains one of the most important regional public goods with enormous potential to facilitate cross-border trade, growth and development. As shown in Chapter 3, donors are increasingly providing regional support for infrastructure development; in fact, the volume of regional and multi-country support has surged more than four-fold against the 2002-05 baseline. A good example is the IADB's Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA)[9] which focuses on improving physical infrastructure in twelve South American countries to promote trade, competitiveness and economic development. According to their self-assessments, most multilateral and regional organisations are active in all areas of aid for trade at the regional level, from technical assistance to large-scale infrastructure development projects.

Table 5.1 Multi-country programmes by category

COMMITMENTS, USD m (2006 constant prices) and percentages

	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007
Trade policy & regulations	100.0	274.8	196.8
% of total trade policy & regulations	15.2	26.3	28.7
Economic infrastructure	347.3	1120.1	1352.2
% of total economicinfrastructure	3.1	8.9	9.9
Building productive capacity	625.3	1125.6	1030.3
% of total building productive capacity	6.8	11.3	9.3
Trade-related assistance	--	--	0.3
% of total trade-related assistance	--	--	36.4
Total multi-country	1072.7	2520.5	2579.6
% of total Aid for Trade	5.1	10.7	10.1

Source: OECD CRS

…and trade financing programmes are expanded

Availability and affordability of import and export finance is a lifeline for economic activity in many developing countries (see also Chapter 1). Several larger donors are strengthening their trade financing programmes in response to the recent tightening of global financial markets, and to mitigate the adverse impacts on trade. For example, at the March 2009 IMF conference on Africa's economic growth, the AfDB unveiled a package of new initiatives to help member states cope with the financial crisis, including an Emergency Liquidity Facility of USD 1.5 billion, a Trade Financing Initiative of USD 1 billion and a Framework for Accelerated Resource Transfer of the African Development Fund Resources.

REGIONAL AID FOR TRADE IN PRACTICE

This section presents three case studies of regional aid-for-trade programmes in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They illustrate how regional organisations are working with donors and partner governments to strengthen cross-border transport links – or transport corridors – as key strategic components of plans to increase trade, connectivity and integration in the three regions.

CASE STUDY 1: North-South Corridor[10]

The North-South Corridor Pilot Aid for Trade Programme is a joint COMESA-EAC-SADC initiative. Its aim is to reduce the time, and so the costs, of road and rail travel along two priority corridors identified by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) programme (Figure 5.7). These are: (i) the Dar es Salaam Corridor, which links the port of Dar es Salaam to the Copperbelt; and (ii) the North-South Corridor, which links the Copperbelt to the southern ports of South Africa. The Corridor, along with its spurs, services eight countries: Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo), Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa. The Pilot Programme is based on two initiatives – the COMESA-EAC-SADC tripartite process and the aid-for-trade process.

The Pilot Programme aims to improve the physical infrastructure for transport (*e.g.* roads, rail, border-posts, ports) and electricity (*e.g.* distribution and generation), as well as the regulatory environment for trade, transport (*i.e.* by simplifying and reducing cross-border clearing procedures, harmonising transit and transport regulations and simplifying administrative requirements, etc.) and energy (*e.g.* addressing electricity tariff issues), along the length of the North-South Corridor.

Stakeholders recognise that there are a number of other equally important trade and transport corridors in Eastern and Southern Africa, many of which link to the North-South Corridor. The intention is to use the North-South Corridor programme as a pilot project to develop methodologies and approaches that can be applied to other similar projects.

Figure 5.7 North-South Corridor pilot

Source: COMESA

Importance of the North-South Corridor

If African countries are to reach the levels of economic growth needed to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, significant private investment in the productive sectors will be required. This means that the costs of production will need to be low enough to enable producers to be competitive with those elsewhere in the world. As long as internal transport and energy costs remain relatively high, the incentive to invest in the productive economy is reduced, and production levels will stay low. Substantial public and private-sector investment is required to improve the quality of Africa's regional infrastructure (transport, communications and energy) and to lower trading and business costs.

Transport costs in Eastern and Southern Africa are affected by delays at border crossings, weighbridges and ports, as well as by complex and time-consuming custom procedures. The longer the transit delays the higher are the costs of transport to users. In Southern Africa, reductions in border crossing times would have the greatest impact on the cost of transport. In East and Southern Africa, the most effective way to reduce costs is by rehabilitating roads, reducing fuel costs and lowering delays at border crossings.

Aid flows and debt relief, while extremely important, are unlikely on their own to be sufficient to meet the full costs of Africa's economic development. Significant private-sector investment is also required to develop infrastructure to the standards and expectations of competitive businesses. However, until such investments are able to attract high rates of return, in a secure environment, private sector engagement will remain cautious.

The North-South Corridor was selected as a pilot aid-for-trade programme because it is the busiest corridor in the region, both in terms of volume and the value of goods in transit; and traffic along the corridor is expected to get even busier in years to come. The goal is to ensure that investments and measures to facilitate trade are implemented in a coherent, co-ordinated and sequenced manner, so as to maximise synergies and amplify the positive impact on producers and consumers.

Financing of Projects and Programmes

The COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Partners are working to identify a package of projects to upgrade transport systems along the North-South Corridor. The Pilot Programme is devising sequenced measures to implement a range of transport and energy-related interventions that will allow holistic solutions to be generated for a variety of users. This means installing a transport network that appropriately links road and rail networks so that users have access to an efficient range of low-cost transport services, as well as improving electrical generating capacities and distribution networks across the region.

A mix of financing is required. Private investment is immediately possible in selected areas and activities (*e.g.* toll bridges and energy generating projects) but, in reality, private investors are unlikely to become involved in financing parts of the energy and transport system (especially roads) on a significant scale until a number of changes take place including: an increase in the volume of traffic; an improvement in the current state of infrastructure; a simplification of the regulatory environment; a harmonisation of procedures; and a business environment that both encourages and regulates competition.

Significant quantities of public-sector funding and concessional development-finance are expected to be required initially to improve the state of public infrastructure along the North-South Corridor. These funds will be channelled into:

i) upgrading transport and communications infrastructure – where it is evidently of poor quality;

ii) improving the maintenance of existing infrastructure;

iii) improving co-ordination between multiple national authorities and regional entities;

iv) enabling better links to be made across complementary surface transport modes; and

v) catalysing Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) investments down the line.

The International High Level Conference

A major high-level conference on the North-South Corridor was held in Lusaka, Zambia on 6-7 April 2009 at which a total of approximately USD 1.2 billion was pledged by the international community to upgrade infrastructure and improve trade facilitation and regulatory measures specifically in relation to the North-South Corridor. A further USD 500 million was made available for improvements to other corridors that link to the North-South Corridor. In addition, the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) announced that it was making USD 1.5 billion available to support projects in the energy, ICT and transport sectors.

The projects and programmes that were presented at the North-South Corridor High Level Conference were in the areas of:

▶ **Trade Facilitation** – Targeting more effective use of existing trade facilitation measures, (including establishing "one-stop" border posts, harmonising customs documentation, and implementing a regional axle-load-control programme, improved safety standards, a regional customs bond system, carriers' license and third party insurance system) to allow significant time and cost savings. Considerable work has already been done to develop and improve regional trade facilitation measures, but more effort is still needed, including the political will to implement decisions that have already been made and to resist policy or administrative reversals. The total cost of implementing the trade facilitation programme identified as a priority by the NSC Pilot Aid for Trade Programme is about USD 20 million over a five-year period. Some of these measures are already being supported through the regional organisations and the Tripartite process. What is now required is steps to identify and then close the funding gap.

▶ **Road Sector Projects** – The international community has supported the establishment of roads funds and agencies to finance road maintenance and construction. Road funds are financed through budget contributions, fuel levies, road-user charges and donor contributions. The international community has been asked to provide additional financing through national road agencies (excluding South Africa) and similar structures so that the target of raising USD 7.4 billion over 20 years can be met. What is required is to assess the percentage of the required USD 7.4 billion is already available so that the remaining financing gap can be closed.

▶ **Rail Sector Projects** – The rail infrastructure is in need of major new investment if it is to operate at its design-capacity levels. Before this investment be made there is need to address policy constraints that restrict private and public investment in the railways, such as concession agreements, and to strengthen the Southern African Railways Association (SARA). The international community has been asked first to help countries resolve these policy constraints, and to then work with countries to upgrade the railway infrastructure. The cost is estimated at USD 7.25 million for studies and consultations, and a further USD 800 million in capital costs. Some financing is already available through existing programmes, but more is required.

▶ **Ports Sector Projects** – Projects have been proposed from the recently completed Tanzania Port Master Planning Study for Dar es Salaam and include the expansion of the container terminal; dredging of the access channel; planning of inland container depots and near port logistics hubs; planning of dedicated, unhindered road and rail access; and planning of longer term port expansion. The international community has been requested to assist with the funding of USD 3.5 million for studies and consultations and USD 425 million to construct a new container terminal and dredging of the main access channel at Dar es Salaam port.

▶ **Energy Sector Projects** – Identified energy-sector projects include power generation and transmission projects that are part of the on-going programmes of the East African Power Pool and Southern African Power Pool, and regulatory reform programmes recommended by the Regional Electricity Regulators Association (RERA).

Outcomes

The High Level Conference agreed the following:

▶ The establishment of a Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising the three RECs (COMESA, EAC and SADC) and representatives of the development partners that have contribute funds to the North-South Corridor projects and programmes. The PSC shall be responsible for the overall policy direction of the North-South Corridor Aid for Trade Programme.

▶ The establishment of a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which will be responsible for facilitating, co-ordinating and monitoring progress in implementing projects and programmes that have been identified as part of the North-South Corridor Pilot Aid for Trade Programme.

▶ The understanding that member states of the Tripartite process will implement agreed regional policies and regulations, as well as put in place a mechanism to prevent policy reversals. Certain aspects of the implementation of the North-South Corridor projects will be progressively delegated to the Tripartite Secretariat. These include procurement of consultancies, evaluation of bids, co-ordination of the steering process, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. These steps will ensure that standardised procedures are applied across the RECs, rather than a multiplicity of national and regional procedures that only increase bureaucracy and red tape

- The creation and strengthening of regional regulatory bodies to oversee the implementation and application of regionally harmonised policies and regulations in the energy and transport sector.
- The establishment of a Trust Fund to finance identified projects and programmes aimed at making the transport corridors in Eastern and Southern Africa, including the North-South Corridor, more efficient. The Trust Fund will be managed by the DBSA.

In terms of next steps, the goal of the RECs is to continue to develop the North-South Corridor Aid for Trade Programme, and just as important, apply the methodologies and lessons learned to other critical regional corridors in Africa.

CASE STUDY 2: Mesoamerican Integration Corridor[11]

The Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project ("Mesoamerica Project")[12] was launched in June 2001 to facilitate and advance the process of integration and development in the Mesoamerican countries, namely Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. Colombia joined the project in 2006.

The project seeks to improve quality of life throughout the region and build up its resources, while protecting the environment, through integration. To achieve these objectives, the project fosters the development, financing and implementation of regional infrastructure, connectivity and social development projects.

The Mesoamerica Project comprises a portfolio of nearly 100 projects and more than USD 8 billion in investments in the areas of human development, sustainable development, energy, telecommunications, trade facilitation, natural disaster prevention and transportation.

Aid for Trade and the Mesoamerican Plan

Significant supply-side challenges exist across most Latin American countries which need to be addressed if these countries are to play an active role in the global trading system and to use trade as an instrument for growth and poverty alleviation. For some of these countries, transport costs are significantly higher than tariff costs, for both imports and exports, and especially for intraregional trade.

The soft and hard trade-related infrastructure investments contemplated in the Mesoamerica Project aim at connecting markets, reducing transport and trade costs, enhancing trade competitiveness, improving the climate for foreign investment, and delivering goods and services to world markets more efficiently.

A plan to achieve physical integration

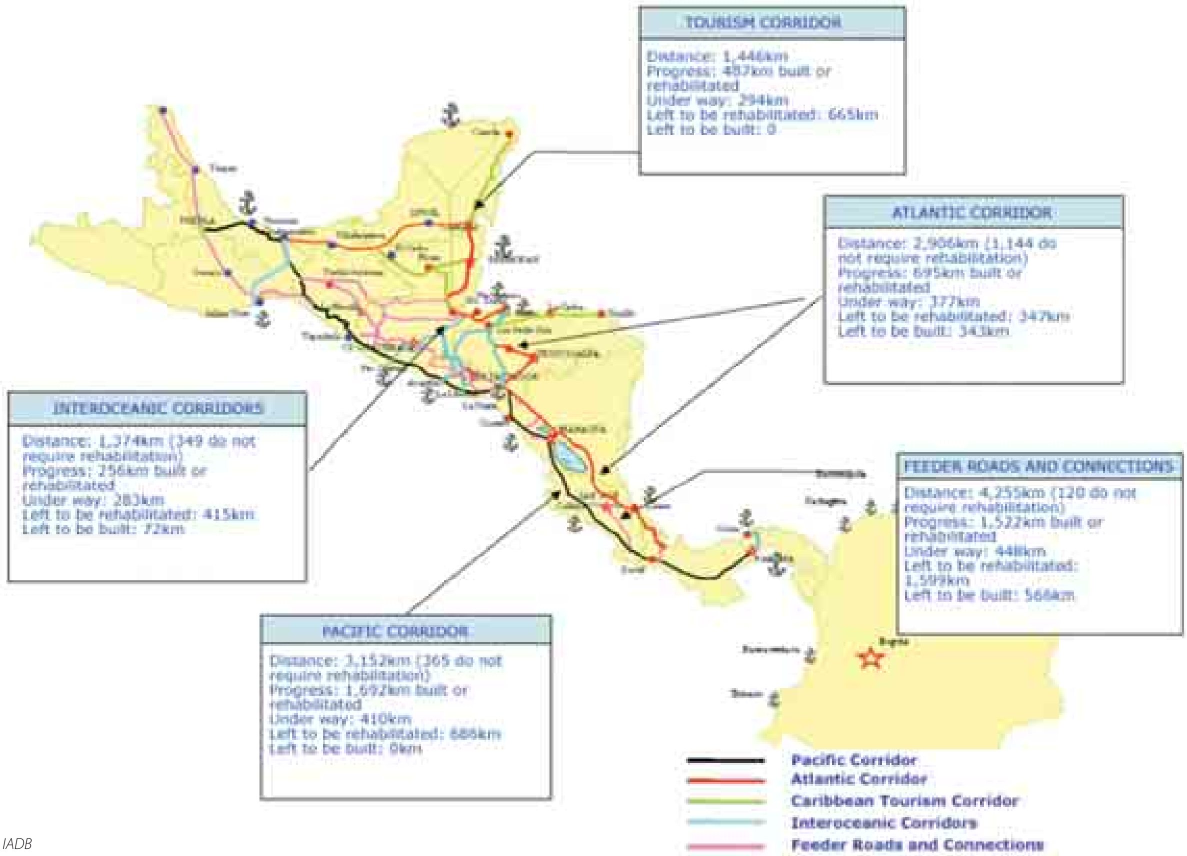
The International Network of Mesoamerican Highways (RICAM) is the Mesoamerica Project's signature programme in the transportation sector (Figure 5.8). Its purpose is to achieve full physical integration and ensure the smooth flow of merchandise and passengers by shortening travel distances on north-south and coast-to-coast routes. The RICAM is rehabilitating 13,132 kilometres of roads, including two major corridors (Pacific and Atlantic), a tourism route, inter-oceanic corridors and a series of feeder roads and connections. It will also introduce international rules and standards for vehicular transit and homogenous weight and dimension regulations.

RICAM objectives

The objective of the RICAM is to boost the internal and external connectivity of the region's economies by improving road-transport infrastructure. This will create new opportunities for Mesoamerican integration and give the region's producers improved access to export markets via land routes by linking communities, areas of production and the main distribution and shipping points. The RICAM will also promote tourism in the region and co-ordinate transport services under safer and more profitable road conditions.

These activities are being pursued as part of the Mesoamerica Project's mission to contribute to sustained economic growth and the protection of the environment and the region's natural resources, co-ordinating and joining together the efforts of the governments of Mexico, Colombia and the Central American countries within a climate of respect for sovereignty and in pursuit of agreements and consensus. The RICAM is a core component of the Mesoamerica Project's vision for the region in 2011: to be interconnected by smooth and safe communication routes.

Figure 5.8 International network of Mesoamerica highways (RICAM)



Source: IADB

Budget/financing

The RICAM has an estimated total cost of USD 9.3 billion. Financing for road projects totalling USD 7.2 billion has already been identified and additional investments estimated at approximately USD 2 billion are anticipated.

Table 5.2 Resources and sources of financing for RICAM

RESOURCES	USD BILLION	%
Public	5.1	70
• Own resources: USD 3.442 billion (equivalant to 47.7% of the amount)		
• External financing: USD 1.617 billion (equivalent to 22.4% of the amount financed		
Private (concessions)	2.1	30
TOTAL TO DATE	**7.2**	**100**
Estimated additional resources (public or private	2.1	
TOTAL (financed and estimated)	**9.3**	

Source: IADB

As illustrated in Table 5.2, 70% of project resources with an identified source of financing are public, whereas 30% are private, through concessions. In the case of the public resources, 47.7% correspond to governments' own resources and 22.4% have been financed externally. The USD 1.7 billion in external public financing comes primarily from multilateral organisations and donor agencies and has been earmarked both for pre-investment and execution costs. The main sources include the IADB, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Andean Development Corporation, the World Bank and the governments of various countries, including USD 406 million in grants mostly from Mexico, Japan, Taiwan, Norway and the United States for infrastructure works in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Box 5.2 Speeding up the Pacific Corridor of the Mesoamerican project

More than 95% of commercial goods in the Mesoamerican region—approximately USD 6 billion—are transported overland using the Pacific Corridor. This highway, which runs from Puebla, Mexico to Panama (3,160 Km) stretching across 7 countries, is destined to become the backbone of commercial trade in Mesoamerica. Moreover, it will cut the distance from Panama to Mexico by approximately 300 kilometres.

However, the right conditions must be created for this to happen, inasmuch as the infrastructure at the border crossings along the Pacific Corridor is unreliable and inefficient and the facilities are sub-standard. These conditions are amplified by limited logistical and operational planning at the borders, lack of information and lack of regulatory harmonisation.

As part of the Mesoamerica Project, one the main initiatives in 2009 will be to "accelerate the Pacific Corridor", by carrying out a comprehensive action plan which includes improvements and investments in the most needed sections and improvements to all the border crossings. These actions will foster the Corridor's necessary transitability conditions.

The general objective of this project is to improve the conditions along the Pacific Corridor upon the basis of a comprehensive approach encompassing physical infrastructure, logistics procedures and traffic rules and controls. The specific objectives are: (i) reconditioning and improving road sections and accesses; (ii) enhancing border crossings and customs infrastructure; (iii) instituting the best border control procedures; and (iv) strengthening road and personal safety conditions.

Box 5.3 The TIM pilot project

The pilot plan was launched at El Amatillo, on the border between El Salvador and Honduras. So far, the average border-crossing time has been cut from 61 minutes to 8 minutes, which translates into valuable time savings in waiting, thanks to the introduction of a single electronic customs declaration form and a single procedure for all control agencies. This has had a positive impact on the control activities performed by the customs authorities because they are given information in advance, which helps them analyse and assess risk.

The kilometres that have been financed represent 64% of the total network, with the greatest financing progress being made for the Pacific Corridor (78%), the Atlantic Corridor (76%) and the inter-oceanic corridors (65%). Financing remains to be scheduled and arranged for most of the tourism corridor and the feeder roads. The ministers have made it a priority to schedule and arrange for financing for the remaining sections of the two major highways. The Pacific Corridor has an execution timeline of between 2009 and 2012, with 685 kilometres (22% of the total) remaining to be rehabilitated and no kilometres left to build (see Box 5.2). In the case of the Atlantic Corridor, there are 347 kilometres left to rehabilitate and 343 kilometres left to build (24% of the total). The breakdown of financing for each corridor is presented in Table 5.3.

Status of RICAM

The RICAM is 50% complete in its construction and rehabilitation works. Of the completed kilometres corresponding to these works, 4,651 have been completed since 2002, and 1,978 did not require rehabilitation. As for the remainder, construction or rehabilitation works are in progress on 14% (1,811 km), and identification of a financing source is pending for the final 35% (4,692 km). Table 5.4 presents a breakdown of the status of RICAM works.

Two major highways (Pacific and Atlantic) are expected to be completed in 2012. Progress on the other corridors is proceeding at different rates.

The International Transit of Merchandise (TIM) Project: Road transport speed along Mesoamerica's Pacific Corridor is just 17 km/hour, which adversely affects the region's competitiveness and economic integration. This is due in part to weak road infrastructure but also to slow border control procedures.

On 22 July 2008, a pilot plan was implemented in the region to establish a standard computerised mechanism to facilitate and modernise control of the international transit of merchandise (TIM) under conditions similar to the most advanced in the world (see Box 5.3).

Based on the success of the pilot plan, the participating countries have requested technical support to expand implementation of the TIM system to all their border posts and ports. Other countries in the Mesoamerica region have asked to join the system.

Table 5.3 Breakdown of financing for corridors in RICAM

KILOMETRES FINANCED PER CORRIDOR			AMOUNT FINANCED (US$ MILLION)	
Corridor	**Total kilometres**	**Kilometres financed**	**PUBLIC (own and external)**	**PRIVATE (concession)**
Pacific	3,152	2,466	1,433.2	241
Atlantic	2,906	2,216	1,199	0
Tourism	1,446	781	304	0
Interoceanic	1,374	888	461.3	518
Feeder	4,255	2,090	1,672	1,375
TOTALS	**13,132 km**	**8,440 km**	**$5,058.5**	**$2,133.5**

Source: IADB

Table 5.4 Implementation status of RICAM

KILOMETRES	KM	%
Total completed kilometres	6,629	50%
• Kilometres concluded 2002 to date	4,651	35%
• Kilometres that did not require rehabilitation	1,978	15%
Kilometres in progress (execution: construction and rehabilitation)	1,811	14%
Kilometres pending	4,692	36%
Kilometres to rehabilitate	3,711	28%
Kilometres to build	980	7%

Source: IADB

Other areas of integration

In addition to physical integration, the Mesoamerica Project is creating the Central American electrical interconnection system, or SIEPAC, by building a 230kW transmission line 2,000 kilometres long. This interconnection will preface the establishment of a regional electricity market that will enable electricity prices to be cut by 15% to 20%, significantly boosting the competitiveness.

Moreover, the Mesoamerica Project includes investments in the areas of sustainable development and climate change, natural disaster prevention and affordable housing.

Conclusions

The growth and development of the countries of Mesoamerica is related to their capacity to integrate with each other and the global economy. However, their weak physical infrastructure and regulatory differences is a major obstacle to this process of integration.

Addressing these constraints is crucial to ensure countries' capacity to integrate into the global economy and to benefit from liberalised trade.

The Mesoamerica Project will contribute to overcome these obstacles, by promoting a more seamlessly connected regional market, and a larger provision of public goods, complementary to large scale infrastructure investments and, overall, to the reduction of trade costs generated by frictions due to imperfect integration of local and national markets.

This will in turn promote deeper integration, contribute to strengthening the consensus on trade liberalisation and facilitate the transition to a more equitable distribution of the gains from trade.

CASE STUDY 3: The Phnom Penh – Ho Chi Minh City Highway[13]

The Phnom Penh – Ho Chi Minh City (PP-HCMC) Highway is the first cross-border transport link project under the Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Cooperation Programme (GMS Programme). Initiated in 1992 with ADB assistance, the GMS Programme aims to promote closer economic ties among Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. The programme aims to facilitate sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty in the GMS through the so-called 3Cs strategy – enhancing "competitiveness", improving "connectivity" and engendering a sense of "community".

Connectivity among the GMS countries is being enhanced through the development of sub-regional infrastructure, particularly transport corridors, power interconnection systems and telecommunications networks. The enhancement of physical links is a means towards increased cross-border and intra-regional trade, investment and tourism, as well as better management of shared natural resources. Equal attention is being given to addressing the softer aspects of sub-regional development, including shared social and environmental concerns, such as the prevention and control of communicable diseases and the protection of the sub-region's rich biodiversity and ecosystems.

Project Description

The transport sector was among the first areas of co-operation under the GMS Programme since it had been recognised early on that cross-border transport links have the greatest and most immediate impact on enhancing connectivity. Improving the Bangkok–Phnom Penh–Ho Chi Minh City–Vung Tau highway was therefore assigned the highest priority by the governments of the GMS countries as early as the Second Conference on Sub-regional Economic Cooperation in August 1993, when they were already beginning to look for joint projects to undertake following the GMS Programme's inception in 1992. The PP-HCMC Highway forms a key segment of this important road link (Figure 5.9).

Financed by an ADB loan approved in 1998 with a combined amount of USD 140 million (USD 40 million for Cambodia and USD 100 million for Viet Nam – with the governments of the two countries providing the rest of the combined total project cost of USD 197 million), the project involved the reconstruction of 105 kilometres of Route Number 1 (RN1) in Cambodia from Neak Leoung to the border with Viet Nam at Bavet, including minor improvements to 58 kilometres of RN1 from Phnom Penh to the Mekong River ferry, and the reconstruction of 80 kilometres of the sections in Viet Nam, consisting of 22 kilometres of National Highway No. 1A (NH1A) between Thu Duc and An Suong and 58 kilometres of National Highway No. 22A (NH22) from An Suong to the border with Cambodia at Moc Bai. The project also included improving border-crossing facilities on the Cambodia side at Bavet.[14]

The PP-HCMC Highway also represented the first step towards the development of economic corridors in the sub-region, being the primary segment of the GMS Southern Economic Corridor linking Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam. The *economic corridors* approach to regional development, which is a distinctive strategic thrust of the GMS Programme, is a holistic approach where infrastructure design and implementation is linked with production and trade potentials in order to maximise economic benefits from infrastructure investments. It is envisaged that the whole GMS will eventually be covered by grids and rings of economic corridors, integrating and interconnecting dynamic markets and production centres.

Project Outcomes

The primary objectives of the project of increasing the movement of people, goods and vehicles across the Cambodia–Viet Nam border at Bavet/Moc Bai, reducing vehicle operating costs and travel time, and increasing traffic volumes were substantially achieved. The total value of trade passing through the Bavet/Moc Bai border crossing post increased by about 41% per annum between 2003 and 2006. The number of people crossing the border increased at an average annual rate of 53% during the same period while the number of vehicles crossing the border increased at an average annual rate of 38%.

Vehicle operating costs have been conservatively estimated to have dropped by 10% for passenger cars and by 15% for trucks and buses. In Cambodia, travel time from Phnom Penh to Bavet has been reduced by 30%. Similar reductions have been achieved in Viet Nam, especially in urban areas, as traffic congestion was eased. Several bus routes have reduced their trip times, *e.g.* one bus route reduced its average trip time from 70 minutes to 50 minutes as a result of the project, a reduction of 28%.

Traffic volume on the Cambodia side (from Neak Loeung at the

Figure 5.9 Phnom Penh - Ho Chi Minh City highway

Source: ADB

bank of the Mekong River to the border at Bavet) grew from 851 vehicles per day (vpd) (excluding motorcycles) in 1996 to 1,879 vpd in 2005, exceeding the projected volume of 1,804 vpd. In Viet Nam, traffic volume on NH22A up to the border at Moc Bai grew from 3,265 vpd (excluding motorcycles) in 1996 to 10,354 vpd in 2005, an average yearly growth of 12%. On NH1A near Thu Duc the traffic increased from 7,784 vpd in 1996 to 29,310 vpd in 2006, an average yearly growth of 14%. Even while traffic grew considerably, the number of traffic accidents on NH1A in Viet Nam fell from 323 in 2002 (before the road improvements were completed) to only 124 in 2005, a reduction of 60%. Similar reductions have been achieved on parts of NH22A, where traffic accidents in 2003 totalled 95, compared with 42 in 2005, a 56% reduction.

The project's socioeconomic impact in both countries so far has been quite significant. In Cambodia, along RN1, there has been substantial ribbon development, including residences, buildings and shops. At the Bavet border post, the increase in both passenger and goods traffic from Viet Nam has led to the establishment of commercial and leisure facilities, including several casinos and hotels that attract large numbers of tourists. Ancillary services, such as restaurants and gas stations, have likewise mushroomed along the road. An industrial park close to Bavet has also opened, providing employment opportunities for the local residents. In Viet Nam, the urban sections of the project, particularly those close to Ho Chi Minh City, have benefited from the project. New industrial areas have been built near the project roads. One of these industrial areas employs over 10,000 people and is planning to expand its activities in a new site.

In terms of economic efficiency, the project proved to be highly efficient, with an economic internal rate of return (EIRR) (taking into account all economic benefits and costs) computed at 23% at the time of appraisal. This was recomputed six years after completion of construction, taking into account actual as against projected costs, implementation delays and differences between projected and actual traffic growth, resulting in an improved recalculated EIRR of 25%.

With regard to environmental risks usually associated with road infrastructure projects, initial environmental examinations undertaken during project preparation showed no significant adverse environmental impacts, partly owing to the fact that the civil works consisted of mere rehabilitation of an existing road. Likewise, no indigenous peoples or ethnic minority issues arose during project implementation. With regard to resettlement aspects of the project, although certain issues arose, particularly in Cambodia, that affected the pace of the civil works and necessitated the conduct of a resettlement audit, effective steps have been undertaken, including ADB facilitated dialogues between the Cambodian government and the affected parties and related NGOs, leading to the substantial resolution of these issues.

Remaining Tasks Going Forward

Although the rehabilitation of the PP-HCMC Highway has had a significant impact on travel time, vehicle operating costs and general socioeconomic development in the influence areas, its full potential in terms of boosting cross-border movement of people, goods and capital has not been reached yet. There is still no through movement of trade traffic between Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam, with majority of freight vehicles still needing to stop at the border and transfer their goods onto local vehicles which then continue into the other country – the required costly process referred to as trans-shipment or trans-loading.

The main efforts going forward must therefore be directed at making the highway a true seamless cross-border link by removing the remaining non-physical barriers to the free movement of vehicles, goods and people and at transforming this transport corridor into a genuine economic corridor. With regard to the first set of efforts, the GMS countries have forged the GMS Cross Border Transport Agreement (CBTA), prepared with ADB assistance, which is a compact and comprehensive multilateral instrument that covers all the relevant aspects of cross-border transport facilitation in one document. These include the establishment of single-stop/single-window customs inspection, cross-border movement of persons, transit traffic regimes, requirements and standards for road vehicles, exchange of commercial traffic rights and infrastructure standards.

However, since full implementation of this complex agreement, with 20 annexes and protocols and involving six countries, would take time, the GMS countries decided to first implement it on a pilot basis at selected bilateral borders, among which is the Bavet-Moc Bai border-crossing point along the PP-HCMC Highway. The governments of Cambodia and Viet Nam signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2006 to pave the way for this pilot implementation. A related bilateral road transport agreement between the two countries allows the exchange of commercial traffic rights between them on a limited basis (*i.e.* ability of vehicles in one country to be operated in the neighbouring country's territory). New border checkpoint facilities have likewise been constructed, with ADB assistance, at the Bavet-Moc Bai border. The pilot implementation of the CBTA at this border-crossing point, and its eventual full implementation, is expected to further boost cross-border trade, tourism and investment along this important road corridor.

The PP-HCMC Highway is a pioneering initiative towards economic-corridor development, which as already mentioned is a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach, involving not only cross-border infrastructure links but also, among other things, transport and trade facilitation; cross-border and border area investment promotion; logistics systems development; industry and product standards development and harmonisation; supply chains development; financial innovations; and micro, small and medium enterprises development. To serve as a mechanism for unifying and focusing all initiatives and undertakings that aim to transform the GMS transport corridors into true economic corridors, the GMS countries set up an Economic Corridors Forum (ECF). The Forum also provides the venue for close networking between the public and the private sectors, between the central and local governments, and among the various agencies and ministries in the six GMS countries.

Under the ECF's auspices, strategies and action plans (SAPs) for the holistic development of the main GMS economic corridors, namely, the North-South, the East-West and the Southern Economic Corridors, are being prepared. The SAP for the latter, of which the Bangkok–Phnom Penh–Ho Chi Minh City Vung Tau road corridor forms the central route, is already underway. This strategy and action plan will serve as the blueprint for transforming the corridor into a string of growth nodes in the southern part of this increasingly vibrant and prosperous sub-region.

CHALLENGES

The move towards increased regionalism poses new challenges for development aid, requiring more regional-level co-ordination among donors, on the one hand, and among partner countries (including to ensure sufficient regional absorption capacity of aid), on the other.

Better co-ordination at the regional level

The top three challenges cited by donors in implementing regional aid for trade include: i) lack of – or weakly articulated – demands for regional aid for trade; ii) lack of coherence between national and regional priorities; and iii) lack of effective co-ordination at the regional level. This clearly underscores the need for strengthened capacity within RECs, and for increased dialogue between national authorities and their regional counterparts. A number of donors suggest that specific mechanisms should be set up to ensure effective feedback between the national and regional levels. Several donors (*e.g.* the Netherlands, AfDB, UNCTAD) also argue for regional needs assessments that can then be fed into national development strategies and PRSPs. These assessments largely mirror partner countries' diagnosis of regional integration challenges, and their identification of regional capacity as a core priority.

Strengthening of human and institutional capacities

RECs vary widely in their institutional strength, which in turn can have significant implications for a region's absorptive capacity for aid. As many donors note, regional-level entities almost always have weaker institutional capacity – and hence weaker aid absorptive capacity – than national entities. Moreover, the existence of multiple and overlapping regional integration arrangements and organisations can make establishing a stable donor-recipient relationship difficult. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, just 7 countries only belong to 1 regional integration arrangement, whereas 27 countries belong to 2 arrangements, 18 belong to 3 and 1 country (DR Congo) belongs to 4 (UNECA, 2009).

Not all regional bodies lack the capacity to address regional challenges. Partner countries in the Caribbean region, for instance, successfully address their regional trade-capacity challenges both through their respective national development strategies, as well as through regional development strategies elaborated at the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) level. Some of these countries also participate in sub-regional strategies through the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Overall, however, the majority of the donors point to a lack of articulated demands and priorities for regional aid for trade as being the top challenge in implementing region-wide support. Other challenges include lack of coherence between national and regional priorities, and the absence of effective co-ordination between partner countries and donors at the regional level. The heterogeneity of national economies within the same region – giving rise to different needs and requiring different responses – also adds to the challenge of designing and implementing region-wide support.

There remain a number of outstanding regional challenges faced by partner countries and donors. Most partner countries affirm that they benefit from regional aid for trade and that their binding regional constraints are being addressed. However, regional integration efforts are too often hampered by a lack of co-ordination between donors and partner countries. To strengthen regional capacity and improve effective participation in regional and multilateral trade, further co-ordination is needed.

■

NOTES

1. India sent their response after the official deadline and was not included in the analysis. See CD-Rom for the full version of their questionnaire.

2. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/region_e.htm

3. ALADI is an integration forum ultimately aimed at creating a common market in Latin America. UNASUR is an inter-governmental union focused on integrating two existing custom unions – *i.e.* Mercosur and the Andean Community – and is modelled on the European Union. The Arco del Pacifico is an informal co-ordination and consultation forum for the identification and implementation of joint actions aiming to generate synergies in the fields of economics and trade. Its main areas of work are: a) commercial convergence and integration; b) promotion and protection of investment; c) infrastructure, logistics and trade facilitation development; and d) economic and technical co-operation to improve competitiveness.

4. The Mercosur Structural Convergence Fund (FOCEM), for example, was created in 2005 with contributions from Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, with the objective of mitigating asymmetries within the Mercosur bloc. Brazil is the largest contributor (USD 70 million per annum since 2006, representing a 70% share) to this fund; and at the December 2008 Mercosur Summit, Brazil announced that in 2009 it would double its contribution.

5. http://www.ibsa-trilateral.org/

6. See *EU Strategy on Aid for Trade: Enhancing EU support for trade-related needs in developing countries, Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, Council of the European Union*, 15 October 2007, http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st14/st14470.en07.pdf

7. See http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0072:FIN:EN:PDF

8. Furthermore, the STDF provides up to 90% of project funding in grant form for a regional project that includes at least one low-income country; for a project that does not involve low-income countries, STDF still provides up to 80% grant funding.

9. IIRSA is a forum to encourage dialogue among South American countries. It seeks to promote the development of transport, energy and telecommunications infrastructure from a regional perspective, to encourage the physical integration of its twelve members and to achieve an equitable and sustainable territorial development pattern (http://www.iirsa.org/).

10. This section is based on the case study prepared by the COMESA Secretariat.

11. This section is based on the case study prepared by the IADB.

12. In June 2008, the region's presidents announced that the Puebla-Panama Plan, launched in June 2001, would become the Mesoamerican Project. It supplements a regional integration process that has been pursued under the Central American Integration System (SICA), and expands it to include Mexico and Colombia.

13. This section is based on the case study prepared by the ADB.

14. Moreover, as a result of savings realised by both countries in their respective shares of loan funds for the project, Cambodia was able to undertake additional works, namely the rehabilitation of road RN11, which was badly damaged by the floods in 2000, and Viet Nam was able to extend the length of the road improved from 80 kilometres to 96.35 kilometres and undertake additional works to improve road safety.

CHAPTER 6
THE WAY **FORWARD**: MEASURING THE IMPACT AND ADVANCING THE DIALOGUE

SUMMARY

The relationship between trade, growth and poverty reduction is complex. But it is clear that openness and integration can contribute to economic development and poverty reduction. The Aid-for-Trade Initiative has succeeded in raising awareness about these important links, but also about the binding trade-related constraints developing countries face that prevent them from benefiting from trade expansion. The initiative has also succeeded in mobilising resources to build trade capacities related to policies, institutions and infrastructure.

In order to maintain the momentum of the initiative, particularly in light of the current economic crisis, four practical steps can be envisaged:

- First, there is still a compelling need to demonstrate – and broadcast the fact – that there are large potential gains to be made from broad-based multilateral trade liberalisation and the integration of developing countries into the global economy. It needs to be shown that aid for trade is worth doing.

- Second, stakeholders need to recognise that aid for trade is part of a larger picture encompassing international co-operation, improved policy coherence and a whole-of-government approach to economic development and poverty reduction. It needs to be shown that aid for trade contributes to these wider goals of partner countries.

- Third, there needs to be case-by-case, country-by-country identification of the nature and extent of the impediments that are presently preventing the benefits of trade from being fully realised. Aid for trade needs to have identifiable targets.

- Fourth, there needs to be, again case-by-case and country-by-country, a clear identification of how aid for trade will address the impediments identified, how it will work with, and add value to, initiatives being taken by private firms, and how it will fit into the evolving framework of regional and multilateral co-operation. It needs to be shown that aid for trade can hit the target.

In short, the Aid-for-Trade Initiative needs to be strengthened at the country and regional levels. The aid-for-trade fact sheets offer excellent opportunities for advancing the dialogue at these levels and provides incentives to strengthen local ownership and management for results.

INTRODUCTION

Building on the aid-for-trade achievements – as evidenced in the preceding chapters – requires showing that the initiative ultimately contributes to trade creation and poverty reduction. In the face of the worst economic crisis in generations, stakeholders are now, more than ever, interested in finding out whether the Aid-for-Trade Initiative is leading to the desired results. In particular, do country-owned trade strategies and donor-funded trade-related programmes build the capacity to trade, improve trade performance and reduce poverty? How do we know we are on the right track? How can we tell success from failure? These are the kinds of questions that are being raised by stakeholders in developed and developing countries alike. Answers to these questions are best provided at the country and regional level. In fact, advancing the dialogue at these levels, as recommended by the WTO Task Force, is the way forward for the initiative.

This final chapter addresses some of the remaining challenges and provides some pointers to the way forward. It is structured as follows: the next section summarises some recent assessments of the impact of trade-related assistance on trade performance. This is followed by some recent work on the linkages between trade performance and poverty reduction. Subsequently, some of the issues involved in evaluating aid for trade are addressed. The following section highlights that country ownership is a key requirement for the success of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. Finally, the last section argues that advancing the dialogue about these issues is the way forward.

MEASURING IMPACTS

The WTO Task Force stated that: *"effective aid for trade will enhance growth prospects and reduce poverty in developing countries,… and distribute global benefits more equitably across and within developing countries."* However, measuring the impact of aid-for-trade is never going to be easy given the difficulty in establishing the counterfactual (*i.e.* testing the opposite hypothesis). For this reason, macroeconomic analysis of the correlation between aid-for-trade and trade performance presents a useful way of establishing what works, what does not and where improvements are needed. These analyses are particularly appropriate during the current economic downturn, which, no doubt, will see increasing competition for aid funding from many quarters. Unfortunately, only a limited number of aid-for-trade related assessments have been undertaken so far. More are called for.

A Cali and te Velde study (2008) suggests that aid to build productive capacity seems to have played a role in fostering exports. The positive effects of aid are relatively more important in supporting exports in mining and manufacturing compared to the effects on tourism and agriculture. The authors note that the lack of domestic resources for capital-intensive sectors (such as mining and manufacturing) act as a binding constraint in developing countries. This is in line with the more general view that capital-intensive sectors in developing countries are often at a disadvantage due to the relatively small domestic markets and a lack of access to credit.

The study also indicates that a 10% increase in aid to trade policy and regulations is associated with a 1.5% reduction in trading costs. These findings are confirmed by specific studies, for instance, concerning technical support for implementing SPS measures. Although economic analysis of the returns on investments in building SPS capacity is relatively limited, available research suggests that significant benefits accrue from strengthening SPS capacity, both in terms of opening up new markets and maintaining market access. For example, in Latin America, investments in improvements to animal health of some USD 157 million per year over 15 years generated a net present value of USD 1.9 billion. In Asia, eradication programmes for foot and mouth disease have been assessed as providing benefits in terms of improved trade and market access that are worth several times the investment. In Belize, analysis of the direct costs and benefits of investments in a national Medfly programme, aimed at opening up access to new export markets for fresh fruit and vegetables, indicates a return of USD 100 for every dollar spent. Programmes to build SPS capacity are especially important for countries where agriculture remains an essential economic activity and a major source of foreign exchange earnings, *i.e.* the vast majority of developing countries.

Likewise, programmes to modernise border processes and strengthen trade facilitation capacity seem to generate significant benefits in terms of export competitiveness and FDI attractiveness. The reduction of time spent at the border and trade-flow processing costs has effects similar to tariff reductions: it was calculated that halving clearance time in Ethiopia would be equivalent to increasing average firm productivity by almost a fifth. Faster clearance and better transport and logistics systems yield cost reductions by allowing firms to considerably reduce inventories, which are on average 200% to 500% higher in many developing countries than in the United States.

The effect is also significant on revenue collection. An OECD (2009) study found that customs reform – often supported by technical assistance programmes, financial assistance or public-private partnerships – may bring important increases in customs revenue over a relatively short period of time: for example, 150% in Angola half-way through the five-year reform programme, 58% in Mozambique during the first two years of the programme. In other words, these programmes have significant and positive benefits on trade volumes and revenues.

A World Bank (2008) study on the effectiveness of 88 trade development programmes in 48 countries found that exports have increased significantly on many occasions, although questions remain on causality and the choice of the best benchmark to judge a programme's effectiveness. However, the study noted that there is at least *a priori* support for the conclusion that the programmes have, on average, coincided with, or predated, stronger export performance in the targeted commodities. Furthermore, the study found that the initial size of an export sector may matter for the effectiveness of technical assistance. The performance of programmes delivered to industries with initially high exports is much stronger. The study suggested it may be easier to identify the constraints facing growth of existing exports and then alleviate these constraints through technical assistance projects, than to tackle the constraints facing new types of exports. In some cases, it may be more appropriate for technical assistance to help exporters who have previously shown a capacity to penetrate overseas markets, but are now facing particular constraints in, say, management, marketing, product design or market information, than to support a new venture.

Although not directly related to the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, a World Bank (2007) paper shows that transport and communications infrastructure, as well as institutional quality, are significant drivers both of export volumes and of the likelihood that exports occur at all. The authors find that infrastructure and institutional quality are far more important than variations in tariffs in explaining variations in North-South trade. Indeed, non-tariff trade barriers such as transportation costs have often been more important than tariffs in inhibiting trade. This has been the case historically. Overall, between 1820 and 2000, according to World Economic Forum (2008), only 18% of the reduction in intercontinental price gap between the United States and Europe was due to policies liberalising trade, while the rest was due to cheaper transportation. At present, United States' import data indicate that insurance and freight costs are twice those of tariff costs.

THE LINKS BETWEEN TRADE AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Much more analysis has been undertaken to clarify the links between trade and poverty. Despite differences of opinion among academics, there exists a reasonable consensus on the real and overall positive benefits countries can gain by opening up their economies. Indeed, the weight of evidence to date points strongly in the direction that greater openness is an important element explaining growth performance and has been a central feature of successful development. Furthermore, no country has developed successfully by closing itself off from the rest of the world, very few countries have grown over long periods of time without experiencing a large expansion of their trade, and most developing countries with rapid poverty reduction also enjoy high economic growth (*i.e.* the growth accounts for a large share of observed changes in income poverty reduction). Yet, the relationship between trade and growth is complex. Of the numerous empirical studies on the topic, most have failed to establish a systematic relationship between greater integration and growth, and there is little agreement on causality.

Nor is there a simple and general conclusion from the literature on the causal link between trade and poverty, be it directly between the two or through the impact of trade on growth and, in turn, on poverty. The evidence of poverty reduction presented in several recent surveys is weak (*e.g.* Bannister and Thugge, 2001; Berg and Krueger, 2003; Winters, McCulloch and McKay, 2004). Other studies find an increase in inequality: the World Bank (2005) concludes that during the 1990s countries with rapid economic growth and trade liberalisation achieved absolute poverty reduction but experienced increased inequality; UNDP (2005) finds that uneven distribution of the costs and benefits of trade liberalisation across and within countries has led to an uneven pattern of integration; and Kremer and Maskin (2007) establish that increased trade has tended to benefit elites in both rich and poor countries, thus increasing income inequalities. Other studies are more nuanced: Turner, Nguyen and Bird (2008) find the relationship between trade and poverty to be extremely complex and case-specific, making systematic empirical analyses rather difficult in practice.

The nature of tariff cuts is important as well. One recent study finds that a fall in end-product tariffs lowers wages in import-competing firms, but boosts wages in exporting firms. By comparison, a fall in input tariffs raises wages at import-using firms relative to those that only source locally (Amiti and Davis, 2008). Another recent study finds that trade liberalisation is associated with increases in inequality in countries well endowed with highly-skilled workers and capital, or with workers that have very low education levels, while it is associated with decreases in inequality in countries that are well endowed with primary-educated labour. However, relative endowments in capital are the key determinant, so that trade liberalisation is accompanied by reduced income inequality in low-income countries (De Melo, Gourdon and Maystre, 2006).

Finally, there are studies finding that trade has a beneficial effect on poverty reduction but that trade may not be the dominant factor. An IMF study (2002), which finds that trade openness reduces income inequality in both developed and developing countries, concludes that income inequality has risen in most countries over the past two decades due to technological progress, which increases the wages of the skilled relative to the wages of the unskilled. Although the poverty elasticity of growth can vary significantly between countries and across time (see *e.g.* World Bank, 2005), there is no evidence-based support that liberalised trade has an "adverse" impact on the poor. Cashin *et al.* (2001) examined the relationship between macroeconomic policies and improvements in a human development index for a given rate of per capita GDP growth and found no robust evidence that any openness variable was associated with either pro-poor or anti-poor growth. Cling (2006) also concludes, on the basis of a comprehensive literature review, that trade is not the main factor determining the evolution of poverty and inequality within countries.[1]

To conclude, economic growth, in general, is a rather messy process and no one should expect it to be unconditionally fair to all by design. That is why governments need policies for pro-poor growth aimed at reaching those sub-groups of people that growth would otherwise not reach. To make growth more pro-poor, OECD (2006a) highlights the need for policies to tackle the multiple dimensions of poverty, including the cross-cutting dimensions of gender and environment, and for policies that help empower the poor and help them connect up better to the growth process. In looking at both trade-to-growth and growth-to-poverty links, Cicowiez and Conconi (2008) conclude that the critical element in translating economic growth to reductions in poverty seems to be complementary and multi-dimensional public policy. These conclusions are confirmed by additional work concerning the links between trade, growth and poverty reduction undertaken by the University of Adelaide which highlighted five pre-requisites for developing a positive relationship between trade and poverty reduction: i) trade openness; ii) domestic reform; iii) a robust and responsible private sector; iv) institutional reforms; and v) political will and co-operation. In short, while trade, and therefore aid for trade, is positively linked to growth, trade policies alone cannot be relied upon to achieve a country's poverty reduction objectives.

EVALUATING AID FOR TRADE

Aid for trade is a relatively new concept, although donors have been providing trade-related assistance for many years. A number of them have recently reviewed their programmes and most have concluded that the direct effects on export (growth) volumes are rather difficult to substantiate. The most widely cited positive outcomes of trade-related donor assistance include improved understanding of the potential contribution trade can make to development, increased awareness and knowledge of trade policy issues (including WTO-related) and strengthened national dialogue. However, to date, very few aid-for-trade-specific evaluations exist, in part due to the fact that the initiative has only recently emerged as a distinct objective of development co-operation.

Consequently, the WTO Task Force recommended that increased evaluation of aid for trade should be promoted and funded. In particular, the Task Force suggested that: *"In-depth country-impact evaluations of Aid-for-Trade programmes should be undertaken to build knowledge and facilitate a results-based approach to delivery. Evaluation of in-country processes should focus,* inter alia*, on progress in mainstreaming trade in national development plans. Evaluations should adopt a results-based approach in order to ensure effectiveness of Aid-for-Trade programmes in relation to the objectives."*

Such an evaluative programme should review what is known about the effectiveness of aid-for-trade projects and programmes and identify gaps in our knowledge about performance. Next, the programme should establish how evaluations can contribute to improved knowledge and performance. The purpose of the review of existing aid-for-trade evaluations is to distil experiences in order to increase the effectiveness of aid for trade, and improve evaluation practices and outcomes.

Questions to be addressed might include: What is the present situation with regard to the number of existing aid-for-trade evaluations, their rigour and robustness? What are the conclusions of existing evaluations of aid-for-trade programmes and activities? What are the main knowledge gaps hampering the development of best practice in evaluating aid for trade?

Second, there is a need for an in-depth exploration of the most appropriate methods of evaluating aid-for-trade at programming and policy levels. In particular, the evaluation and aid-for-trade policy communities should answer the question of how to address the specificities of evaluating aid-for-trade activities, as opposed to other development programmes. Differences to be explored could include, but are not be limited to, the following: The particular difficulties involved in agreeing on an operational definition of aid for trade. How to take account of the cross-border, regional, sub-regional and international aspects of many aid-for-trade activities (a feature which increases the challenge of assessing performance and impacts)? How to apply the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and, in particular, how can principles of ownership, mutual accountability and management for results be incorporated in aid-for-trade programmes? How to look at the effect of an individual project or programme on the wider trade capacity of a country, (*e.g.* in view of the difficulties of demonstrating the links between micro projects and macro conditions)? How to incorporate the views of the private sector and civil society? How to address the data deficit and particular difficulties in establishing baseline information?[2]

STRENGTHENING COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

Aid and, by implication, aid-for-trade is effective only when it enables partner countries to achieve their own development goals. Consequently, the onus is on partner-country governments to enhance the ownership of their development efforts in consultation with their parliaments, citizens, civil society and the private sector. Local ownership of development efforts is fundamentally about political leadership, effective societal participation and domestic oversight and accountability.

For instance, a recent review of 45 case studies on how economies from around the world managed the challenges of WTO participation found that country ownership and national dialogue were of central importance (WTO, 2005). Key domestic stakeholders (*i.e.* government, business and civil society) need to manage the pace and nature of their country's integration into regional and global markets and to take full advantage of participation in the WTO. At the same time, the case studies show that there is a "threshold" level of institutional capacity and resources that are needed to implement WTO agreements and maintain an effective presence "at the table" in WTO negotiations. Beyond that threshold, however, the solution for successfully managing participation in the global trading system is local ownership and dialogue both among government institutions, and among government, private-sector and civil-society institutions.

Cases where a high level of interaction, information exchange and collaboration between major stakeholders was realised have tended to be "success stories". Cases where, for a variety of reasons, this collaboration and information exchange broke down, or where the priorities of the government and those of the private sector were mis-aligned, have tended to derive little benefit from greater integration into the global economy. Beyond the key requirement of national ownership and stakeholder dialogue, the case studies also highlight the need for strong political will and leadership from the highest levels as prerequisites for countries' ability to create a macro-economic policy environment conducive to private-sector development and growth through trade liberalisation.

There is now broad recognition that trade development strategies will be successful and sustained, and aid for trade fully effective only where the partner country takes the lead in determining the goals and the priorities of the strategy and sets the agenda for how they are to be achieved. The principle of ownership has gained greater prominence and acceptance, yet local ownership, as noted in chapter 2, remains relatively weak in many developing countries. Consequently, maintaining the momentum in aid-for-trade requires reinforcing the local component of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative and advancing the dialogue between partner countries and donors about remaining challenges is the second component of the way forward.

ADVANCING THE DIALOGUE

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative remains fully understandable only to those stakeholders working with it directly. This highlights the need for broader engagement and greater outreach to avert the danger of it becoming a subject only for dialogue among bureaucrats, divorced from the political landscape in which it must be carried forward. Given the political sensitivity of many trade reforms, the aid-for-trade dialogue should be broadened to engage parliaments, citizens, civil society and the private sector more effectively. In fact, there is still a compelling need to demonstrate – and broadcast the fact – that there are large potential gains to be made from broad-based multilateral trade liberalisation and the integration of developing countries into the global economy. Furthermore, stakeholders need to recognise that aid for trade is part of a larger picture encompassing international co-operation, improved policy coherence and a whole-of-government approach to economic development and poverty reduction.

The dialogue between partner countries and donors needs not only to be broadened, but deepened as well. On a case-by-case, country-by-country and region-by-region basis, the dialogue should identify the nature and extent of the impediments that are presently preventing the benefits of trade from being fully realised. Next, partner countries and donors should set out how aid-for-trade will address the binding constraints to trade and how it will work with, and add value to, initiatives being taken by private firms. Finally, there is a clear need to work jointly towards more evidence-based decision making, shifting the focus from *inputs* to the achievement of clearly defined aid-for-trade *outcomes* and *impacts*. Strengthening the necessary performance culture requires a range of institutional and human reforms, reinforcing the importance of monitoring and evaluation, enhancing the links between planning, budgeting and results, and above all encouraging greater leadership and accountability.

The *Aid for Trade at a Glance* fact sheets provide a first effort to reinforce on a country-by-country basis the links between a partner country's "demand", donors' "response", the outcomes of priority aid-for- trade programmes and their impact on trade performance. The value of the fact sheets lies in creating incentives, through enhanced transparency based on a sustained dialogue among governments, civil society, private sector and donors, to improve the coherence of aid for trade with overall development strategies around which donors should align their support. In short, the focus on transparency and accountability at the local and regional level will provide incentives for more and better aid for trade. ■

NOTES

1. Other recent work on the relationship between globalisation, inequality and development includes Nissanke and Thorbecke (2007); Mamoon (2007) and Goldberg and Pavcnik (2007).

2. The OECD has commenced a work programme on evaluating aid for trade which will address a number of these issues and clarify the key audiences and their different evaluation needs.

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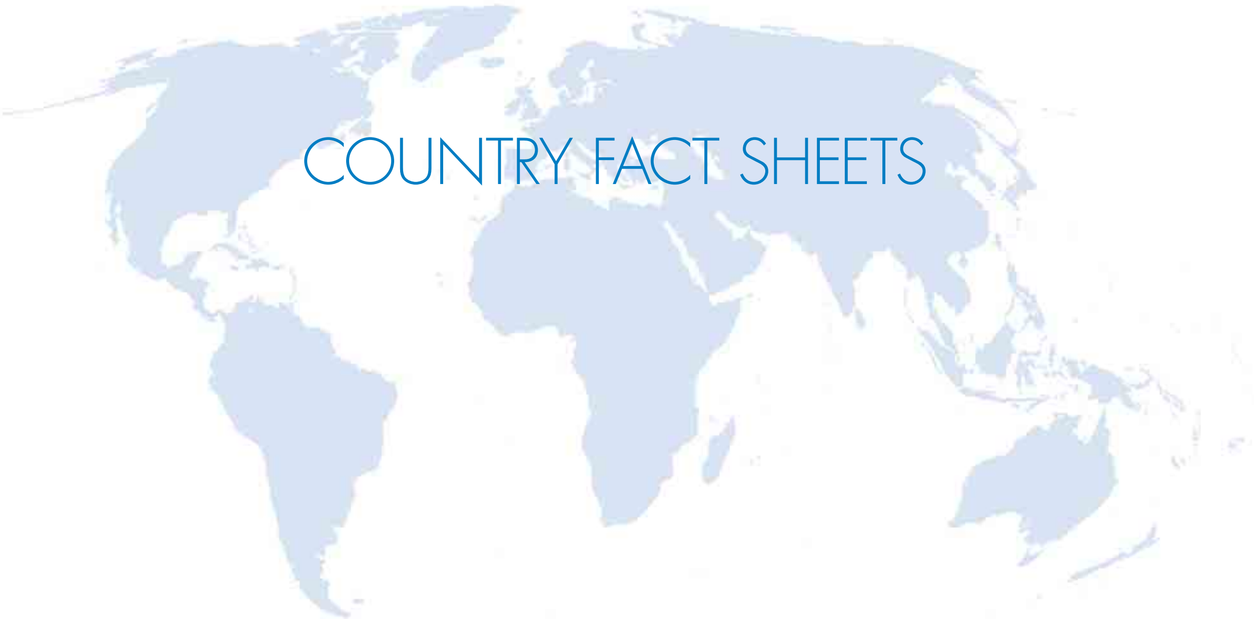


COUNTRY FACT SHEETS

AID FOR TRADE AT A GLANCE FACT SHEETS

The first Aid-for-Trade Global Review suggested developing a set of indicators on aid for trade to assess at a glance the progress being made in achieving the objectives of the initiative. As a follow-up to this recommendation, an Expert Symposium, organised by the WTO in September 2008, discussed with key stakeholders a set of possible indicators. The aid-for-trade fact sheets are based on a selection of these indicators and provide an overview of country specific aid-for-trade priorities, aid-for-trade flows, trade policy and trade performance. Together these indicators provide a sense of the progress and challenges at the country level. They complement the self-assessment reports and global flows.

The presentation of the indicators is, first and foremost, a political tool for assessing overall trends and progress.[1] They enable cross-country comparisons at a glance and are aimed at stimulating a national dialogue between stakeholders (*e.g.* governments, donors, civil society and the private sector) on how to improve trade performance by focusing attention on aid-for-trade constraints and needs. Such an in-country dialogue will promote greater accountability among stakeholders. In addition, the dialogue should also contribute to developing more precise country and programme specific performance indicators and assessment of aid-for-trade commitments and disbursements.

This section contains fact sheets for the 85 countries that responded to the partner country questionnaire.[2] The data in the fact sheets represents the best available estimates from various international agencies at the time the report was prepared. The fact sheets are based on the 2007 DAC list of recipients and report on aid for trade received up to 2007.[3]

The fact sheets contain four sections following the aid for trade logical framework:

The *first* section provides a number of *basic indicators*, including some that provide indication on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Indicators include population, GDP, share of productive sectors in GDP, government budget, aid dependency, poverty, income distribution, gender and the country ranking on the UNDP human development index.

The *second* section presents country specific aid-for-trade data based on the OECD CRS database (*i.e.* sector distribution, share of aid for trade in sector allocable aid and top donors). Where relevant, both commitments and disbursements are presented. Commitments are firm obligations to provide development assistance and they measure the donors' intentions. They reflect how donors' pledges translate into action and, thus, provide a firm indication about future aid flows. Disbursements show actual financial payments in each year and allow for the examination of the commitments versus the actual contribution of donors. Commitments are often multi-year and subsequent disbursements spread over several years. An increase in aid allocations (*i.e.* commitments) is thus visible in disbursements data with a time lag of a few years. Unfortunately, disbursement data is only available for bilateral donors and the EC.

The *third* section contains indicators about the country's trade policy. First, it highlights the extent to which trade is mainstreamed (*i.e.* integrated) in national development strategies and other strategic plans. Next, the section presents an indicator of the trade restrictiveness of imports and exports as a proxy for the policy commitment to trade openness. Finally, the section links the top three country-specific aid-for-trade priorities (based on the country's self assessment) with indicators that could be used to assess progress in addressing those specific supply side constraints. These indicators range from the quality of infrastructure to the trade performance index. All these indicators can be considered as reliable predictors of the future ability to trade – in other words, if governments can improve the policies or conditions on which these indicators are based, they will be in a better position to expand their exports more rapidly and reap the benefits of integration in the multilateral trading system. The sources of the indicators used in this section are listed below. Where possible, a combination of indicators is provided to give a more comprehensive picture (*e.g.* network infrastructure, cross-border infrastructure). Regarding indicators that include a regional/ income group average, it should be noted that the reference list of countries to establish these averages was the 2007 list of DAC recipients.

The *fourth* section looks at trade performance and provides an overview of the past and current ability to effectively participate in the global market. In addition to export and import growth of both commodities and services, the section presents a sectoral breakdown of data. It also indicates the main destinations and origins of both exports and imports of commodities. Where data is not available for the years 2005-2007, most recent data available is provided. Concerning main commodity group exports/imports and services exports/imports, the residual refers to unallocated amounts (*i.e.* the share of the total export/import amounts which compilers have not been able to classify in any of the other defined product categories rather than to other products, which would neither be agricultural, mineral or manufactured goods. This share is labelled "not included elsewhere" (n.i.e.).

There are three important caveats to note about the fact sheets:

- *Methodological challenges*: available data do not exactly match the logical framework underlying the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, thereby making it necessary to rely on proxies, which are imperfect and whose selection is open to debate.
- *Attribution:* The fact sheet does not imply a direct correlation between aid for trade, economic growth and poverty reduction. While aid for trade can improve trade performance - an important engine for economic growth and a powerful instrument for poverty reduction- one needs to bear in mind that the impact of trade on income (and poverty) depends on local conditions and can be positive, negative or neutral.
- *Time lags:* Implementing aid-for-trade projects and programmes takes time and after completion more time is required to establish impacts. Consequently, the impact of aid for trade may not be immediately felt.

PROGRAMME INDICATOR SOURCES

Trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation:

Simple Average MFN applied tariff: Caculated as the simple average of the applied tariff rates that a country applies. The lower the percentage rate the easier it is for the exporter to enter the considered market. (Source: ITC)

Further information about trade policy is available on the WTO's Trade Policy Review website.

WTO accession costs:

This indicator is a combination of two pieces of information on the status of the country in the accession process: i) whether the trade policy memorandum has been submitted to the WTO Accession Working Group; and ii) whether the draft working party report has been submitted to the WTO Accession Working Group (Source: WTO Accessions in Progress).

It is otherwise difficult to assess accession costs: maintaining a mission in Geneva and paying membership are standard costs accruing evenly for all members, except LDCs that are exonerated of fees in view of their constraints.

Trade facilitation:

The number of days it takes to export and import to and from a country is a widely-recognised trade facilitation indicator (Source: World Bank- Doing Business).

Network infrastructure:

The number of main fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscribers give an indication of the availability of suitable network infrastructure (Source: ITU ICT Statistics Database).

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants (Source: WB-WDI).

Cross-border infrastructure:

The airport density index is the number of airports per country which were the origin point for at least one scheduled passenger flight in 2007. The lowest country score is 0.1, and the highest country score 28.9 (Source: Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum).

The transhipment connectivity index provides information about the type of transhipment connections available to shippers from each country/economy on bilateral routes. The lowest country score is 60, and the highest country score is 135 (Source: Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum).

Other transport infrastructure:

The first indicator measures paved roads (*i.e.* those surfaced with crushed stone [macadam] and hydrocarbon binder or bituminised agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones) as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length (Source: WB-WDI).

The quality of railroads and passenger air transport in a country using scores from 1 to 7 (1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) (Source: Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum).

Competitiveness:

For the Trade Performance iIndex, the higher the differential between a country's export growth rate and the world export growth rate the higher the gain in world market share. The current index is based on 5 elements: i) net exports, ii) export per capita, iii) share in world markets iv) product diversification, and v) market diversification (Source: ITC).

Export diversification:

Product diversification represents the number of exported products (related to commodities nomenclature) to the world by exporter country at equal size. It is the number of products which would give the same index-value (or output) that the given country exporter would reach if its export-basket had been uniformly restricted at each of those products (ITC Trade Competitiveness Map).

Value chains:

No suitable indicator could be identified for this priority.

Regional integration:

Regional integration is measured by the number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) that a partner country has notified to the WTO and enforced (WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009). Naturally, the country may also be involved in a number of agreements that have not been notified to the WTO, but the WTO database provides the best information available. Data is provided for years 2002, 2005 and 2008.

Adjustment costs:

Adjustment costs are not easily assessed and there is no available indicator that accurately measures this complex issue.

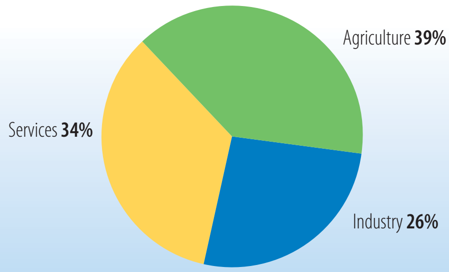
NOTES

1. The fact sheets do not provide the basis for academic research. Nor should they be perceived as a diagnostic or evaluation tool for aid-for-trade programming.
2. Angola, El Salvador, Namibia, Samoa, Seychelles responded after the deadline for Chapter 2 but have a fact sheet included based partly on their response.
3. Therefore partner countries that have graduated to higher-income categories since 2007 are nevertheless indicated as being part of their former income groups (*e.g.* India, Nicaragua) for consistency.

BASIC INDICATORS

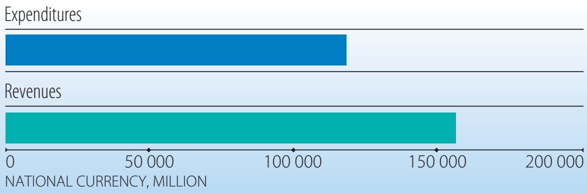
Population (thousands)[1]	–
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	11 627
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2006)[2]	5.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars)[2]	–
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1990)[5]	17.8
Human development index (2006)[6]	–
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	31.9

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC
15 World Bank- Doing Business
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

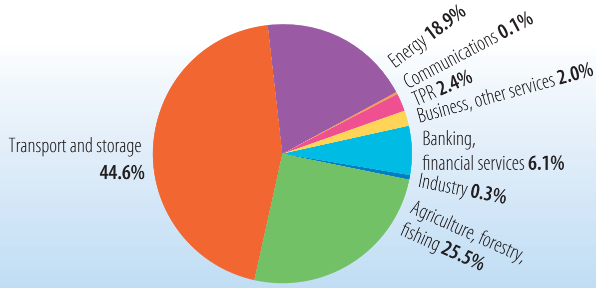
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	16.7	31.8	17.3
Economic infrastructure	421.6	854.5	194.8
Building productive capacity	226.8	455.0	551.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	23.4	429.6
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	665.0	1341.4	763.7
AFT per capita (USD)	–	–	–

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

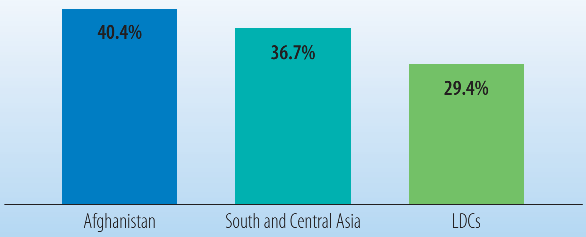
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

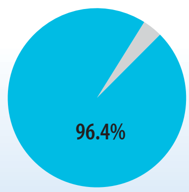


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	908.7
World Bank	130.1
Canada	67.3
ADB	56.7
Germany	26.6
EC	20.7

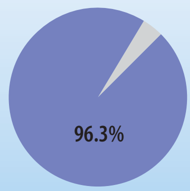
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	583.2
Canada	39.4
United Kingdom	24.0
Germany	20.2
EC	20.0
Italy	11.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **various sectoral strategies**.

Afghanistan participates in the EIF, but does not have a DTIS yet.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

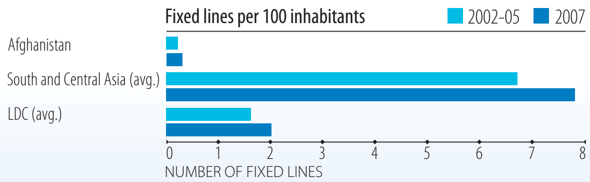
Data not available

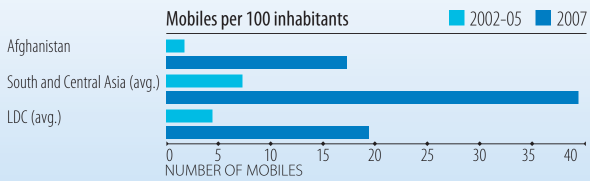
Restrictiveness of exports

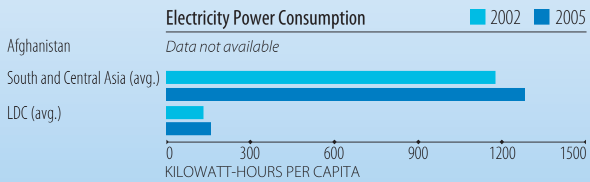
Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

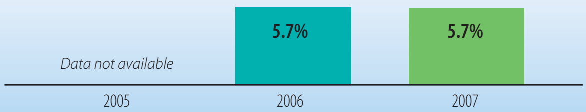






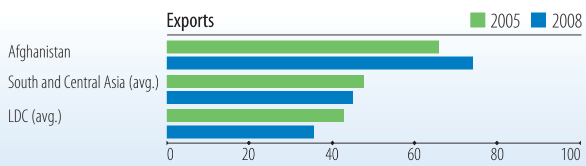
PRIORITY 2: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[14]

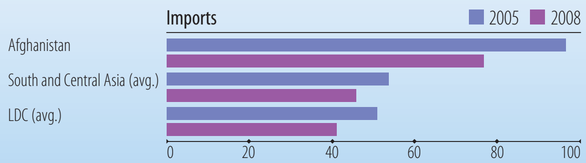
Simple Average MFN Applied



PRIORITY 3: TRADE FACILITATION[15]

Number of days for trading across borders

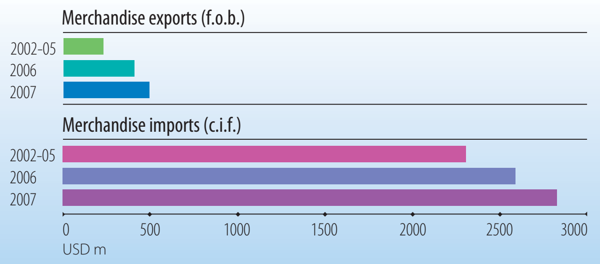




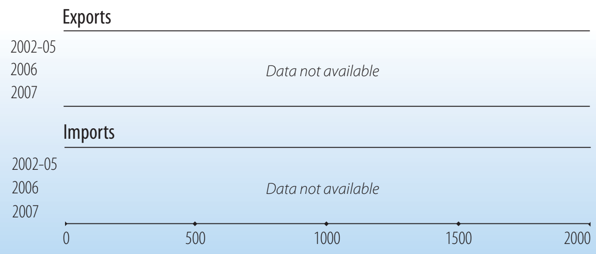
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

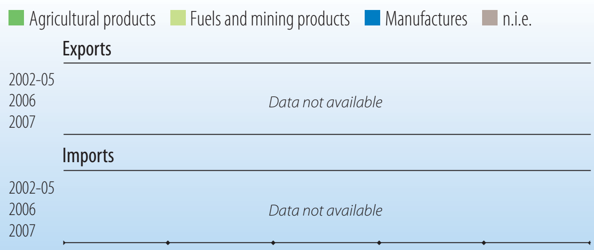
2005	2006	2007
Data not available	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

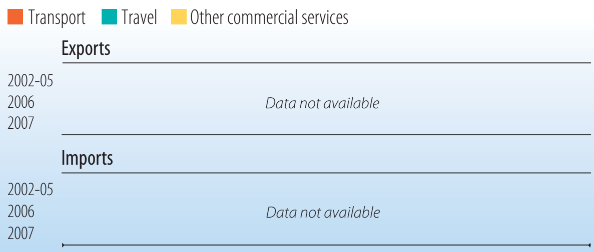
2005	2006	2007
Data not available	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

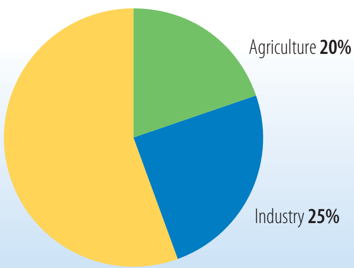


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

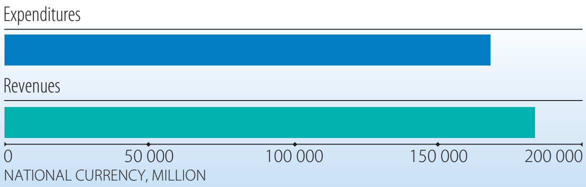
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	3 181
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	10 569
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	6 385
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	<2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	39.5
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2003)[5]	33
Human development index (2006)[6]	69 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	3.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2004)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database)
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

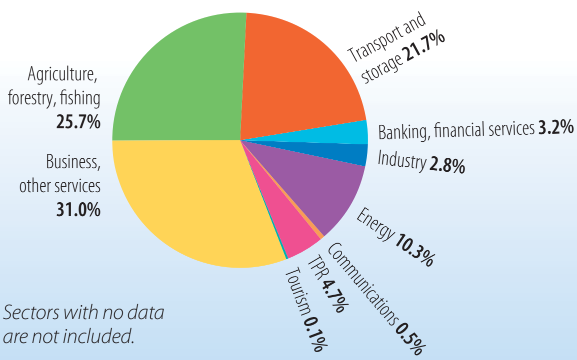
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	2.6	1.1	1.3
Economic infrastructure	85.2	7.7	24.6
Building productive capacity	31.7	14.8	17.1
Of which: Trade development marker	–	7.2	9.4
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**119.5**	**23.6**	**42.9**
AFT per capita (USD)	38.2	7.4	13.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

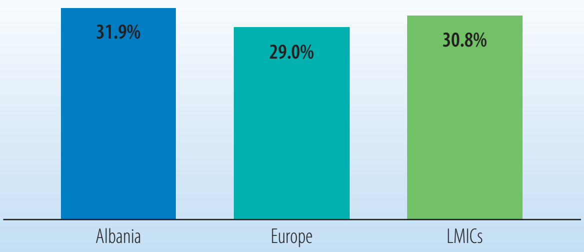
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

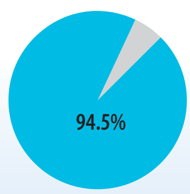


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Italy	73.6
United States	7.1
EC	6.7
Germany	6.0
Spain	5.0
Greece	4.9

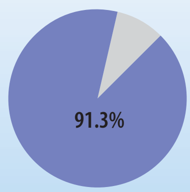
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Germany	11.1
United States	10.8
Korea	10.6
Greece	5.0
EC	4.4
Switzerland	2.3

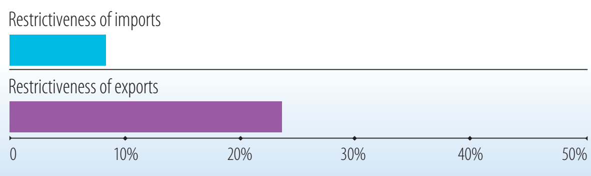
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

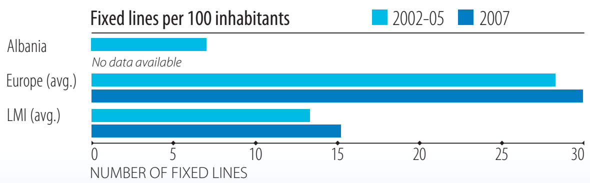
Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

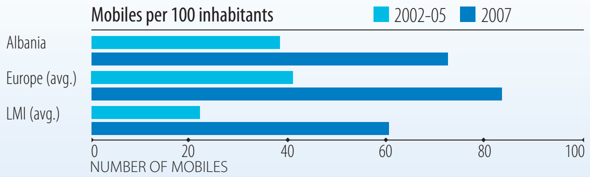
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2005)[12]

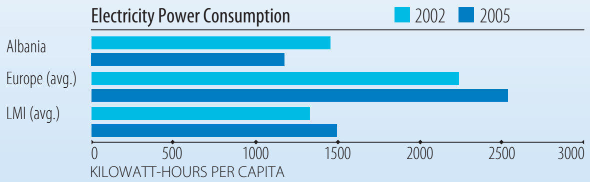


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

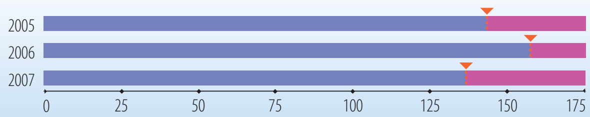






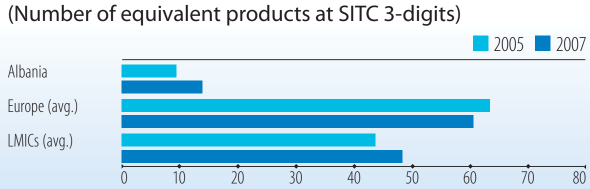
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

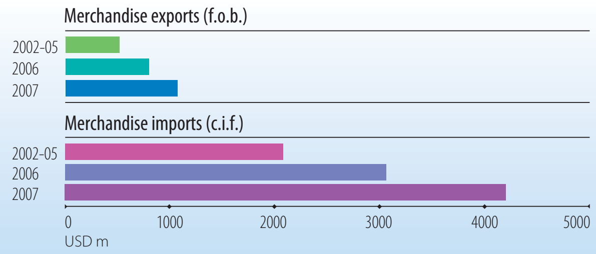
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



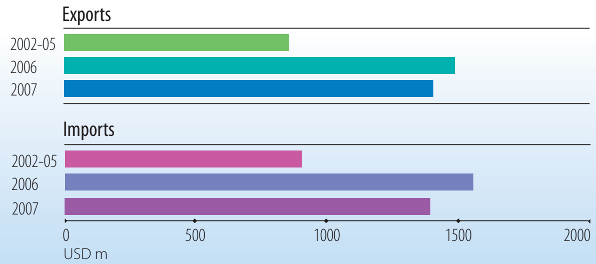
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

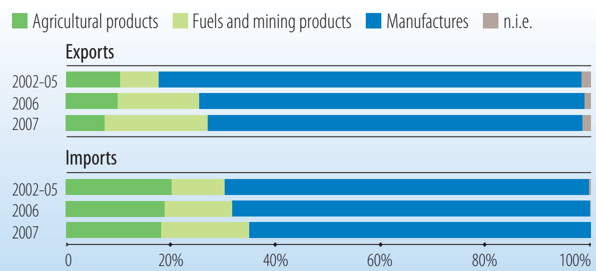
2005	2006		2007
–	EU	88.6	–
–	Serbia	5.1	–
–	FYR Macedonia	1.6	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

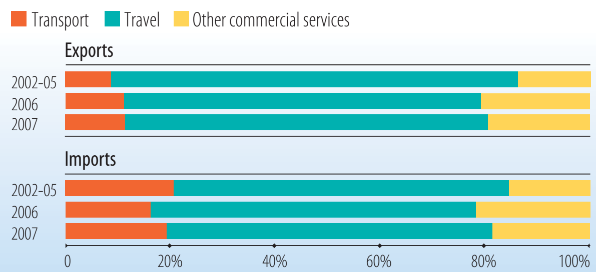
2005		2006		2007
EU	67.2	EU	65.5	–
Turkey	7.5	Turkey	7.6	–
China	6.6	China	6.0	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



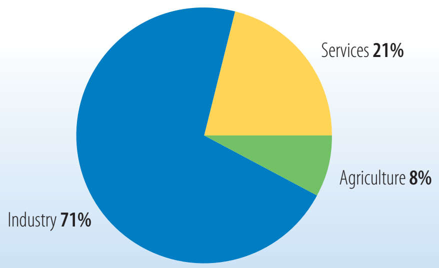
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	17 019
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	58 547
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	21.1
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	5 467
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2000)[4]	54.3
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1996)[5]	23.5
Human development index (2006)[6]	157 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

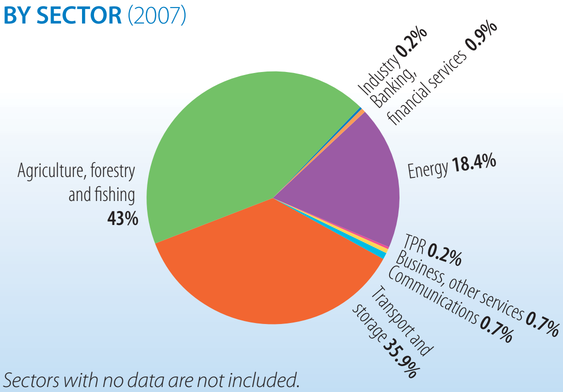
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.2	1.0
Economic infrastructure	4.9	76.1	3.2
Building productive capacity	12.6	62.1	14.2
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.8	0.7
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**17.5**	**138.4**	**18.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	1.1	8.1	1.1

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

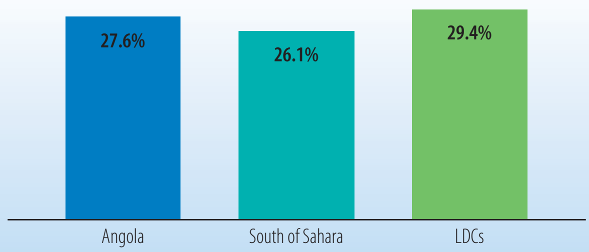
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

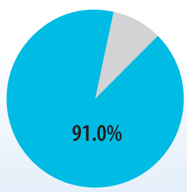


TOP DONORS (USD M, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

World Bank	25.9
Korea	23.7
EC	18.6
IFAD	3.8
Norway	2.7
Sweden	2.1

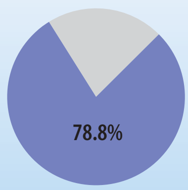
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Korea	8.5
Japan	1.6
Norway	1.4
EC	1.2
Ireland	1.0
Spain	1.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



SOURCES:

1. WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2. World Bank - WDI
3. DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4. Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5. ILO Statistics Division
6. UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7. World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8. United Nations Statistics Division
9. IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10. OECD CRS database
11. Questionnaire responses
12. World Bank OTRI Indices
13. Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
    Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14. ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15. ITC
16. WTO online statistics database
17. UN Comtrade database

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **not** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **does not reflect** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

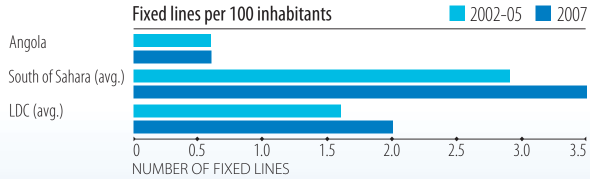
Data not available

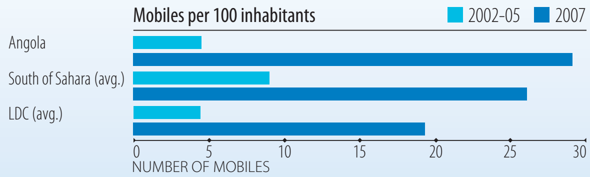
Restrictiveness of exports

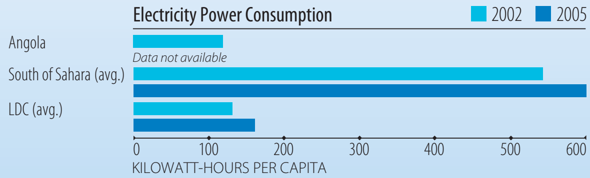
Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

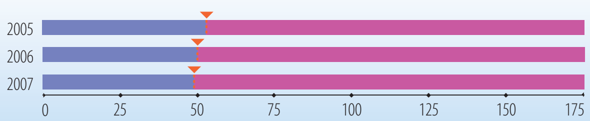






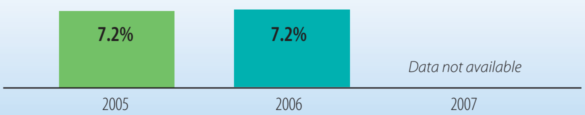
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[15]

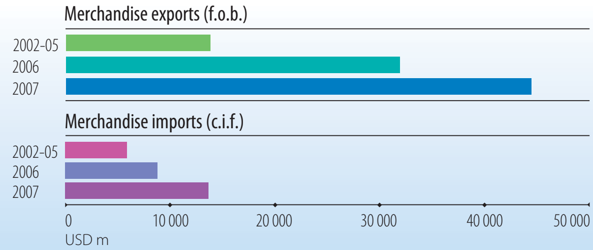
Simple Average MFN Applied



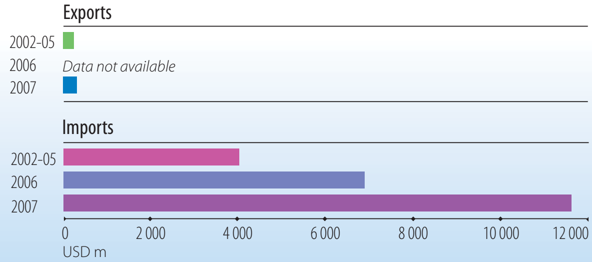
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

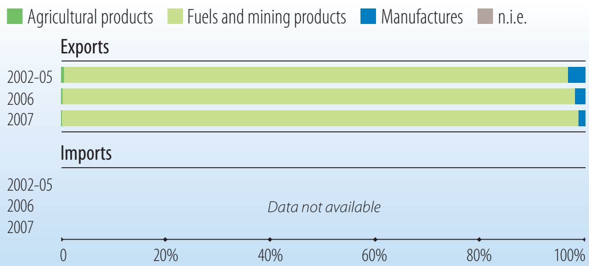
2005	2006	2007
Data not available	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

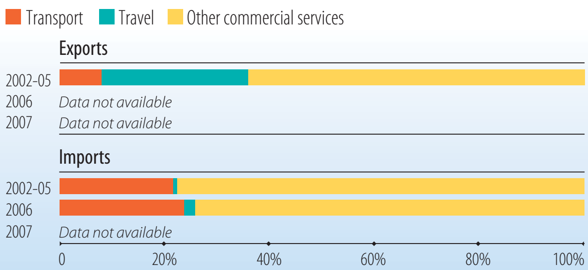
2005	2006	2007
Data not available	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



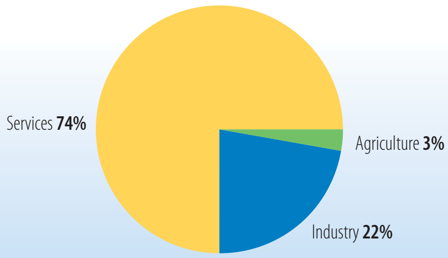
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	85
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	1 026
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	-1.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	18 640
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2001)[5]	50.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	59 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2000)[7]	0.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
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14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

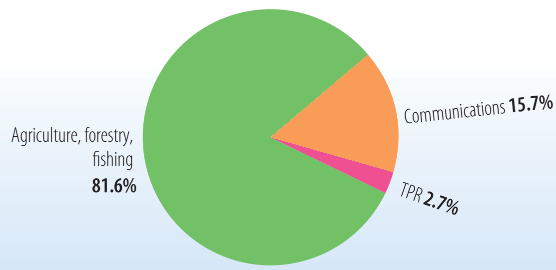
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0
Building productive capacity	2.1	0.2	0.2
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**2.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
AFT per capita (USD)	26.8	2.3	2.3

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

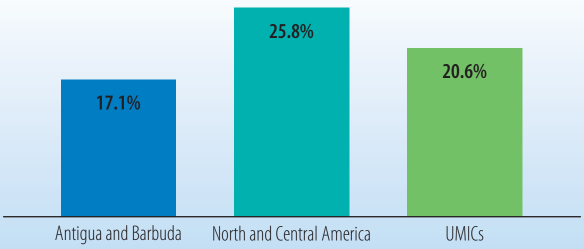
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

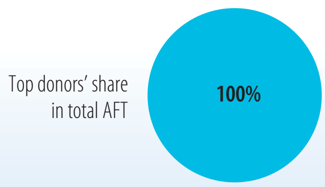
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

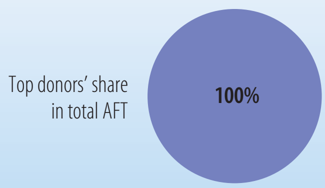
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	0.1
WTO	0.0



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	1.1
WTO	0.0



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **not** mainstreamed in the national development plan but is addressed in the **annual budget** and a **cross-sectoral strategy**.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

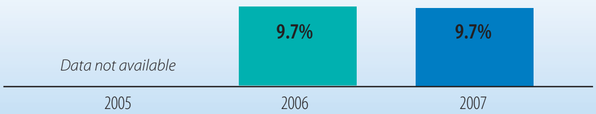
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

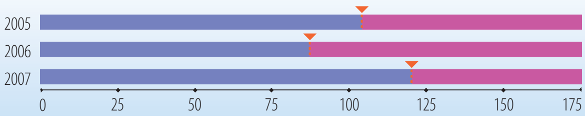
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

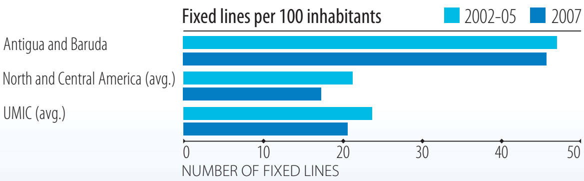


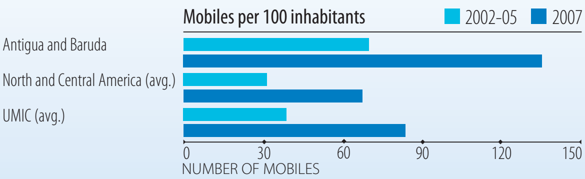
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

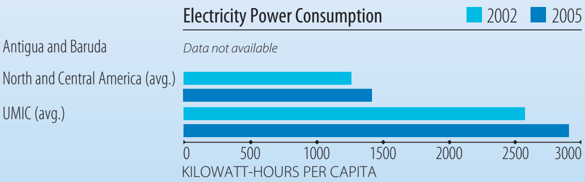
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[15]



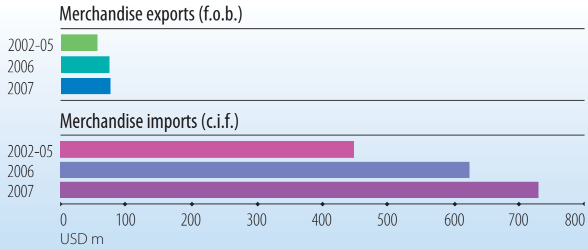




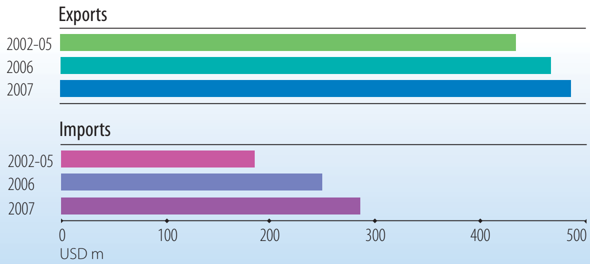
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

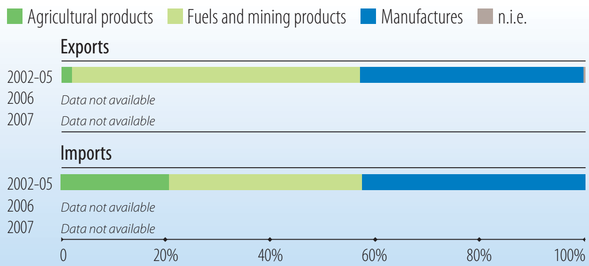
2005		2006	2007
EU	23.2	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	10.3	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	23.4	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

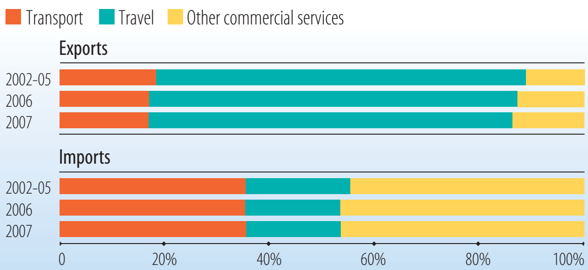
2005		2006	2007
EU	11.6	–	–
US	48.9	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	10.9	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



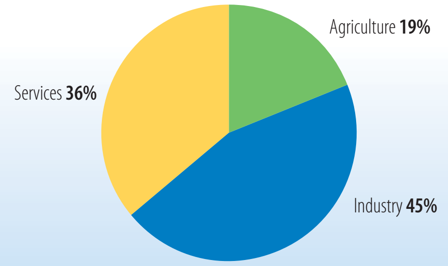
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

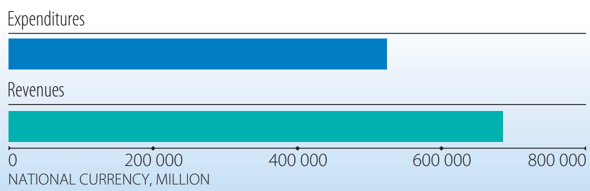
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	3 001
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	9 177
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	13.8
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	5 711
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2003)[4]	10.6
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	42.8
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	45.7
Human development index (2006)[6]	83 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	3.2

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
15 World Bank- Doing Business
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

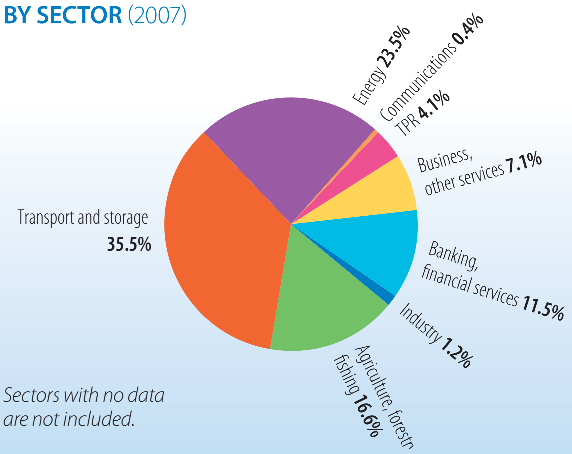
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.4	3.4	0.6
Economic infrastructure	51.7	49.5	14.9
Building productive capacity	37.0	30.4	26.4
Of which: Trade development marker	–	9.6	14.4
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**89.1**	**83.3**	**41.9**
AFT per capita (USD)	29.4	27.7	14.0

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

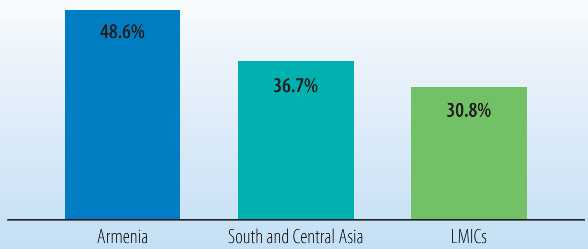
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

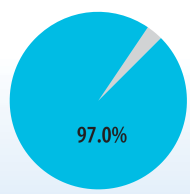


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	124.1
AsDB	14.6
Germany	8.9
EC	8.8
World Bank	6.8
Greece	1.4

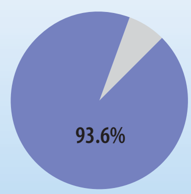
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	14.8
Germany	9.2
EC	2.8
Japan	1.9
Greece	1.5
Sweden	1.2

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

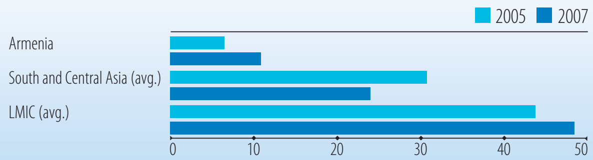
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

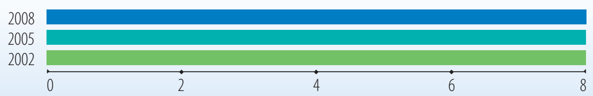
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



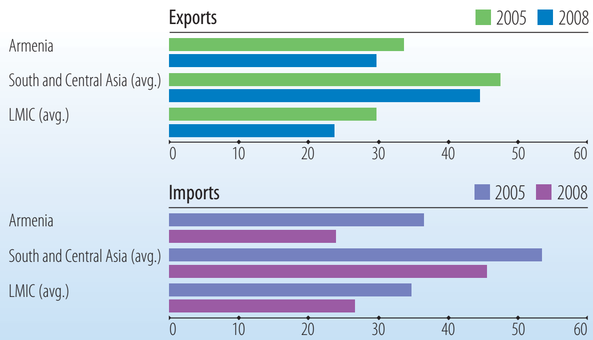
PRIORITY 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[14]

Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



PRIORITY 3: TRADE FACILITATION[15]

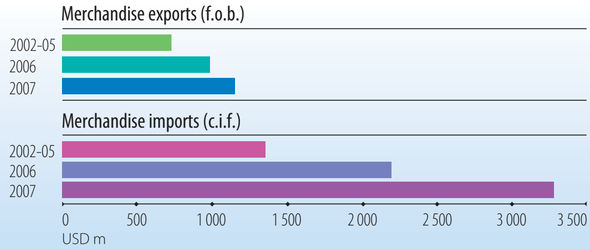
Number of days for trading across borders



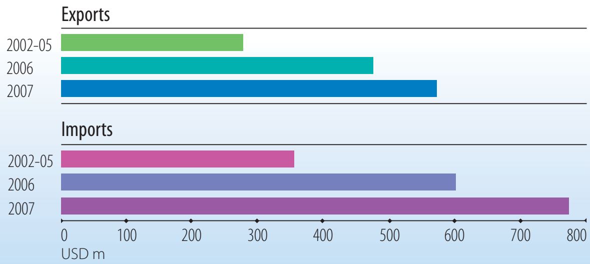
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

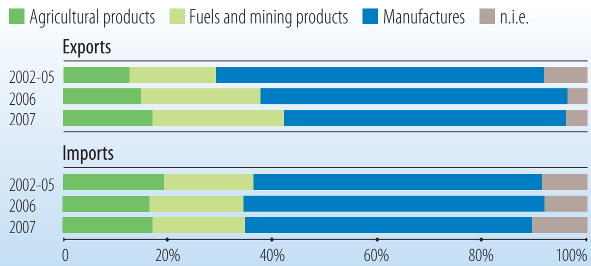
2005		2006		2007	
EU	47.2	EU	46.9	EU	48.7
Russian Federation	12.4	Russian Federation	11.6	Russian Federation	17.2
Israel	12	Israel	10.6	Georgia	6

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

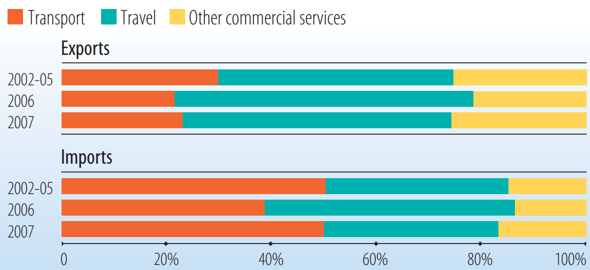
2005		2006		2007	
EU	34.4	EU	31.4	EU	31
Russian Federation	14.8	Russian Federation	13.7	Russian Federation	14.9
Israel	6.1	Turkmenistan	7.7	Ukraine	7.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



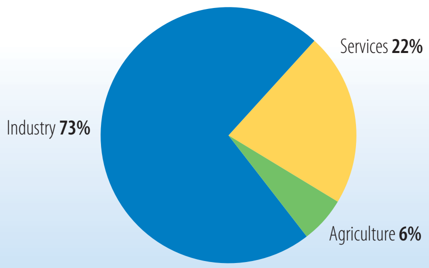
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	8 571
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	31 248
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	25
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	7 477
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	<2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2001)[2]	44.5
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	50.1
Human development index (2006)[6]	97 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
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Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

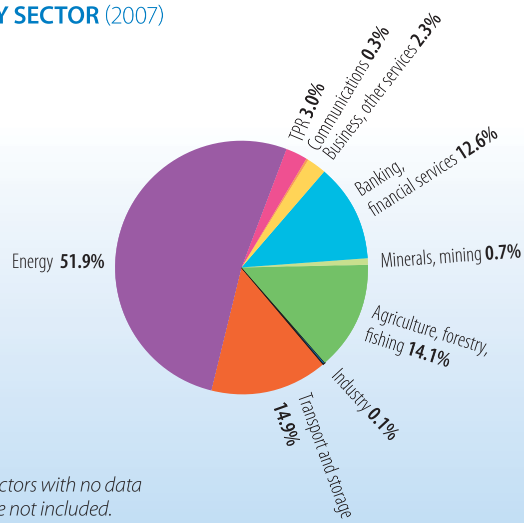
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.8	3.7	0.8
Economic infrastructure	72.4	82.8	21.1
Building productive capacity	34.4	36.7	26.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	2.9	0.8
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**107.6**	**123.2**	**48.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	13.0	14.4	5.7

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

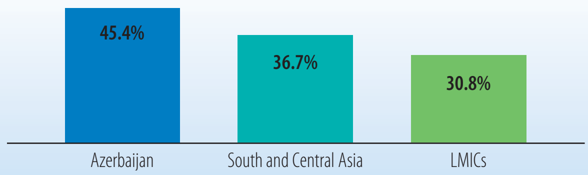
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

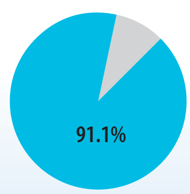


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Germany	29.2
United States	17.8
World Bank	17.1
France	9.1
EC	8.7
IFAD	7.9

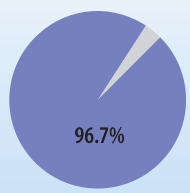
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	18.7
Germany	12.2
Japan	4.4
EC	2.0
Norway	1.3
Switzerland	0.8

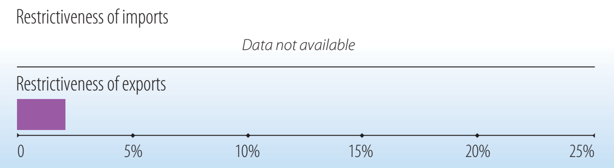
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

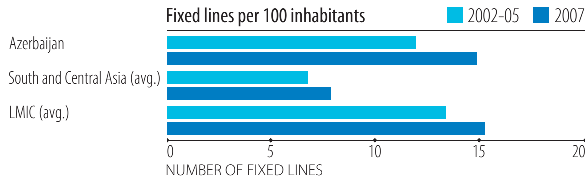


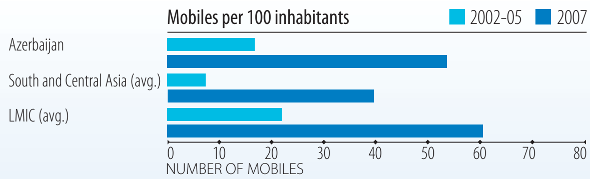
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

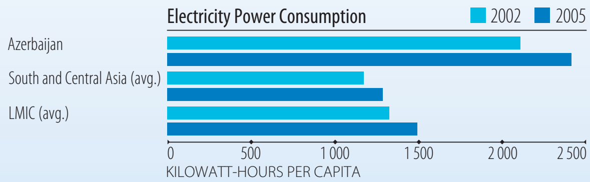
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

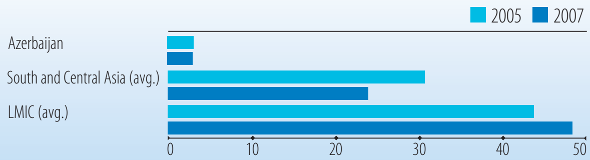






PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

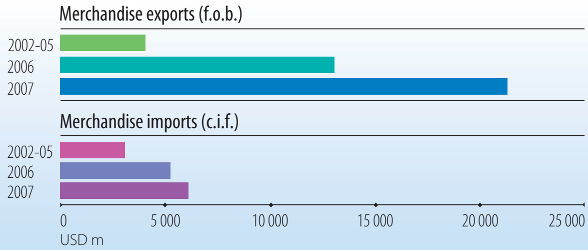
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



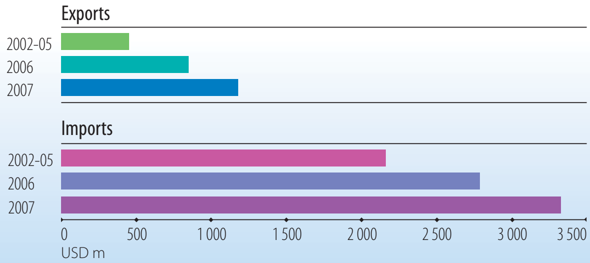
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

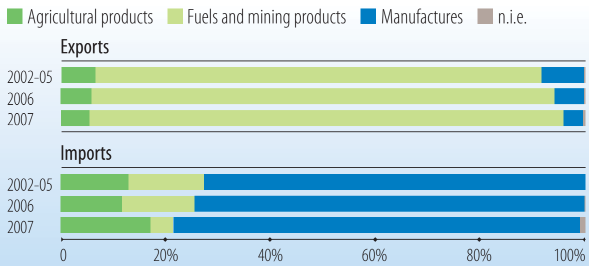
2005		2006		2007	
EU	51.7	EU	57.2	EU	27.6
Russian Federation	6.6	Israel	10.7	Turkey	17.4
Turkey	6.3	Turkey	6.1	Russian Federation	8.7

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

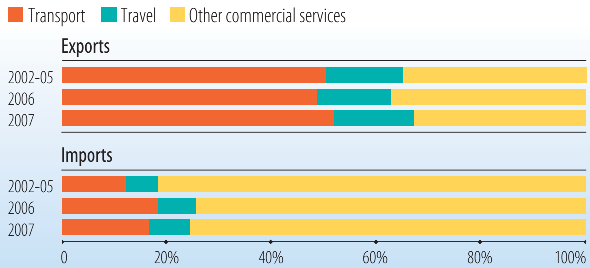
2005		2006		2007	
EU	29.9	EU	30.8	EU	29.3
Russian Federation	17.0	Russian Federation	22.4	Russian Federation	17.6
Singapore	9.1	Turkey	7.3	Turkey	10.9

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



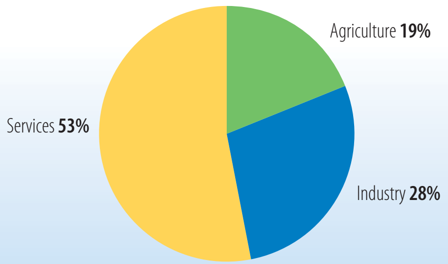
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

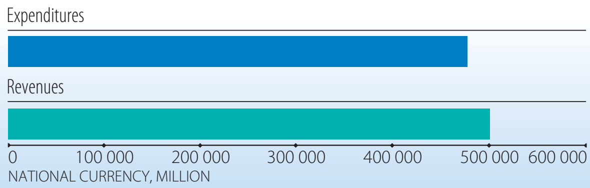
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	158 572
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	67 694
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.4
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 242
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	49.6
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2005)[2]	42.5
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	20.1
Human development index (2006)[6]	147 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.9

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
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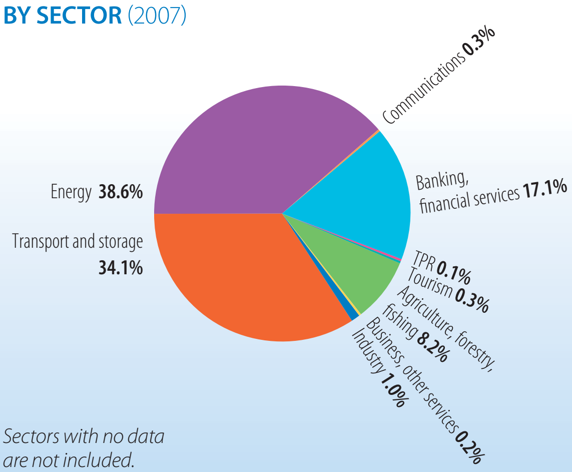
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	5.3	0.4	13.3
Economic infrastructure	422.0	501.7	52.3
Building productive capacity	214.9	185.1	72.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.6	1.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	642.1	687.2	138.0
AFT per capita (USD)	4.3	4.3	0.9

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

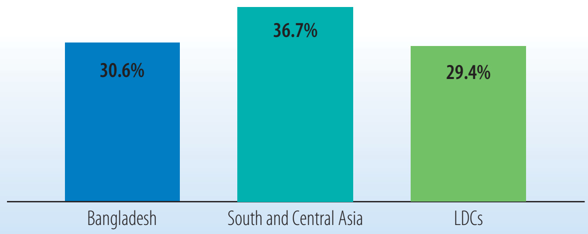
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

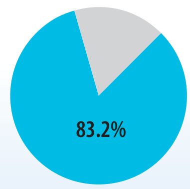


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	200.7
United Kingdom	94.1
AsDB	72.1
Denmark	46.8
World Bank	45.4
Korea	29.8

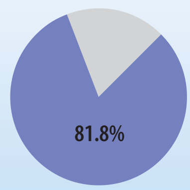
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United Kingdom	42.0
Germany	17.8
Japan	16.1
Korea	12.8
Denmark	12.4
EC	11.3

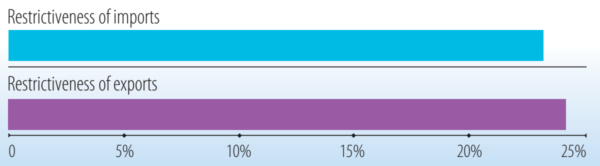
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

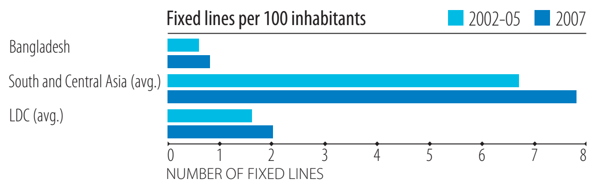
Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

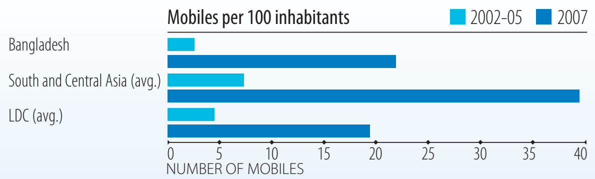
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

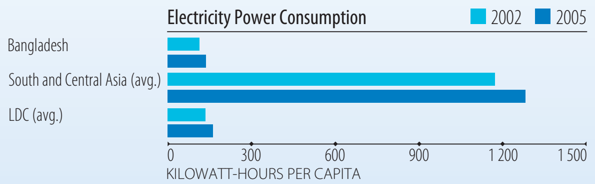


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

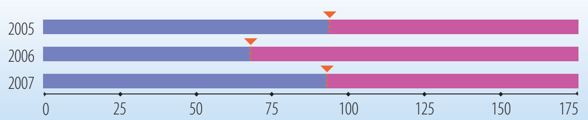






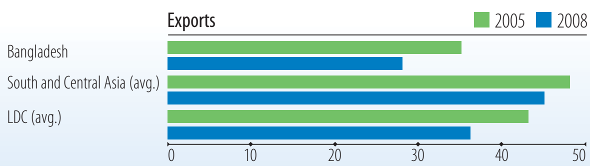
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

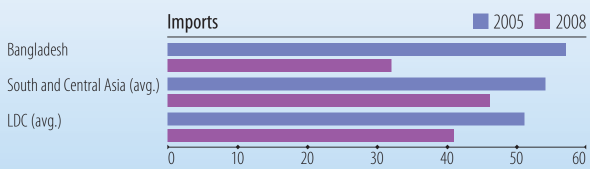
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: TRADE FACILITATION[15]

Number of days for trading across borders

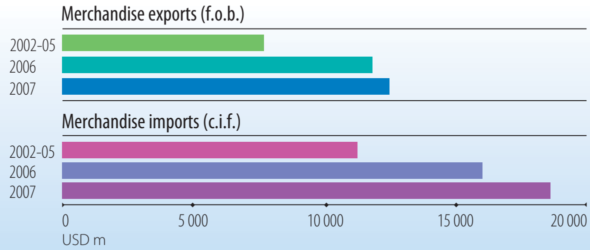




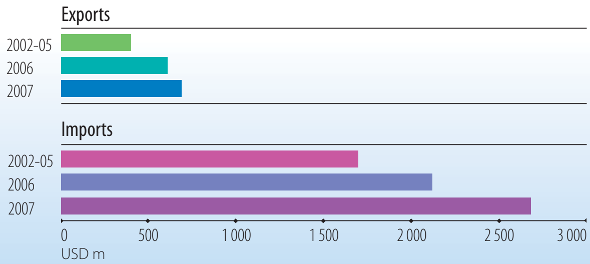
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

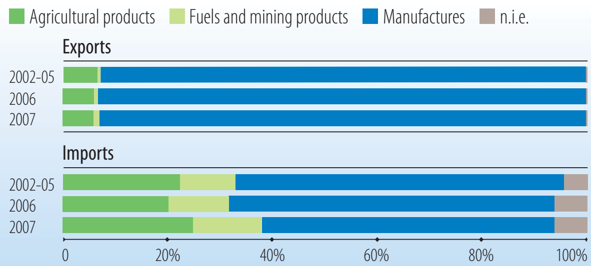
2004		2006	2007
EU	56.1	–	–
US	26.2	–	–
Canada	4	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

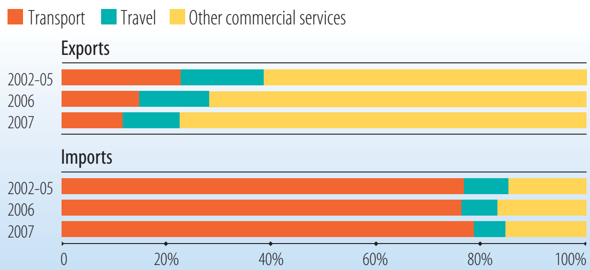
2004		2006	2007
China	13.9	–	–
India	11.2	–	–
EU	10	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

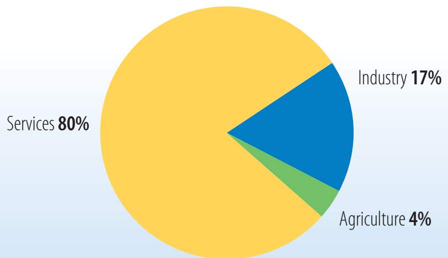


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

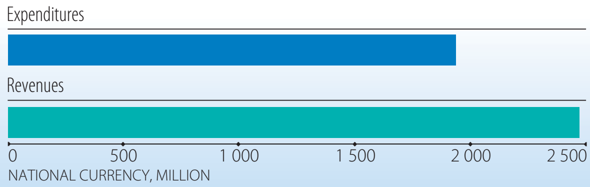
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	294
GDP (USD m, current 2006)[1]	3 430
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2000)[2]	2.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	–
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2005)[5]	48.7
Human development index (2006)[6]	37 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2005)[7]	-0.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2004)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

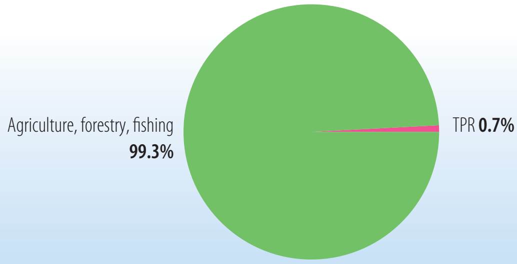
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.1	0.0
Economic infrastructure	0.0	–	–
Building productive capacity	0.4	13.7	–
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**0.4**	**13.8**	**0.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	1.4	46.8	0.1

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

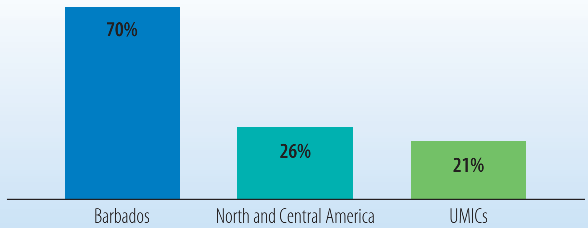
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

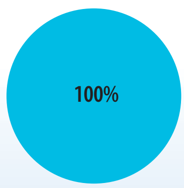


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	8.3
United Kingdom	0.2
IMF	0.0
WTO	0.0
Japan	0.0
Korea	0.0

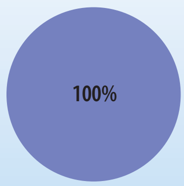
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

WTO	0.0
Japan	0.0
Korea	0.0

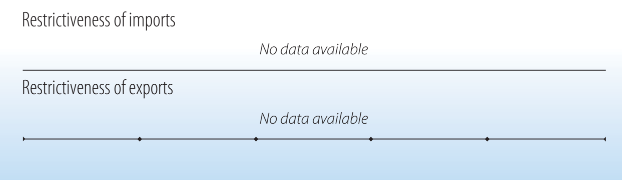
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

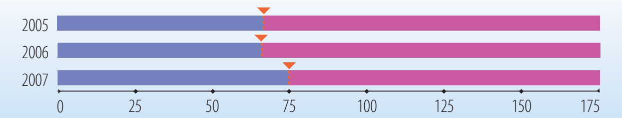
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

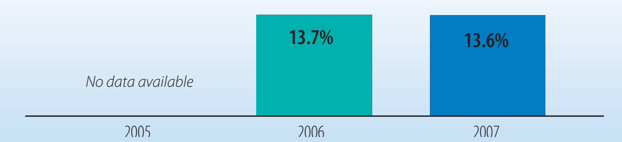
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 2: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[14]

Simple Average MFN Applied



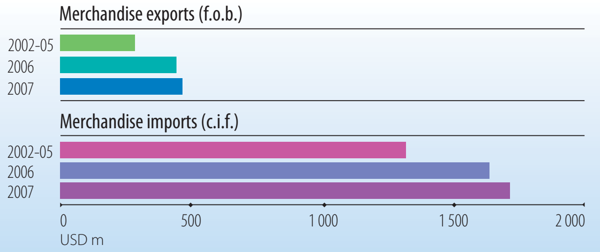
PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force

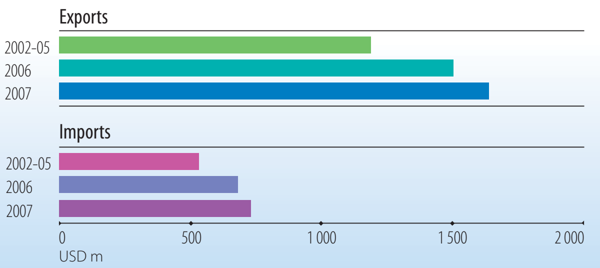
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

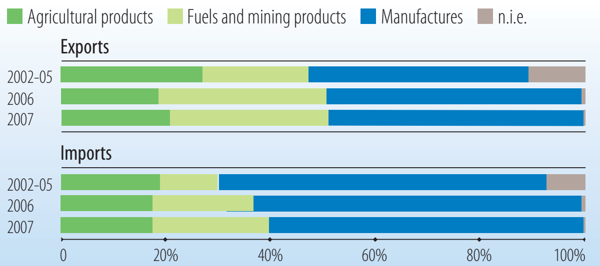
2005		2006		2007	
US	13.4	US	20.1	Trinidad and Tobago	27.8
EU 1	2.4	Trinidad and Tobago	11	US	14.2
Trinidad and Tobago	10.8	EU	10.6	EU	12.6

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

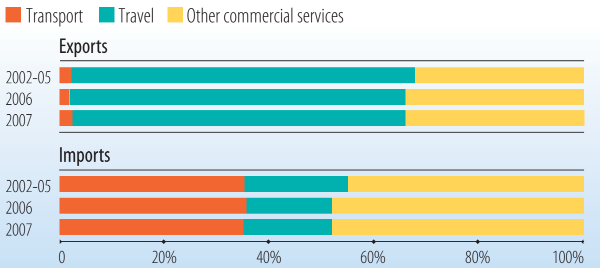
2005		2006		2007	
US	35.9	US	37.6	US	43.7
Trinidad and Tobago	21.2	Trinidad and Tobago	22.5	EU	17.2
EU	13.3	EU	13.8	Trinidad and Tobago	7.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



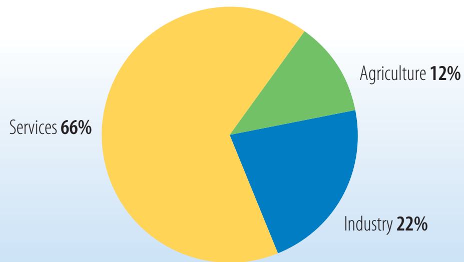
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	304
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	1 274
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	1.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	6 860
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2005)[5]	37.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	88 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.7

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 World Bank - Doing Business
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

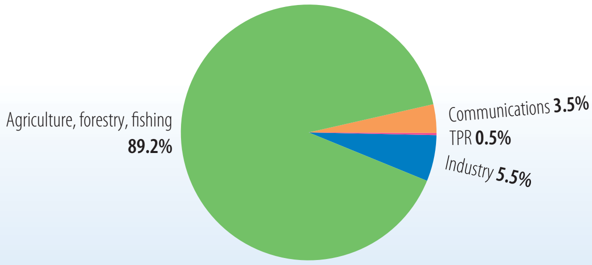
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	0.1	0.1	0.1
Building productive capacity	8.3	2.8	4.0
Of which: Trade development marker	–	2.3	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**8.4**	**2.3**	**4.1**
AFT per capita (USD)	30.2	9.5	13.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

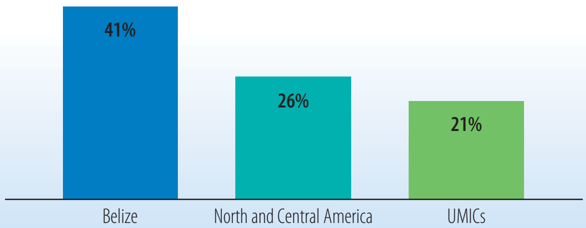
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

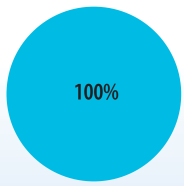


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	6.8
Japan	0.3
Canada	0.1
Korea	0.0
WTO	0.0
Finland	0.0

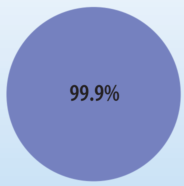
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	3.2
Japan	0.3
Korea	0.0
Austria	0.0
Canada	0.0
WTO	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **not** mainstreamed in the national development plan but is addressed in the **annual budget and various sectoral strategies.**

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

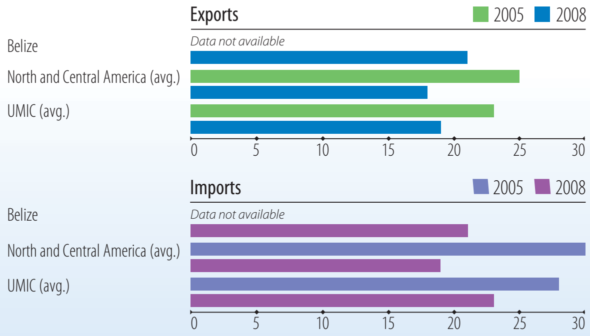
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

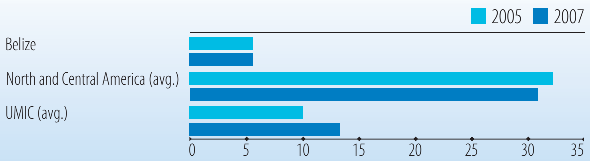
PRIORITY 1: TRADE FACILITATION[13]

Number of days for trading across borders



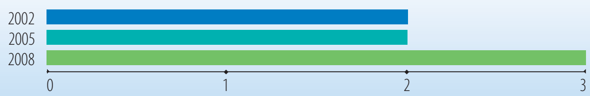
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

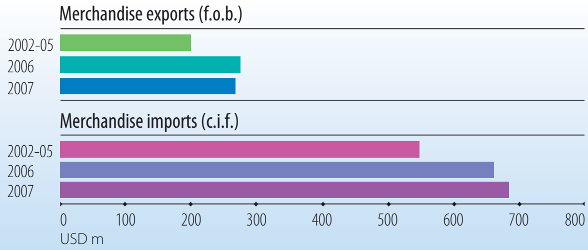
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



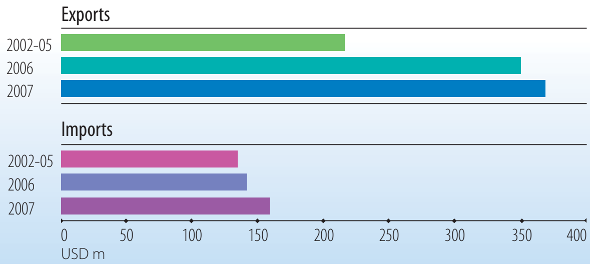
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

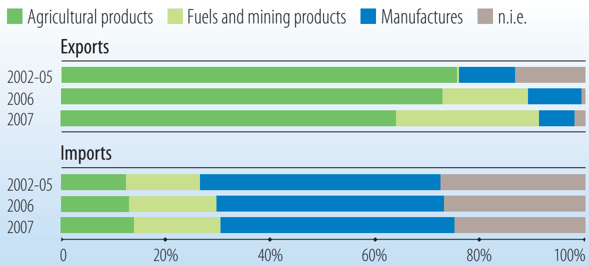
2005		2006		2007	
US	53.9	US	42	EU	31.9
EU	27	EU	30.8	US	26.8
Trinidad and Tobago	5.4	Costa Rica	7.8	Panama	14.3

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

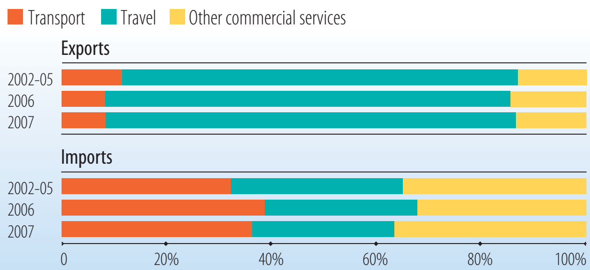
2005		2006		2007	
US	40.3	US	38.8	US	33.9
Cuba	14.8	Netherlands Antilles	10.7	Cuba	11.4
Mexico	11.6	Panama	9.6	Panama	9.8

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

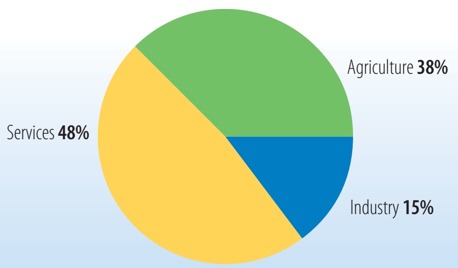


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

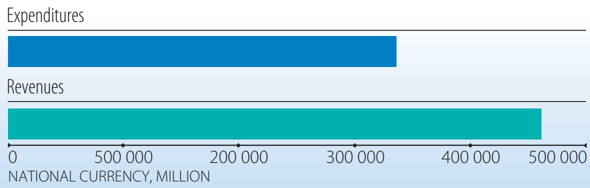
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	9 025
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	5 428
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 312
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2003)[4]	47.3
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	44.5
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2002)[5]	24.3
Human development index (2006)[6]	161 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	8.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2006)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 WTO online statistics database
15 UN Comtrade database

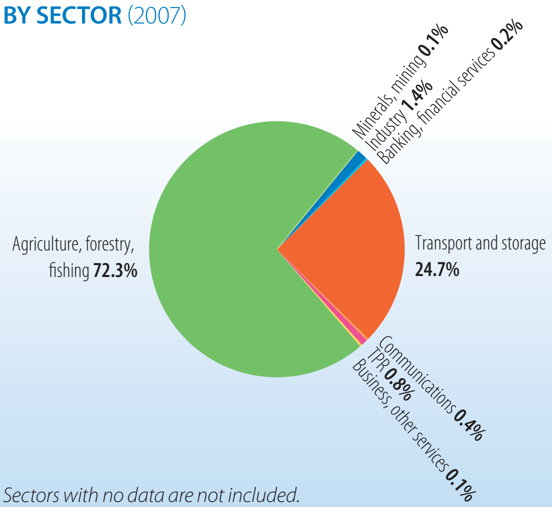
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.5	0.4
Economic infrastructure	72.7	15.8	37.7
Building productive capacity	49.1	46.5	22.8
Of which: Trade development marker	–	16.2	0.7
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	–
Total AFT*	**121.8**	**62.8**	**61.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	15.0	7.0	6.8

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

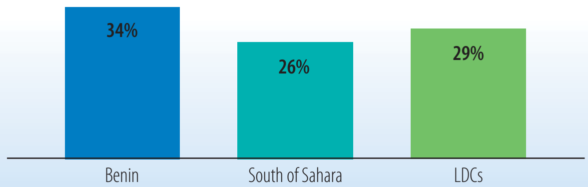
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

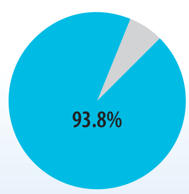


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	94.9
EC	38.6
France	11.0
Denmark	7.2
Belgium	4.5
Netherlands	3.7

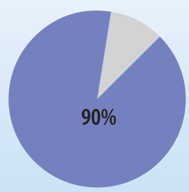
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Denmark	15.5
EC	11.6
France	8.0
Belgium	2.9
Japan	2.1
Switzerland	1.9

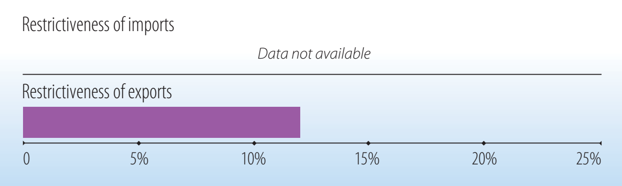
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan. The DTIS **partly reflects** trade priorities.

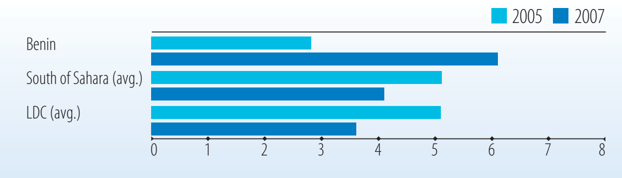
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 2:

More than one priority selected, (Network Infrastructure and transport). Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

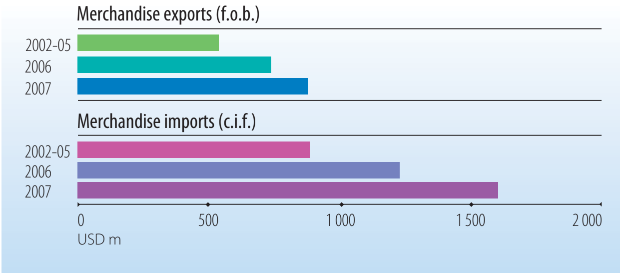
PRIORITY 3: TRADE FACILITATION

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

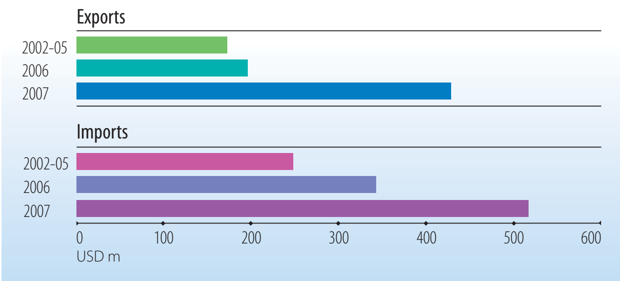
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[14]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[15]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

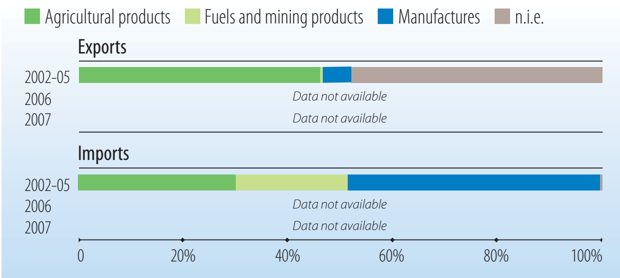
2005		2006	2007
China	36.2	–	–
EU	10.1	–	–
India	6.9	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

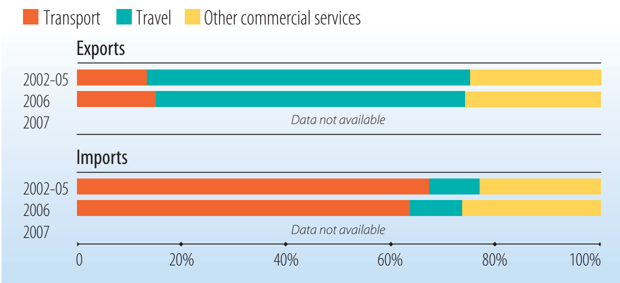
2005		2006	2007
EU	38.5	–	–
China	8.8	–	–
Ghana	7.2	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[14]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



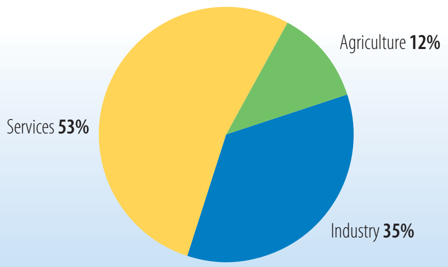
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

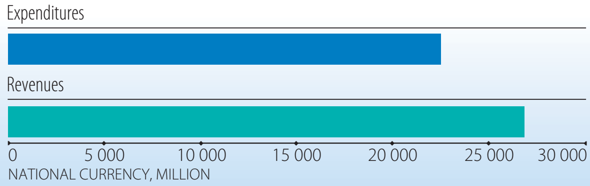
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	9 518
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	13 120
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	4 208
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	19.6
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2002)[2]	63
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2000)[5]	38.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	111 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2003)[7]	5.3

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

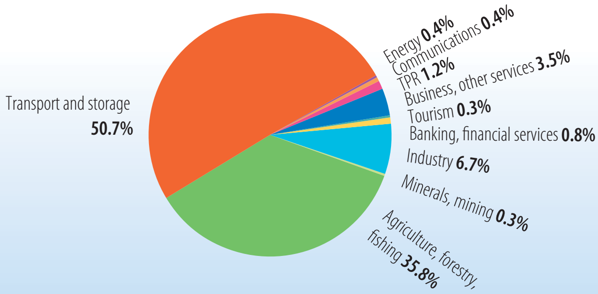
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	4.4	3.0	1.3
Economic infrastructure	67.9	133.4	23.1
Building productive capacity	143.3	122.6	89.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	8.2	7.5
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**215.6**	**259.0**	**114.2**
AFT per capita (USD)	24.2	27.2	12.0

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

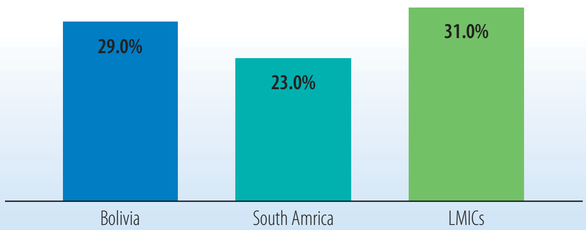
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

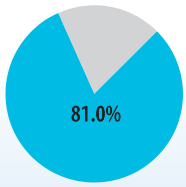


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

IADB	60.3
United States	34.0
World Bank	19.9
Japan	15.0
Germany	11.7
EC	10.6

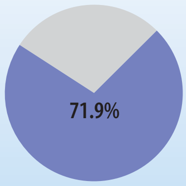
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	37.6
Japan	15.1
Spain	7.8
Germany	7.7
Netherlands	7.4
Denmark	7.2

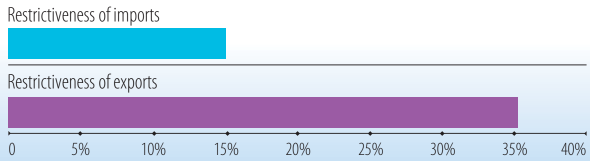
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

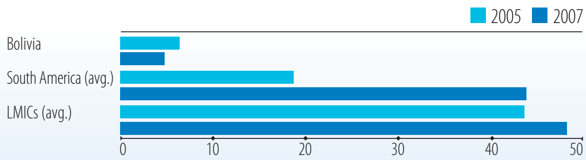


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

Priorities: three areas were identified as priorities but not ranked in any order.

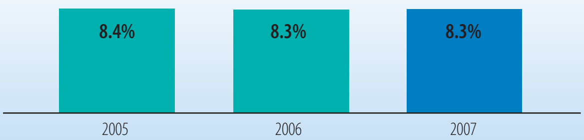
PRIORITY: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[14]

Simple Average MFN Applied



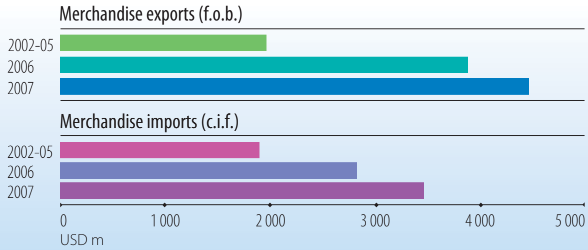
PRIORITY: VALUE CHAINS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

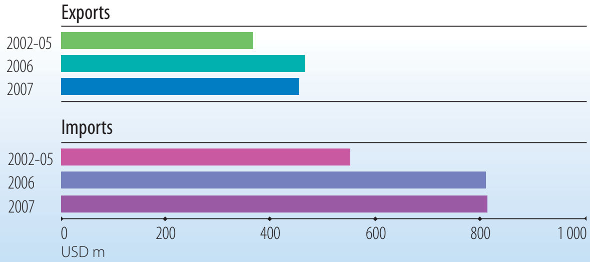
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

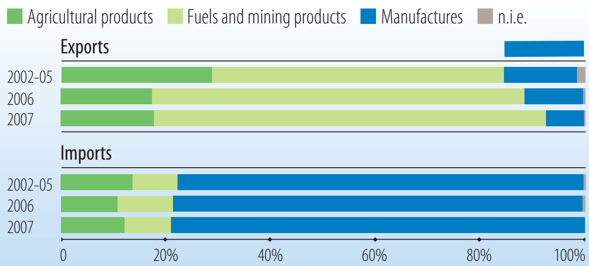
2005		2006		2007	
Brazil	36.3	Brazil	37.7	Brazil	36.7
US	14.6	US	9.8	Argentina	8.7
Argentina	9.5	Argentina	9.3	US	8.6

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

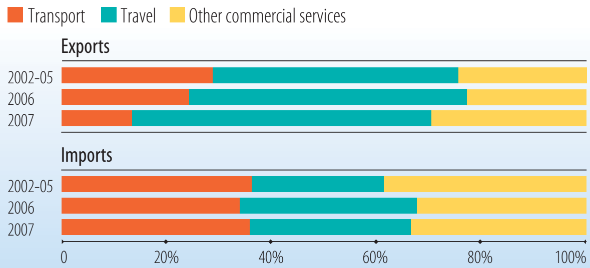
2005		2006		2007	
Brazil	21.9	Brazil	20.4	Brazil	20.2
Argentina	16.7	Argentina	15.8	Argentina	16.9
US	13.8	US	12.1	US	11.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



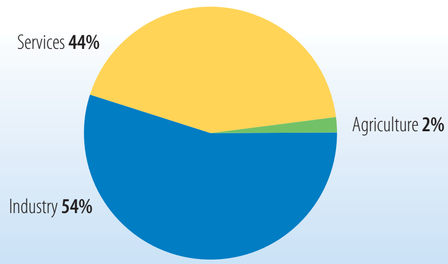
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	1 881
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	11 781
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current USD, 2007)[2]	13 415
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD1.25/day, 1993-94)[4]	31.2
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	42.4
Human development index (2006)[6]	126 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI) (2006)[7]	0.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]

Expenditures

No data available

Revenues

No data available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 WTO RTA database, 30 April 200
15 World Bank- Doing Business
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

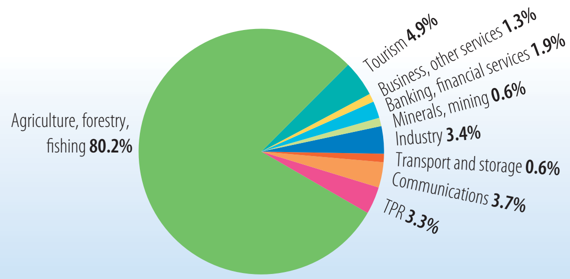
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD M, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.1	0.3	0.2
Economic infrastructure	1.3	0.4	0.5
Building productive capacity	12.7	8.0	11.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT	**14.2**	**8.7**	**12.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	7.8	4.6	6.7

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

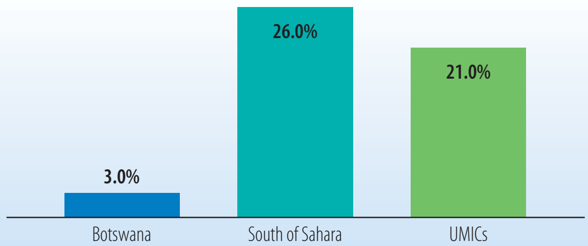
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

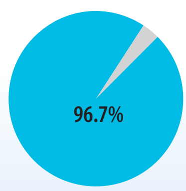


TOP DONORS (USD M, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07

France	3.2
Japan	1.0
United States	0.4
Germany	0.4
United Kingdom	0.1
Canada	0.1

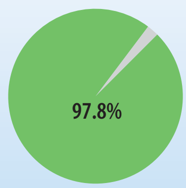
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07

EC	5.1
France	3.5
Japan	1.0
Denmark	0.5
United States	0.5
Germany	0.4

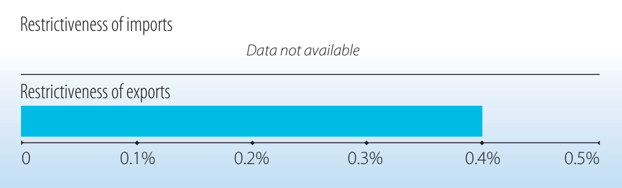
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **various sectoral strategies**.

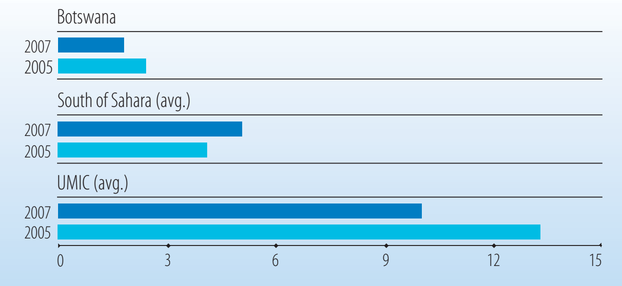
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

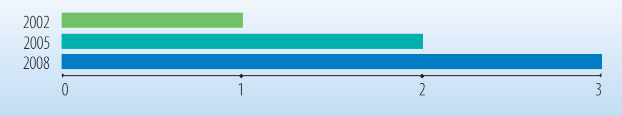
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



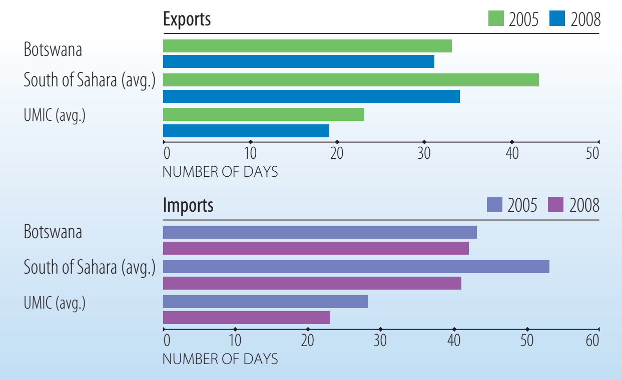
PRIORITY 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[14]

Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



PRIORITY 3: TRADE FACILITATION[15]

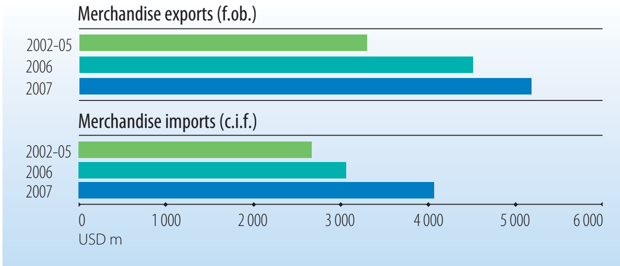
Number of days for trading across borders



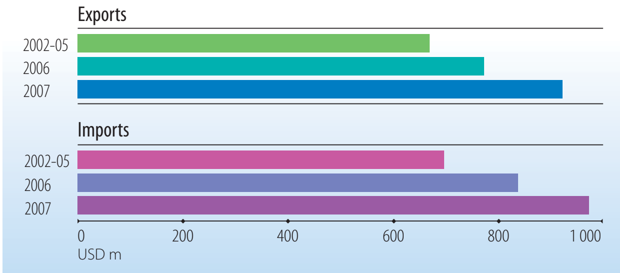
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

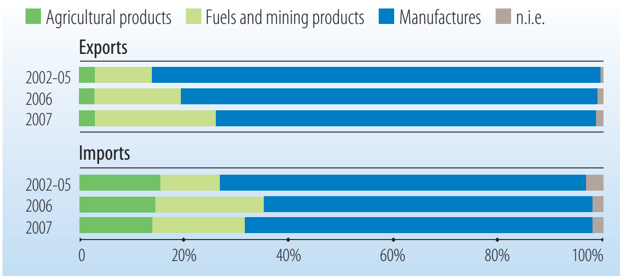
2005		2006		2007	
EU	77.1	EU	74.3	EU	67.7
South Africa	8.8	Norway	9.4	South Africa	10.2
Norway	5.9	South Africa	6.4	Norway	8.1

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

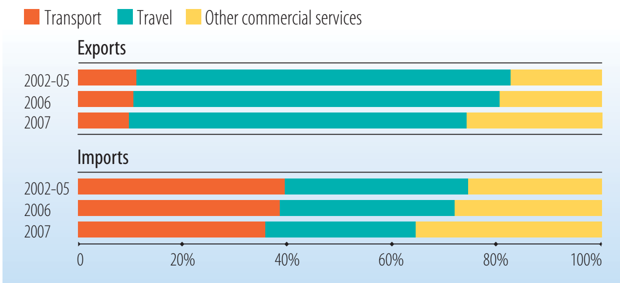
2005		2006		2007	
South Africa	84.1	South Africa	85.8	South Africa	83.5
EU	6.8	EU	4.1	EU	6.0
Zimbabwe	1.5	Zimbabwe	1.6	China	1.8

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

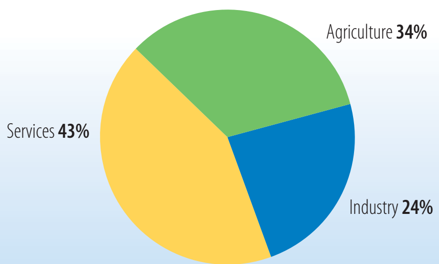


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

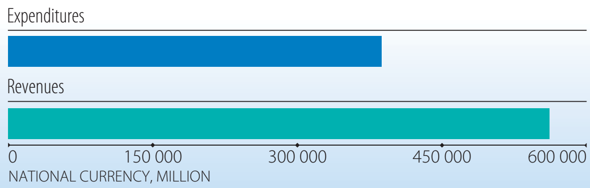
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	14 777
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	6 767
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 124
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2003)[4]	56.5
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	47.2
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1992)[5]	12.5
Human development index (2006)[6]	173 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	15.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2006) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

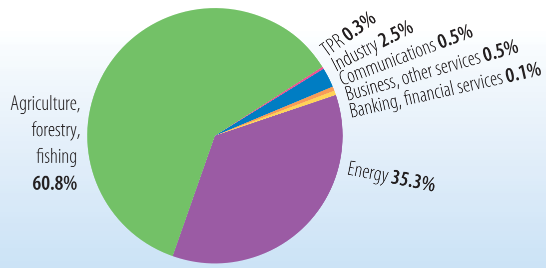
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	1.7	0.4	0.3
Economic infrastructure	128.0	38.8	101.3
Building productive capacity	67.8	69.4	60.2
Of which: Trade development marker	–	15.5	1.9
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	1.0
Total AFT*	**197.5**	**108.6**	**162.8**
AFT per capita (USD)	14.9	7.3	11.0

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

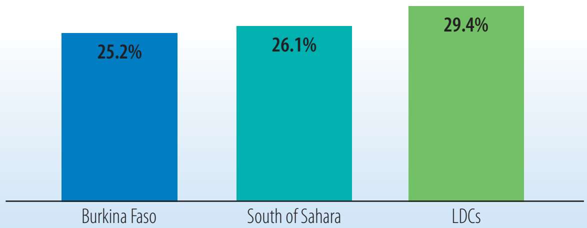
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

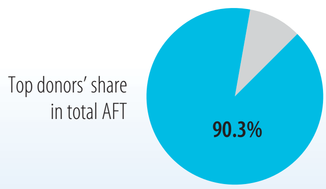
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

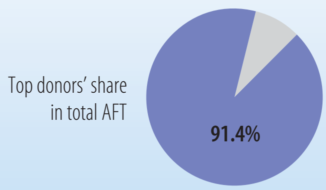
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

World Bank	52.4
France	27.4
IFAD	12.2
EC	9.0
Japan	4.6
Belgium	3.3



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	69.7
France	30.4
Denmark	6.8
Germany	6.8
Japan	4.7
Belgium	3.3

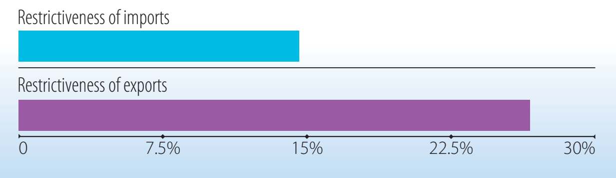


TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **the annual budget** and **various sectoral strategies.**

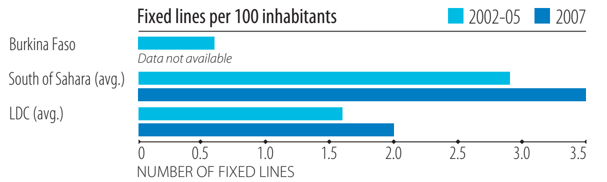
The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

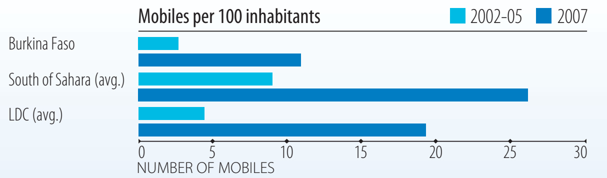
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

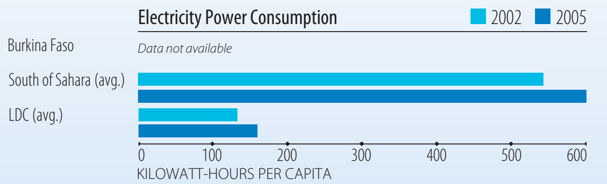


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]





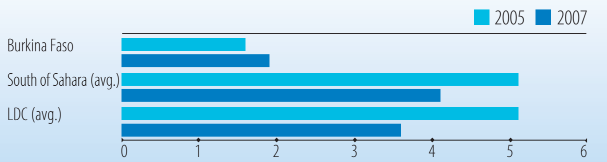


PRIORITY 2: VALUE CHAINS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

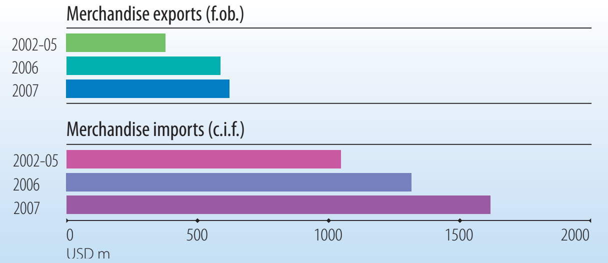
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits



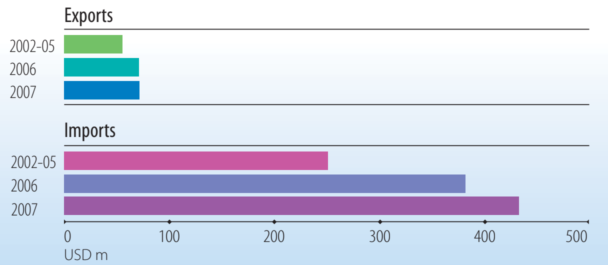
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

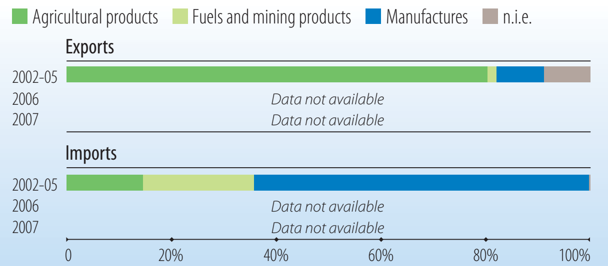
2004		2006	2007
Ghana	60.9	–	–
EU	15.4	–	–
Cote d'Ivoire	3.8	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

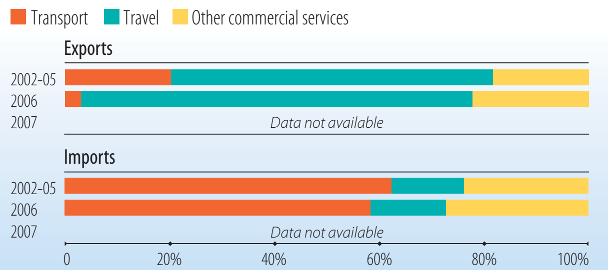
2004		2006	2007
EU	29.7	–	–
Cote d'Ivoire	17.9	–	–
Japan	13.1	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



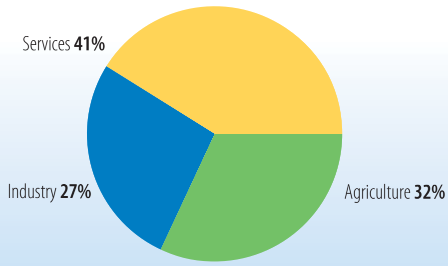
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

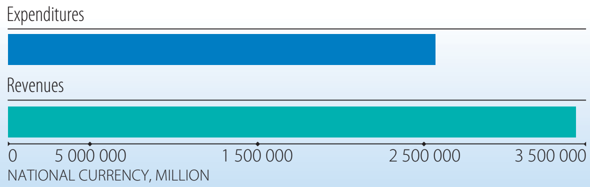
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	14 446
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	8 628
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	10.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1802
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2004)[4]	40.2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	49.6
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2004)[5]	43.5
Human development index (2006)[6]	136 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	7.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2006)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 World Bank – Doing Business
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

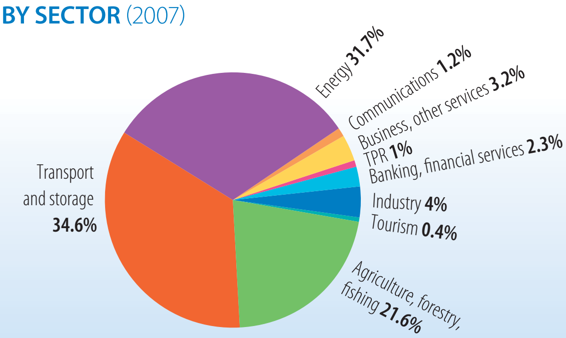
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	3.8	1.6	1.8
Economic infrastructure	95.8	106.2	53.8
Building productive capacity	66.7	49.6	57.4
Of which: Trade development marker	–	6.2	3.8
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**166.4**	**157.5**	**113.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	12.2	10.9	7.8

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

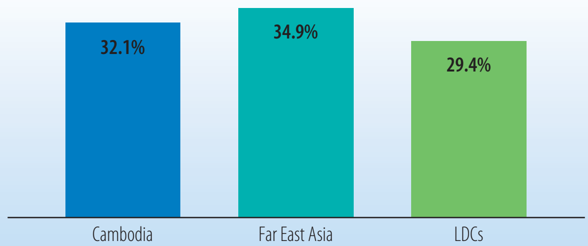
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

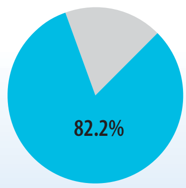


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	54.2
ADB	30.8
Korea	24.9
World Bank	15.2
EC	10.6
United Kingdom	8.3

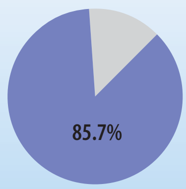
Top donors' share in total AFT

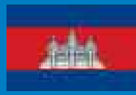


Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	49.7
Germany	10.7
Korea	9.8
Australia	6.9
France	6.5
EC	5.1

Top donors' share in total AFT

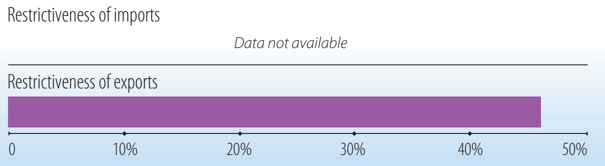




TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

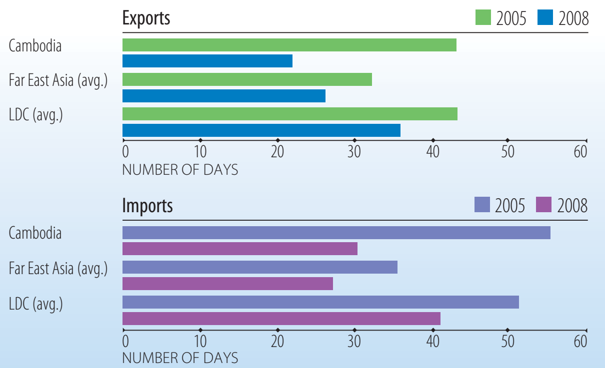
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

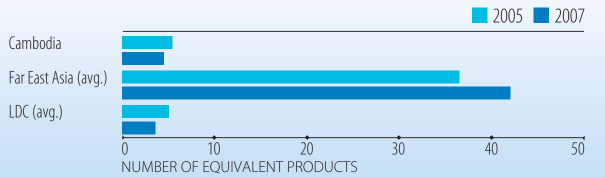
PRIORITY 1: TRADE FACILITATION[13]

Number of days for trading across borders



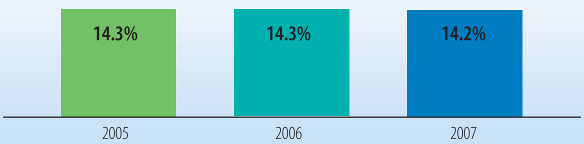
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[15]

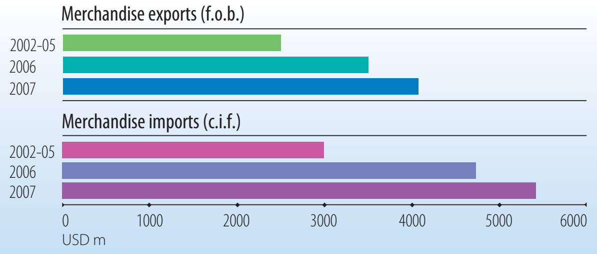
Simple Average MFN Applied



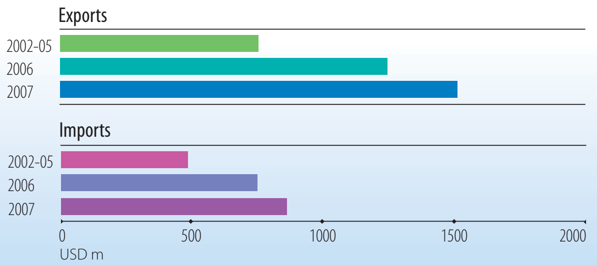
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

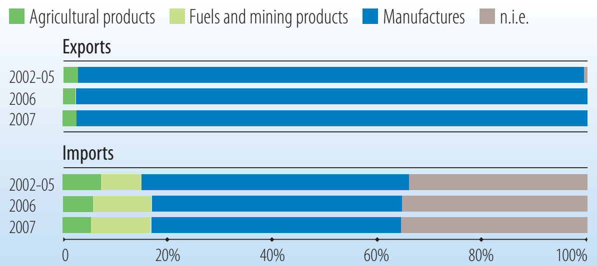
2004		2006	2007
US	46.9	–	–
Hong Kong, China	22	–	–
EU	21.2	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

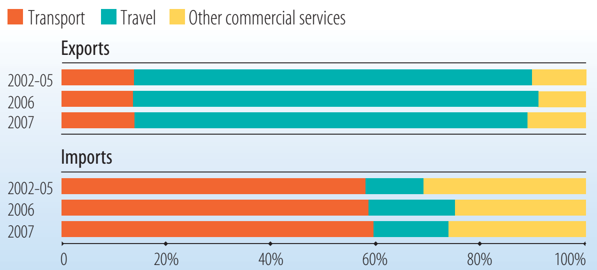
2004		2006	2007
Hong Kong, China	19.9	–	–
China	16.5	–	–
Taipei, Chinese	11.8	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



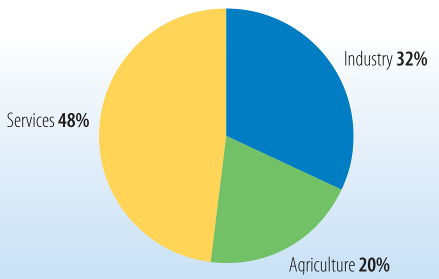
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	18 533
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	20 644
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3.5
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	2 124
Income group[3]	Other low income country (OLIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2001)[4]	32.8
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2001)[2]	50.9
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2001)[5]	22.2
Human development index (2006)[6]	150 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	9.5

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET [9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 ITC
15 Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

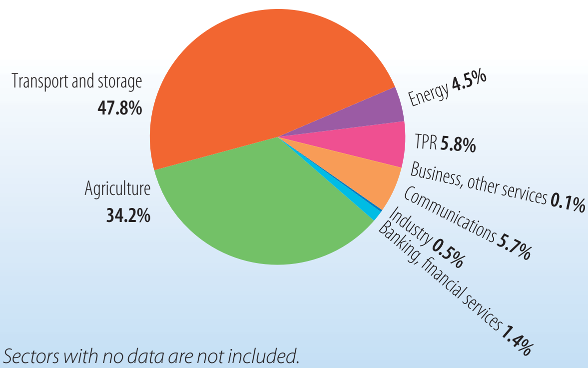
AID FLOWS [10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	8.3	1.5
Economic infrastructure	39.6	84.2	50.2
Building productive capacity	48.3	52.5	57.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	8.4	0.3
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	6.8
Total AFT*	**88.0**	**145.1**	**116.4**
AFT per capita (USD)	5.1	7.8	6.3

Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

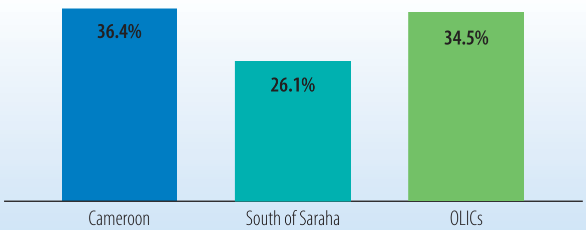
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

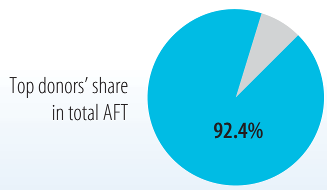
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

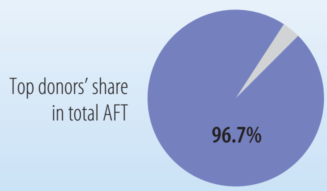
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	107.2
AfDB	31.5
France	25.8
Spain	7.3
World Bank	6.3
United Kingdom	6.0



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

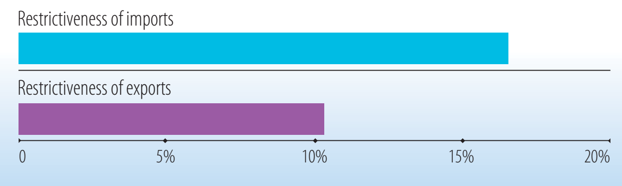
EC	45.4
France	30.9
Germany	7.7
United Kingdom	3.8
Japan	1.9
Belgium	1.1



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

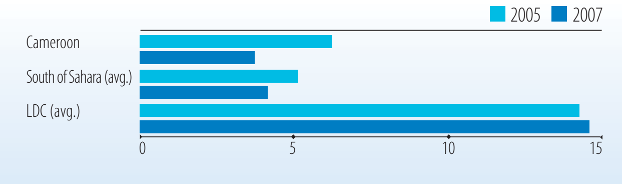
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2005)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

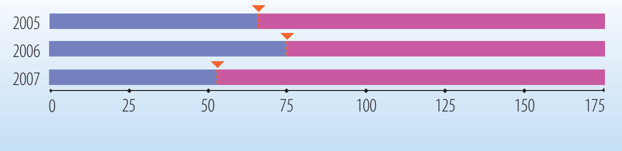
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



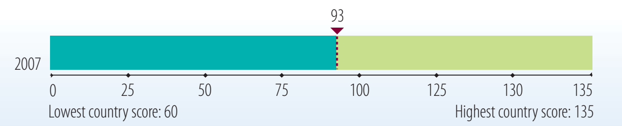
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)

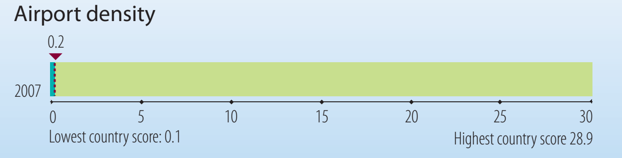


PRIORITY 3: CROSS-BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE[15]

Transshipment connectivity index



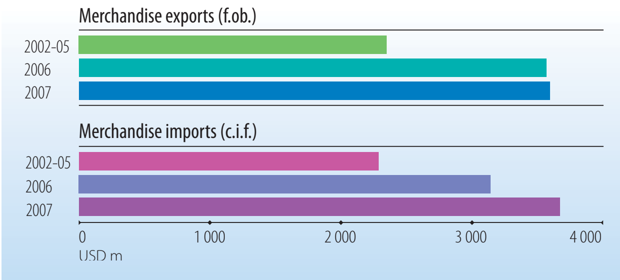
Airport density



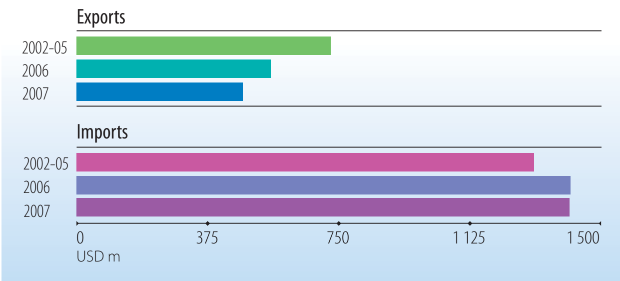
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

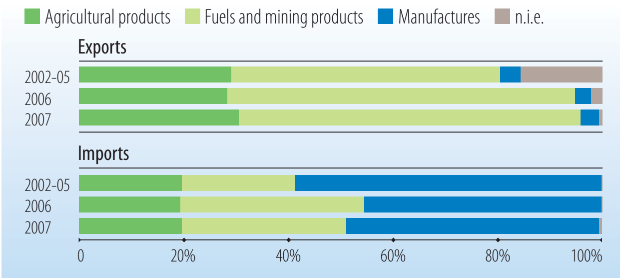
2005		2006		2007
EU	66.1	EU	74.3	–
US	4.6	US	6.4	–
China	2.8	China	3.4	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

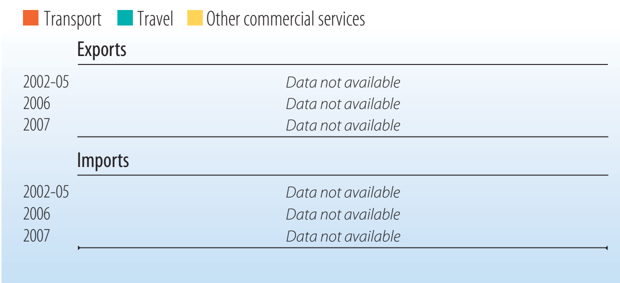
2005		2006		2007
EU	37.7	EU	35.0	–
Nigeria	22.1	Nigeria	23.3	–
China	5.2	China	6.3	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



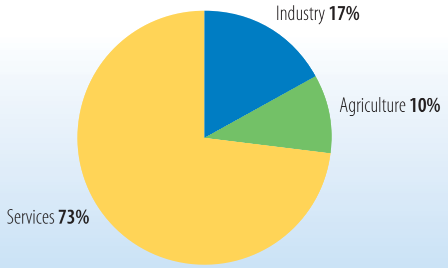
Share of principal commercial services items
exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

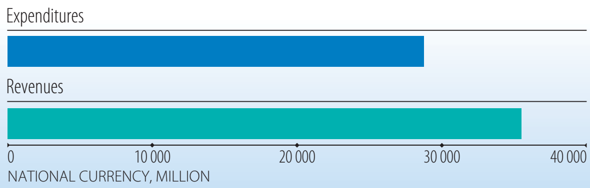
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	530
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	1 434
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.9
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	3 042
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2001)[4]	20.6
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2001)[2]	55.6
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2000)[5]	38.9
Human development index (2006)[6]	118 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	12.2

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2006) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
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12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

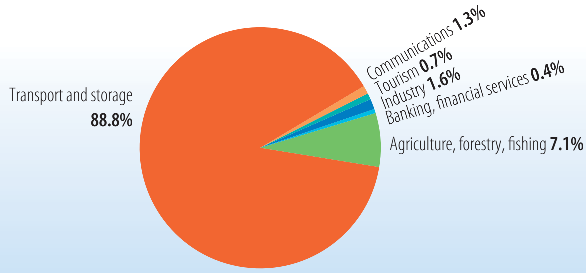
AID FLOWS [10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	49.7	63.1	21.2
Building productive capacity	23.7	6.9	5.8
Of which: Trade development marker	–	1.4	1.6
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**73.4**	**70.0**	**27.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	150.0	132.0	50.9

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

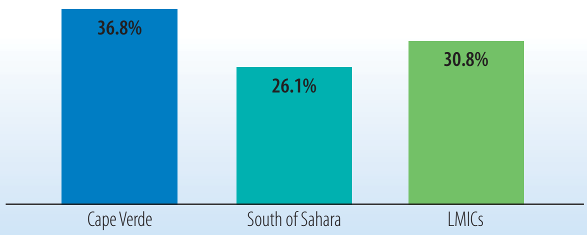
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

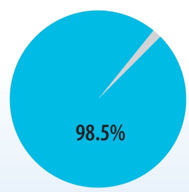
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

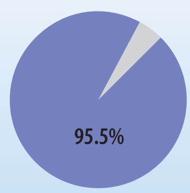
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
Portugal	31.3
Spain	5.7
EC	4.0
Luxembourg	2.5
Japan	1.9
United States	0.6

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
Portugal	15.8
EC	6.3
Luxembourg	2.5
Spain	1.7
Germany	1.3
United States	1.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

Cape Verde has graduated from the LDC status to become a lower-middle income country but remains an EIF recipient.

The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

Restrictiveness of exports

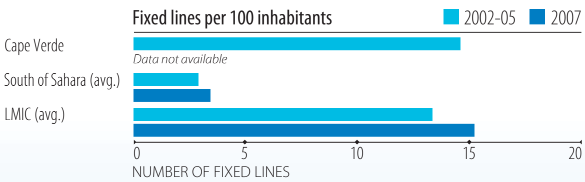
Data not available

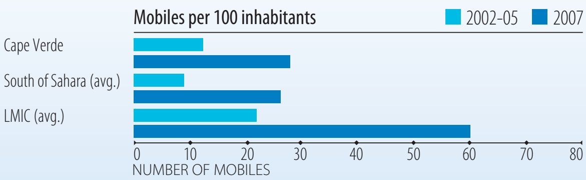
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

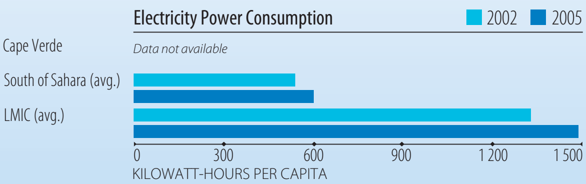
PRIORITY 1: PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

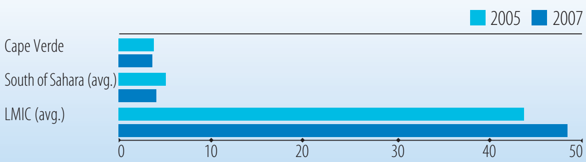






PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

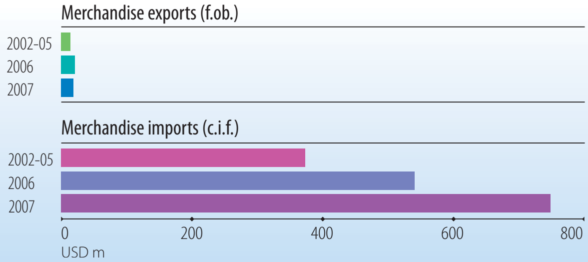
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



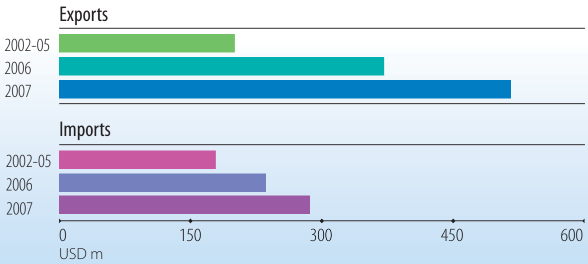
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

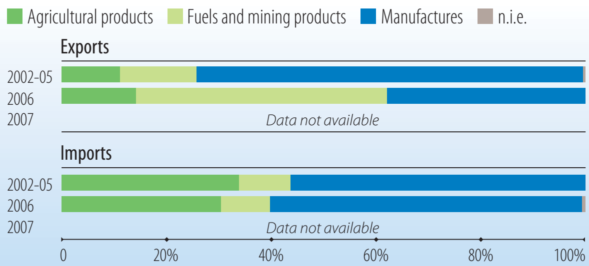
2005		2006		2007	
EU	57.1	EU	60.8	EU	60.3
Côte d'Ivoire	13.3	Côte d'Ivoire	26.4	Côte d'Ivoire	30.7
Senegal	9.7	Senegal	2.7	Morocco	1.2

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

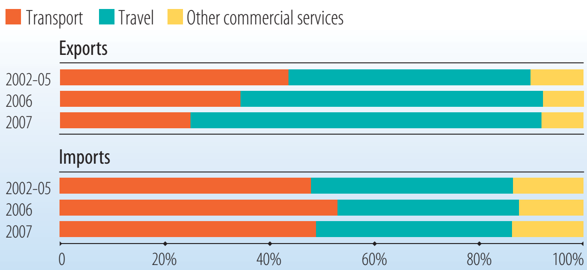
2005		2006		2007	
EU	71.8	EU	77.7	EU	78.7
Brazil	8.4	Brazil	6.4	Brazil	6.2
US	4.4	Japan	4.0	Japan	3.6

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

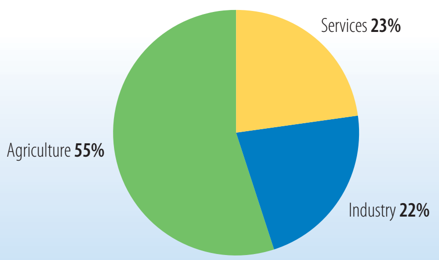


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

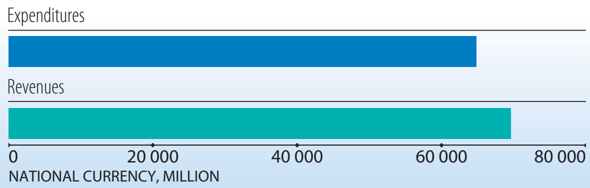
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	4 343
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	1 712
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	714
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2003)[4]	62.4
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2003)[5]	46.8
Human development index (2006)[6]	178 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	8.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2004)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 ITC
15 World Bank - Doing Business
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

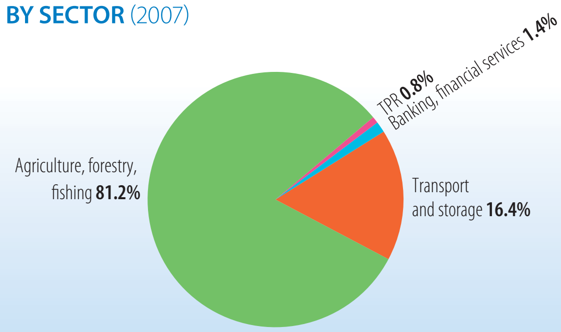
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	–	0.2	0.2
Economic infrastructure	23.5	3.3	2.3
Building productive capacity	12.2	16.7	22.1
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**35.7**	**20.2**	**24.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	8.7	4.7	5.6

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

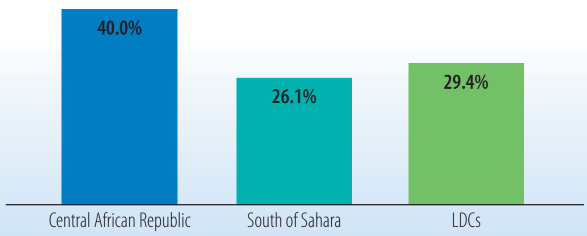
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

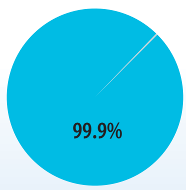


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	37.3
France	11.5
World Bank	1.7
UNDP	0.3
WTO	0.1
Belgium	0.1

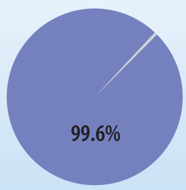
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

France	11.3
United States	10.4
Germany	2.5
EC	0.7
UNDP	0.3
WTO	0.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in a **cross-sectoral strategy**.

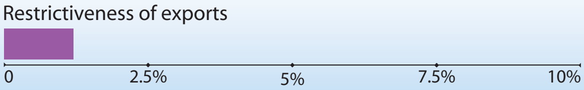
The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

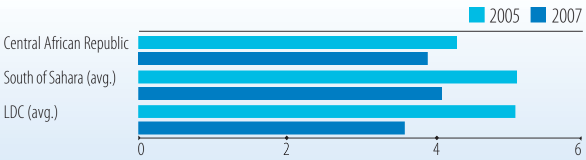
Restrictiveness of exports



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

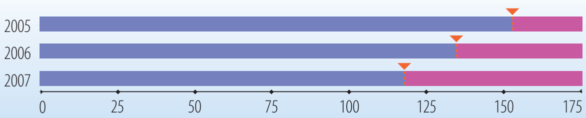
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICAITON[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



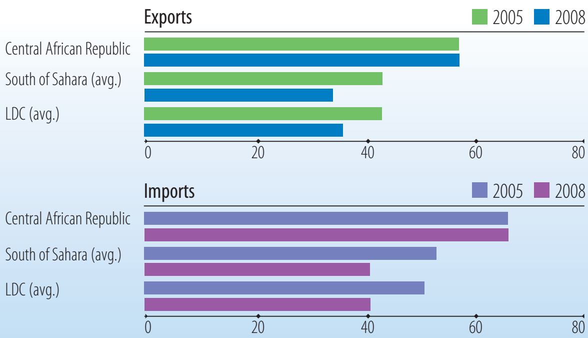
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: TRADE FACILITATION[15]

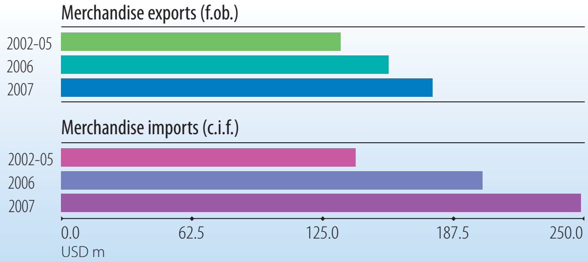
Number of days for trading across borders



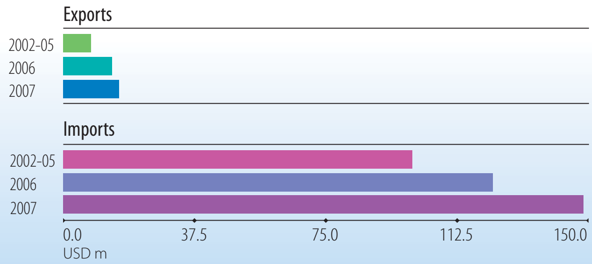
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

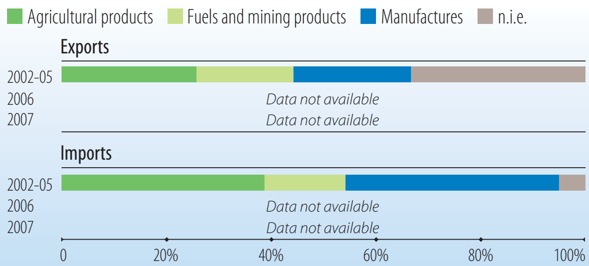
2005		2006	2007
EU	55.9	–	–
Switzerland	13.7	–	–
Cameroon	11.9	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

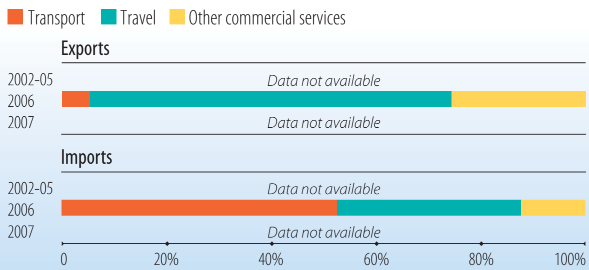
2005		2006	2007
EU	20.8	–	–
Cameroon	15.7	–	–
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	6.1	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

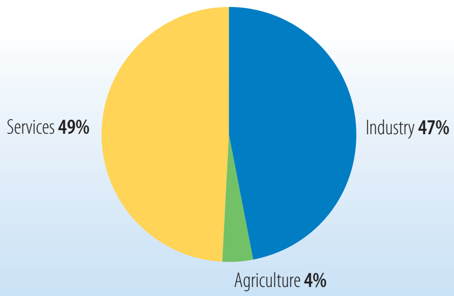


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

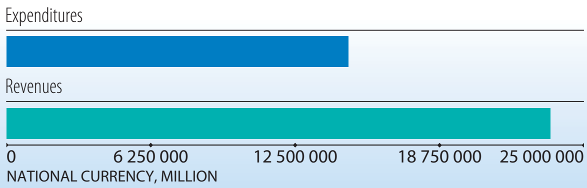
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	16 595
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	163 915
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5.1
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	13 885
Income group[3]	Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2003)[4]	<2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	60
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	37.4
Human development index (2006)[6]	40 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
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13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 ITC
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

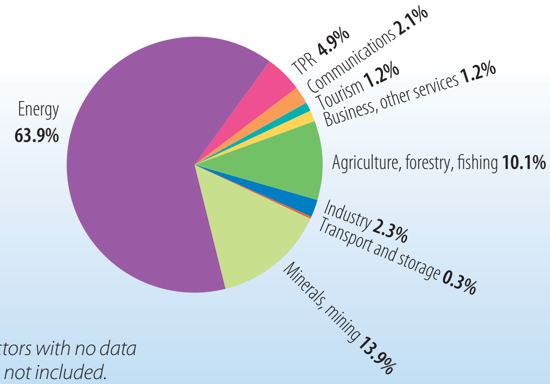
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	1.7	0.8	1.0
Economic infrastructure	4.4	11.5	36.3
Building productive capacity	30.6	5.0	28.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.1	1.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**36.7**	**17.3**	**65.8**
AFT per capita (USD)	2.3	1.0	4.0

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

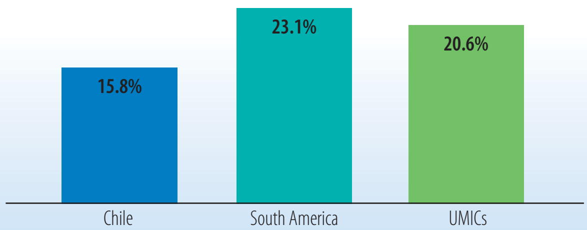
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

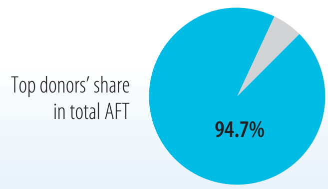
SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

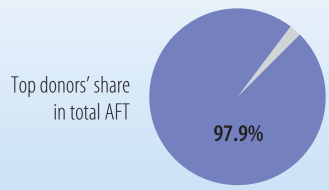


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
Germany	5.8
Japan	4.0
World Bank	1.5
Canada	0.5
WTO	0.3
United States	0.3



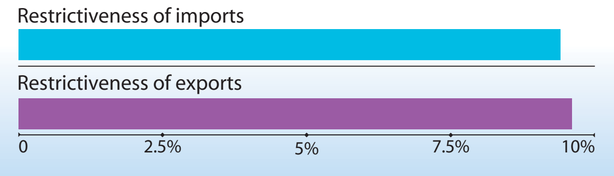
Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
Germany	22.3
Norway	17.3
Japan	4.0
EC	4.0
WTO	0.3
United States	0.3



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

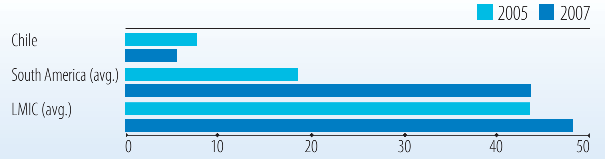
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

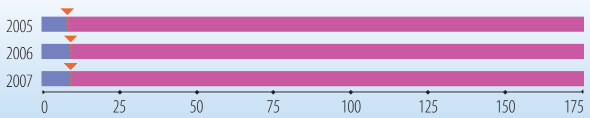
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



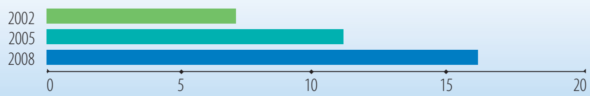
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

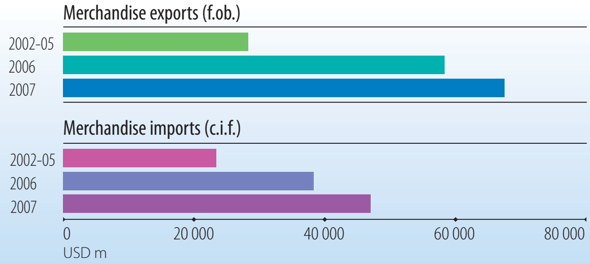
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



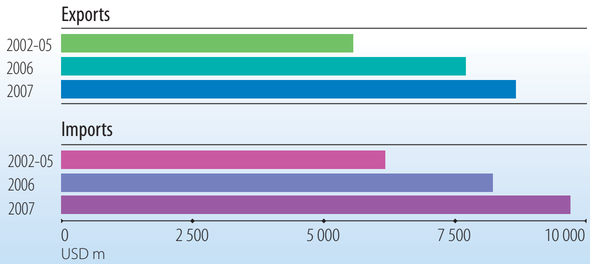
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

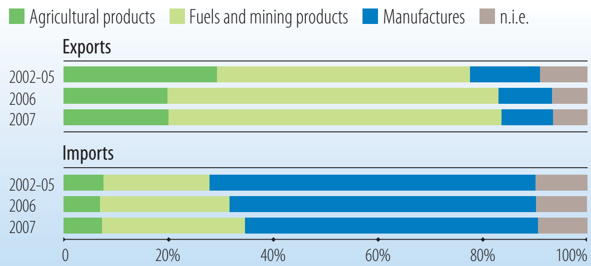
2005		2006		2007
EU	24.0	EU	27.5	–
US	16.2	US	16.0	–
Japan	11.8	Japan	10.8	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

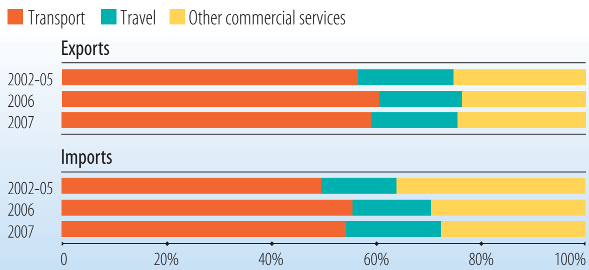
2004		2006		2007
EU	17.0	US	16.0	–
Argentina	16.1	EU	15.0	–
US	15.8	Argentina	12.9	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

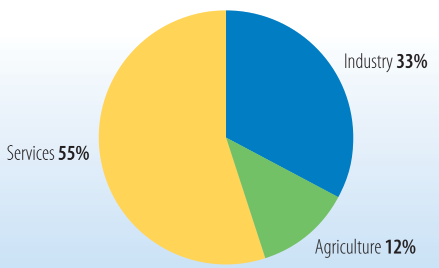


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

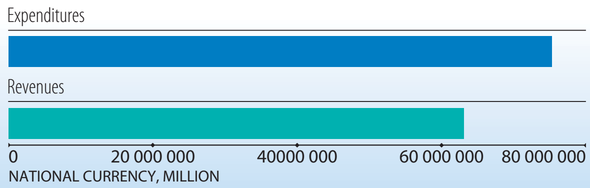
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	46 117
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	171 979
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7.5
GDP per capita. PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	6 958
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2003)[4]	15.4
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	60.9
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	48.5
Human development index (2006)[6]	80 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.8

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2003)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
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10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
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13 ITC
14 WTO online statistics database
15 UN Comtrade database

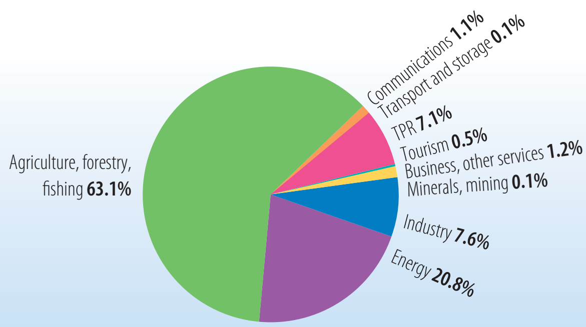
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.3	8.8	0.4
Economic infrastructure	1.6	27.0	6.0
Building productive capacity	74.4	86.8	107.0
Of which: Trade development marker	–	11.5	3.9
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**76.4**	**122.5**	**113.4**
AFT per capita (USD)	1.7	2.7	2.5

*Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

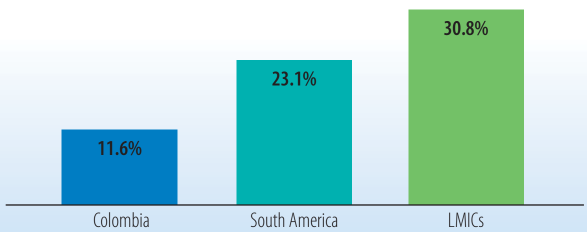
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

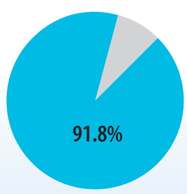


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	67.2
EC	10.8
Netherlands	10.7
Germany	10.1
IFAD	10.0
Spain	4.9

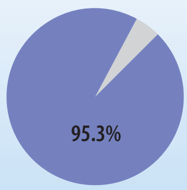
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	75.5
Netherlands	6.9
Spain	4.9
France	3.8
EC	3.6
Japan	1.6

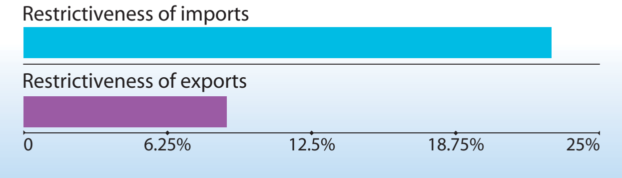
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

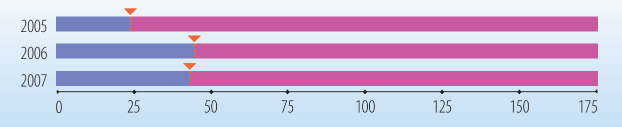
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 2: OTHER - INTERNATIONALISATION OF THE ECONOMY

Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

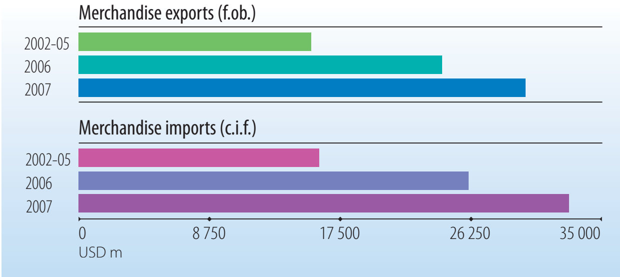
PRIORITY 3: OTHER - PRODUCTIVE TRANSFORMATION

Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

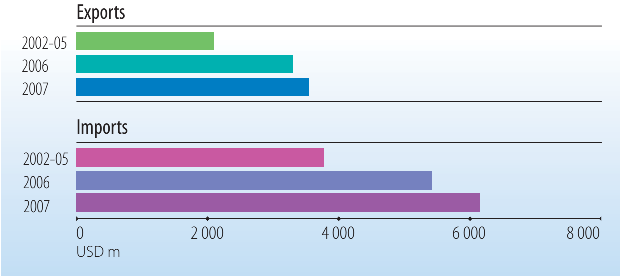
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[14]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[15]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

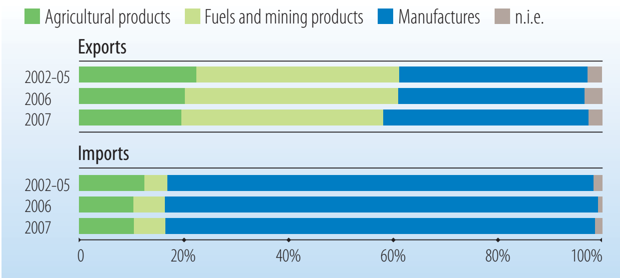
2005		2006		2007	
US	41.8	US	40.8	US	35.4
EU	14.2	EU	15.3	Venezuela, RB	17.4
Venezuela, RB	9.9	Venezuela, RB	11.1	EU	15.2

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

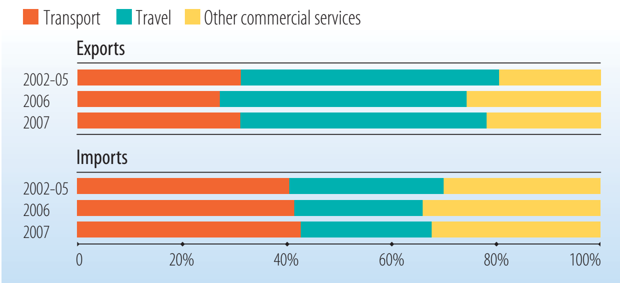
2005		2006		2007	
US	28.5	US	26.6	US	26.2
EU	13.8	EU	13.3	EU	12.4
Mexico	8.3	Mexico	8.8	China	10.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[14]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

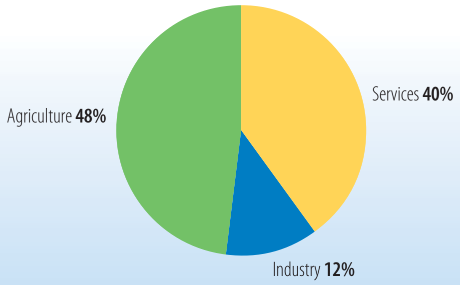


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	626
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	449
GDP real growth rate (annual %. 2007)[2]	-1
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars. 2007)[2]	1 148
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2004)[4]	46.1
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1996)[5]	18
Human development index (2006)[6]	137 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	7.5

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
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11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

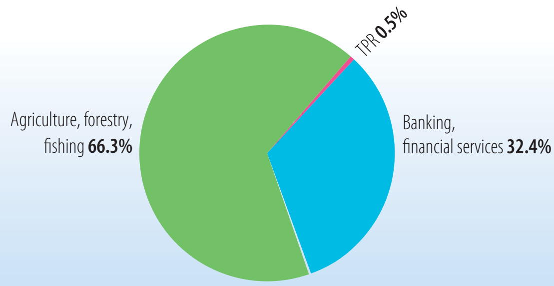
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	–	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	2.6	–	2.4
Building productive capacity	1.3	8.5	1.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**4.0**	**8.5**	**3.9**
AFT per capita (USD)	6.8	13.6	6.2

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

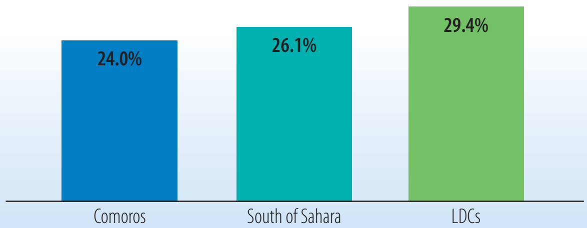
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

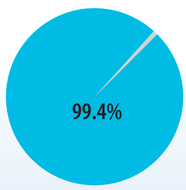


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

France	3.7
IFAD	2.1
EC	1.8
World Bank	0.5
Belgium	0.2
UNDP	0.1

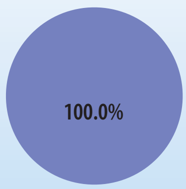
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

France	1.8
EC	1.2
Belgium	0.2
UNDP	0.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

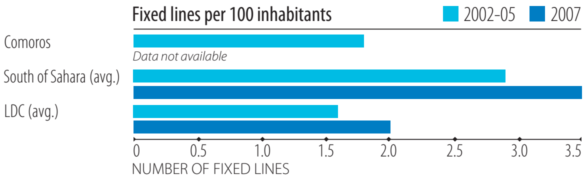
Data not available

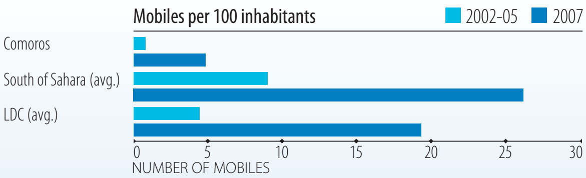
Restrictiveness of exports

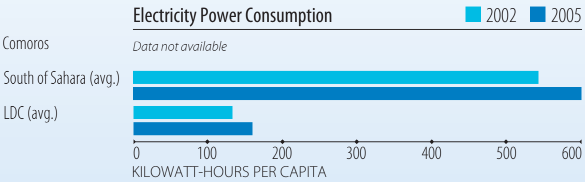
Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

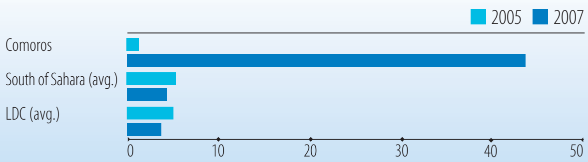






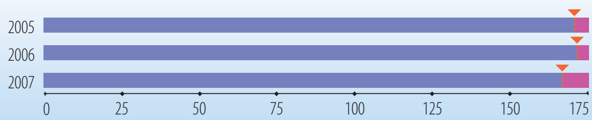
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[15]

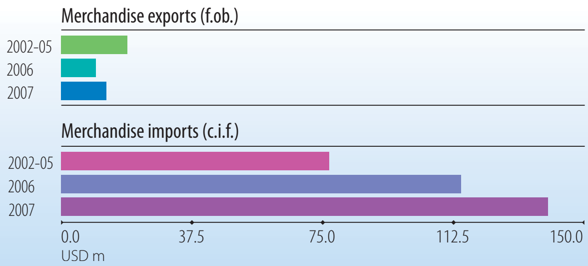
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



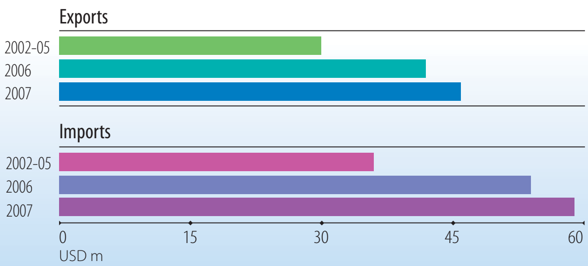
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

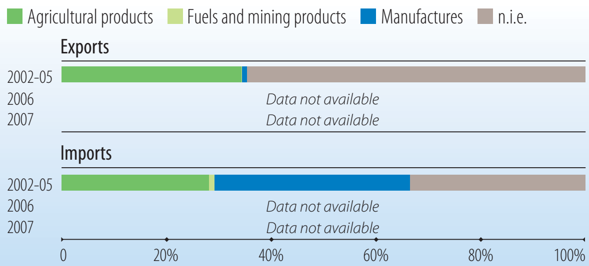
2004		2006	2007
Samoa	29.7	–	–
EU	5.2	–	–
US	3.7	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

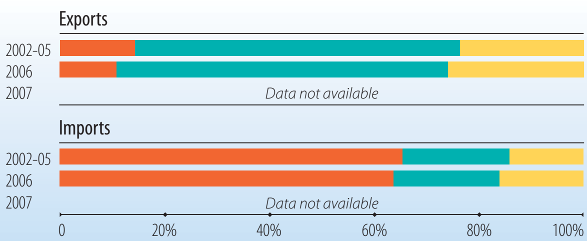
2004		2006	2007
EU	33.6	–	–
United Arab Emirates	13.1	–	–
South Africa	4.6	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



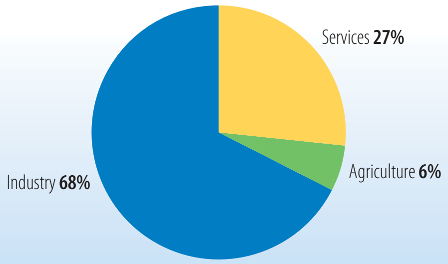
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

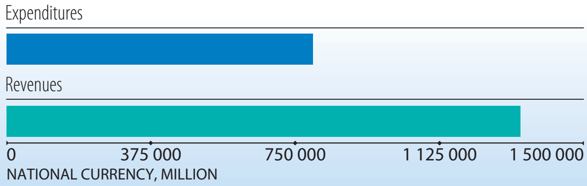
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	3 767
GDP (USD m,current 2007)[1]	7 646
GDP real growth rate (annual %,2007)[2]	-1.6
GDP per capita,PPP (current international dollars,2007)[2]	3 512
Income group[3]	Other low income country (OLIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day,2005)[4]	54.1
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%,1990)[5]	26.1
Human development index (2006)[6]	130 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	4.3

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2005)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
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16 UN Comtrade database

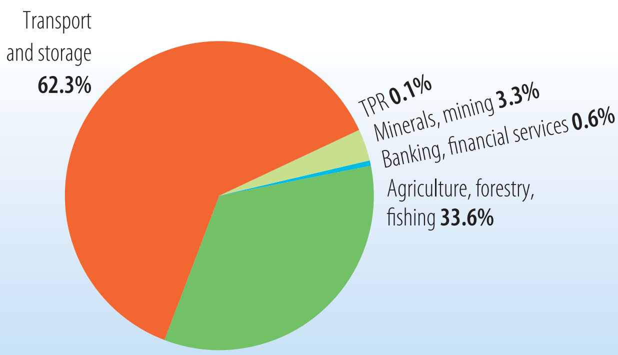
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m,2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	–	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	20.3	33.9	26.9
Building productive capacity	1.4	20.4	7.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.9	0.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**21.7**	**54.3**	**34.8**
AFT per capita (USD)	6.2	14.4	9.2

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

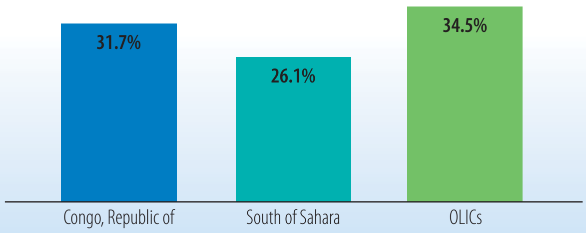
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

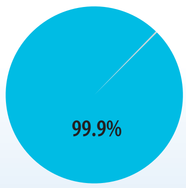


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	21.8
World Bank	10.1
France	3.2
Luxembourg	0.2
Canada	0.1
Korea	0.1

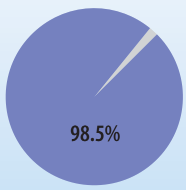
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	17.3
France	3.2
Luxembourg	0.2
Canada	0.2
Korea	0.1
UNDP	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

Restrictiveness of exports

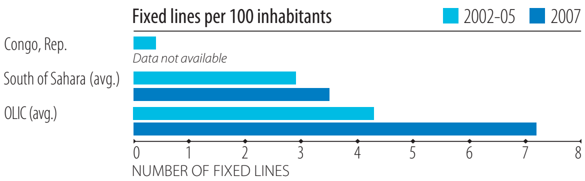
Data not available

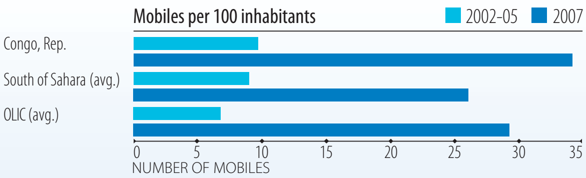
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

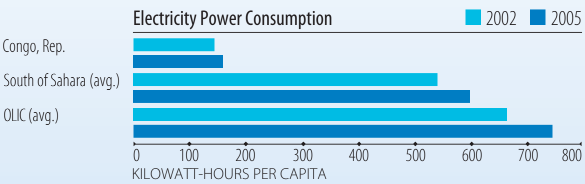
PRIORITY 1: VALUE CHAINS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

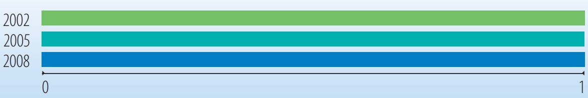






PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[14]

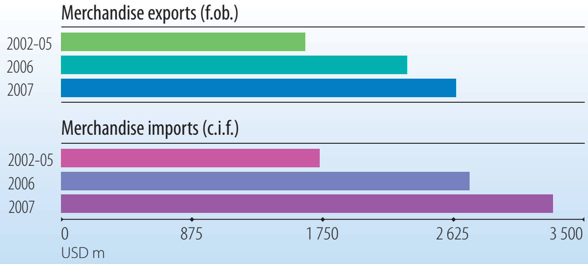
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



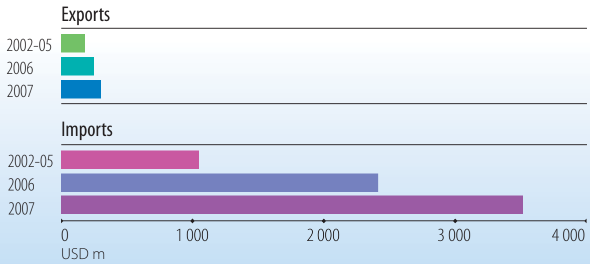
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

2004	2006	2007
–	–	
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

2004	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports

Agricultural products | Fuels and mining products | Manufactures | n.i.e.

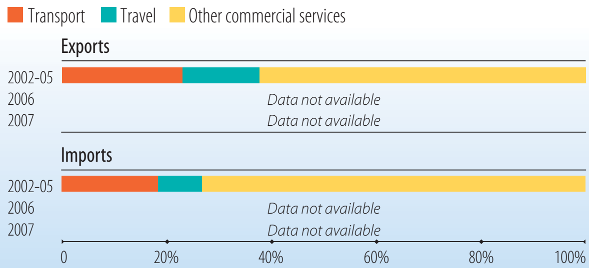
Exports

2002-05	*Data not available*
2006	*Data not available*
2007	*Data not available*

Imports

2002-05	*Data not available*
2006	*Data not available*
2007	*Data not available*

Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

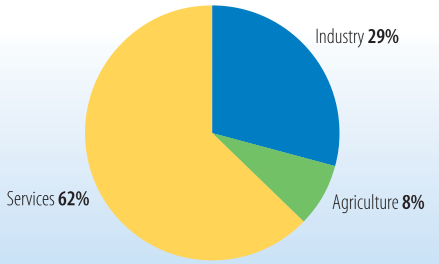


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

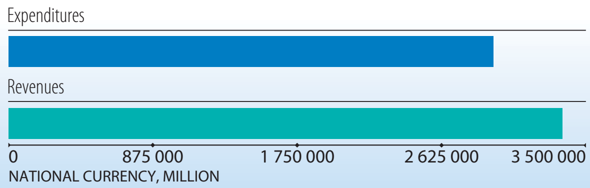
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	4 462
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	25 225
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7.8
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	10 638
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	2.4
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	53.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	41.1
Human development index (2006)[6]	50 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
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7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
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15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

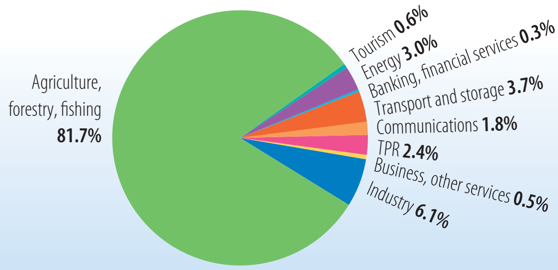
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.5	0.5	0.5
Economic infrastructure	21.9	2.0	24.9
Building productive capacity	25.7	20.7	20.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.9	1.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**48.0**	**23.3**	**46.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	11.4	5.2	10.3

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

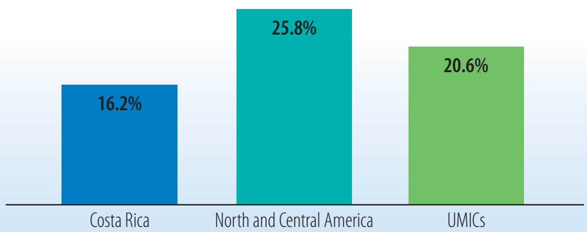
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

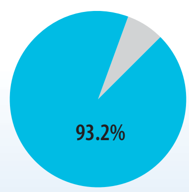
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

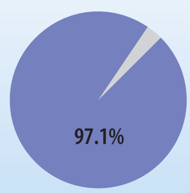
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
France	8.6
World Bank	3.7
Japan	3.4
Norway	1.5
Germany	0.8
Canada	0.8

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
Japan	17.9
France	8.6
Germany	3.2
EC	2.7
Switzerland	0.8
Canada	0.7

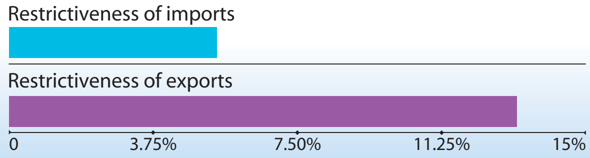
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2005)[12]



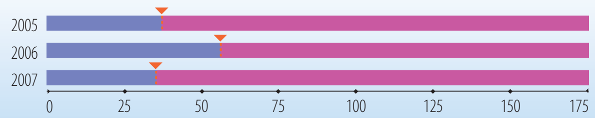
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

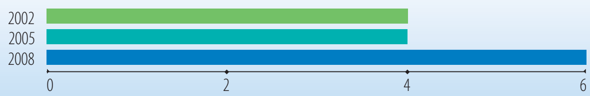
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

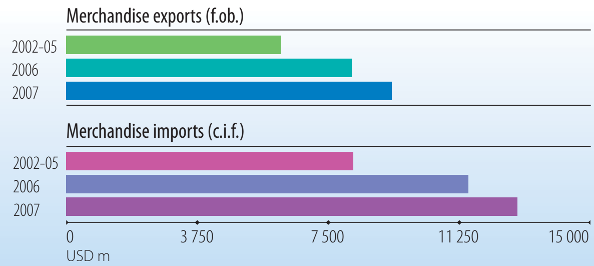
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



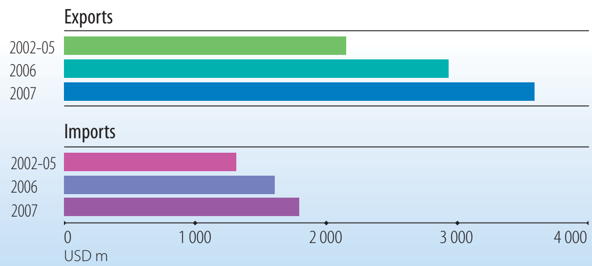
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

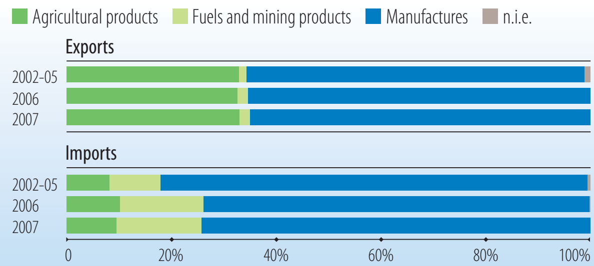
2005		2006		2007
US	42.8	US	42.5	–
EU	17	EU	17.8	–
Hong Kong, China	6.8	Hong Kong, China	7.7	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

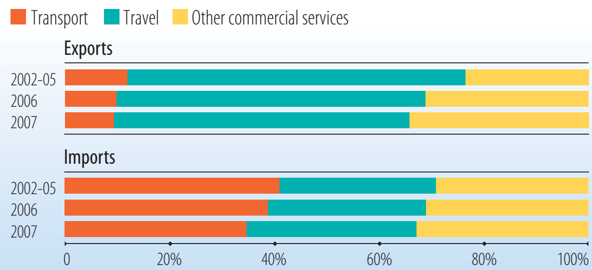
2005		2006		2007
US	41.1	US	39.6	–
EU	13.1	EU	13.7	–
Japan	5.8	Japan	5.3	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

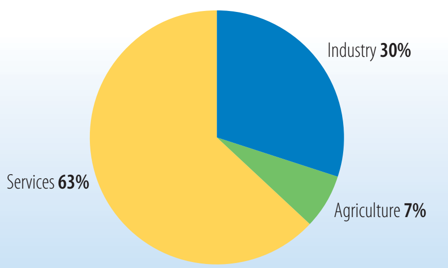


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

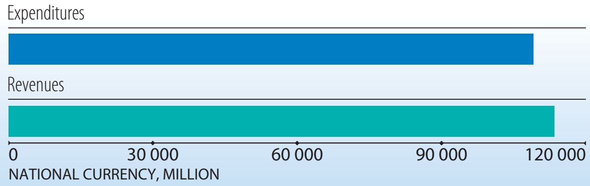
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	4 438
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	51 277
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	15 515
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	<2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2005)[2]	38
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	46.3
Human development index (2006)[6]	45/ 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.5

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

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2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
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15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

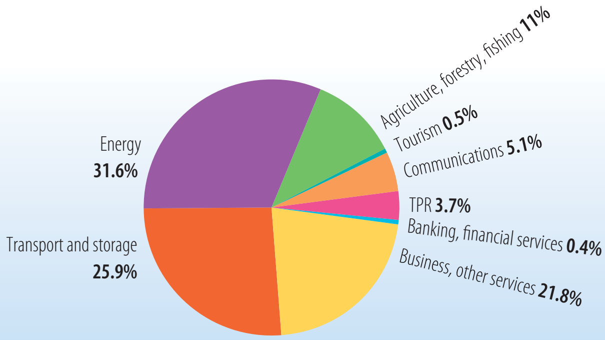
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	2	3	1
Economic infrastructure	36	51	4
Building productive capacity	22	27	24
Of which: Trade development marker	–	5	10
Trade-related adjustment	–	18.3	9.3
Total AFT*	**60**	**81**	**29**
AFT per capita (USD)	13.5	18.2	6.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

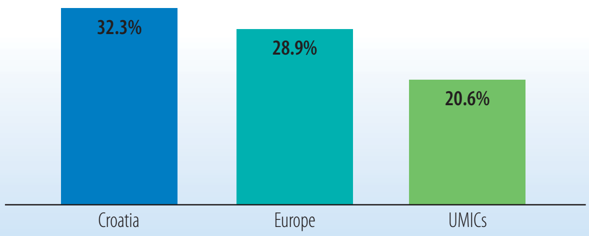
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

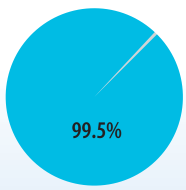


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	52.7
Germany	13.3
United States	5.0
Norway	1.5
Sweden	1.2
Japan	0.2

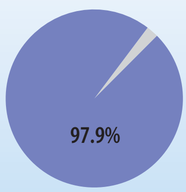
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	11.2
United States	10.2
Germany	2.2
Norway	1.5
Sweden	0.6
Austria	0.5

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

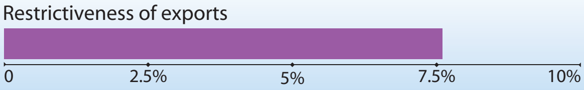
Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

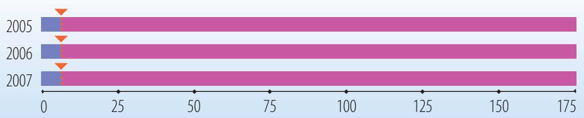
Restrictiveness of exports



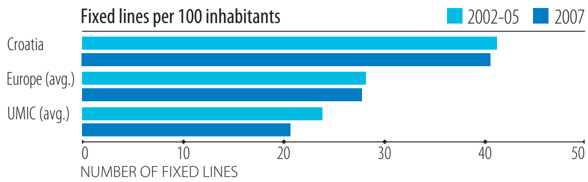
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

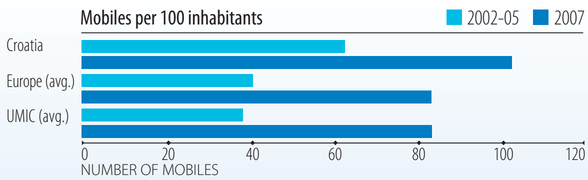
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

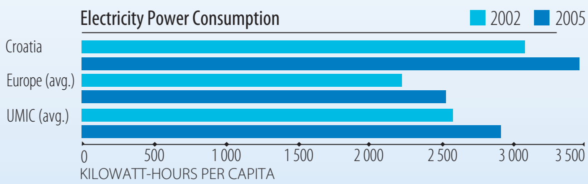
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

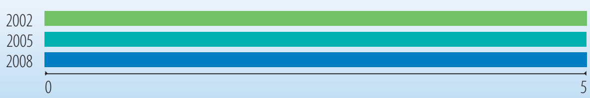






PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

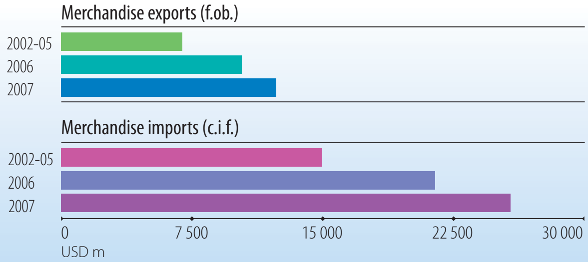
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



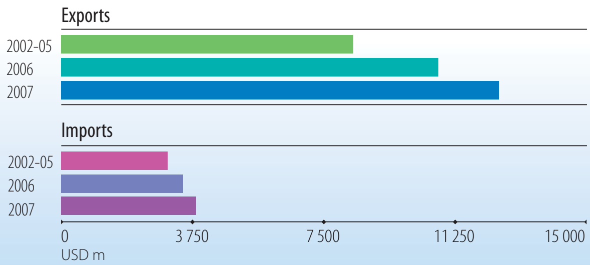
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

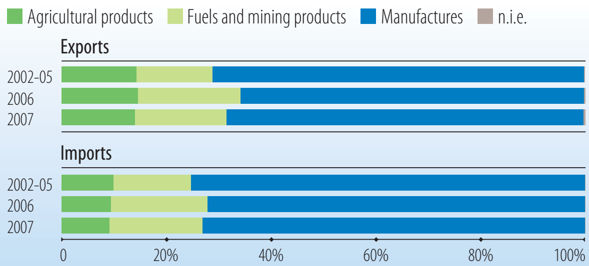
2005		2006		2007	
EU	63.4	EU	64.2	EU	60.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.4
Serbia and Montenegro	4.5	Serbia	5.3	Serbia	5.4

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

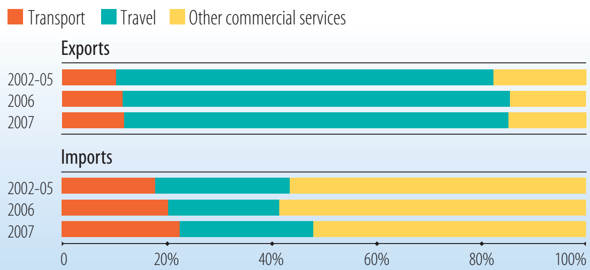
2005		2006		2007	
EU	67.9	EU	67.2	EU	64.8
Russian Federation	9.2	Russian Federation	10.1	Russian Federation	10.1
China	4.7	China	5.3	China	6.2

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



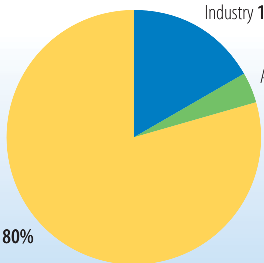
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	883
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	830
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	2 062
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2002)[4]	18.8
Income share held by highest 20% (%)	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2002)[5]	26.7
Human development index (2006)[6]	151 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	13.7

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

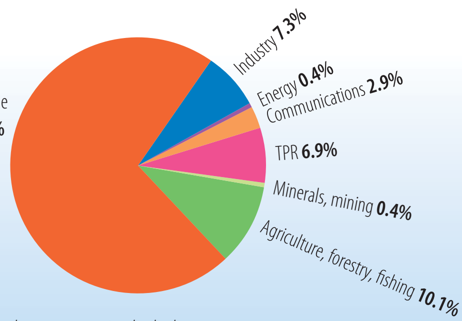
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	–	0	–
Economic infrastructure	19	2	5
Building productive capacity	3	0	0
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**21**	**3**	**5**
AFT per capita (USD)	27.4	3.1	6.2

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

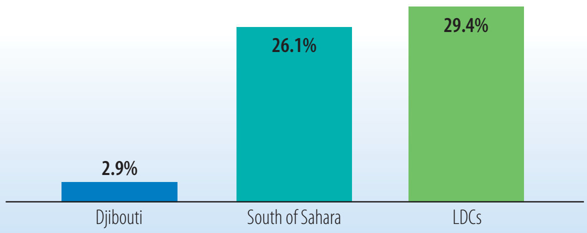
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

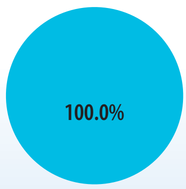


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

World Bank	0.8
Japan	0.7
Netherlands	0.6
IMF	0.1
UNDP	0.0

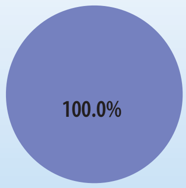
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	1.7
Japan	0.7
Netherlands	0.6
United States	0.0
UNDP	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



DJIBOUTI

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **partly reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

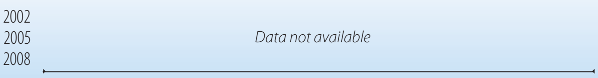
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: VALUE CHAINS

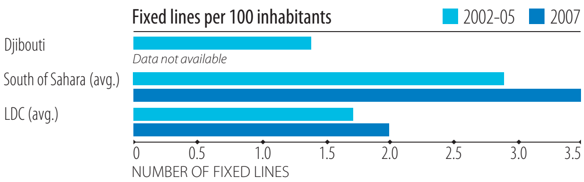
No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

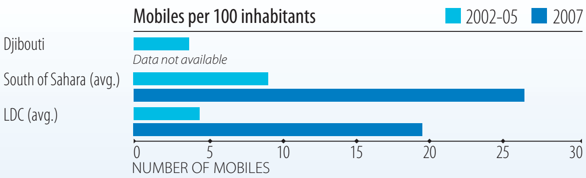
PRIORITY 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[13]

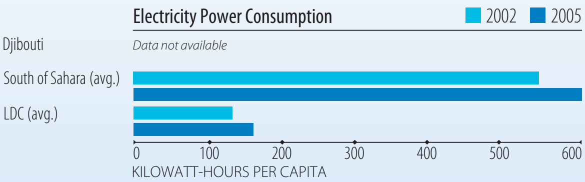
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



PRIORITY 3: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]



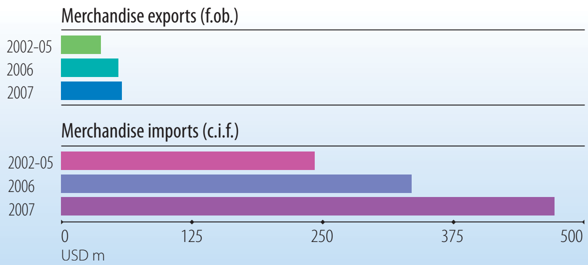




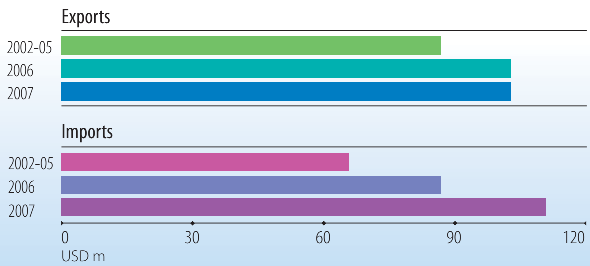
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

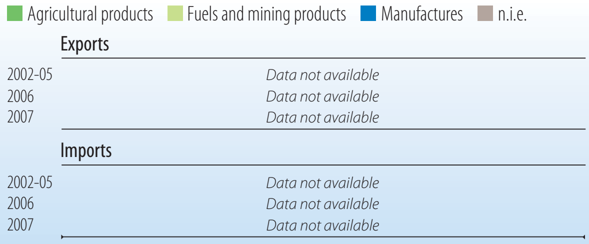
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

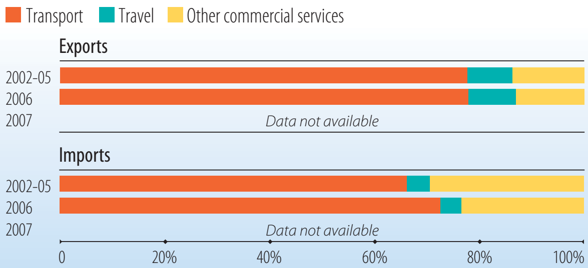
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



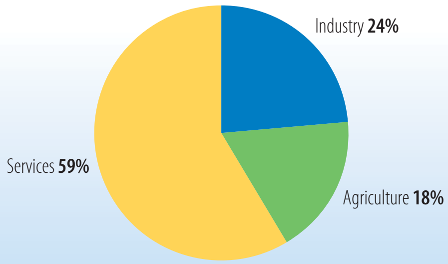
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	73
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	328
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2006)[2]	3.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	7 948
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2001)[5]	43.8
Human development index (2006)[6]	77 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	6.5

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

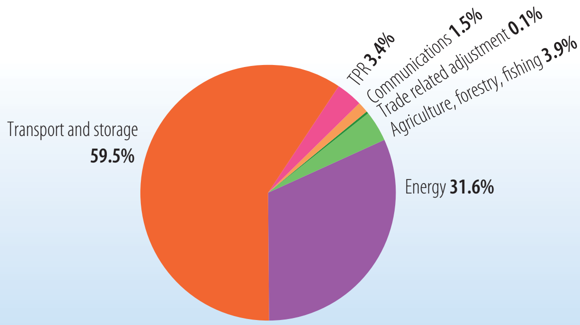
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.2	0.0
Economic infrastructure	5.5	5.4	3.8
Building productive capacity	5.9	0.2	5.2
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	0.2
Total AFT*	**11.4**	**5.8**	**9.3**
AFT per capita (USD)	160.2	79.7	127.2

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

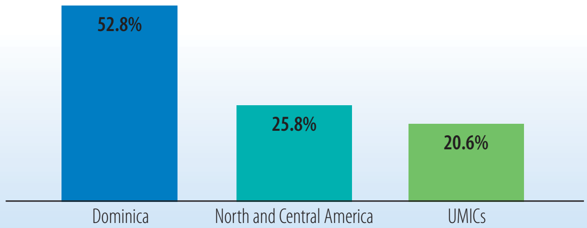
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

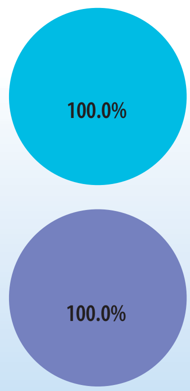
EC	5.1
Japan	0.3
IMF	0.1
WTO	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT

Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	7.0
Japan	0.3
France	0.1
WTO	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **the annual budget**.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

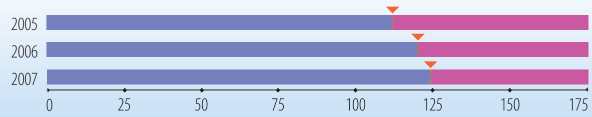
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

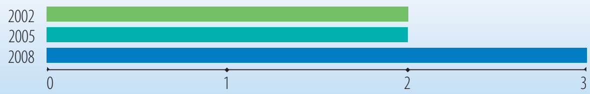
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



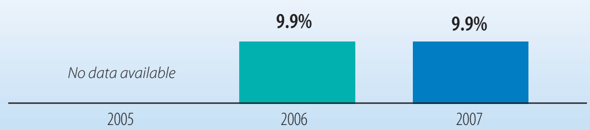
PRIORITY 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[14]

Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



PRIORITY 3: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[15]

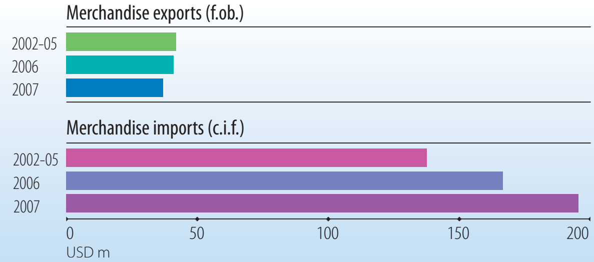
Simple Average MFN Applied



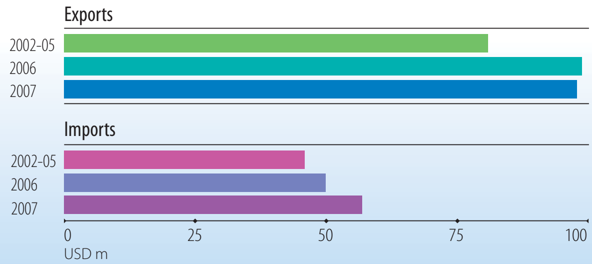
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

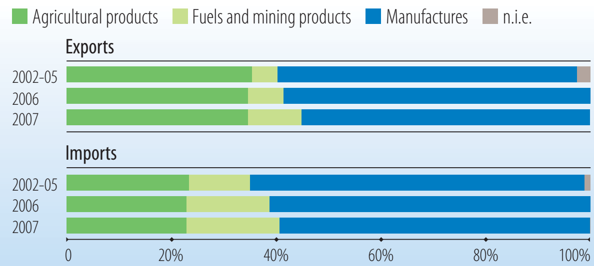
2005		2006		2007	
EU	27.8	EU	26.8	EU	23.9
Jamaica	12.7	Jamaica	15.1	Jamaica	20
Antigua and Barbuda	11.3	Antigua and Barbuda	12.9	Antigua and Barbuda	15.5

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

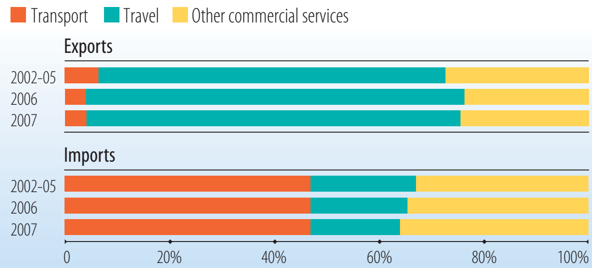
2005		2006		2007	
US	36.6	US	36.1	US	35.7
Trinidad and Tobago	20.5	Trinidad and Tobago	22.1	Trinidad and Tobago	23.1
EU	13.4	EU	12.6	EU	11.4

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

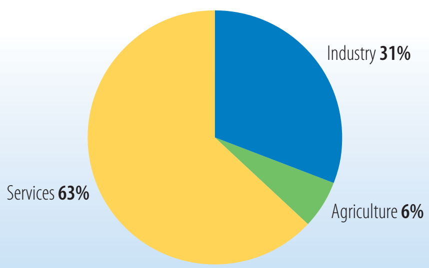


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

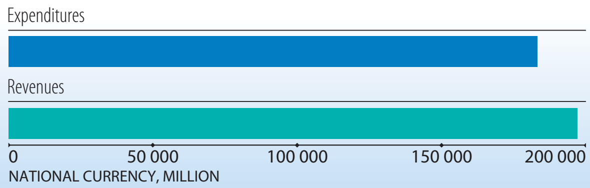
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	9 752
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	36 686
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	8.5
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	6 690
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	5
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2005)[2]	55.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	38.8
Human development index (2006)[6]	91 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.2

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2006)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
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8 United Nations Statistics Division
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10 OECD CRS database
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13 ITC
14 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

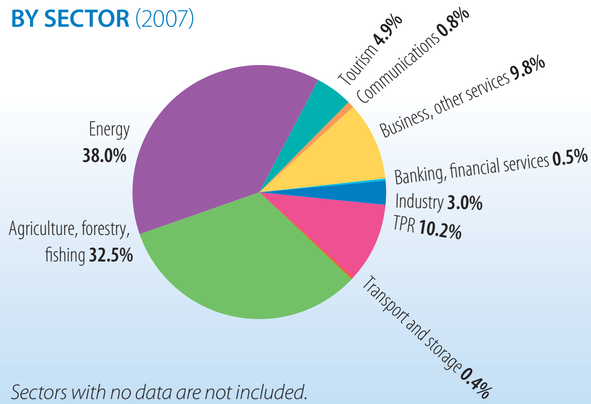
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.1	3.3	4.1
Economic infrastructure	10.0	12.7	8.8
Building productive capacity	28.2	16.4	24.1
Of which: Trade development marker	–	4.9	3.2
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**38.2**	**32.4**	**37.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	4.1	3.3	3.8

*Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

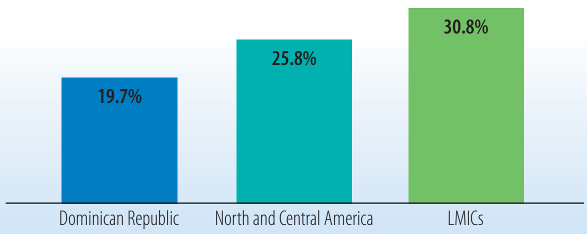
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

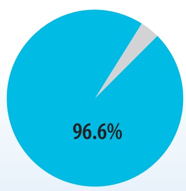
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

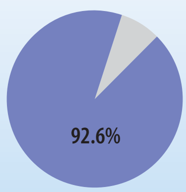
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
United States	11.3
EC	8.0
Japan	6.8
Spain	3.7
Korea	0.3
Italy	0.3

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
Germany	8.9
EC	7.7
Japan	5.8
France	5.1
Spain	3.7
Denmark	1.6

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

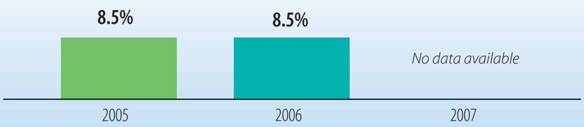
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

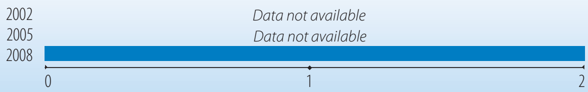
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



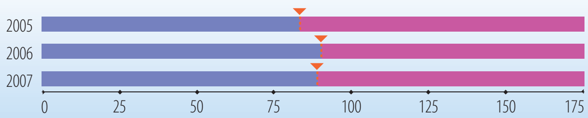
PRIORITY 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[14]

Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[15]

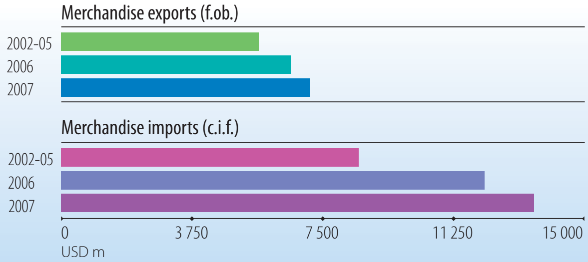
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



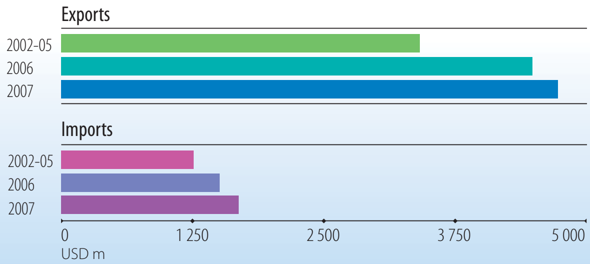
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

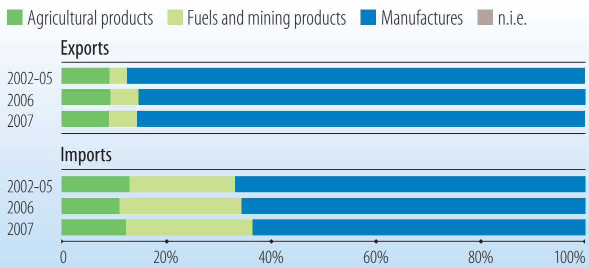
2001		2006	2007
US	40.2	–	–
EU	18.8	–	–
Haiti	8.8	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

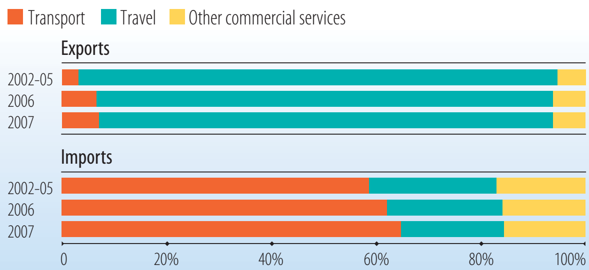
2001		2006	2007
US	44.8	–	–
Venezuela, RB	13.4	–	–
EU	10.8	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



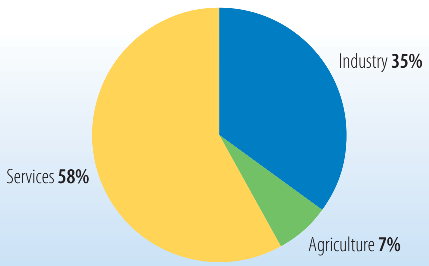
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	13 340
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	44 184
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	2.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	7 398
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	9.8
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 1998)[2]	58
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	36.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	72 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.5

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

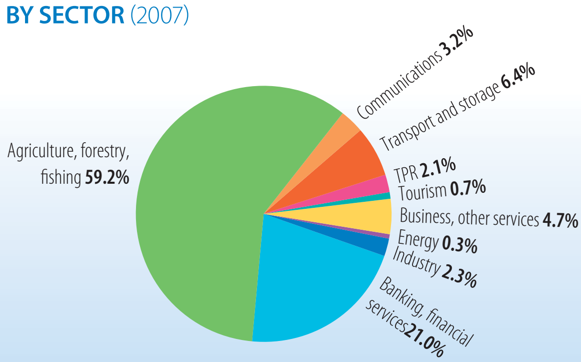
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	4.3	1.7	3.2
Economic infrastructure	1.4	8.1	2.9
Building productive capacity	36.3	71.7	28.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	9.3	6.5
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**42.0**	**81.5**	**34.8**
AFT per capita (USD)	3.3	6.1	2.6

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

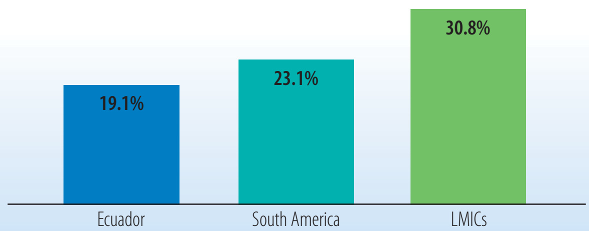
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

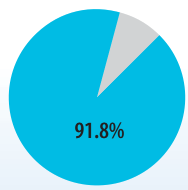


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Belgium	14.2
Spain	14.0
United States	6.9
Japan	5.9
France	2.2
Germany	2.0

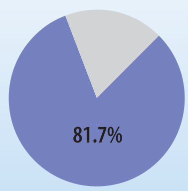
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Spain	6.5
Belgium	5.5
Japan	3.3
Switzerland	3.0
EC	2.9
Germany	2.3

Top donors' share in total AFT



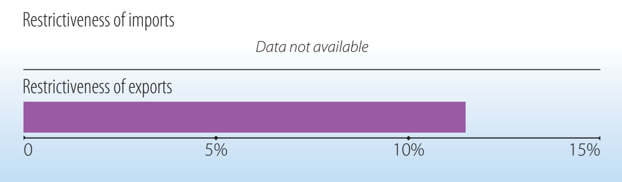
SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 WTO online statistics database
14 UN Comtrade database

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]



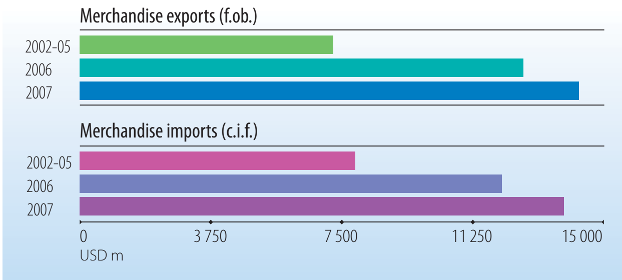
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

More than three priorities selected and without ranking. Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

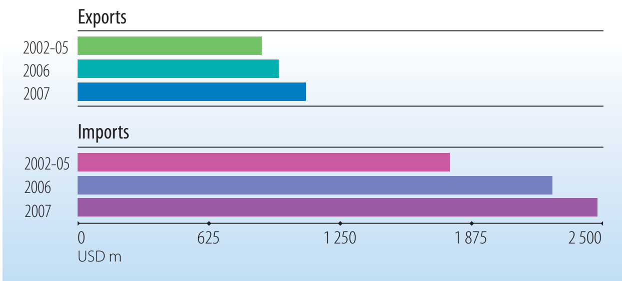
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[13]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[14]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

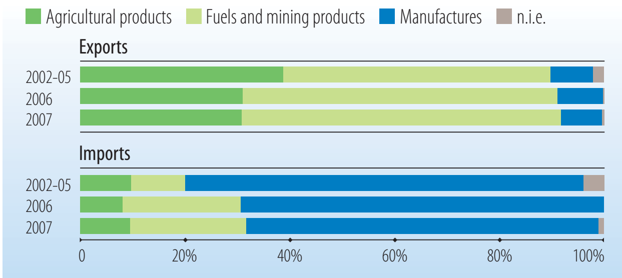
2005		2006		2007	
US	50.1	US	53.6	US	43.3
EU	12.8	EU	11.7	EU	12.7
Peru	8.8	Peru	8.2	Peru	10.8

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

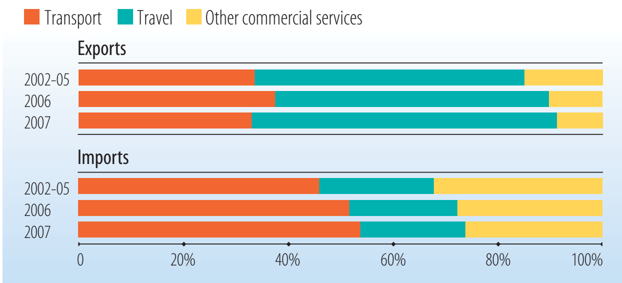
2005		2006		2007	
US	19.2	US	22.6	US	20.6
Colombia	14.4	Colombia	12.8	Colombia	11.0
EU	11.0	EU	10.0	Venezuela, RB	9.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[13]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

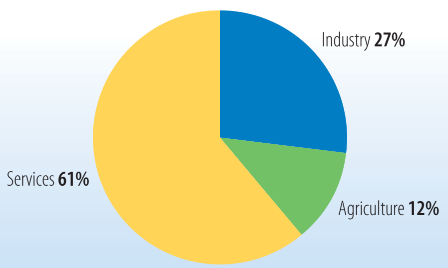


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

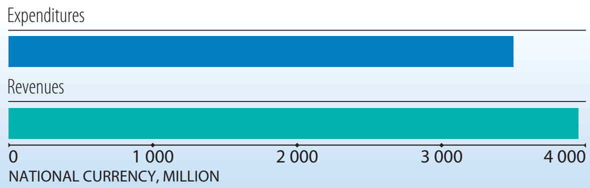
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	6 853
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	20 215
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4.7
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	5 781
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2003)[4]	14.3
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2002)[2]	55.9
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	48.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	101 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.9

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 Fixed lines and mobiles per 100 inhabitants: ITU ICT Statistics Database). Electricity power consumption : WB-WDI
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

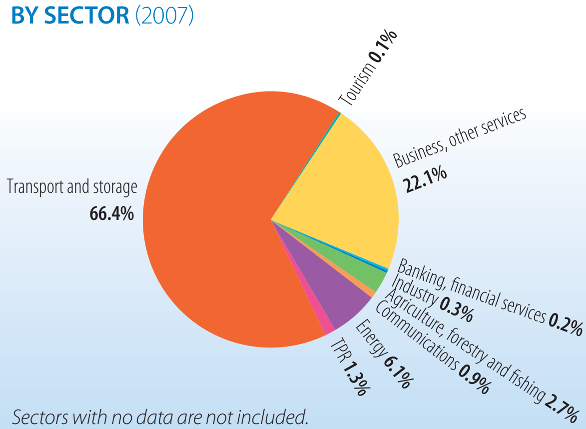
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.3	4.8	0.4
Economic infrastructure	9.4	273.1	22.0
Building productive capacity	17.3	94.6	15.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	79.6	2.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**27.0**	**372.5**	**38.4**
AFT per capita (USD)	4.1	54.4	5.6

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

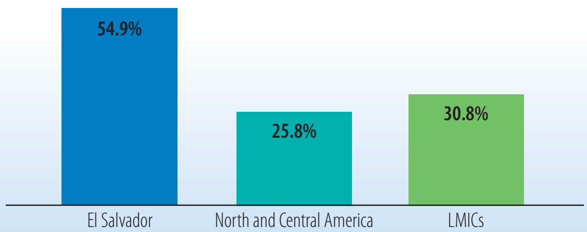
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

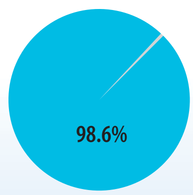


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	177.6
Japan	5.3
United Kingdom	5.1
Spain	4.5
Germany	1.5
Korea	1.3

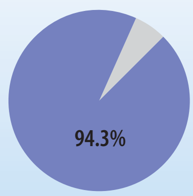
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	23.3
Spain	4.5
EC	2.7
Germany	2.3
United States	1.5
France	1.2

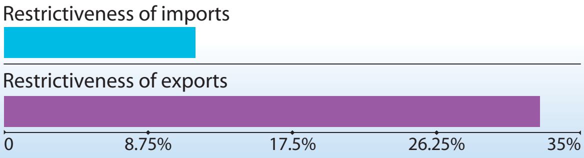
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

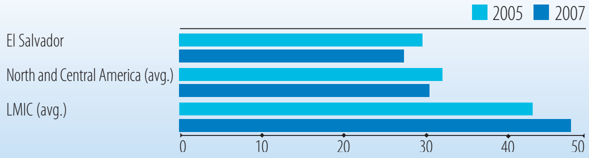
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2005)[12]



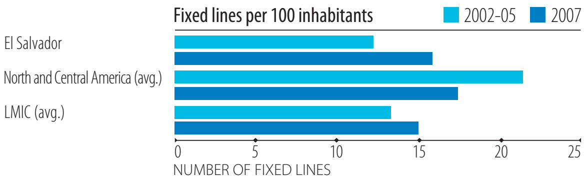
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

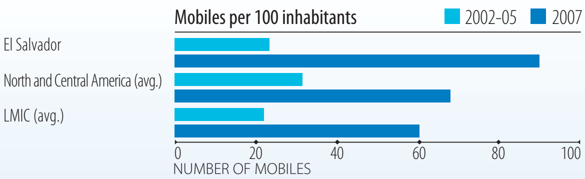
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

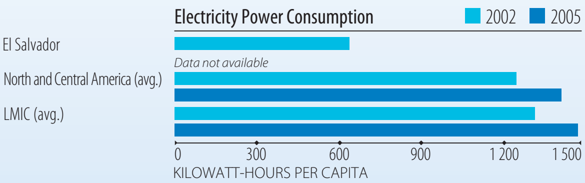
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

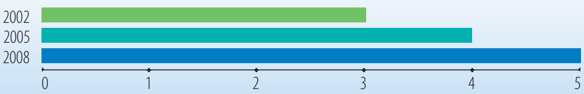






PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

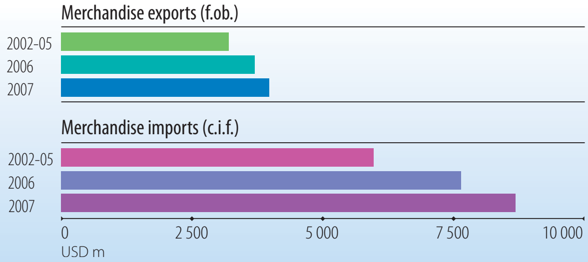
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



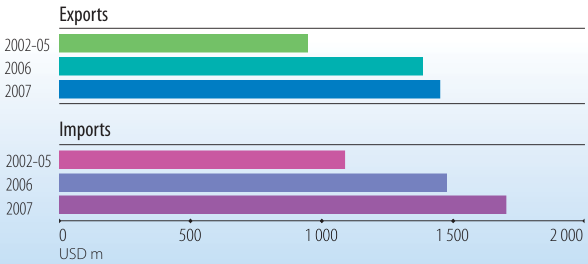
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

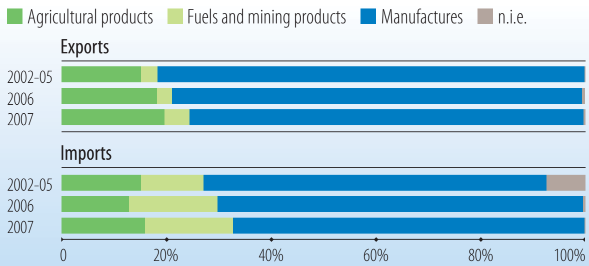
2005		2006		2007	
Guatemala	24.7	US	28.6	Guatemala	24.3
US	20.2	Guatemala	16.3	US	19.9
Honduras	15.2	EU	11.9	Honduras	15.9

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

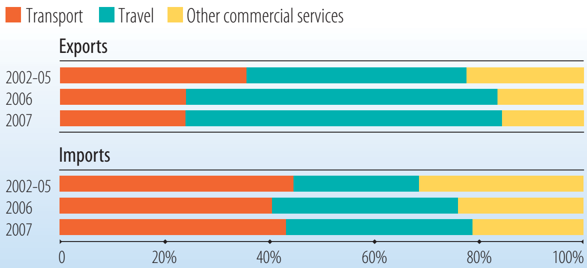
2005		2006		2007	
US	28.6	US	31.8	US	31.0
Guatemala	10.3	Mexico	9.9	Mexico	11.3
Mexico	9.9	EU	8.7	Guatemala	9.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

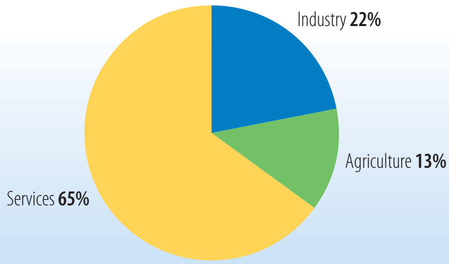


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

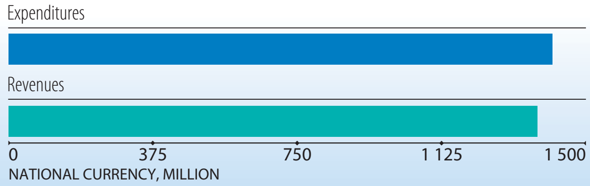
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	838
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	3 433
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	- 6.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	4 438
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2003)[5]	29.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	103 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.8

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2006)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
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14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

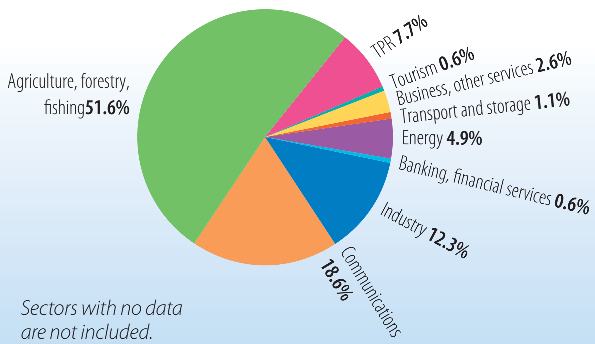
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.1	0.4	0.4
Economic infrastructure	1.0	1.2	1.2
Building productive capacity	5.6	3.3	5.4
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	6.7	4.9	6.9
AFT per capita (USD)	8.1	5.9	8.3

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

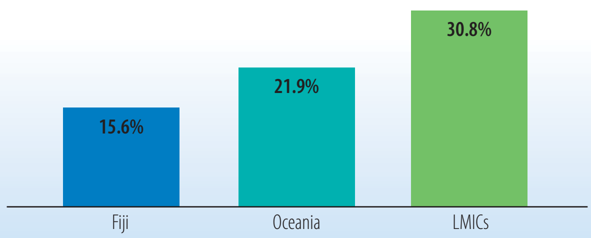
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

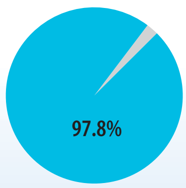


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	2.8
EC	2.5
Australia	0.9
Korea	0.6
Germany	0.3
UNDP	0.1

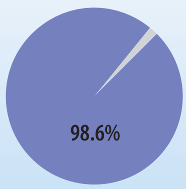
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	3.1
Japan	2.8
Australia	1.2
Korea	0.6
New Zealand	0.4
UNDP	0.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **the annual budget, various sectoral strategies and a cross-sectoral strategy**.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

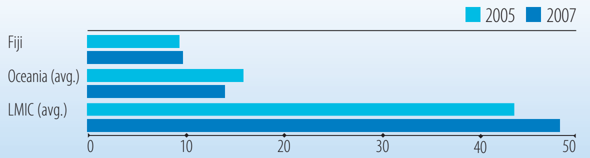
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

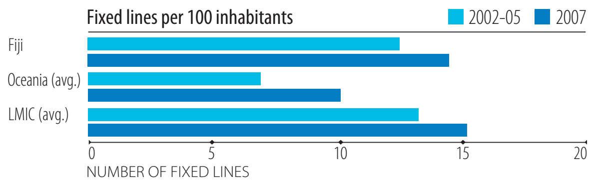
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

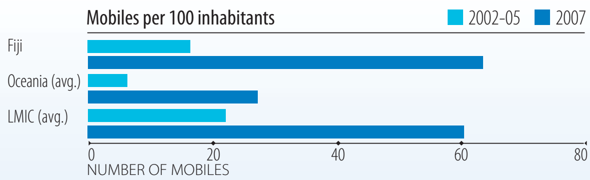
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

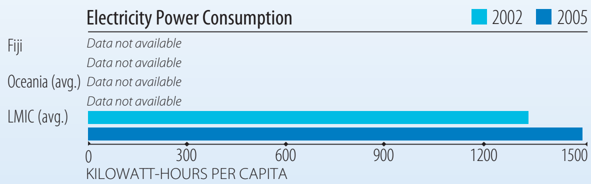
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

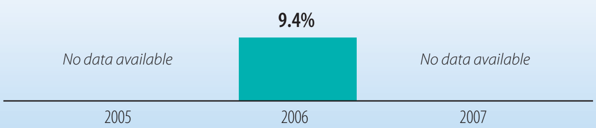






PRIORITY 3: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[15]

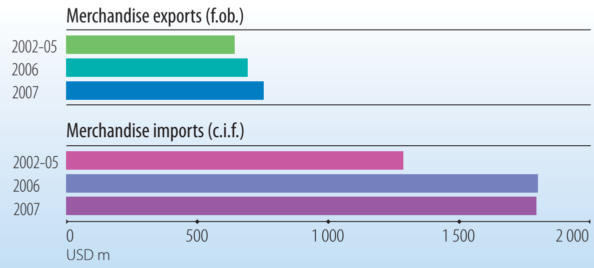
Simple Average MFN Applied



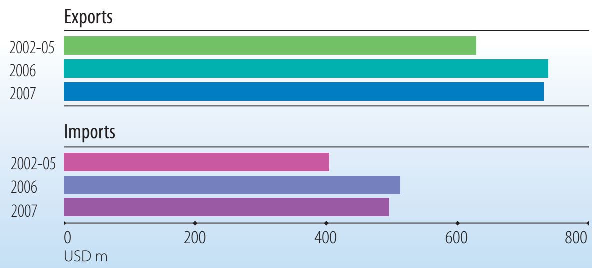
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

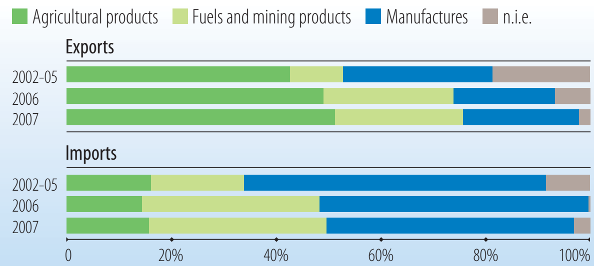
2005		2006		2007	
Australia	20.4	Australia	17.4	Singapore	18.6
Singapore	20.4	United States	14.4	EU	15.5
EU	15.9	EU	11.9	US	14.7

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

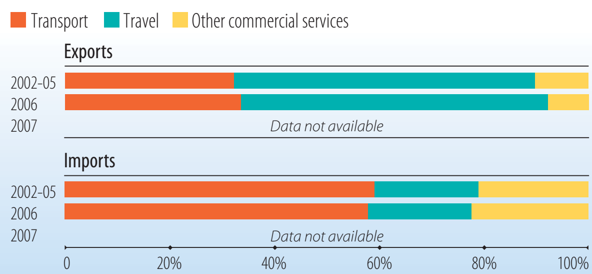
2005		2006		2007	
Singapore	29.9	Singapore	34.5	Singapore	34.2
Australia	24.5	Australia	22.4	Australia	22.8
New Zealand	18	New Zealand	15.9	New Zealand	17.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



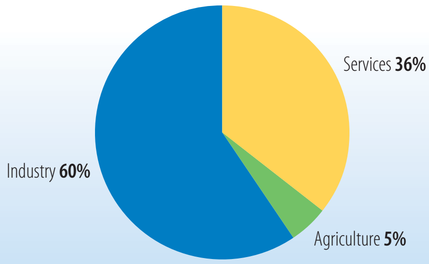
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	1 330
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	10 654
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	15 175
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	4.8
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1996)[5]	29.3
Human development index (2006)[6]	107 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

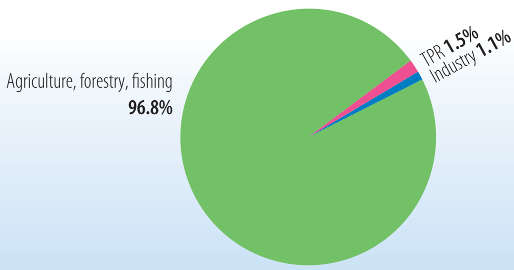
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	–	0.2	0.2
Economic infrastructure	14.3	0.0	6.5
Building productive capacity	22.1	13.9	23.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**36.4**	**14.1**	**30.6**
AFT per capita (USD)	28.9	10.6	23.0

Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

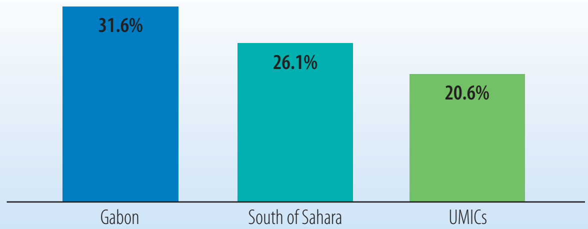
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

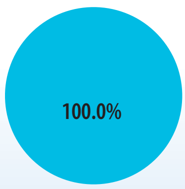


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

France	29.0
EC	8.6
World Bank	4.0
Japan	1.4
Belgium	0.1
WTO	0.1

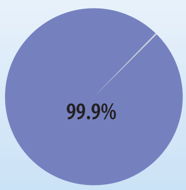
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

France	14.6
EC	7.1
Japan	1.4
Belgium	0.1
WTO	0.1
United States	0.1

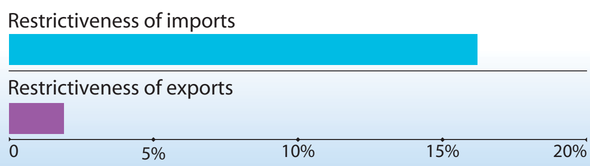
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **not** mainstreamed in the national development plan but is addressed in **various sectoral strategies**.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2005)[12]



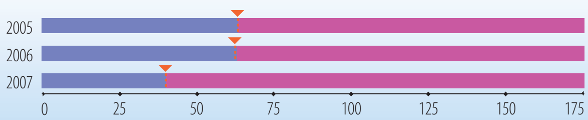
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

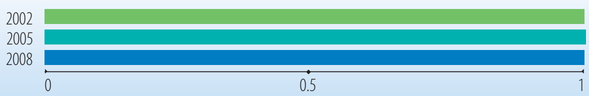
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

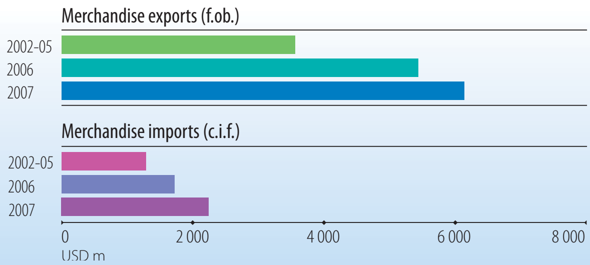
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



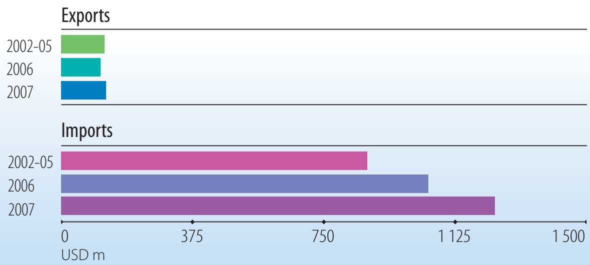
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

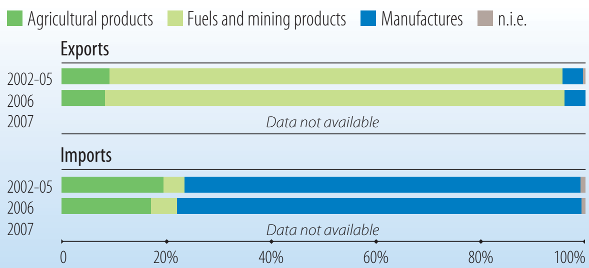
2005		2006		2007
US	66.4	US	58.4	–
EU	9.8	EU	12.1	–
Switzerland	5.4	China	10.6	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

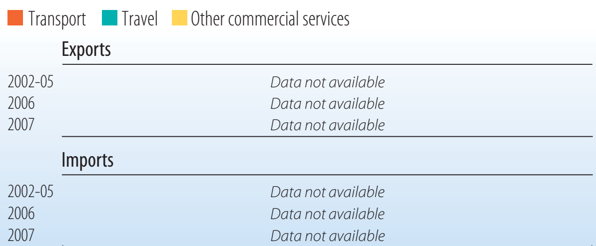
2005		2006		2007
EU	64.7	EU	66.9	–
US	6.5	US	7.3	–
Cameroon	3.6	Cameroon	3.5	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



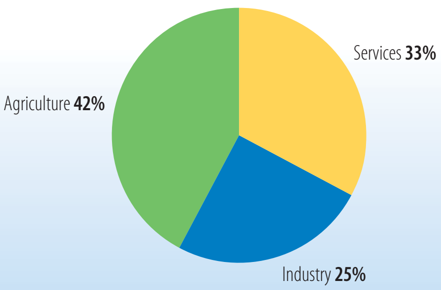
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

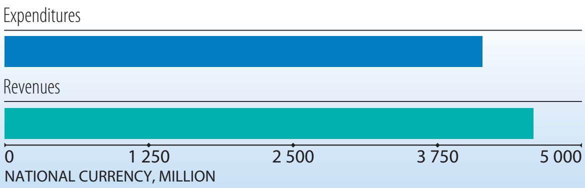
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	23 462
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	15 246
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 335
Income group[3]	Other low income country (OLIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	30
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 1998)[2]	46.6
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2000)[5]	31.7
Human development index (2006)[6]	142 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	9.3

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

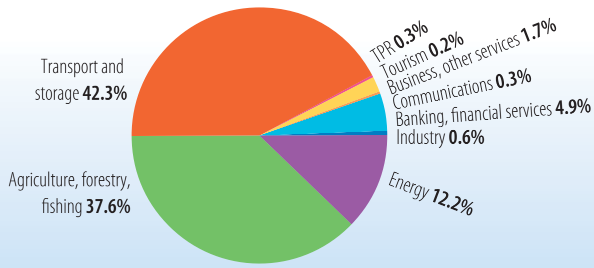
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	10.6	1.7	1.4
Economic infrastructure	109.7	366.6	71.3
Building productive capacity	115.3	300.5	98.4
Of which: Trade development marker	–	220.0	23.3
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**235.6**	**668.9**	**171.1**
AFT per capita (USD)	10.8	28.5	7.3

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

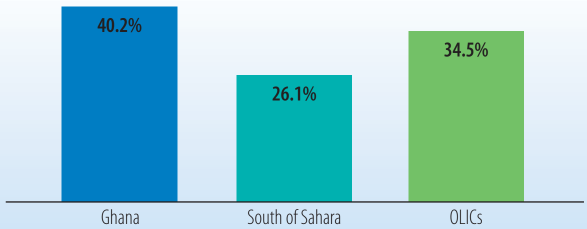
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

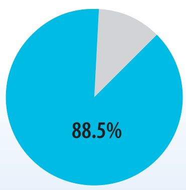
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

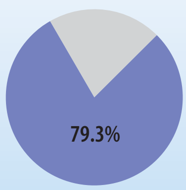
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
United States	212.3
World Bank	83.7
EC	39.0
France	24.8
Japan	15.1
Germany	12.6

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
EC	32.3
Japan	23.2
Canada	22.9
Denmark	22.5
Germany	18.8
United States	11.4

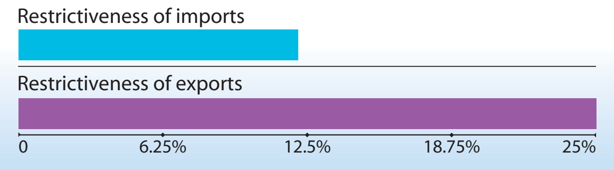
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **the annual budget** and **various sectoral strategies.**

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2004)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

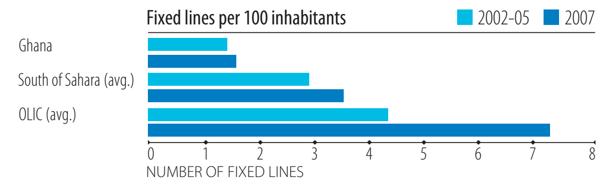
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

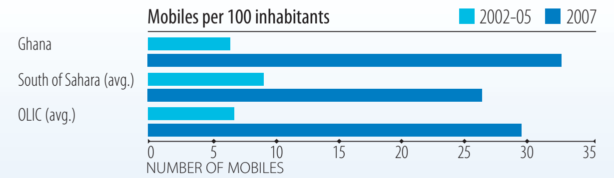
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)

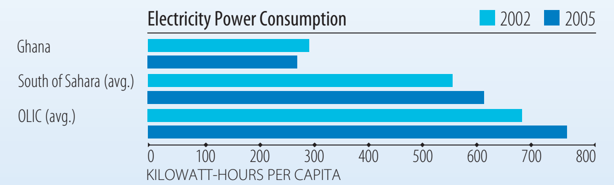
PRIORITY 2: ADJUSTMENT COSTS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

PRIORITY 3: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]



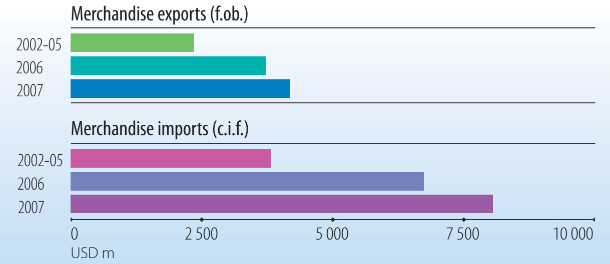




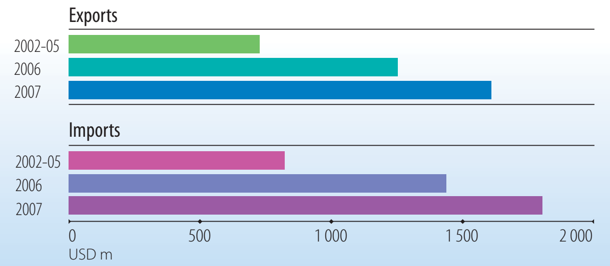
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

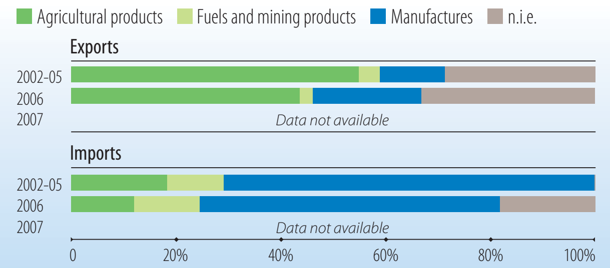
2005		2006		2007
US	33.6	EU	34.2	–
EU	29.8	South Africa	25.8	–
South Africa	13.9	Burkina Faso	12.6	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

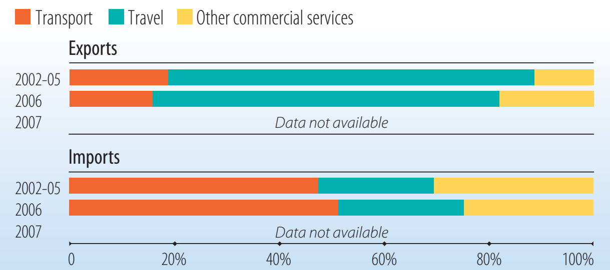
2005		2006		2007
EU	40.5	EU	36.3	–
China	8.5	Nigeria	9.6	–
US	7.4	China	9.5	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

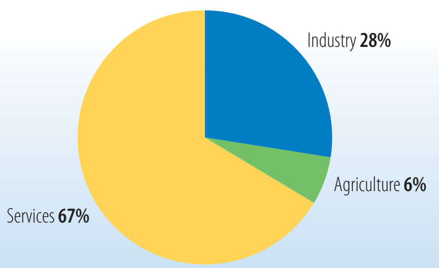


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	108
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	554
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	7 633
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1998)[5]	42.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	86 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	5.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
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10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
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13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 ITC
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

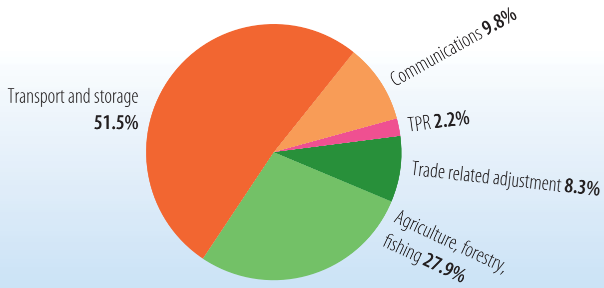
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	1.7	0.1	0.0
Building productive capacity	4.4	0.1	0.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	0.0
Total AFT*	**6.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	57.9	1.8	4.7

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

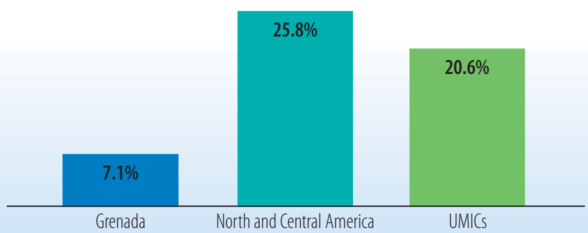
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	0.3
Japan	0.1
Canada	0.1
Korea	0.0
WTO	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT **100.0%**

Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	0.4
Japan	0.1
United Kingdom	0.0
Canada	0.0
Korea	0.0
WTO	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT **100.0%**

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **not** mainstreamed in the national development plan but is addressed in the **annual budget**.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

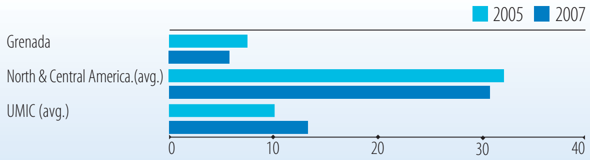
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

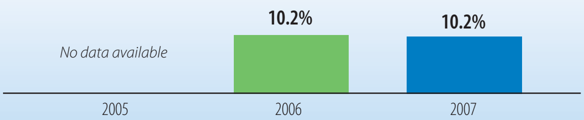
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



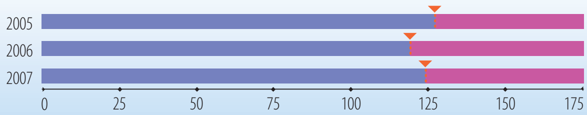
PRIORITY 2: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[14]

Simple Average MFN Applied



PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[15]

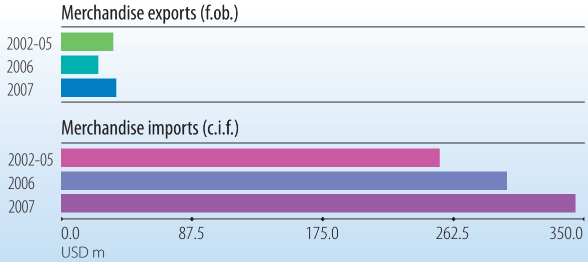
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



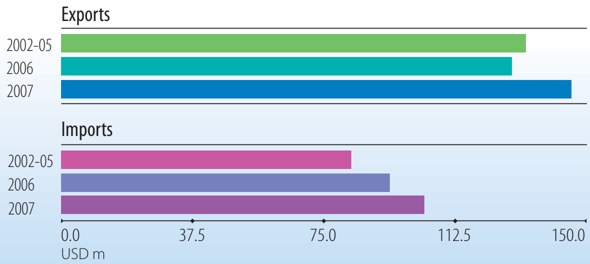
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

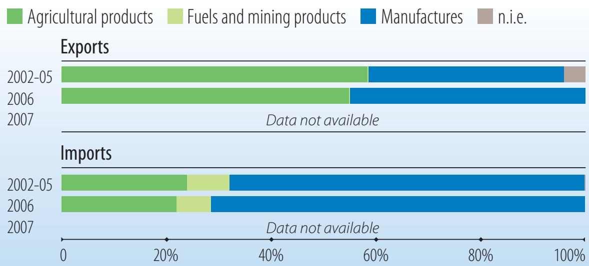
2005		2006		2007
EU	24.3	US	27.7	–
US	21.4	Saint Lucia	13.2	–
Trinidad and Tobago	10	EU	10.7	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

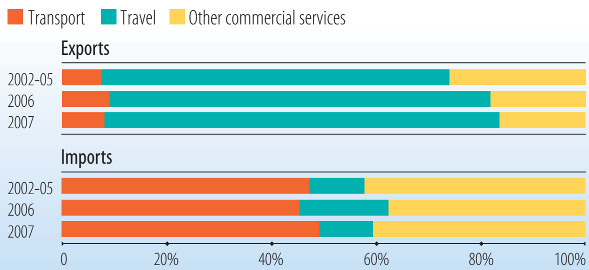
2005		2006		2007
US	37.5	US	39.3	–
Trinidad and Tobago	20.9	Trinidad and Tobago	19.2	–
EU	14	EU	12.7	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



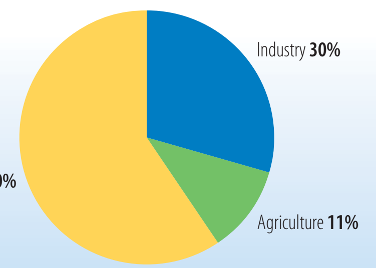
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

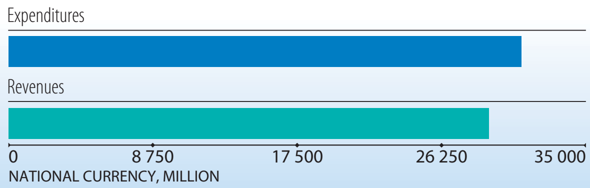
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	13 348
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	33 432
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5.7
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	4 565
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2006)[4]	12.7
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	54.1
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	43
Human development index (2006)[6]	121/ 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2006) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

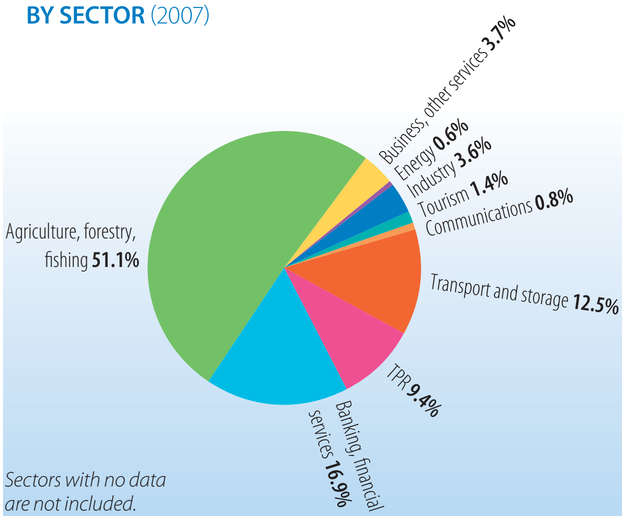
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.3	2.5	5.8
Economic infrastructure	1.1	3.7	5.7
Building productive capacity	19.9	20.5	12.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	1.8	1.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**21.3**	**26.8**	**24.3**
AFT per capita (USD)	1.7	2.0	1.8

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

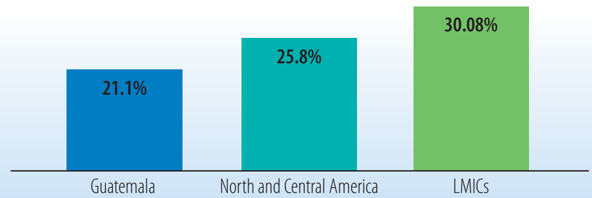
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

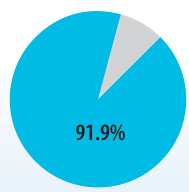


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	35.6
EC	6.3
United States	5.2
Spain	3.9
Switzerland	2.0
Netherlands	1.5

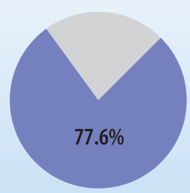
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	4.3
Japan	4.0
Spain	3.9
Netherlands	2.2
Germany	1.3
Korea	1.3

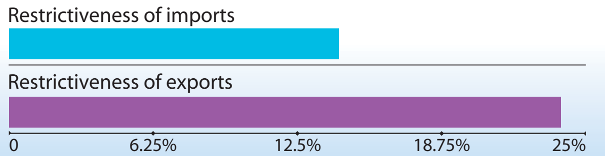
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in the **annual budget** and a **cross-sectoral strategy.**

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2005)[12]



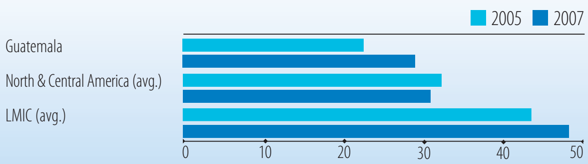
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

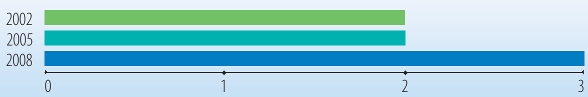
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

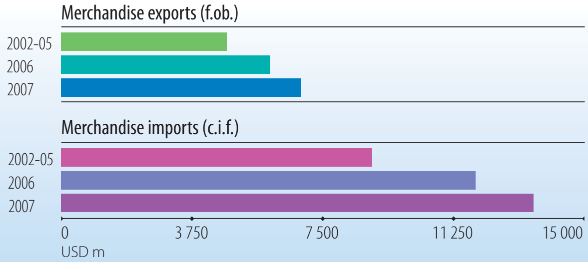
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



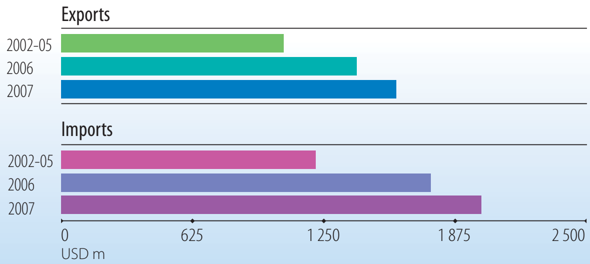
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

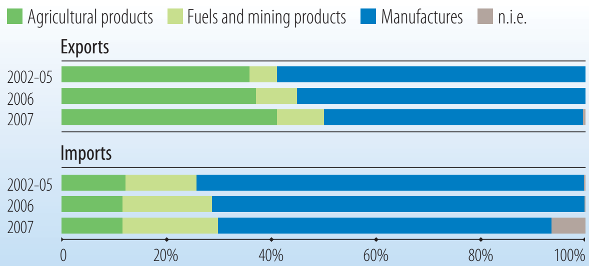
2005		2006		2007	
US	50.1	US	31.4	US	42.6
El Salvador	12.1	El Salvador	15.3	El Salvador	12.2
Honduras	7.3	Honduras	9.7	Honduras	8.6

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

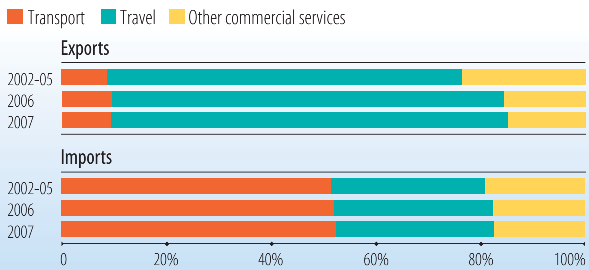
2005		2006		2007	
US	33.9	US	38.8	US	34.1
Mexico	8.7	Mexico	9.1	Mexico	8.8
EU	7.9	EU	8.3	EU	7.6

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



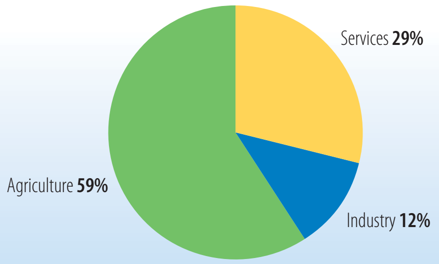
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	1 695
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	357
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	2.7
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	478
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2002)[4]	48.8
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1990)[5]	10.8
Human development index (2006)[6]	171 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	27.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 WTO online statistics database
14 UN Comtrade database

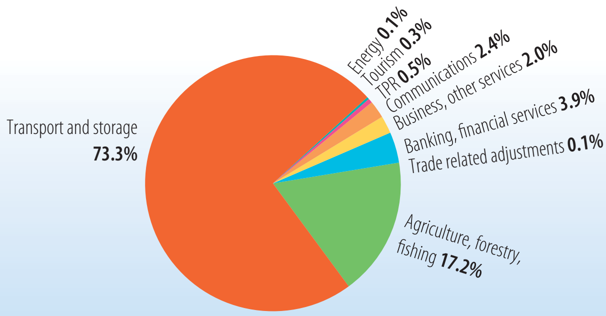
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.1	0.1	0.1
Economic infrastructure	13.9	11.2	27.5
Building productive capacity	11.0	3.5	2.4
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.8	0.8
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	–
Total AFT*	**24.9**	**14.7**	**30.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	16.3	8.7	17.7

Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

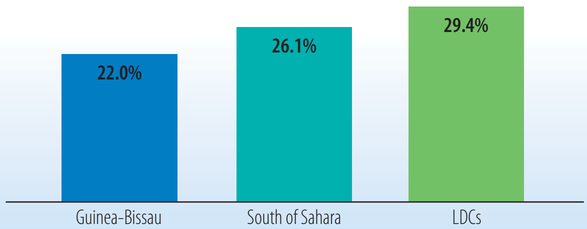
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

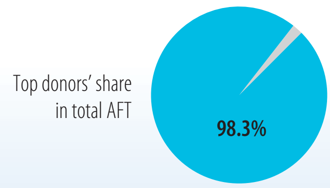
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

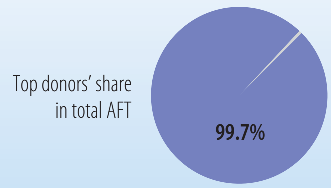
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	6.0
World Bank	4.3
AfDB	4.3
Spain	1.0
UNDP	0.6
Portugal	0.5



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	24.4
Spain	1.0
UNDP	0.6
Portugal	0.5
Italy	0.1
Belgium	0.1



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

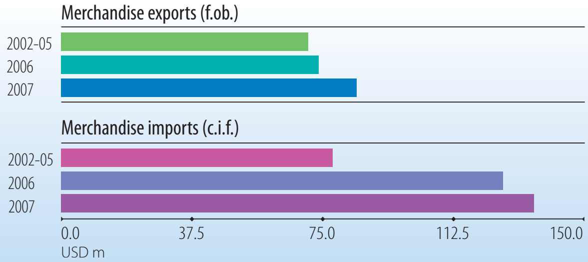
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

More than three priorities selected and without ranking.
Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

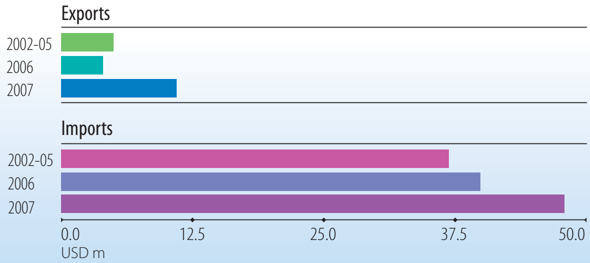
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[13]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[14]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

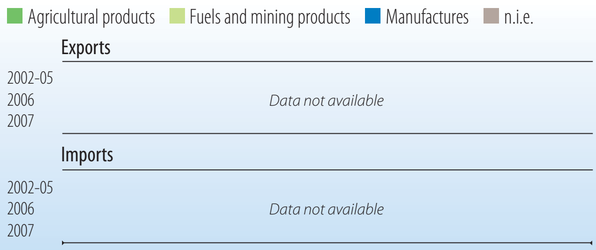
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

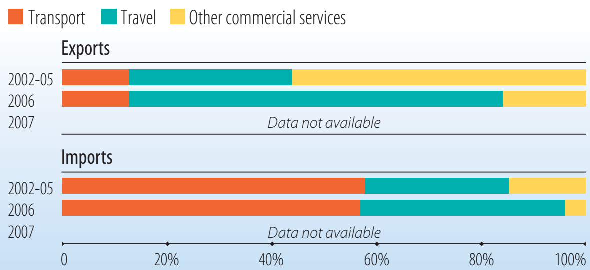
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[13]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



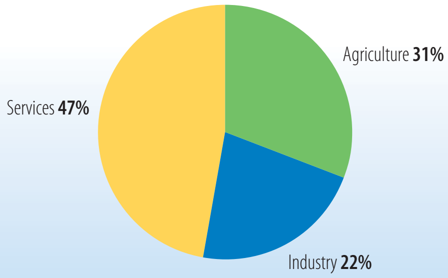
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	739
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	1 044
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	9.1
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	3 012
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 1998)[4]	7.7
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 1999)[2]	49.7
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2002)[5]	34.7
Human development index (2006)[6]	110 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	20

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

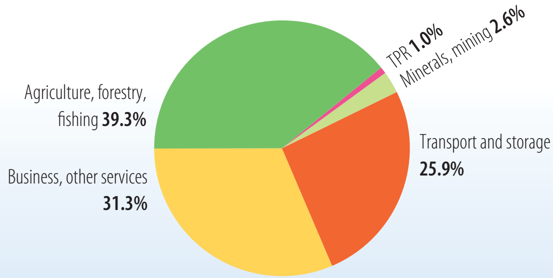
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.4	0.9	1.0
Economic infrastructure	29.5	22.4	0.2
Building productive capacity	7.8	63.4	7.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	35.9	0.5
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**37.7**	**86.7**	**9.1**
AFT per capita (USD)	51.1	117.3	12.3

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

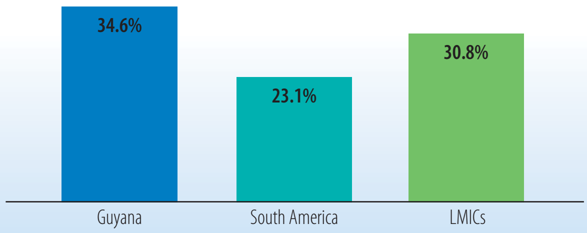
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

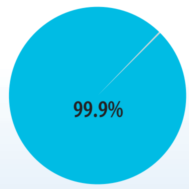


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

IADB	23.5
EC	20.2
United States	2.4
Canada	1.6
Japan	0.4
United Kingdom	0.1

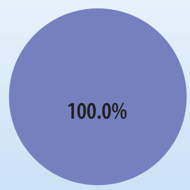
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	3.5
United States	1.9
Canada	0.6
Japan	0.4
United Kingdom	0.1
WTO	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
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6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

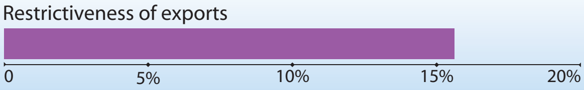
Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

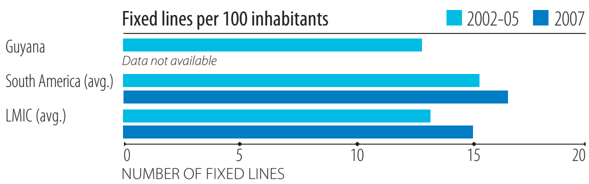
Data not available

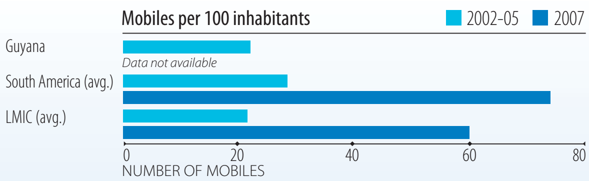
Restrictiveness of exports

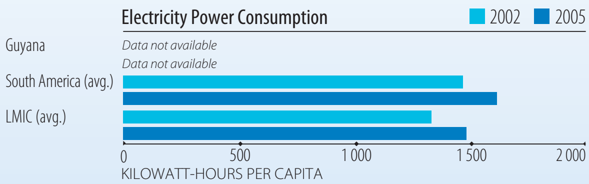


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

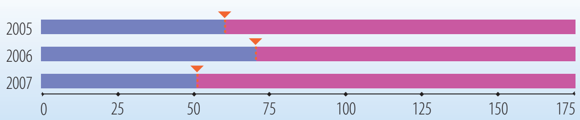






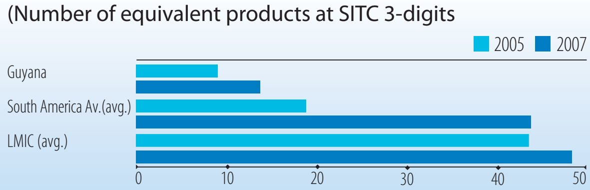
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

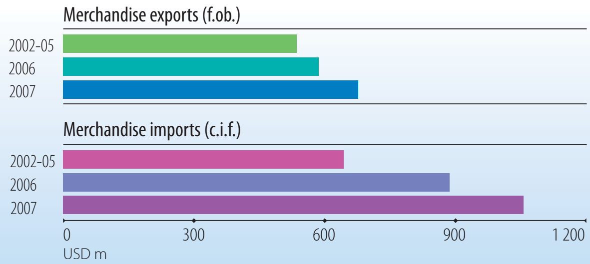
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



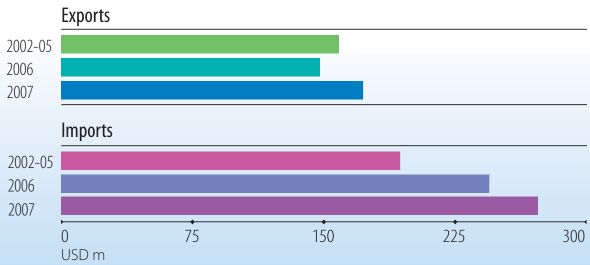
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

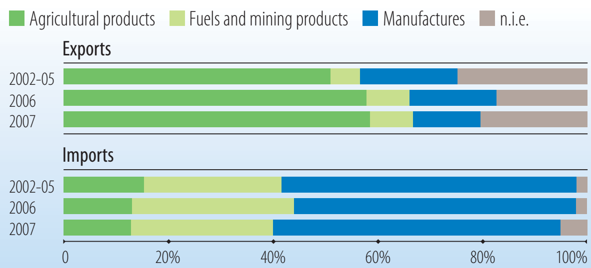
2005		2006		2007
EU	38.0	EU	35.2	–
Canada	16.0	Canada	18.0	–
US	15.5	US	15.5	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

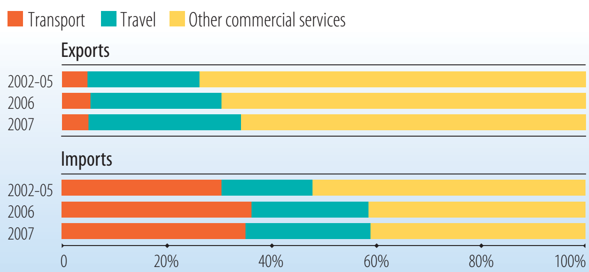
2005		2006		2007
Trinidad and Tobago	33.3	Trinidad and Tobago	33.6	–
US	31.1	US	27.2	–
EU	8.4	EU	9.8	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

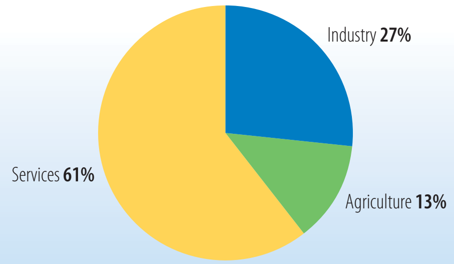


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

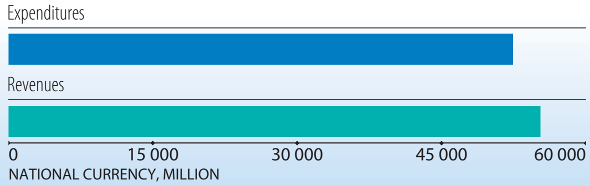
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	7 091
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	12 279
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	3 810
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	22.2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	58.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2005)[5]	33.4
Human development index (2006)[6]	117 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	5.7

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

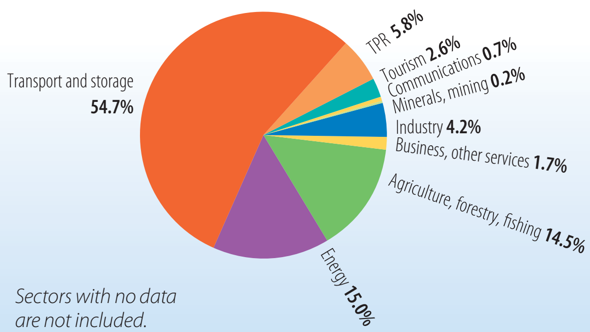
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	1.9	1.7	0.5
Economic infrastructure	81.6	21.1	13.0
Building productive capacity	79.5	7.1	17.8
Of which: Trade development marker	–	2.5	10.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**163.0**	**29.9**	**31.3**
AFT per capita (USD)	24.6	4.2	4.4

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

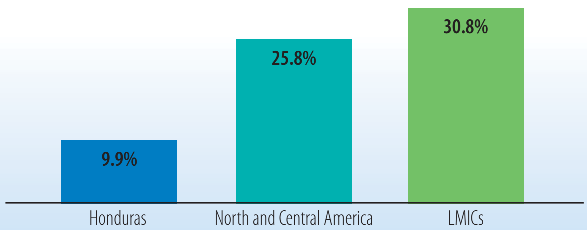
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

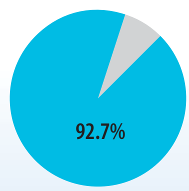
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

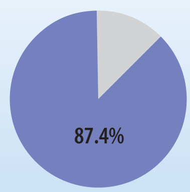
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
Japan	11.2
Germany	9.0
United States	3.9
Spain	2.6
Ireland	0.9
Denmark	0.7

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
United States	8.9
Japan	6.3
Spain	6.0
Germany	2.2
Ireland	0.9
EC	0.9

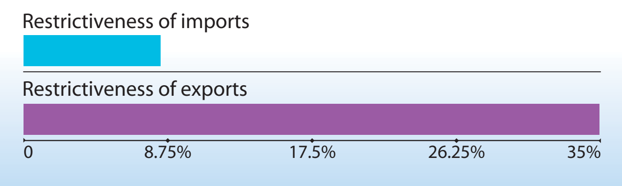
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **various sectoral strategies**.

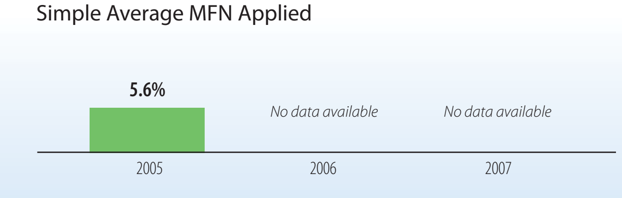
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2005)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

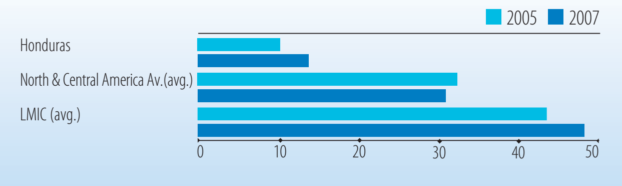
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



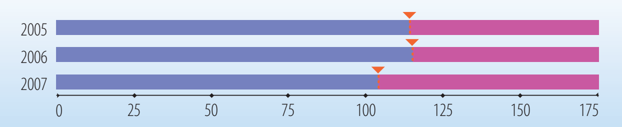
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[15]

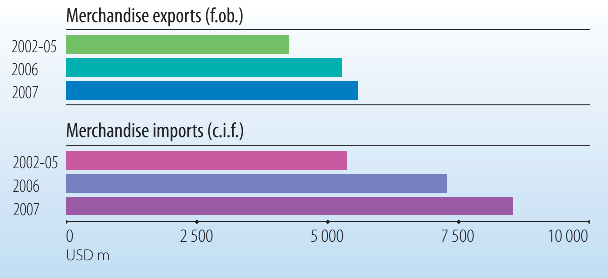
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



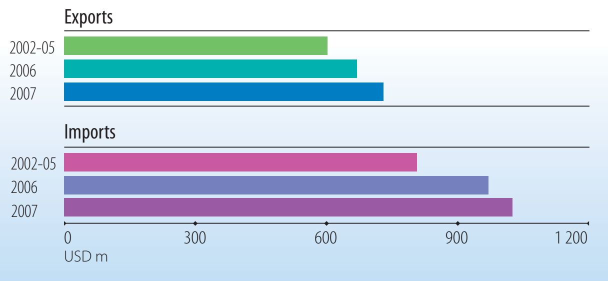
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

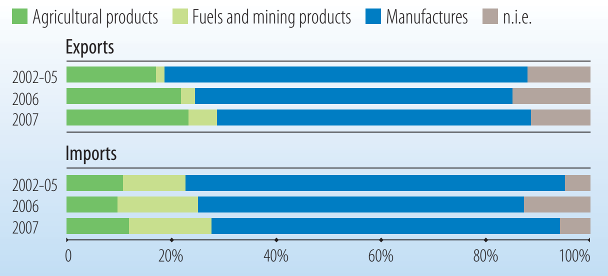
2005		2006		2007	
US	41.6	US	52.2	US	42.8
EU	22.1	EU	22.8	EU	20.3
El Salvador	9.8	Mexico	4.8	Guatemala	9.2

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

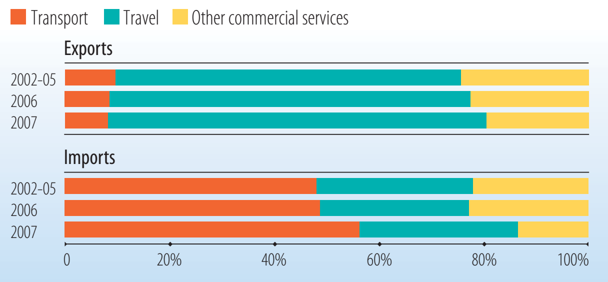
2005		2006		2007	
US	36.8	US	45.1	US	40
Guatemala	7.8	Guatemala	6.9	Guatemala	8.3
EU	6.9	EU	6.3	EU	6.6

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



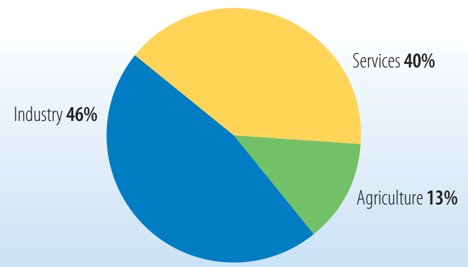
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

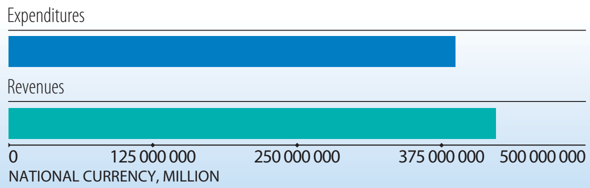
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	225 630
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	432 817
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	3 728
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	21.4
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2005)[2]	47.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	30.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	109 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2004)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 World Bank - Doing Business
14 ITC
15 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDIs
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

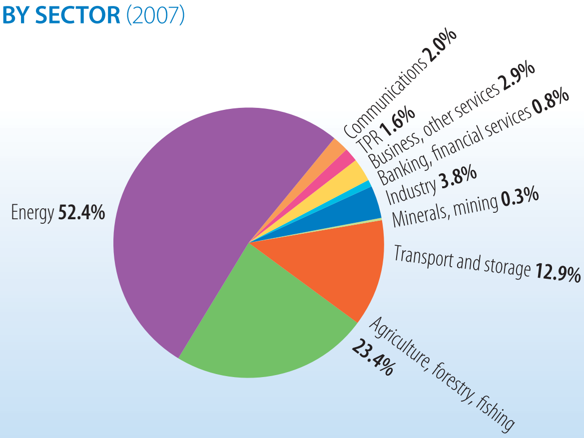
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	7.9	12.7	7.0
Economic infrastructure	743.3	531.3	341.9
Building productive capacity	235.7	245.8	255.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	9.1	2.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**986.9**	**789.8**	**604.8**
AFT per capita (USD)	4.6	3.5	2.7

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

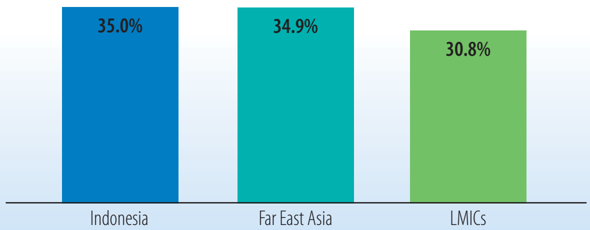
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

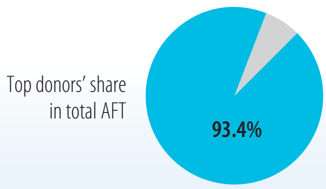
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

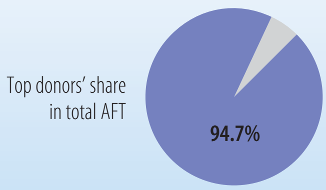
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	588.5
World Bank	101.9
Korea	29.1
Australia	17.8
ADB	16.3
Germany	15.1



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

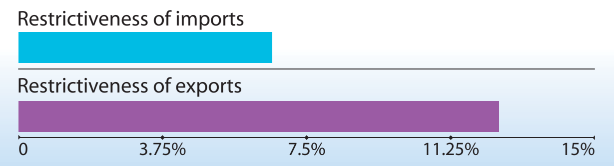
Japan	472.8
Germany	42.7
Australia	34.2
United Kingdom	14.6
France	13.3
EC	10.2



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

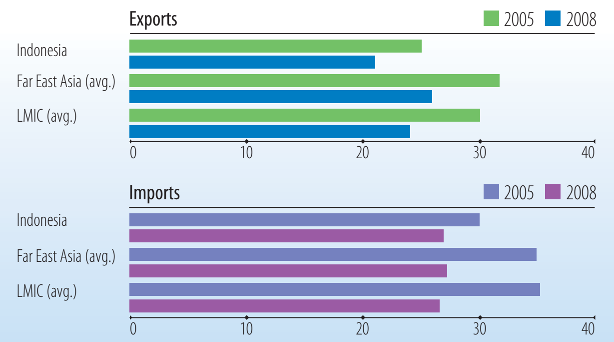
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

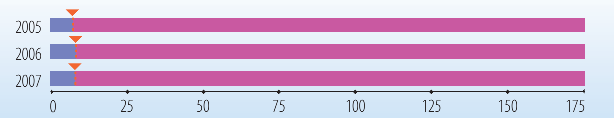
PRIORITY 1: TRADE FACILITATION[13]

Number of days for trading across borders

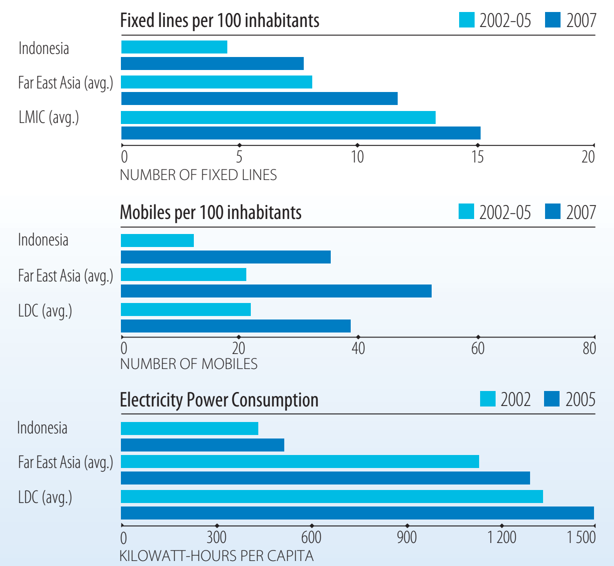


PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



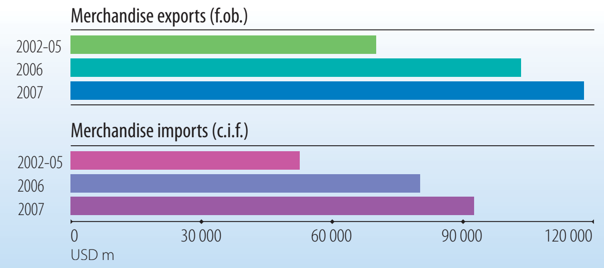
PRIORITY 3: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[15]



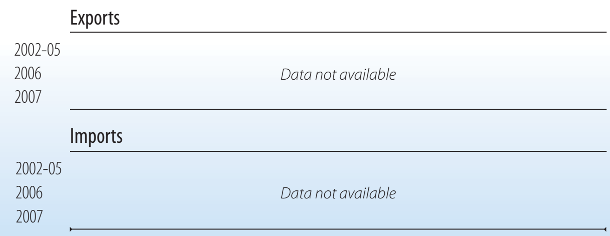
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

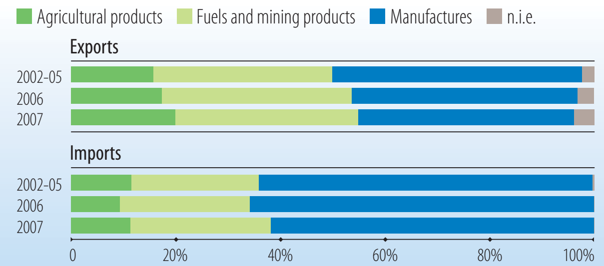
2005		2006		2007	
Japan	21.1	Japan	21.6	Japan	20.7
EU	12.1	EU	12	EU	11.7
US	11.5	US	11.2	US	10.2

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

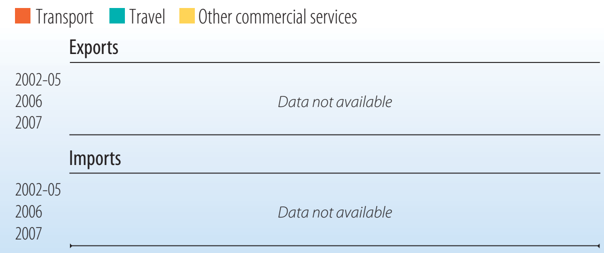
2005		2006		2007	
Singapore	16.4	Singapore	16.4	Singapore	13.2
Japan	12	China	10.9	China	11.5
EU	10.2	EU	9.9	EU	10.3

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



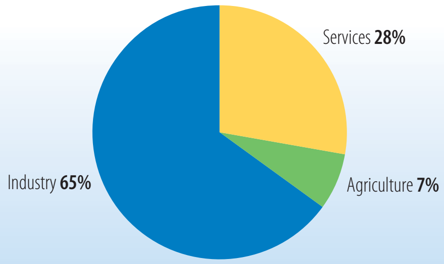
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	24 392
GDP (USD m, current 2003)[1]	12 602
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2000)[2]	-4.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	–
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%,)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2003)[5]	21.3
Human development index (2006)[6]	– / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI)[7]	–

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET [9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
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12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 World Bank - Doing Business
14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

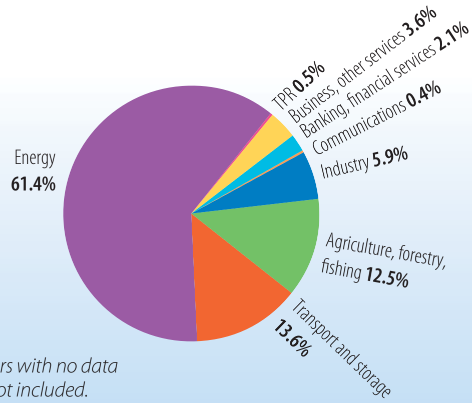
AID FLOWS [10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.2	5.2	0.1
Economic infrastructure	1 193.4	847.0	1 186.3
Building productive capacity	785.6	270.5	375.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	37.4	49.3
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	1 979.2	1 122.7	1 562.0
AFT per capita (USD)	–	–	–

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

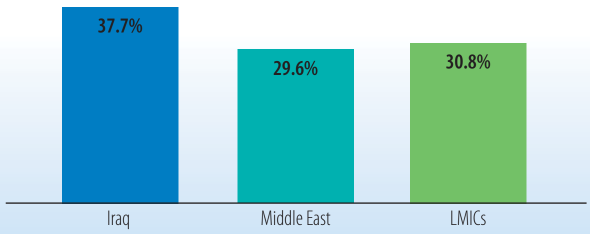
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

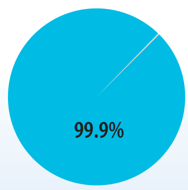


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	1430.2
World Bank	144.7
Korea	12.2
EC	4.1
Sweden	3.9
Japan	1.4

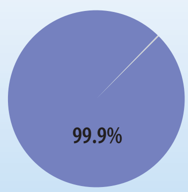
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	2123.9
United Kingdom	20.1
Korea	12.1
Sweden	3.6
Denmark	3.0
Japan	1.4

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

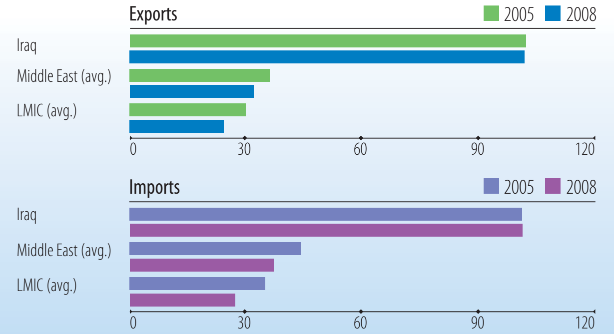
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

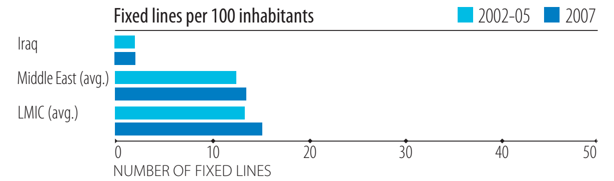
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

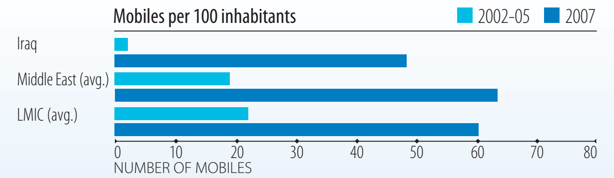
PRIORITY 1: TRADE FACILITATION[13]

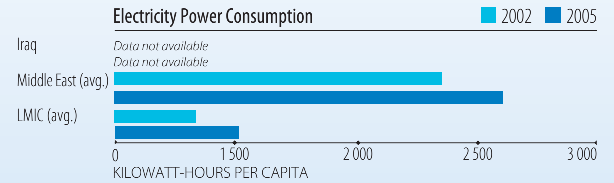
Number of days for trading across borders



PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

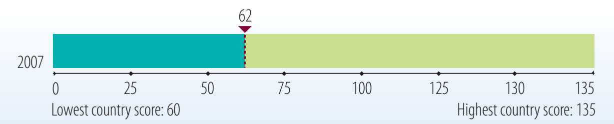




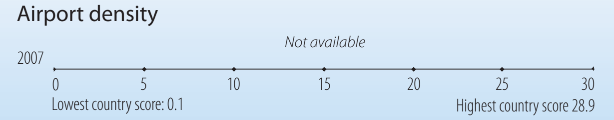


PRIORITY 3: CROSS BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE[15]

Transshipment connectivity index



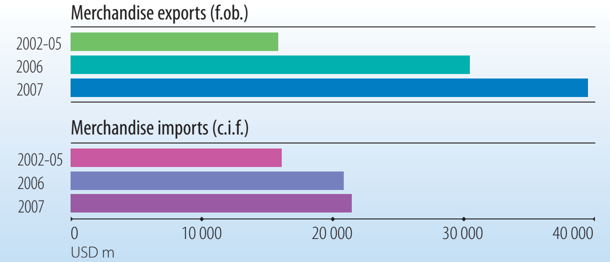
Airport density



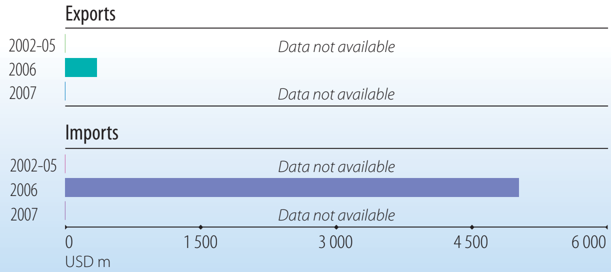
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

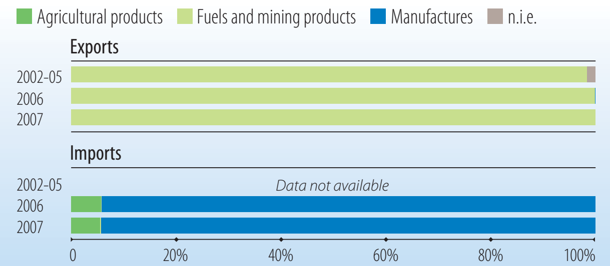
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

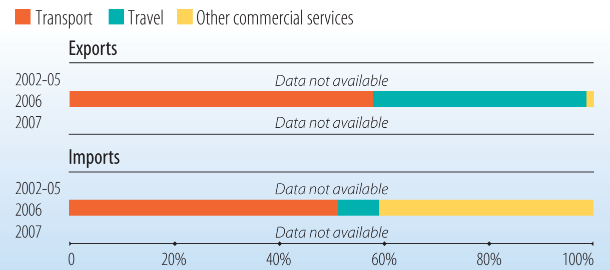
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

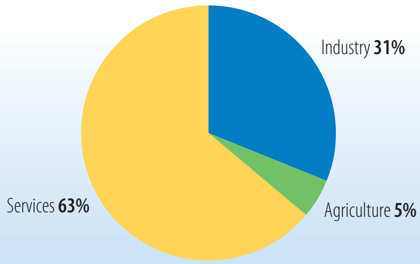


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

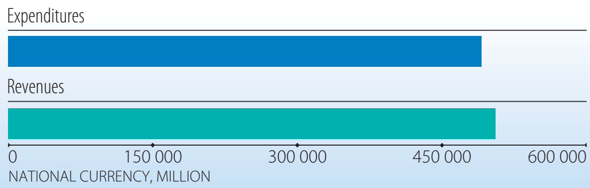
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	2 677
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	10 739
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	-7.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	6 689
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2004)[4]	<2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	51.6
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	45.8
Human development index (2006)[6]	87/ 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

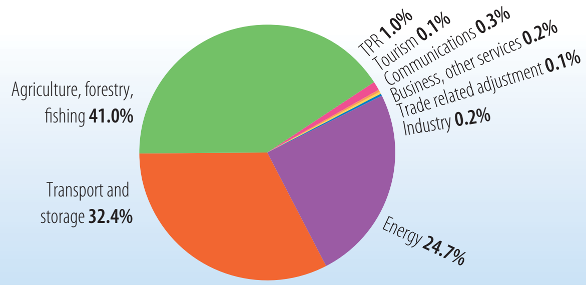
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	1.4	0.5	2.3
Economic infrastructure	8.4	26.7	20.7
Building productive capacity	20.8	19.4	13.7
Of which: Trade development marker	–	3.7	0.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	–
Total AFT*	**30.6**	**46.6**	**36.7**
AFT per capita (USD)	11.6	17.4	13.7

*Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

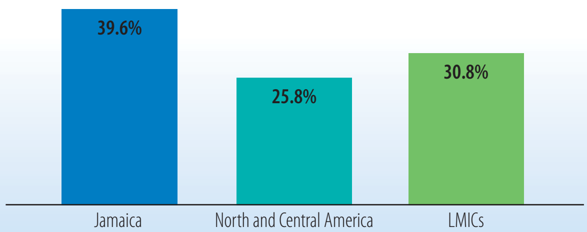
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

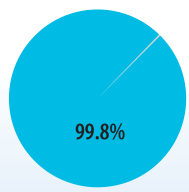


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	23.7
United States	6.7
Japan	0.8
United Kingdom	0.3
WTO	0.0
Netherlands	0.0

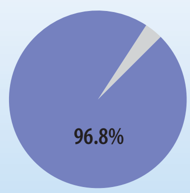
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	21.9
Belgium	3.1
United States	2.2
Japan	0.8
Canada	0.5
Sweden	0.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

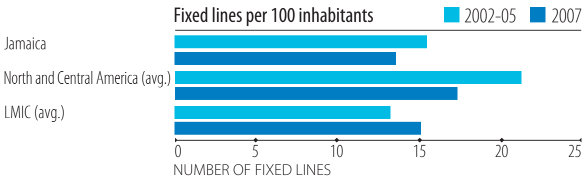
Data not available

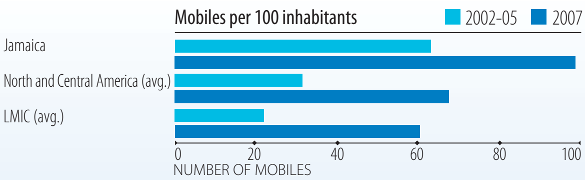
Restrictiveness of exports

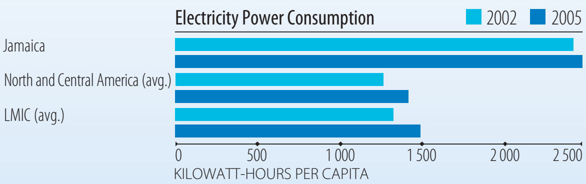
Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

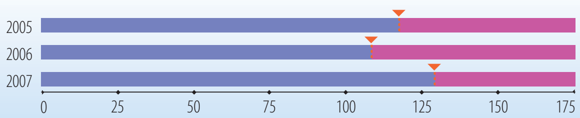






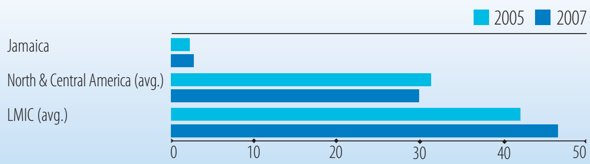
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

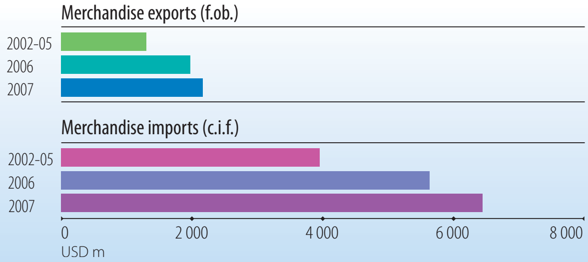
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



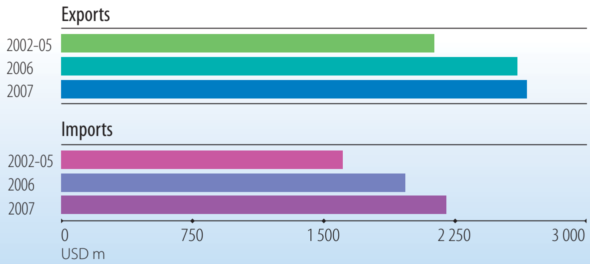
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

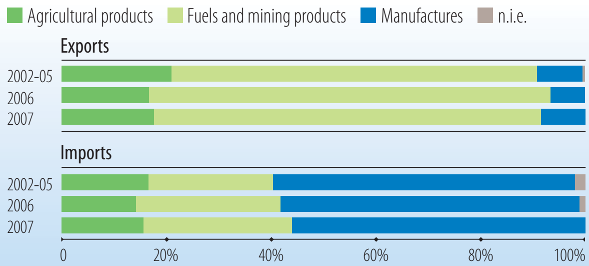
2005		2006		2007	
US	25.6	US	30.4	US	37.2
EU	24.0	EU	24.5	EU	26.8
Canada	19.4	Canada	15.6	Canada	15.0

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

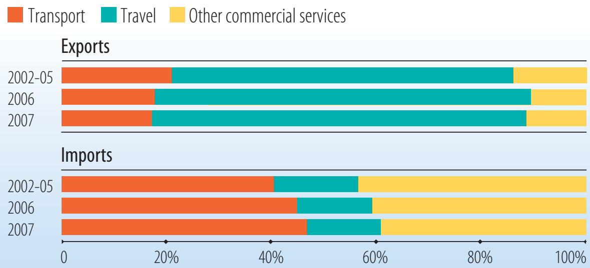
2005		2006		2007	
US	41.6	US	36.8	US	40.4
Trinidad and Tobago	15.0	Trinidad and Tobago	11.5	Trinidad and Tobago	15.7
EU	7.2	Venezuela, RB	10.7	Venezuela, RB	10.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

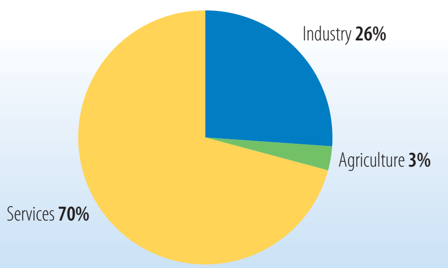


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

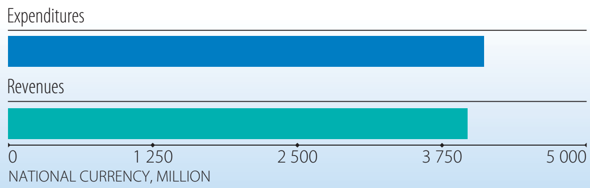
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	5 719
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	15 832
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	4 903
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2006)[4]	<2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2002)[2]	46.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2005)[5]	25.9
Human development index (2006)[6]	90 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	3.9

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
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16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

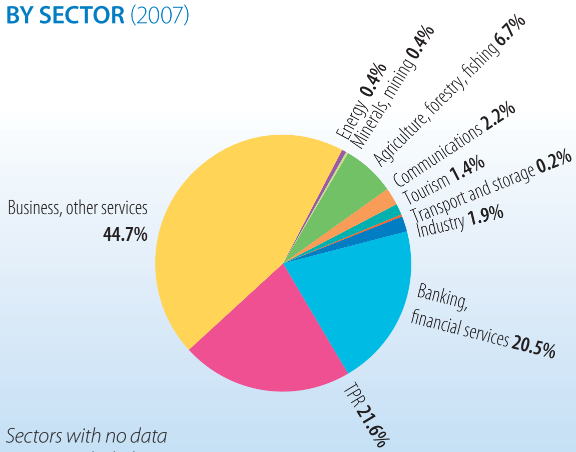
AID FLOWS [10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	11.8	14.2	4.4
Economic infrastructure	2.5	1.8	1.5
Building productive capacity	22.7	49.8	31.1
Of which: Trade development marker	–	30.6	1.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**37.1**	**65.8**	**37.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	7.1	11.5	6.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

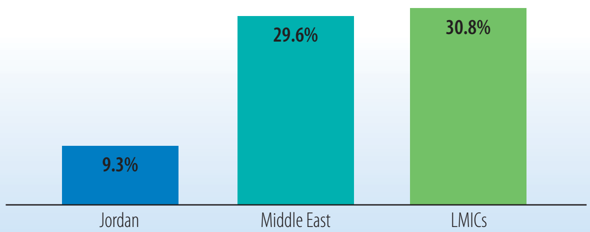
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

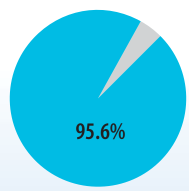


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	14.9
EC	9.2
Spain	5.8
Japan	1.9
France	1.7
Germany	0.9

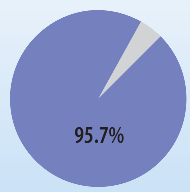
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	30.0
Japan	2.8
United States	1.9
Germany	0.7
Spain	0.4
Switzerland	0.3

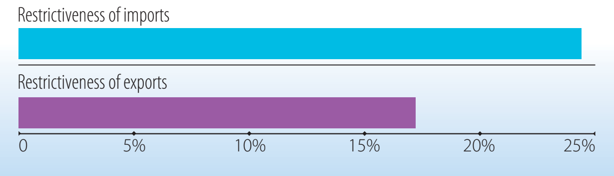
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

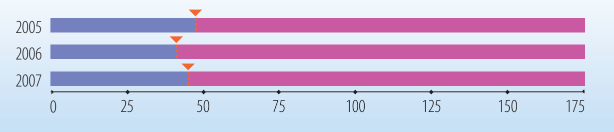
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

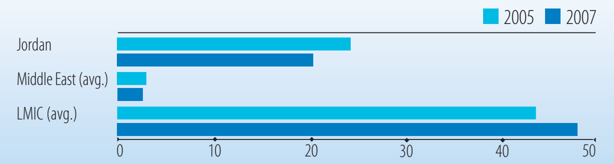
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)

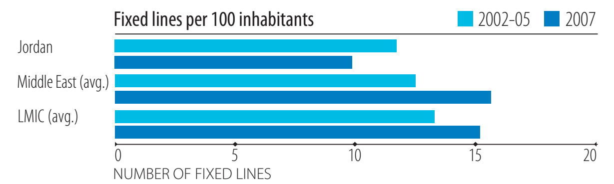


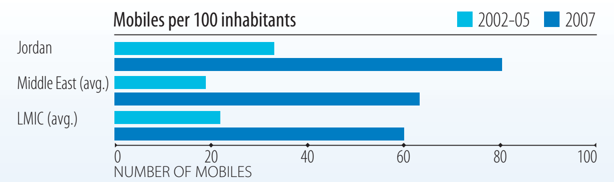
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

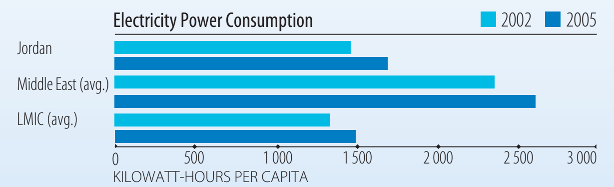
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[15]



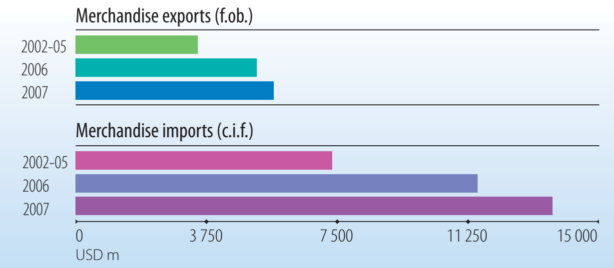




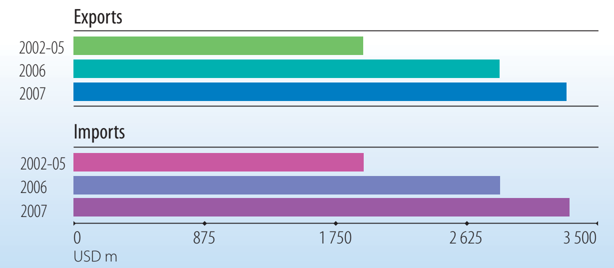
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

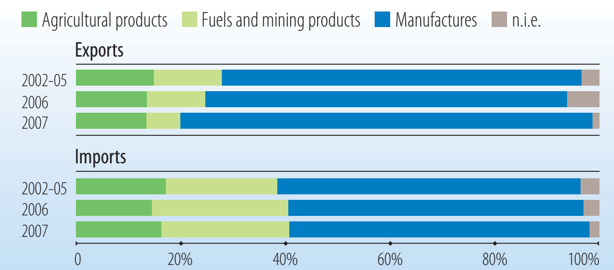
2005		2006		2007	
US	26.3	US	25.1	US	21.8
Iraq	17.1	Iraq	12.3	Iraq	12.7
India	8.1	India	7.7	India	8.3

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

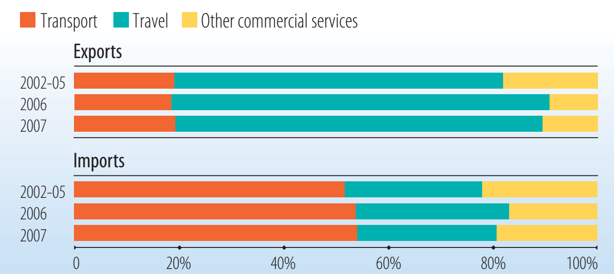
2005		2006		2007	
EU	24.6	Saudi Arabia	25.6	EU	24.7
Saudi Arabia	23.7	EU	23.6	Saudi Arabia	21
China	9.2	China	10.4	China	9.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

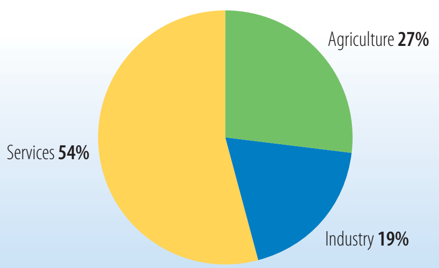


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

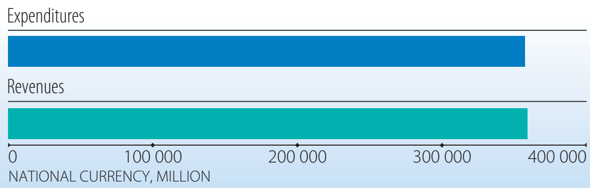
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	37 531
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	29 509
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 535
Income group[3]	Other low income country (OLIC))
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005-06)[4]	19.7
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 1997)[2]	49.1
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1997)[5]	32.2
Human development index (2006)[6]	144 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	4.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
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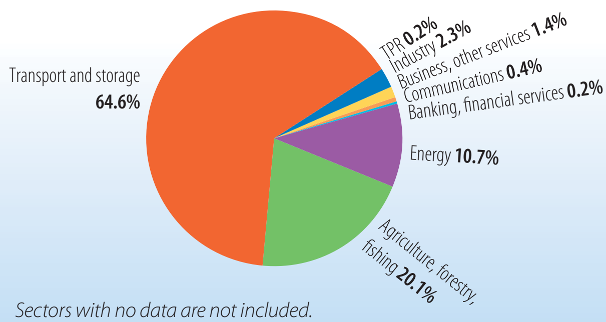
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	13.4	1.4	1.7
Economic infrastructure	174.5	557.3	92.5
Building productive capacity	112.1	177.5	87.4
Of which: Trade development marker	–	4.7	1.9
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**300.0**	**736.2**	**181.6**
AFT per capita (USD)	8.8	19.6	4.8

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

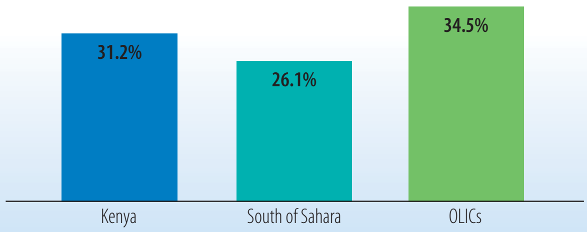
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

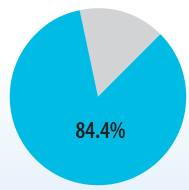


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	148.9
AfDB	115.1
World Bank	56.1
EC	49.1
France	36.8
Sweden	28.7

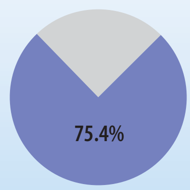
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	37.9
EC	32.7
France	17.8
Sweden	12.7
Denmark	11.9
United States	10.9

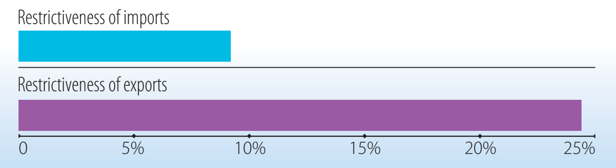
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

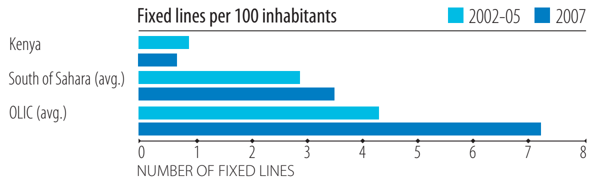
Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **the annual budget, various sectoral strategies and a cross-sectoral strategy.**

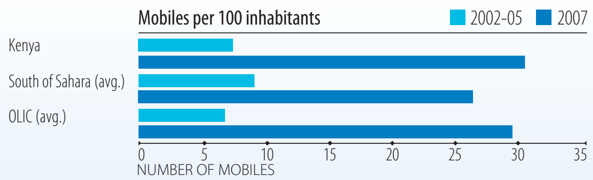
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

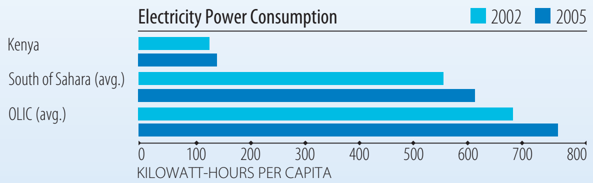


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

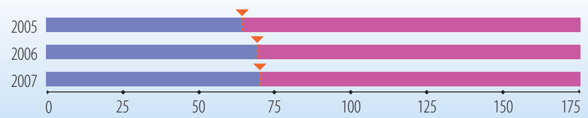






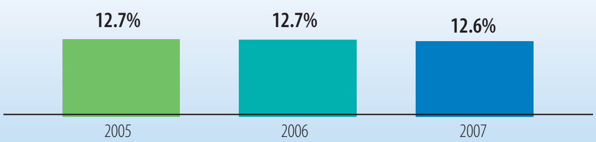
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[15]

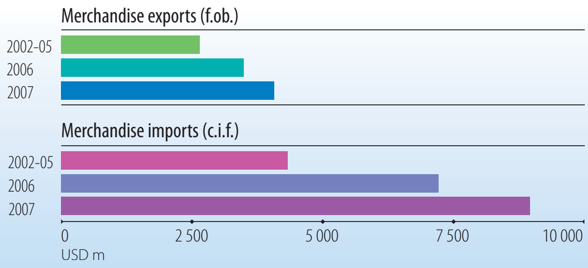
Simple Average MFN Applied



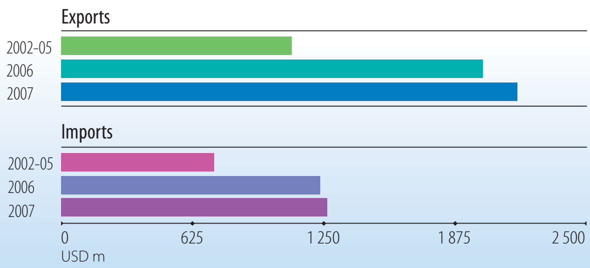
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

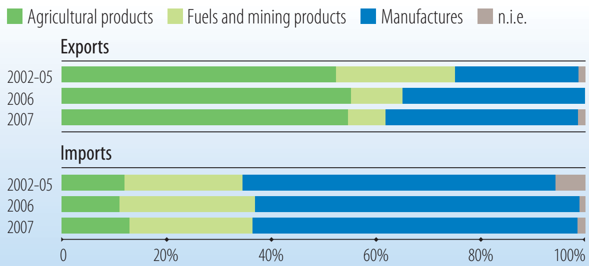
2005		2006		2007	
EU	24.0	EU	26.4	EU	26.6
Uganda	17.8	Uganda	11.1	Uganda	12.2
Tanzania	7.5	US	8.1	Tanzania	8.1

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

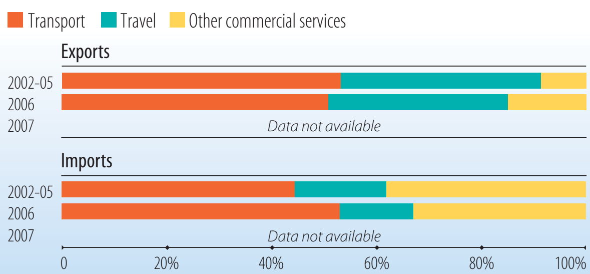
2005		2006		2007	
EU	27.5	EU	22.7	EU	20.2
United Arab Emirates	13.7	United Arab Emirates	14.9	United Arab Emirates	14.8
South Africa	9.2	India	7.2	India	9.4

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

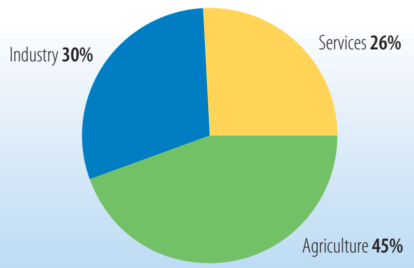


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

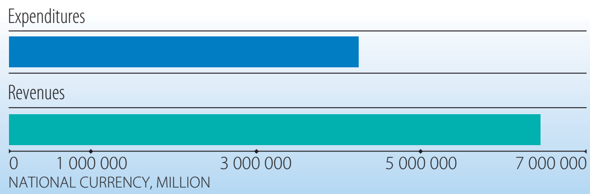
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	5 860
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	4 008
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7.9
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	2 140
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2002-03)[4]	44
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2002)[2]	43.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2005)[5]	50.2
Human development index (2006)[6]	133 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	12.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 WTO online statistics database
14 UN Comtrade database

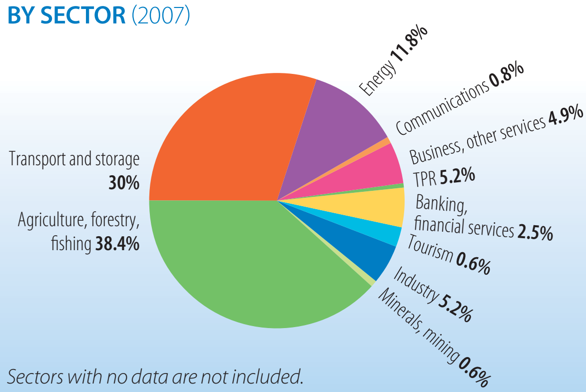
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD M, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.6	6.8	1.4
Economic infrastructure	64.3	55.1	43.2
Building productive capacity	49.8	67.5	50.4
Of which: Trade development marker	–.	0.4	0.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**114.7**	**129.3**	**95.1**
AFT per capita (USD)	20.7	22.1	16.2

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

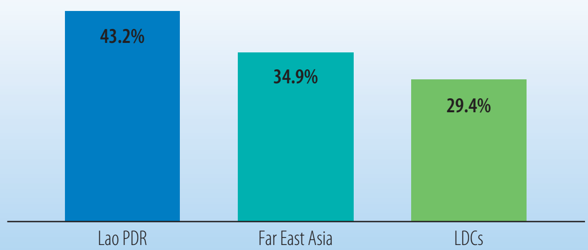
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

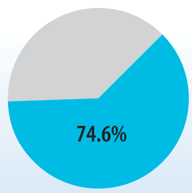


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	24.6
Sweden	15.4
World Bank	14.8
Korea	14.3
France	10.6
Germany	7.3

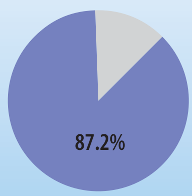
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	34.9
France	11.9
Sweden	9.7
Germany	9.5
Australia	6.2
Norway	4.9

Top donors' share in total AFT



LAO PDR

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **partly reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1:

More than three priorities selected and without ranking.
Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

PRIORITY 2:

More than three priorities selected and without ranking.
Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

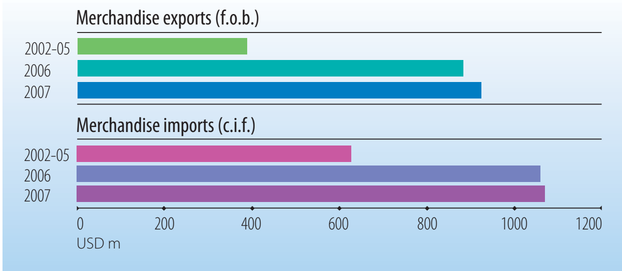
PRIORITY 3:

More than three priorities selected and without ranking.
Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

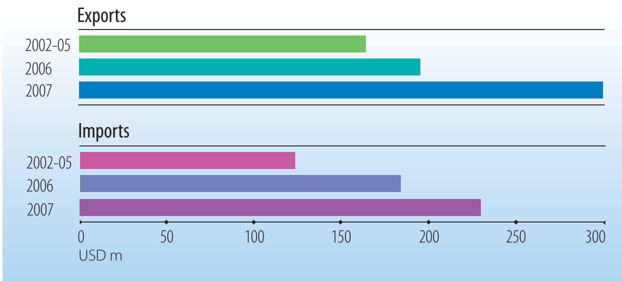
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[13]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[14]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

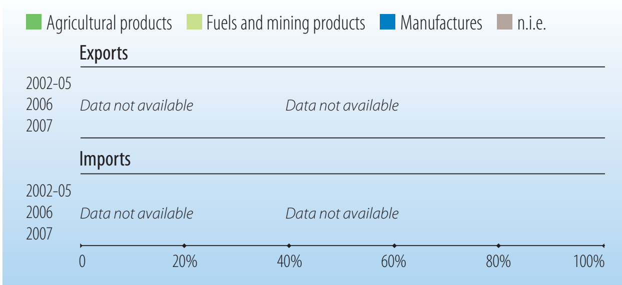
2005	2006	2007
Data not available	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

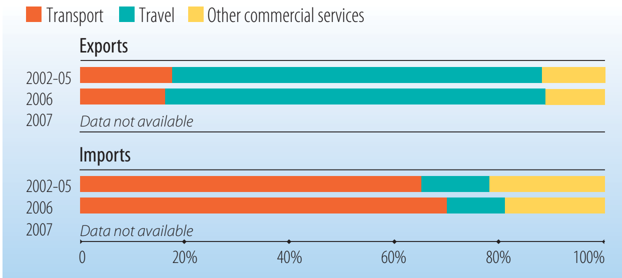
2005	2006	2007
Data not available	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[13]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

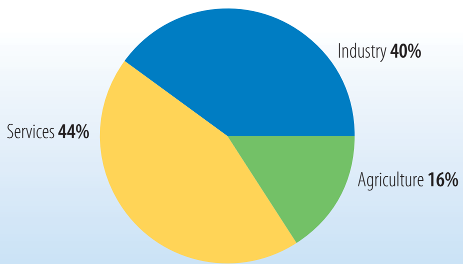


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

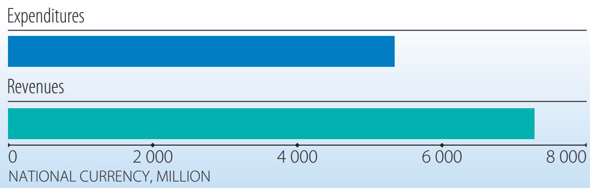
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	2 006
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	1 600
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4.9
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 542
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2002-03)[4]	43.4
Income share held by highest 20% (%,)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1999)[5]	51
Human development index (2006)[6]	155 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	3.8

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

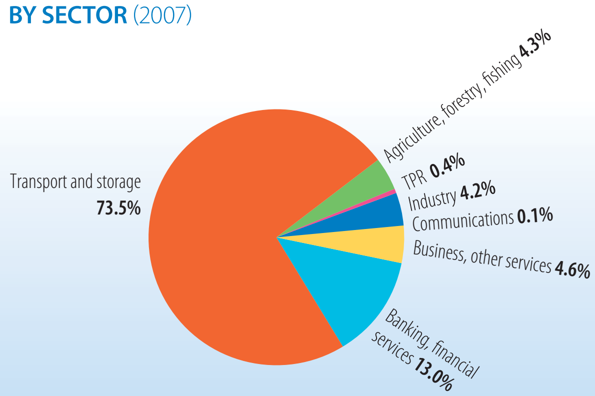
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.2	0.2
Economic infrastructure	12.4	45.7	0.5
Building productive capacity	1.5	6.2	0.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**14.0**	**62.2**	**1.2**
AFT per capita (USD)	7.1	31.0	0.6

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

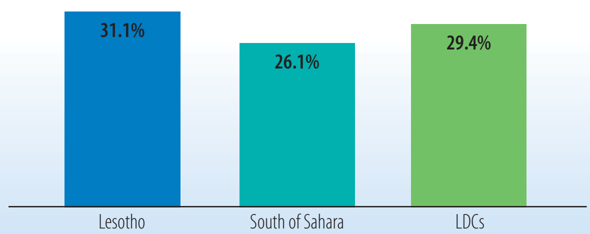
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

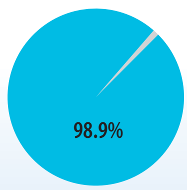


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	18.0
World Bank	11.6
AfDB	4.8
IFAD	4.0
Germany	0.9
Norway	0.2

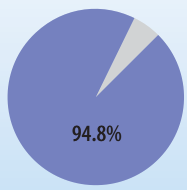
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	1.1
Germany	0.8
Norway	0.2
Ireland	0.2
UNDP	0.1
Japan	0.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **does not** reflect trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

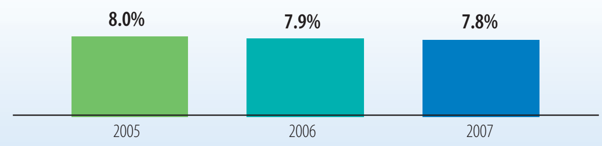
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

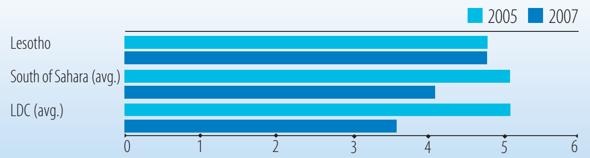
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



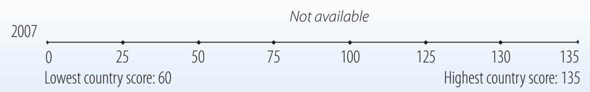
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)

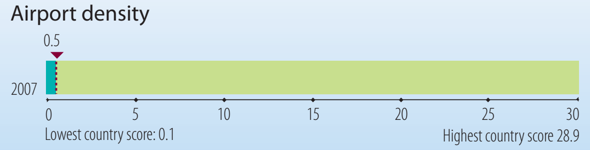


PRIORITY 3: CROSS-BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE[15]

Transshipment connectivity index



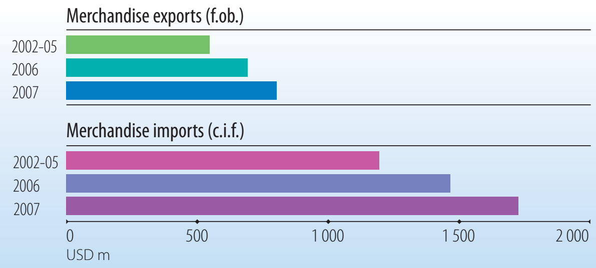
Airport density



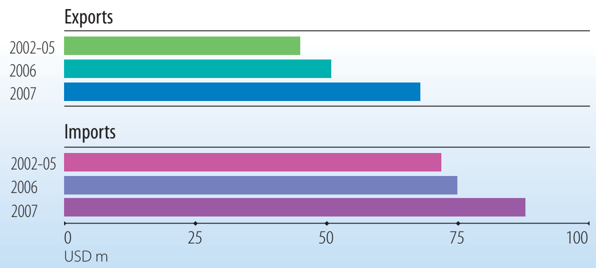
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

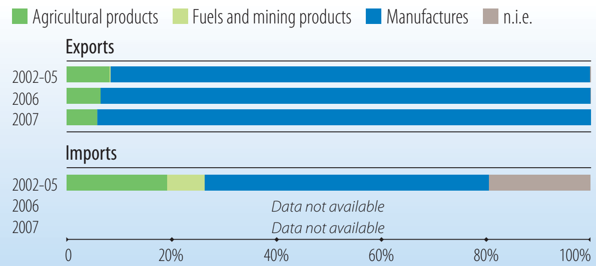
2004		2006	2007
US	68.5	–	–
South Africa	17.6	–	–
EU	9.9	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

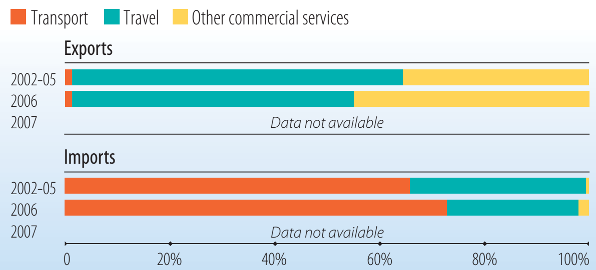
2004		2006	2007
South Africa	78.2	–	–
Taipei, Chinese	6.3	–	–
Hong Kong, China	5.7	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



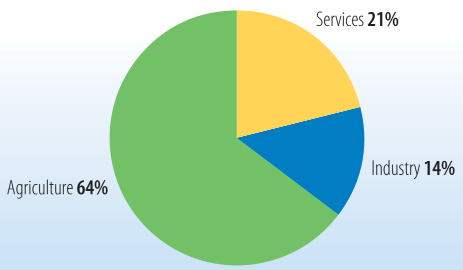
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	3 800
GDP (USD m, current)[1]	–
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	9.4
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	358
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2007)[4]	83.7
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2002)[5]	11.4
Human development index (2006)[6]	176 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	56.3

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 World Bank
2 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

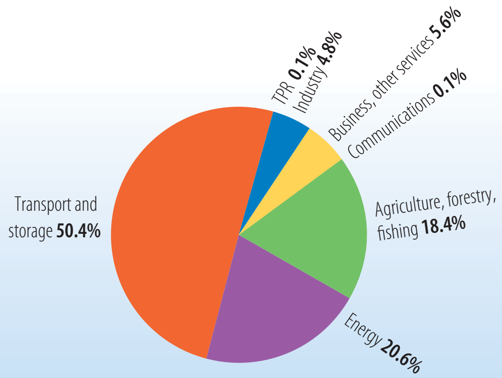
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	–	0.1	0.0
Economic infrastructure	0.1	63.0	3.2
Building productive capacity	0.7	25.5	2.0
Of which: Trade development marker	–	2.4	0.3
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**0.8**	**88.6**	**5.2**
AFT per capita (USD)	0.2	23.6	1.4

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

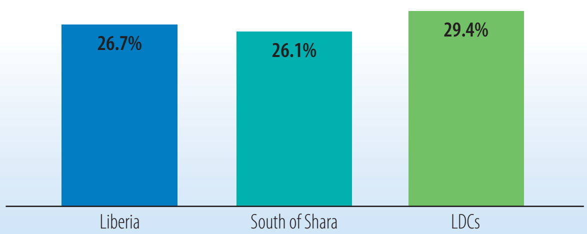
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

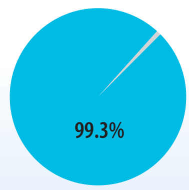
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

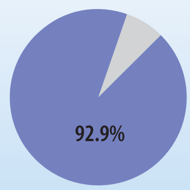
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
World Bank	34.8
United States	19.7
EC	7.7
Norway	3.9
Germany	2.5
Ireland	0.4

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
Norway	1.0
United States	1.0
Ireland	0.4
EC	0.4
Belgium	0.2
Switzerland	0.2

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan. The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

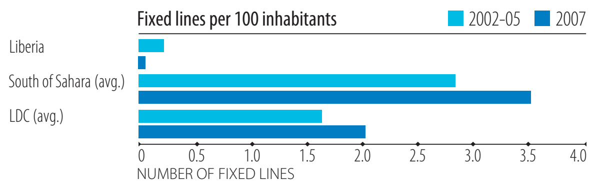
Data not available

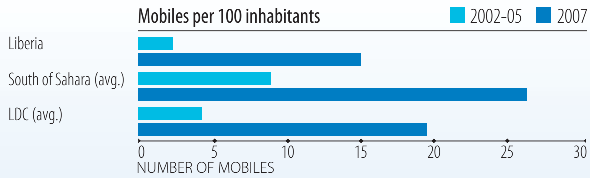
Restrictiveness of exports

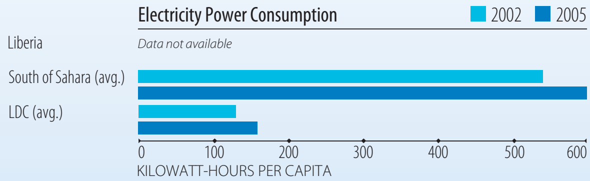
Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

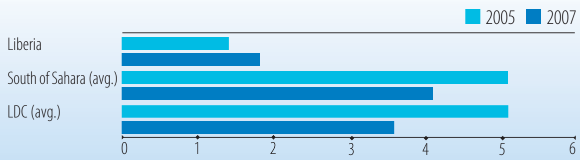






PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



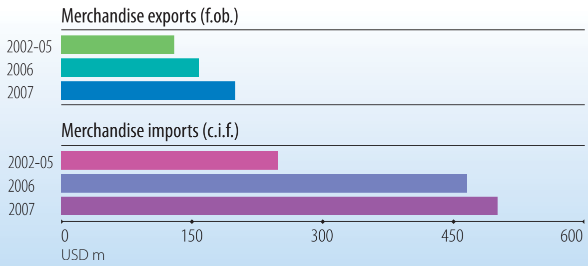
PRIORITY 3: VALUE CHAINS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

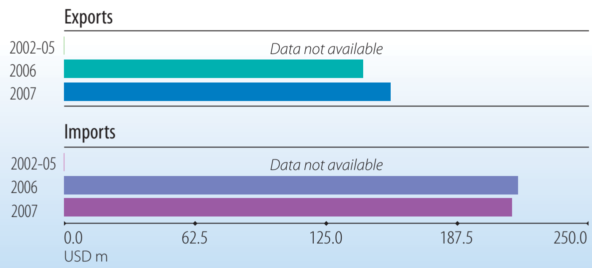
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

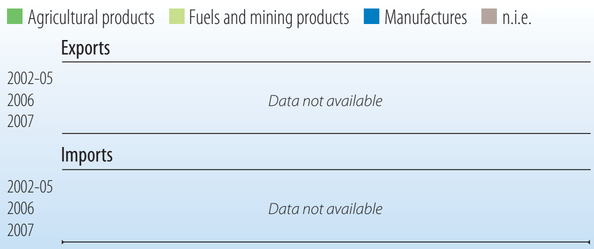
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

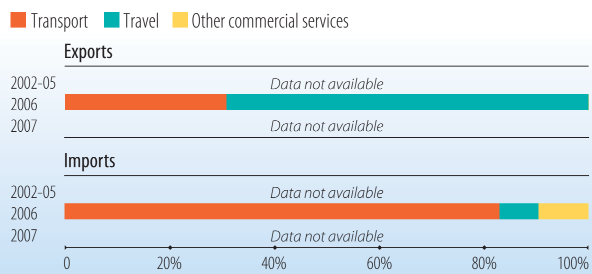
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

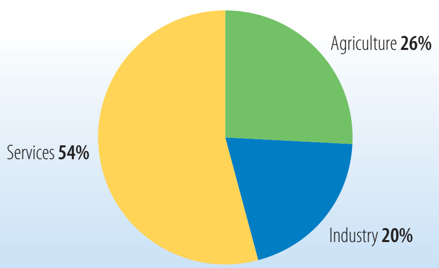


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

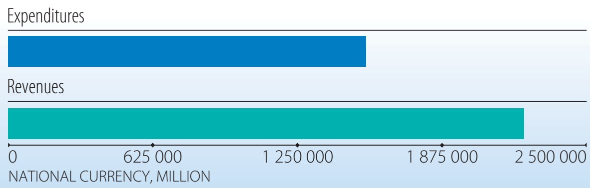
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	19 670
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	7 326
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	935
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	67.8
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2001)[2]	53.5
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2005)[5]	37.7
Human development index (2006)[6]	143 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	13.9

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 World Bank- Doing Business
14 WTO online statistics database
15 UN Comtrade database

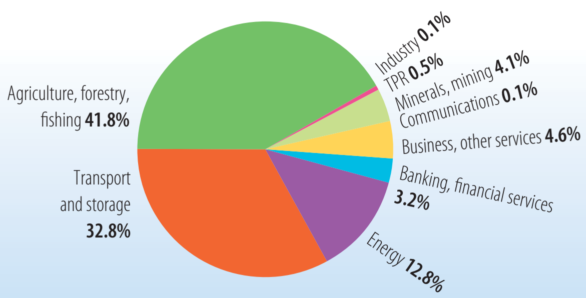
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.7	0.7
Economic infrastructure	196.5	73.9	92.7
Building productive capacity	59.1	87.1	82.4
Of which: Trade development marker	–	2.6	8.4
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	–
Total AFT*	**255.6**	**161.8**	**175.7**
AFT per capita (USD)	14.3	8.2	8.9

*Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

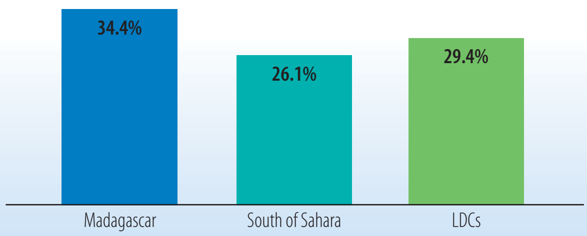
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

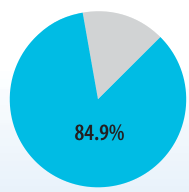


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	38.0
France	32.0
World Bank	29.7
Norway	9.7
Korea	6.8
Japan	6.2

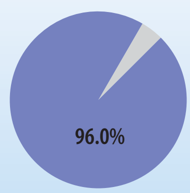
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	85.2
France	34.6
Japan	6.2
United States	5.6
Netherlands	5.4
Switzerland	4.5

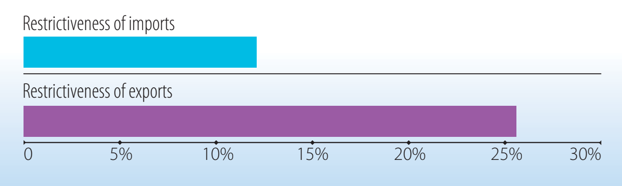
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **partly reflects** trade priorities.

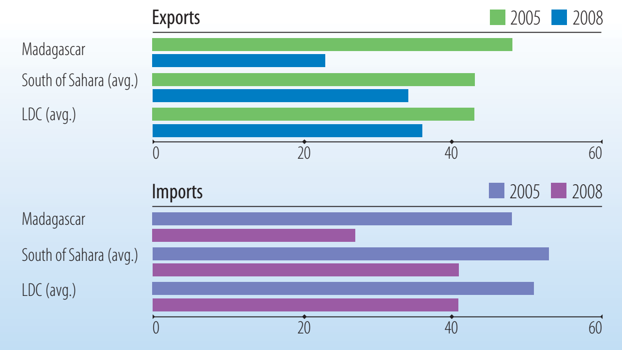
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: TRADE FACILITATION[13]

Number of days for trading across borders



PRIORITY 2: VALUE CHAINS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

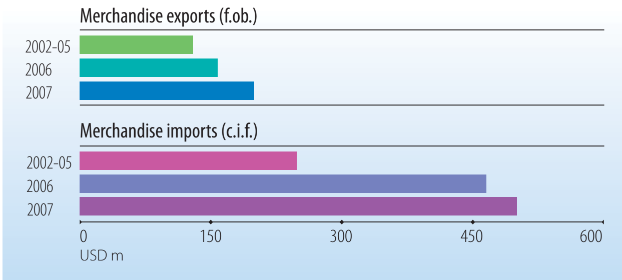
PRIORITY 3: VALUE CHAINS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

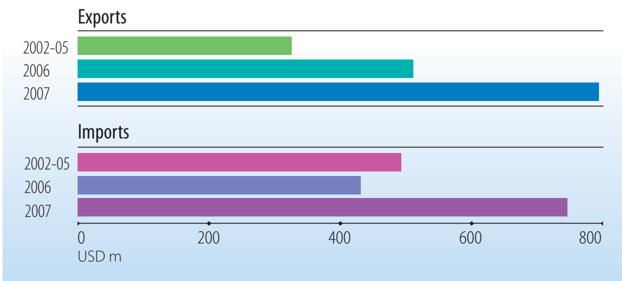
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[14]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[15]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

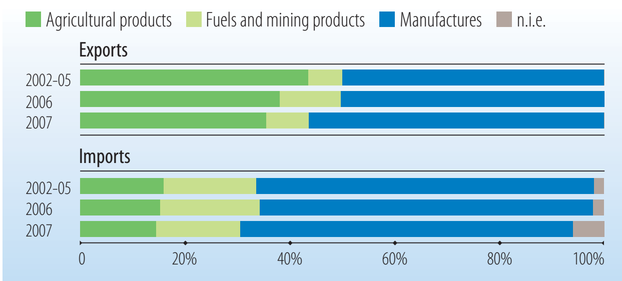
2005		2006		2007	
EU	50.8	EU	60.1	EU	62.7
US	22.0	US	15.0	US	17.7
China	4.1	China	2.2	Mauritius	2.9

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

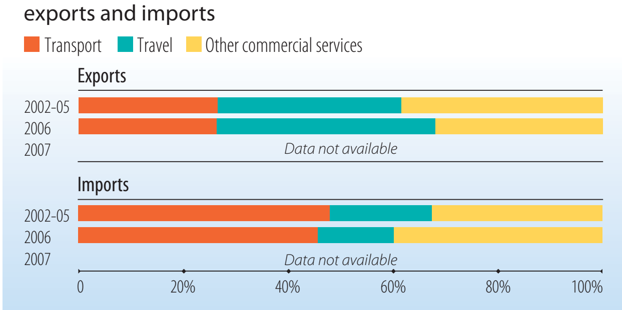
2005		2006		2007	
EU	25.6	EU	23.7	EU	23.1
China	13.9	China	17.8	China	19.1
Bahrain	13.1	Bahrain	16.4	Bahrain	15.2

TRADE COMPOSITION[14]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



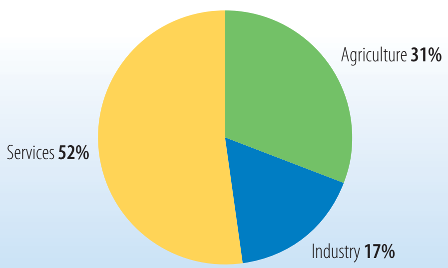
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	13 920
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	3 552
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7.9
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	756
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2004-05)[4]	73.9
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	46.6
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1995)[5]	11.3
Human development index (2006)[6]	162 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	21.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Roads, paved: WB-WDI
Quality of railroads and air transport :
Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

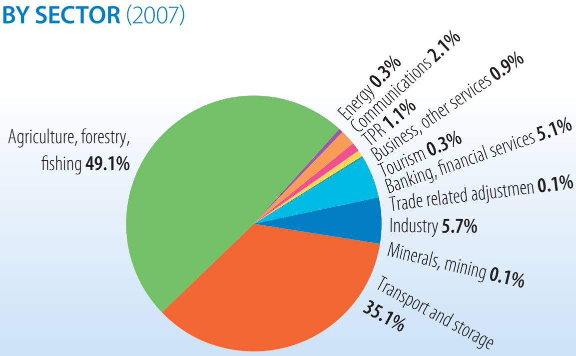
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.5	0.9	1.2
Economic infrastructure	32.3	28.7	13.6
Building productive capacity	57.9	46.8	48.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	12.2	2.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	–
Total AFT*	**90.7**	**76.5**	**63.7**
AFT per capita (USD)	7.1	5.5	4.6

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

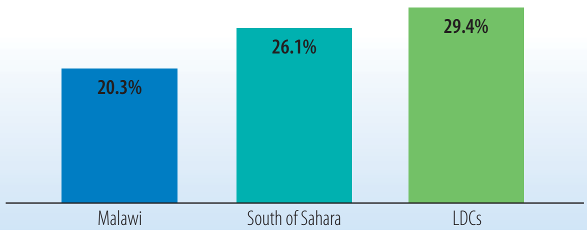
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

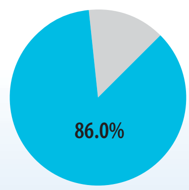


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	18.4
World Bank	16.8
Japan	13.6
Norway	13.2
AfDB	11.0
United States	6.1

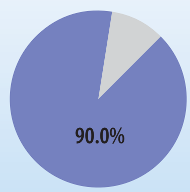
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	12.5
Japan	12.1
Norway	8.1
United States	6.6
United Kingdom	4.0
Ireland	2.1

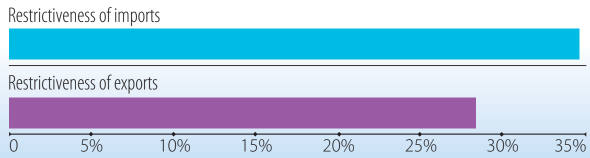
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

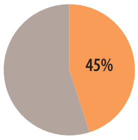
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



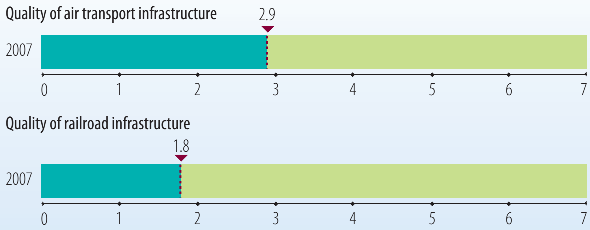
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: OTHER TRANSPSORT[13]

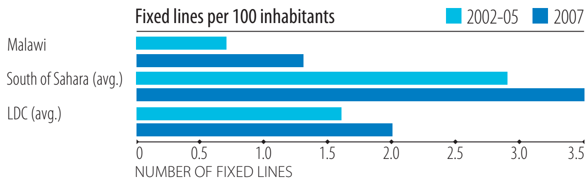
Roads, paved (% of total roads), 2003

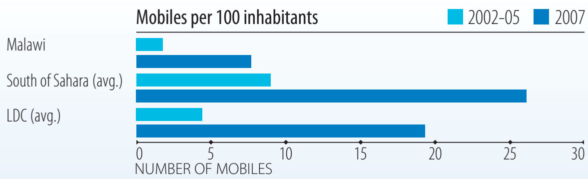


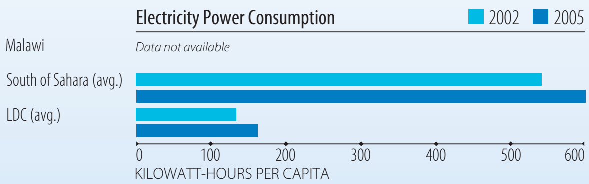
Quality of railroads and air transport
1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards



PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

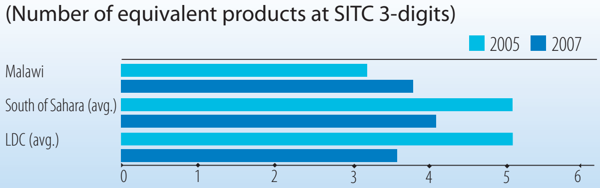






PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

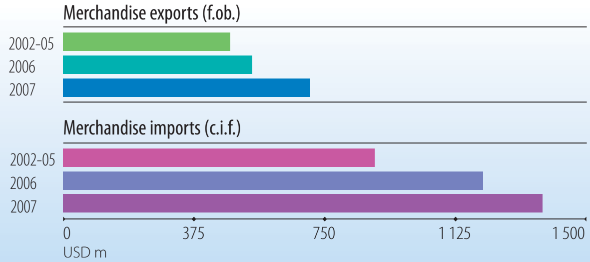
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



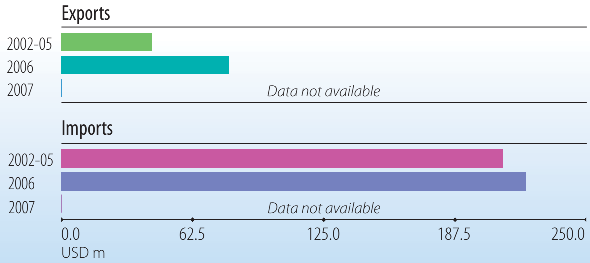
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

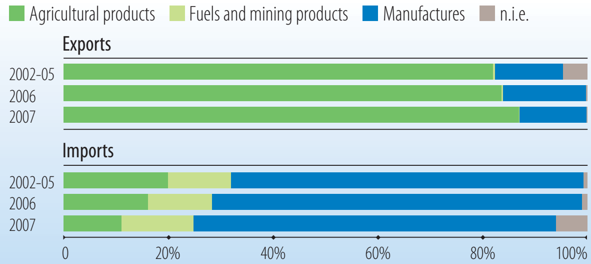
2005		2006		2007	
EU	36.0	EU	39.6	EU	39.0
South Africa	18.6	South Africa	22.2	Zimbabwe	15.2
US	11.2	US	8.2	South Africa	14.8

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

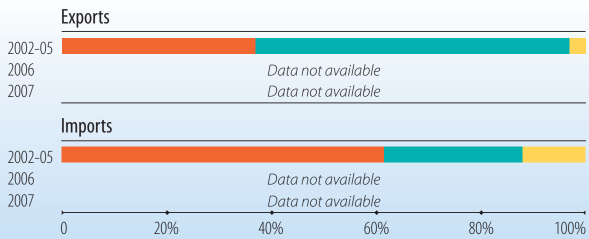
2005		2006		2007	
South Africa	32.7	South Africa	35.9	South Africa	29.1
EU	14.9	EU	14.8	EU	15.8
Mozambique	12.7	Mozambique	12.5	Mozambique	12.2

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

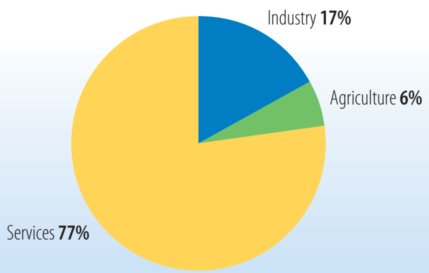


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

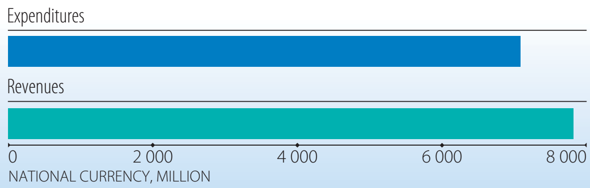
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	305
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	1 049
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	5 335
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	30
Human development index (2006)[6]	99 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	4.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



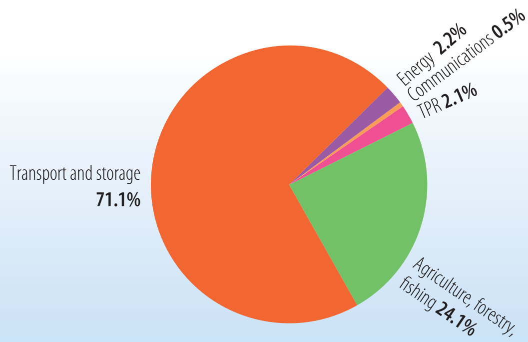
AID FLOWS [10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.3	0.1
Economic infrastructure	6.1	10.0	4.8
Building productive capacity	1.6	3.3	0.0
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	7.7	13.6	4.9
AFT per capita (USD)	26.7	44.5	15.9

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

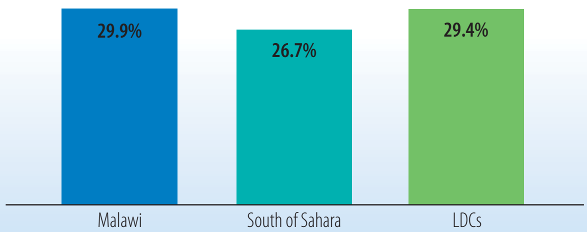
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

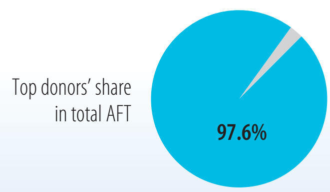
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

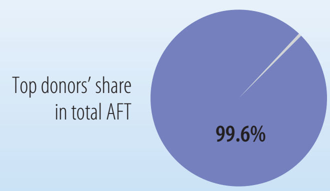
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

ADB	2.6
Netherlands	2.2
IFAD	1.6
Japan	0.2
Denmark	0.1
World Bank	0.1



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Netherlands	2.2
Japan	0.2
Denmark	0.1
Finland	0.1
WTO	0.0
Korea	0.0



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in a **cross-sectoral strategy.**

The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

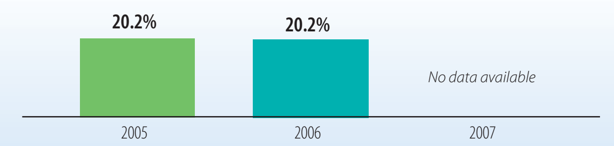
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

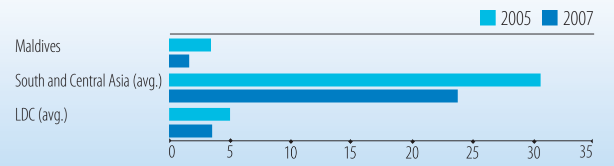
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATIONE[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



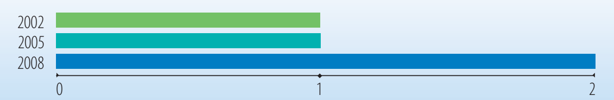
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

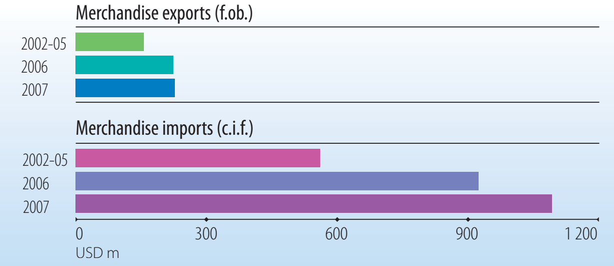
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



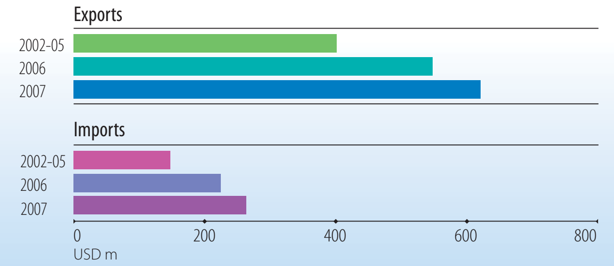
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

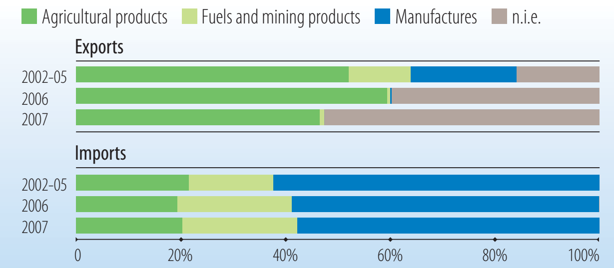
2005		2006		2007	
United Arab Emirates	24.2	Thailand	26	Thailand	40.9
EU	18.1	EU	24.6	EU	29.3
Thailand	15.3	Japan	15	Sri Lanka	14.9

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

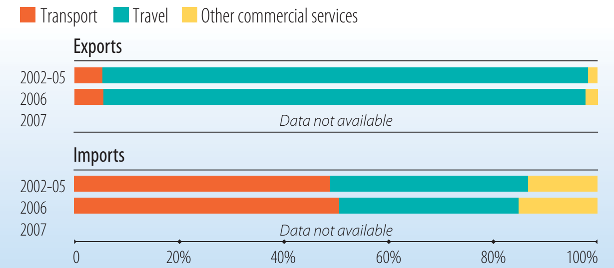
2005		2006		2007	
Singapore	24.1	Singapore	23.9	Singapore	22.5
United Arab Emirates	15.7	United Arab Emirates	21.1	United Arab Emirates	19.1
EU	14.2	India	9.4	India	11.5

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



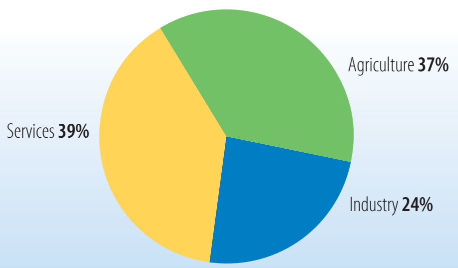
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	12 334
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	6 863
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	2.8
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 084
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2006)[4]	51.4
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2001)[2]	46.6
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2004)[5]	34.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	168 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	14.9

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



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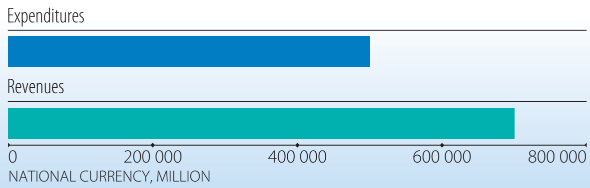
BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

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6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
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12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 ITC
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

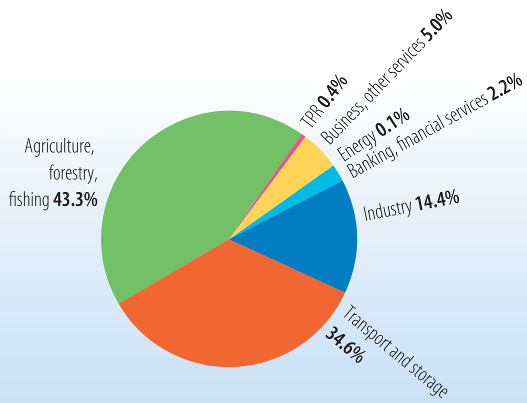
AID FLOWS [10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.4	2.8	0.3
Economic infrastructure	78.7	227.1	94.4
Building productive capacity	80.3	423.6	71.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	297.3	11.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**159.5**	**653.6**	**166.2**
AFT per capita (USD)	14.4	53.0	13.5

Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

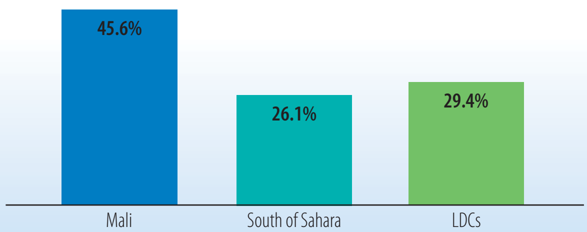
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

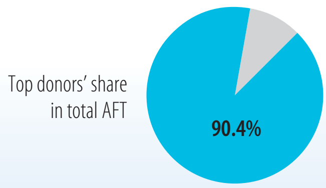
SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

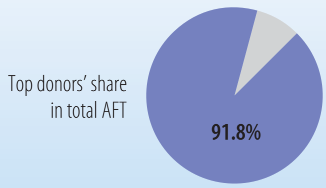


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
United States	198.4
World Bank	48.8
Denmark	28.1
AfDB	21.6
France	17.4
EC	17.3



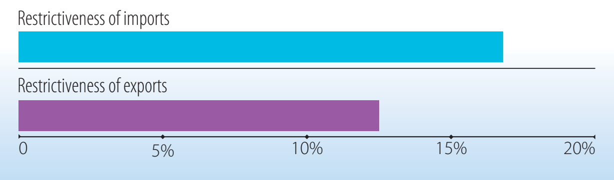
Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
EC	73.2
France	14.6
Germany	12.1
Netherlands	7.8
United States	6.7
Japan	3.9



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

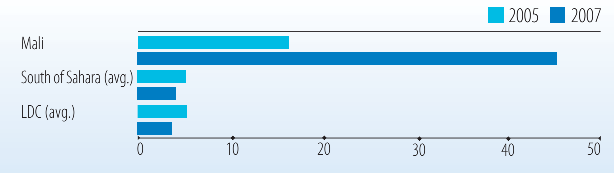
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

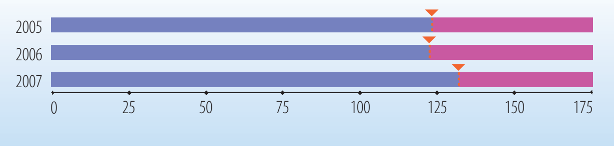
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



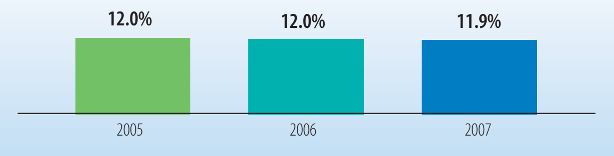
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[15]

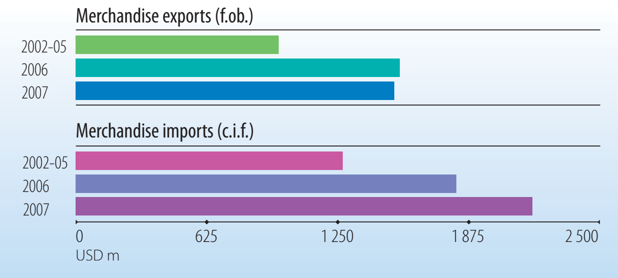
Simple Average MFN Applied



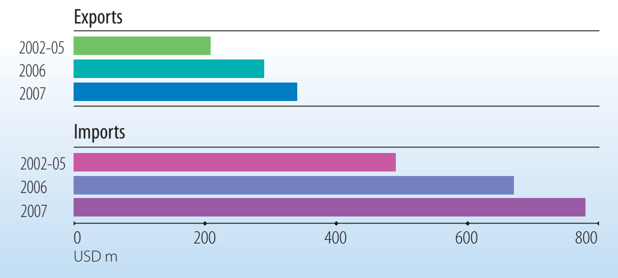
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

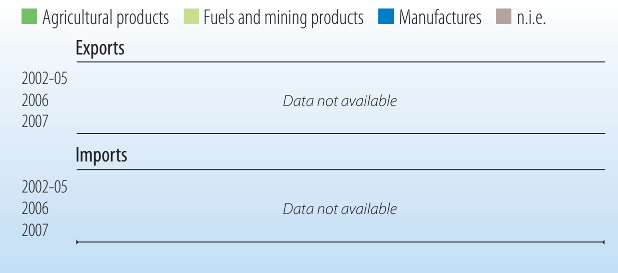
2005		2006		2007
South Africa	34.9	South Africa	71.0	–
Switzerland	30.3	China	6.2	–
Senegal	6.9	EU	4.0	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

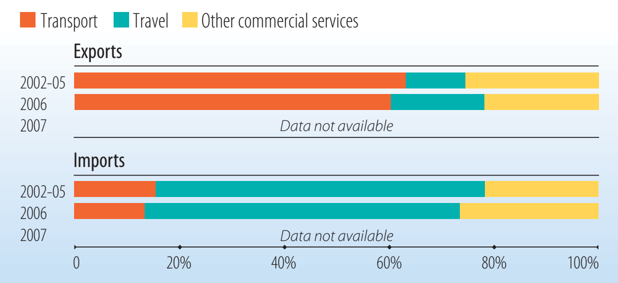
2005		2006		2007
EU	21.3	EU	25.6	–
Senegal	11.5	Senegal	12.1	–
Côte d'Ivoire	10.2	Côte d'Ivoire	10.9	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



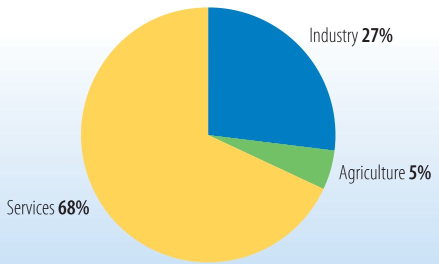
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

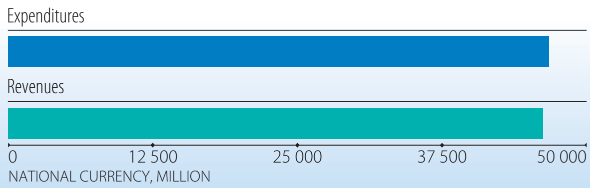
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	1 263
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	6 363
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4.7
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	11 278
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	37.2
Human development index (2006)[6]	74 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.3

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 Roads, paved: WB-WDI
Quality of railroads and air transport :
Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

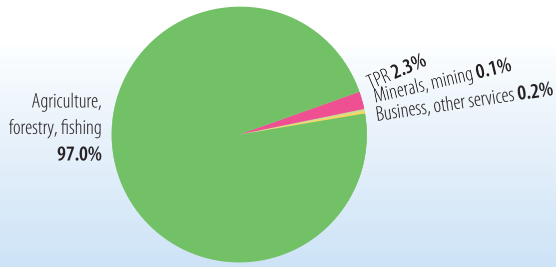
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.1	0.3	0.3
Economic infrastructure	40.7	..	0.1
Building productive capacity	14.7	12.5	11.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	6.1	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**55.4**	**12.8**	**12.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	45.1	10.1	9.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

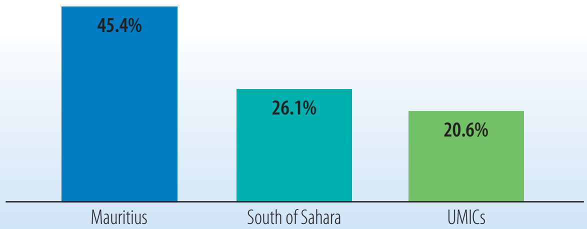
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

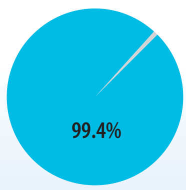


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	18.8
United Kingdom	5.8
Greece	0.4
Japan	0.3
United States	0.2
France	0.1

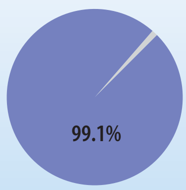
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	5.9
Greece	0.4
Japan	0.3
France	0.1
WTO	0.1
UNDP	0.1

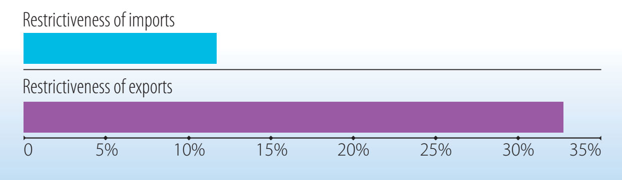
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

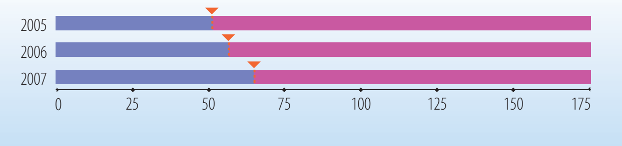
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

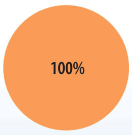
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



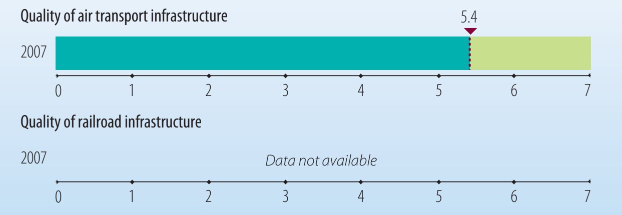
PRIORITY 2: OTHER TRANSPORT[14]

Roads, paved (% of total roads), 2004



Quality of railroads and air transport

1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards



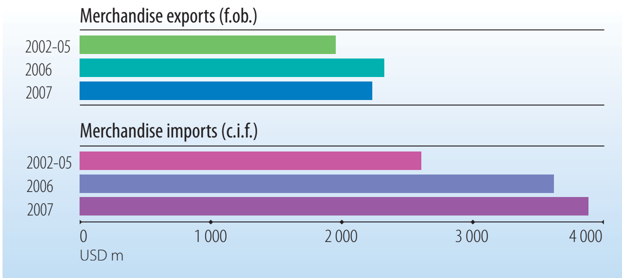
PRIORITY 3: ADJUSTMENT COSTS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

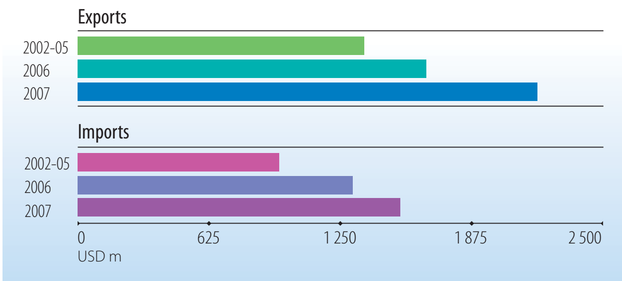
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

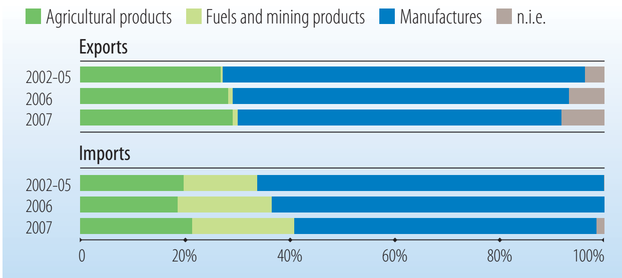
2004		2006		2007	
EU	65.7	EU	62.9	EU	69.9
US	9.6	United Arab Emirates	11.4	US	7.5
United Arab Emirates	8.6	US	8.3	Madagascar	6.0

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

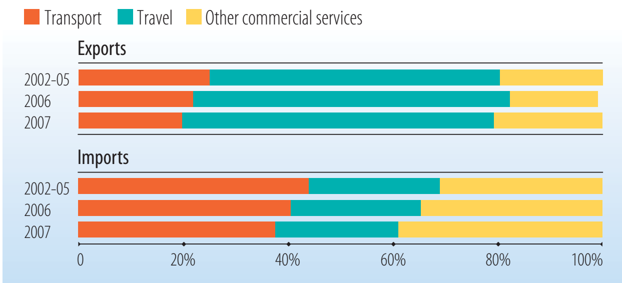
2004		2006		2007	
EU	30.7	EU	34.6	EU	27
China	9.8	India	13.6	India	21.2
South Africa	8.6	China	8.6	China	11.4

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



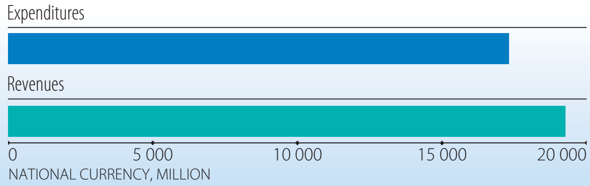
BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	3 792
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	4 396
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	2 560
Income group[3]	Other low income countries (OLIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2004)[4]	8.1
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	41.4
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	54.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	113 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR[8]

No data available.

BUDGET (2008) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 WTO online statistics database
14 UN Comtrade database

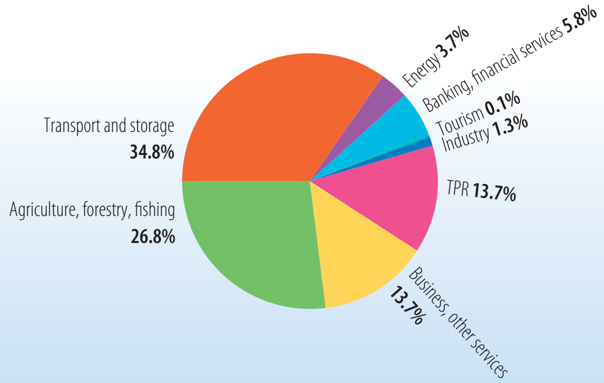
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	3.6	5.8	3.1
Economic infrastructure	12.8	16.5	2.0
Building productive capacity	34.8	20.5	15.3
Of which: Trade development marker	–	5.0	7.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**51.2**	**42.8**	**20.4**
AFT per capita (USD)	13.0	11.3	5.4

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

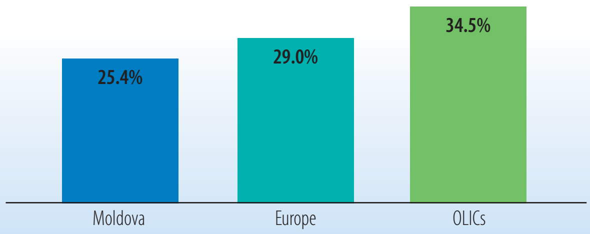
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

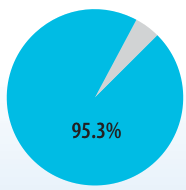


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

World Bank	17.6
United States	6.5
Sweden	6.2
Japan	4.8
United Kingdom	2.7
Germany	2.4

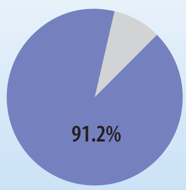
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	8.7
Sweden	3.6
Japan	1.6
United Kingdom	1.5
Germany	1.5
EC	0.9

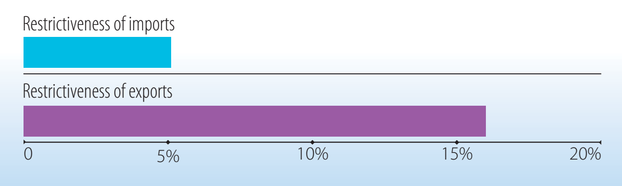
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **various sectoral strategies**.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY:

More than three priorities selected and without ranking.
Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

PRIORITY:

More than three priorities selected and without ranking.
Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

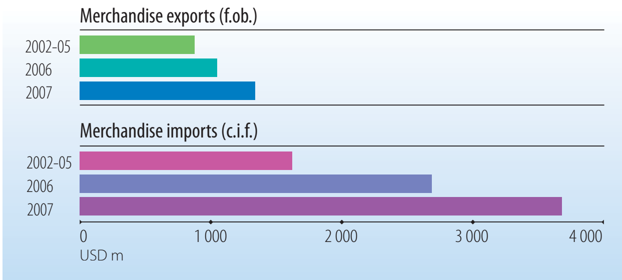
PRIORITY:

More than three priorities selected and without ranking.
Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

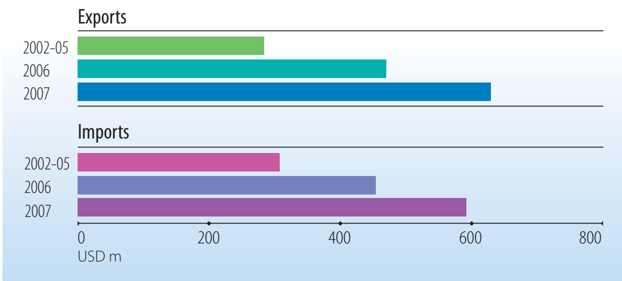
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[13]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[14]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

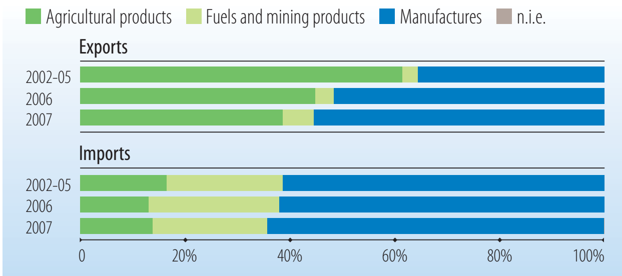
2005		2006		2007	
EU	40.6	EU	51.1	EU	50.6
Russian Federation	31.8	Russian Federation	17.3	Russian Federation	17.3
Ukraine	9.2	Ukraine	12.2	Ukraine	12.5

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

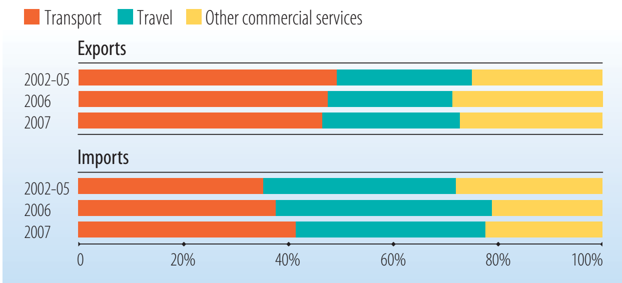
2005		2006		2007	
EU	45.3	EU	45.2	EU	45.6
Ukraine	20.9	Ukraine	19.2	Ukraine	18.6
Russian Federation	11.7	Russian Federation	15.5	Russian Federation	13.5

TRADE COMPOSITION[13]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



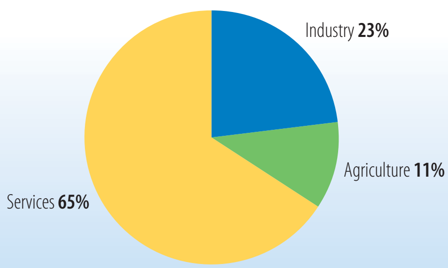
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	600
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	3 557
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	10.7
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	10 221
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2005)[5]	43.4
Human development index (2006)[6]	64 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	3.5

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1. WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2. World Bank - WDI
3. DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4. Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5. ILO Statistics Division
6. UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7. World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8. United Nations Statistics Division
9. IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10. OECD CRS database
11. Questionnaire responses
12. World Bank OTRI Indices
13. Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14. WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
15. WTO online statistics database
16. UN Comtrade database

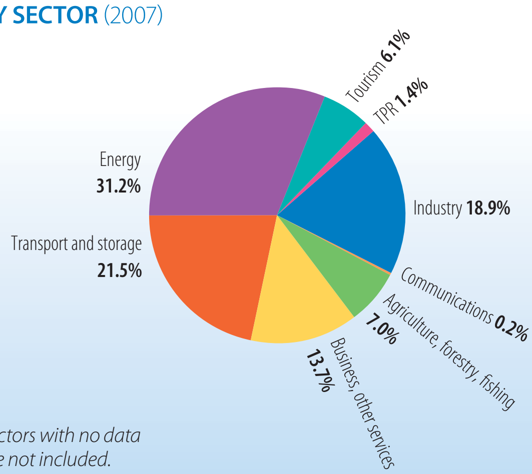
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	–	0.6	2.0
Economic infrastructure	–	21.2	4.6
Building productive capacity	–	18.3	9.8
Of which: Trade development marker	–	8.3	3.1
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	–	**40.0**	**16.4**
AFT per capita (USD)	–	66.7	27.4

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

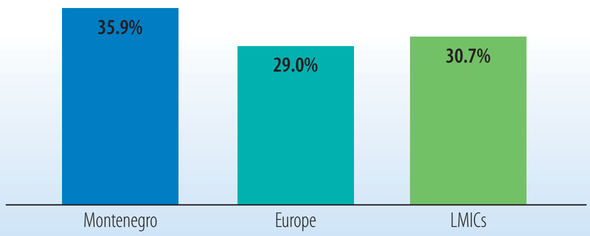
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

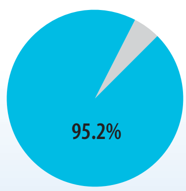
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

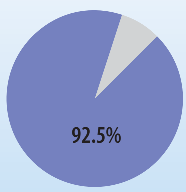
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
EC	11.9
World Bank	9.2
Austria	2.4
United States	2.3
Germany	2.1
Luxembourg	1.5

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
EC	5.3
United States	3.8
Luxembourg	1.5
Austria	1.4
Germany	0.7
Italy	0.4

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

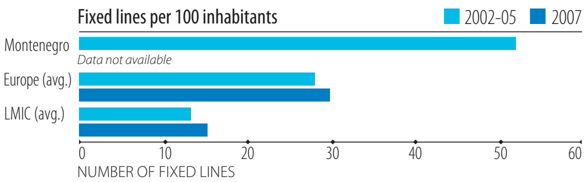
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

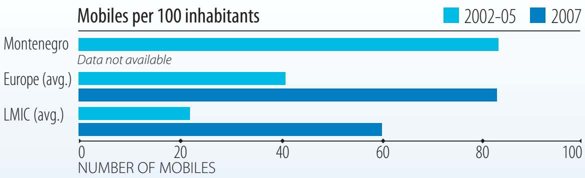
PRIORITY 1: WTO ACCESSION

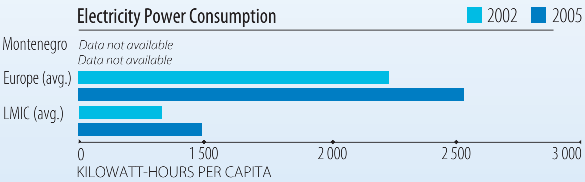
The Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime **has** been circulated to the WTO Accession Working Party.

The draft Working Party report **has** been circulated in the WTO Accession Working Party (latest revision 26 January 2009).

PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

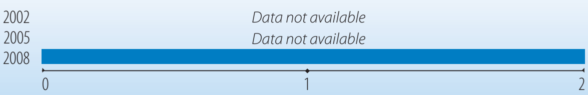






PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[14]

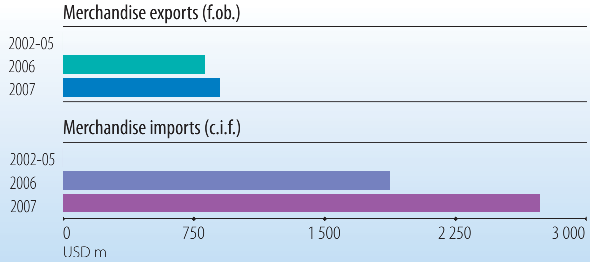
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



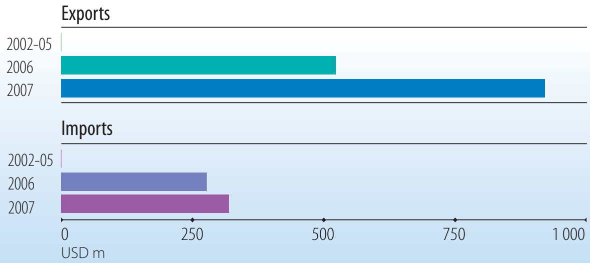
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

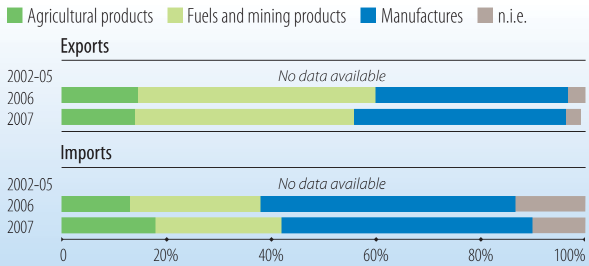
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

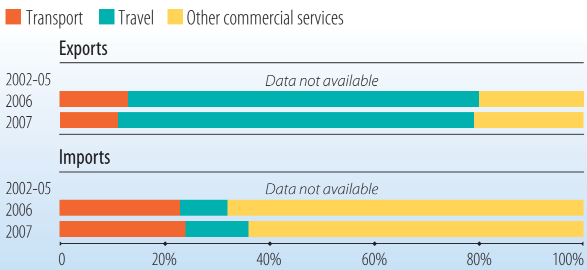
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



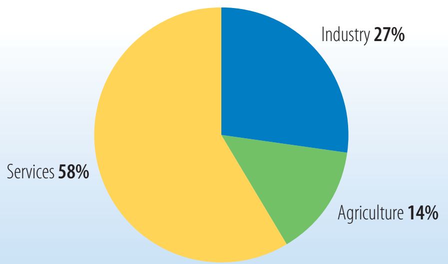
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

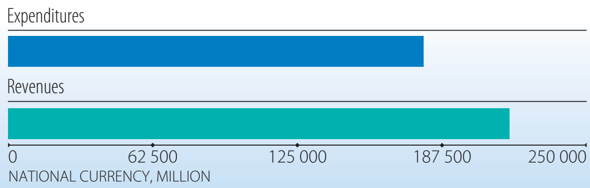
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	30 861
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	73 275
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	2.7
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	4 063
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2007)[4]	2.5
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 1998)[2]	46.6
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	28.4
Human development index (2006)[6]	127 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 WTO online statistics database
14 UN Comtrade database

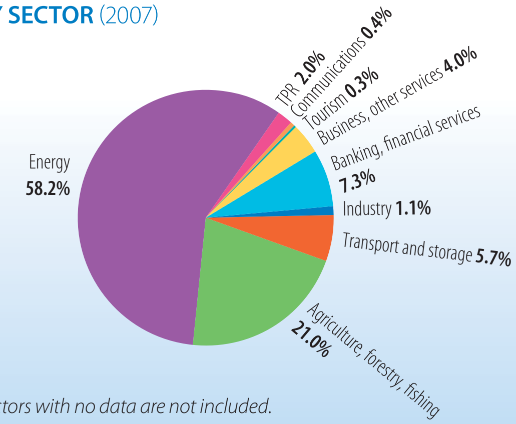
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	4.6	5.4	1.2
Economic infrastructure	215.7	170.8	280.9
Building productive capacity	60.4	89.3	76.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	27.1	11.8
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**280.6**	**265.4**	**358.6**
AFT per capita (USD)	9.5	8.6	11.6

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

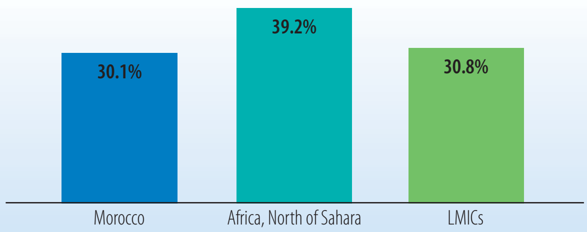
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

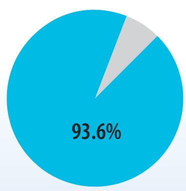


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	83.0
Spain	69.5
Germany	57.9
France	54.7
Italy	40.3
United States	22.4

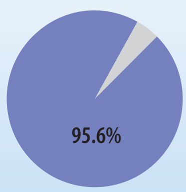
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

France	98.6
Germany	77.8
EC	77.3
Japan	50.4
United States	9.5
Spain	8.7

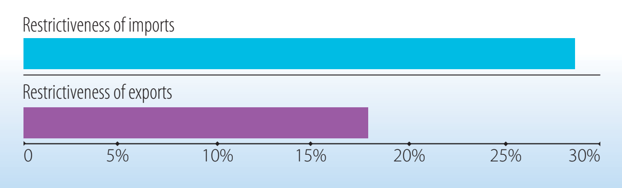
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



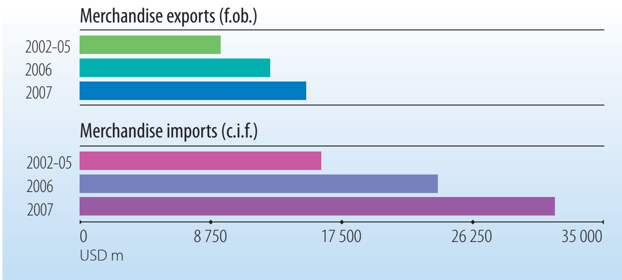
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

More than three priorities selected and without ranking.
Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

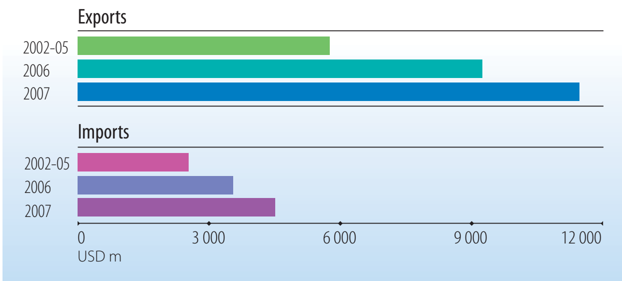
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[13]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[14]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

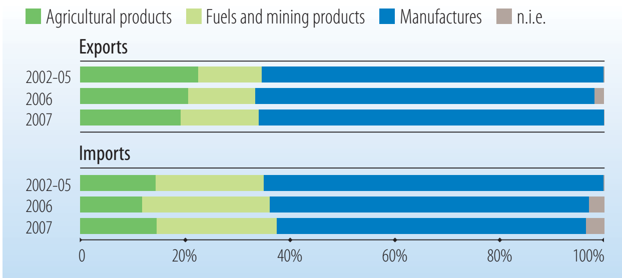
2005		2006		2007
EU	74.1	EU	73.1	–
India	4.0	India	4.3	–
US	2.6	Brazil	2.3	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

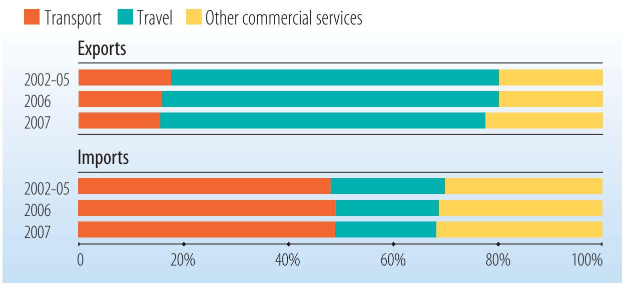
2005		2006		2007
EU	53.2	EU	52.3	–
Russian Federation	6.9	Saudi Arabia	6.8	–
Saudi Arabia	6.6	China	5.4	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[13]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



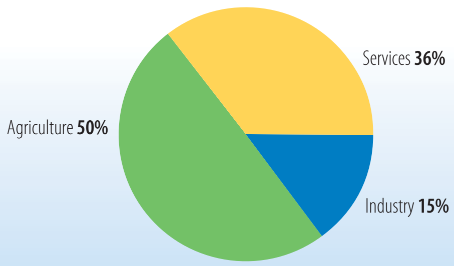
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

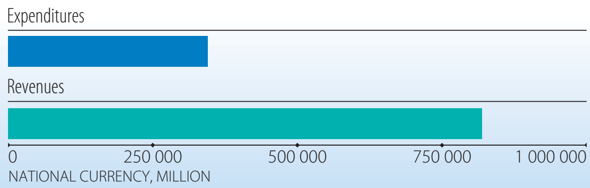
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	56 505
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	13 123
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars)[2]	–
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1990)[5]	40.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	135 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI)[7]	–

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2005)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
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6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 World Bank - Doing Business
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

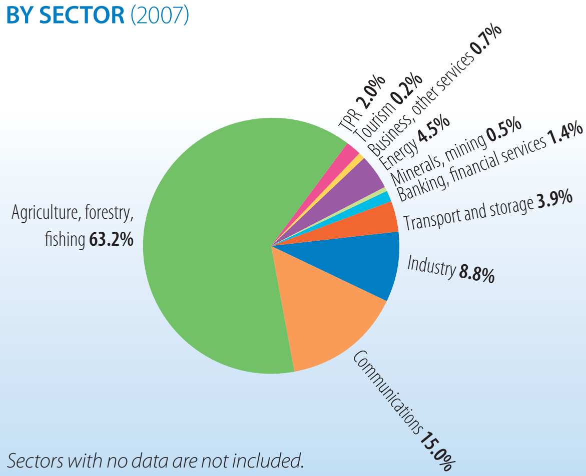
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.1	0.2	0.2
Economic infrastructure	2.0	2.2	2.3
Building productive capacity	7.7	7.0	8.7
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	9.8	9.4	11.2
AFT per capita (USD)	0.2	0.2	0.2

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

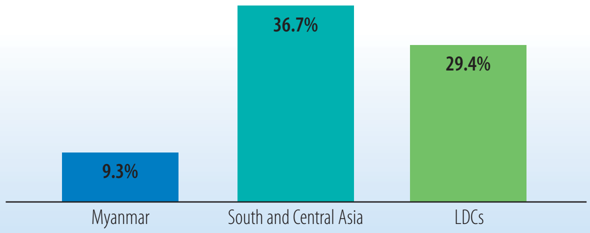
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

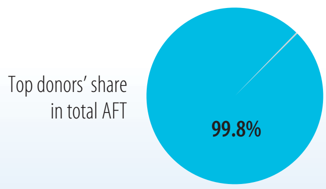
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

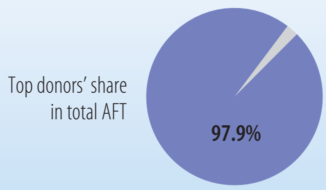
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	7.3
Korea	1.9
Australia	1.3
Norway	0.2
Germany	0.2
United Kingdom	0.1



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	8.5
Korea	1.9
Australia	1.6
Norway	0.5
United Kingdom	0.3
EC	0.2



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

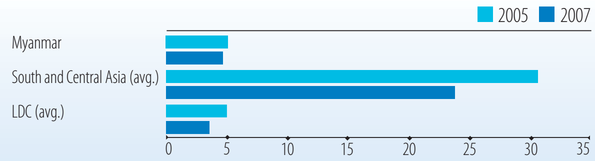
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

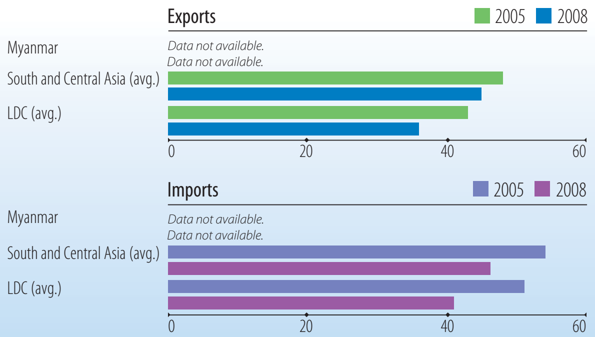
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



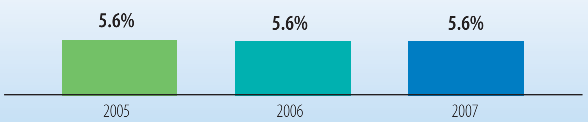
PRIORITY 2: TRADE FACILITATION[14]

Number of days for trading across borders



PRIORITY 3: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[15]

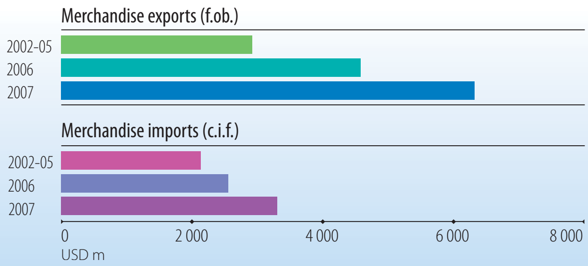
Simple Average MFN Applied



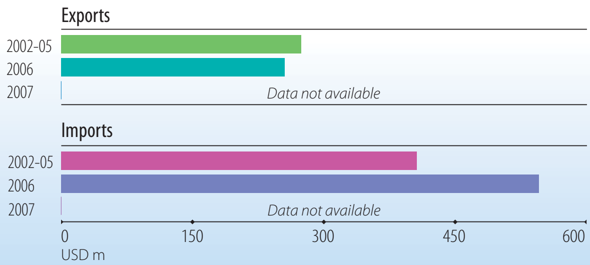
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

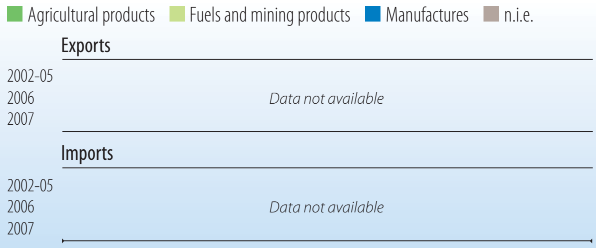
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

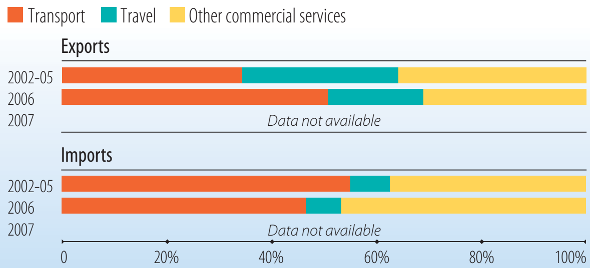
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

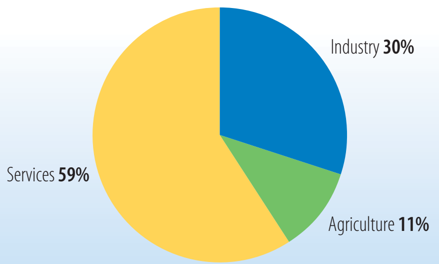


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	2 074
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	6 740
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5.9
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	5 173
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 1993)[4]	49.1
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2004)[5]	41.4
Human development index (2006)[6]	129 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	2.2

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



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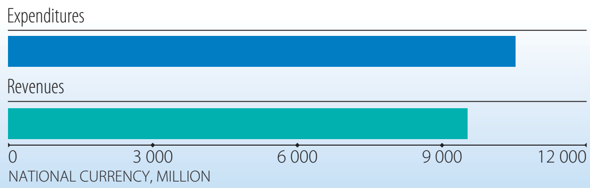
BUDGET (2003)[9]



SOURCES:

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6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
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10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 World Bank - Doing Business
14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

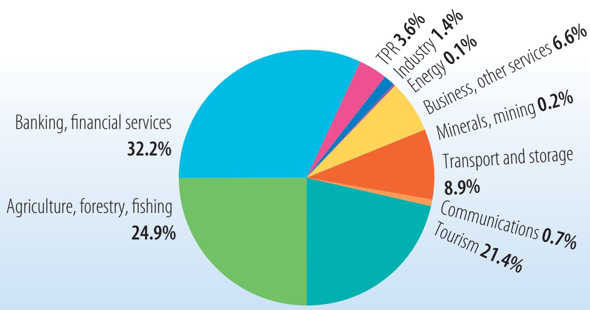
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	1.1	1.0	1.0
Economic infrastructure	14.2	2.6	7.1
Building productive capacity	14.1	23.7	17.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	6.7	6.5
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**29.4**	**27.3**	**25.7**
AFT per capita (USD)	14.8	13.2	12.4

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

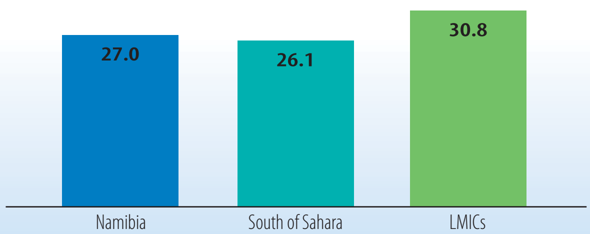
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

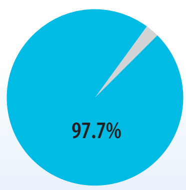


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	44.2
Germany	10.9
Spain	4.5
EC	2.5
Luxembourg	1.3
Finland	0.5

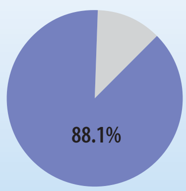
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Germany	8.2
Spain	6.0
Japan	2.4
Luxembourg	1.3
EC	1.3
Denmark	0.8

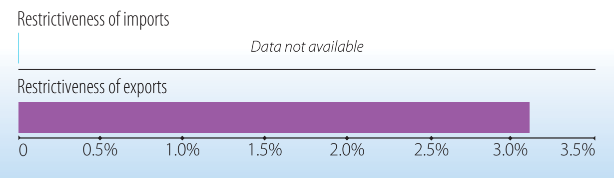
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in the **annual budget**.

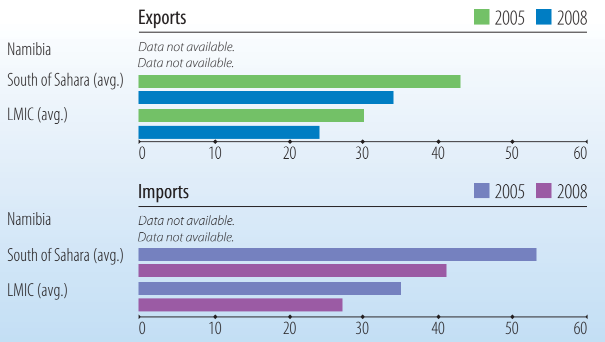
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



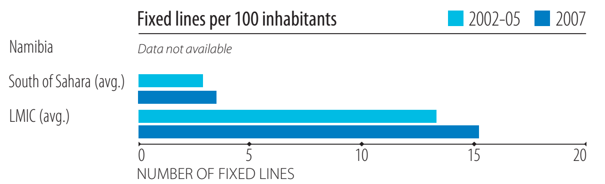
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

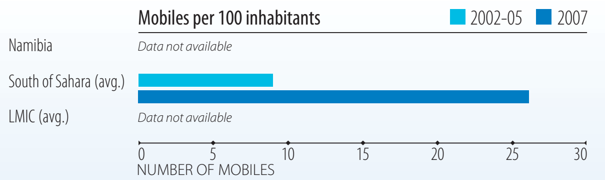
PRIORITY 1: TRADE FACILITATION[13]

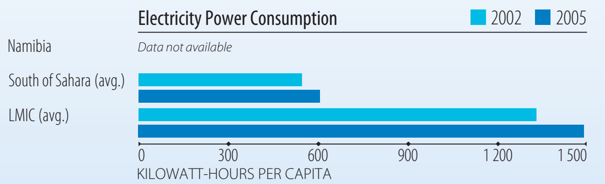
Number of days for trading across borders



PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[114]

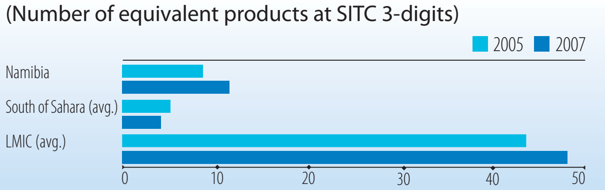






PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

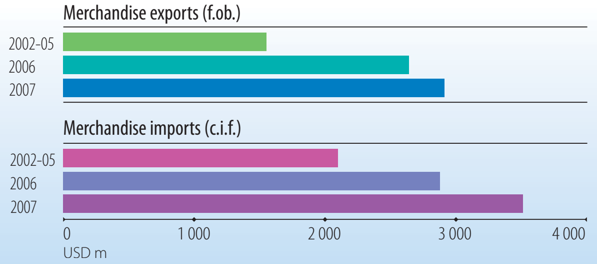
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



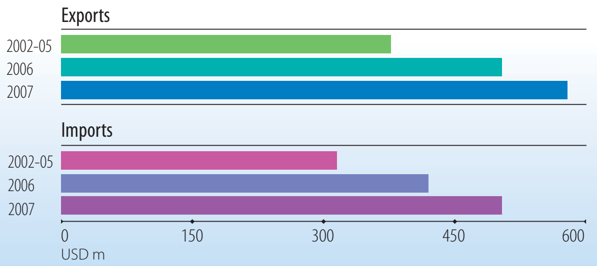
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

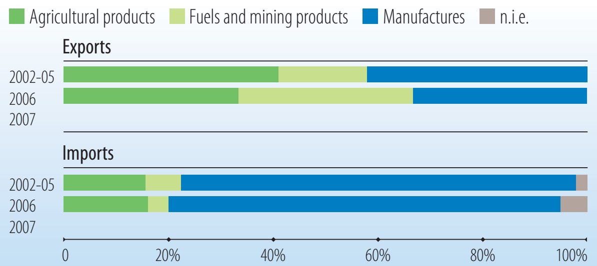
2005		2006		2007
EU	36.7	EU	45.5	–
South Africa	30.5	South Africa	24.6	–
US	9.2	Angola	5.7	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

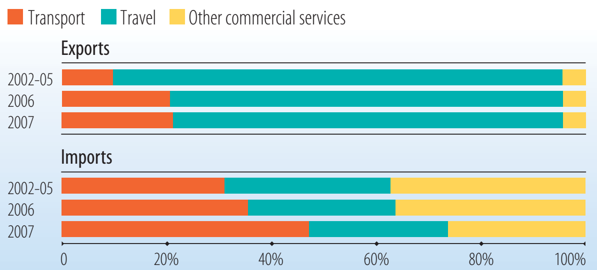
2005		2006		2007
South Africa	83.2	South Africa	82.4	–
EU	8.2	EU	5.9	–
China	1.6	China	3.5	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



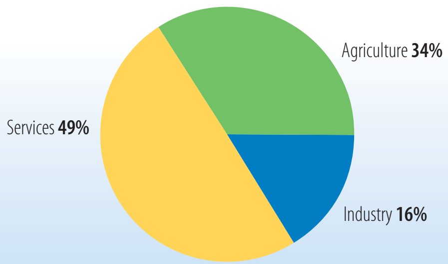
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

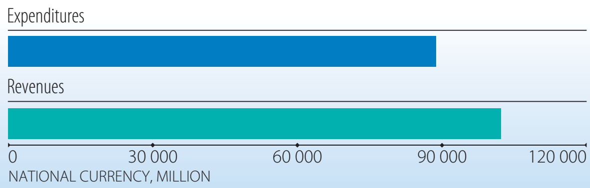
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	28 108
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	10 207
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 033
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2003-04)[4]	55.1
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	54.6
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1999)[5]	15.1
Human development index (2006)[6]	145 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	5.7

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2005)[9]



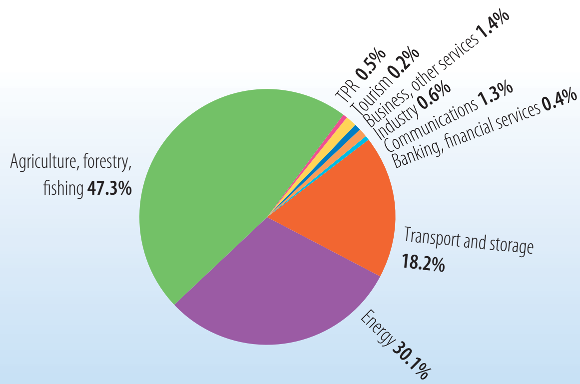
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.1	1.2	0.8
Economic infrastructure	68.3	111.4	63.5
Building productive capacity	75.7	111.9	24.8
Of which: Trade development marker	–	3.4	1.3
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**144.1**	**224.5**	**89.1**
AFT per capita (USD)	5.5	8.0	3.2

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

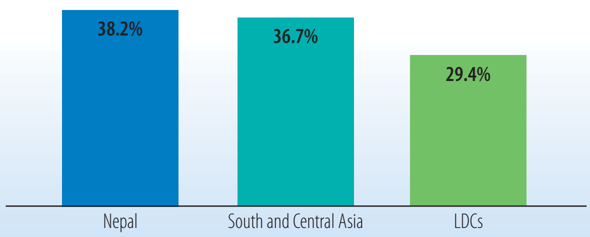
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

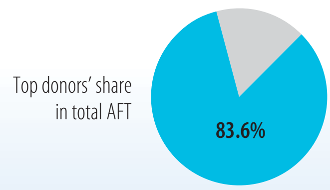
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

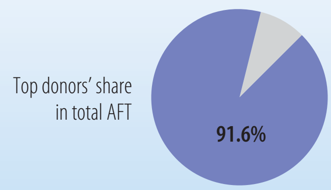
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

World Bank	74.2
AsDB	28.2
Germany	19.7
United Kingdom	17.5
Denmark	15.7
Norway	14.4



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United Kingdom	25.3
Germany	14.9
Japan	13.6
Switzerland	7.1
Norway	5.0
United States	3.4



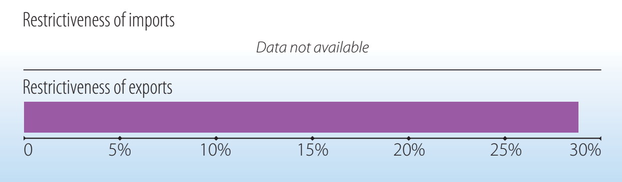
SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan. The DTIS **partly reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

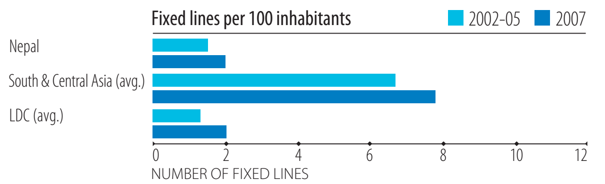


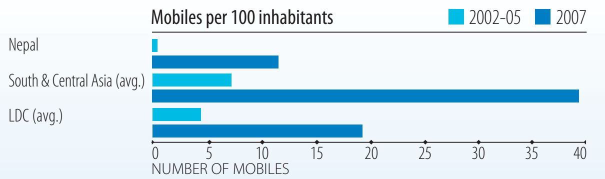
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

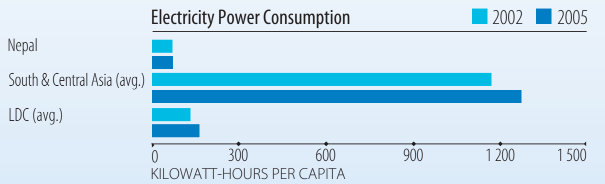
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

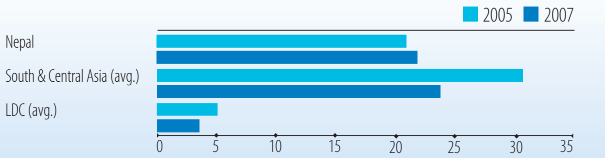






PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

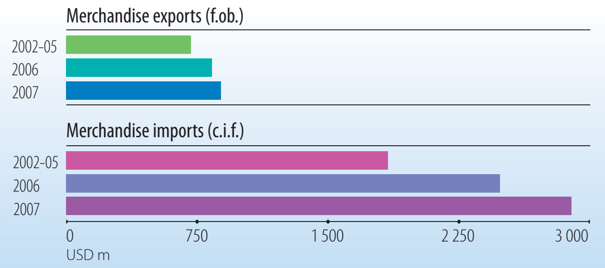
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



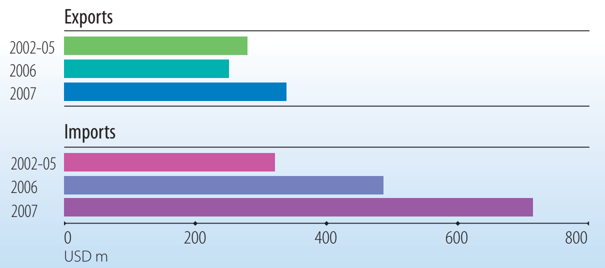
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

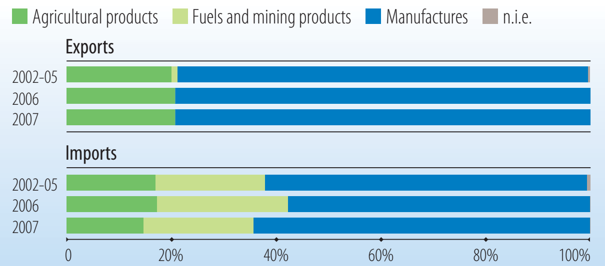
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

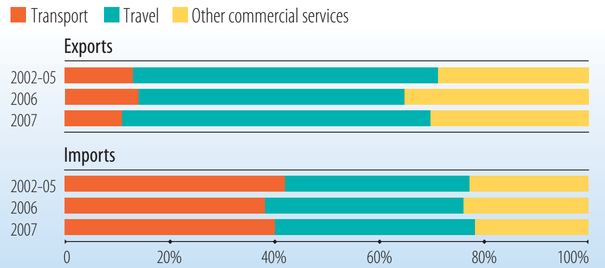
2005	2006	2007
–	–	–
–	–	–
–	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



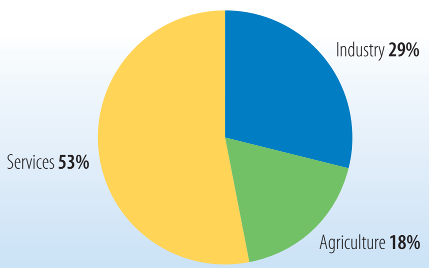
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

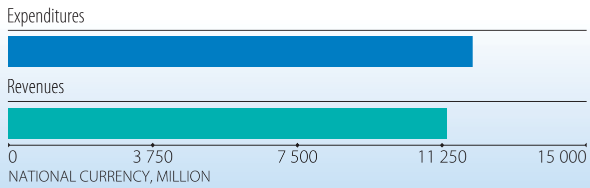
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	5 605
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	5 676
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3.9
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	2 578
Income group[3]	Other low income country (OLIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	15.8
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2001)[2]	49.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2005)[5]	38.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	120 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	14.2

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2001)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

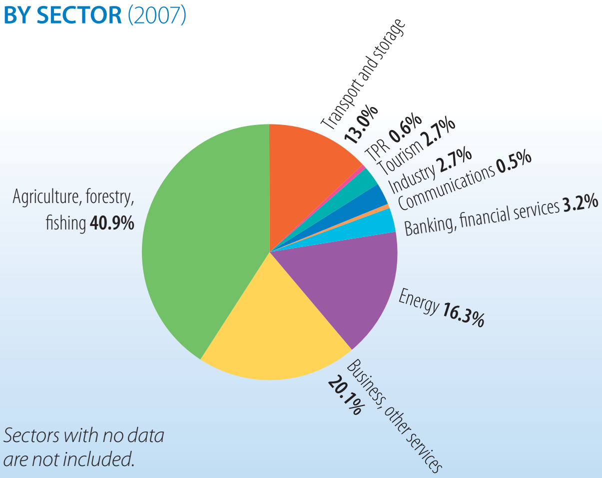
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	3.6	0.4	2.1
Economic infrastructure	60.4	20.6	28.4
Building productive capacity	94.9	48.3	70.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	13.3	7.6
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**158.9**	**69.4**	**101.4**
AFT per capita (USD)	29.7	12.4	18.1

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

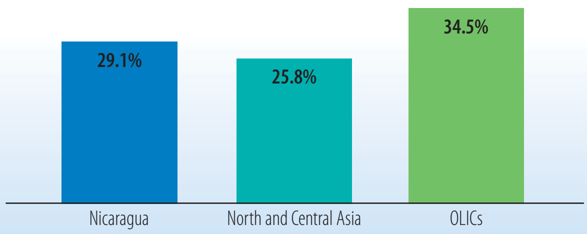
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

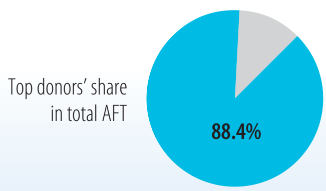
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

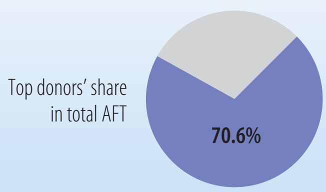
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	61.8
World Bank	37.1
IADB	27.6
Spain	13.7
Japan	9.4
EC	4.2



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

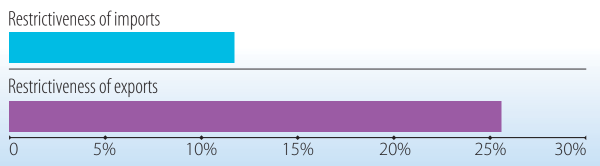
EC	21.8
Denmark	16.9
Japan	11.1
Sweden	7.3
Spain	5.2
Switzerland	4.5



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **various sectoral strategies**.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2005)[12]



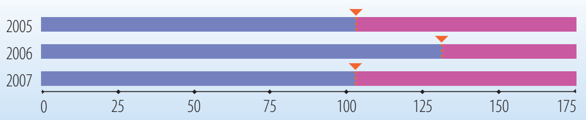
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

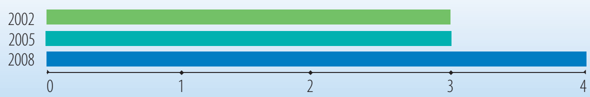
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

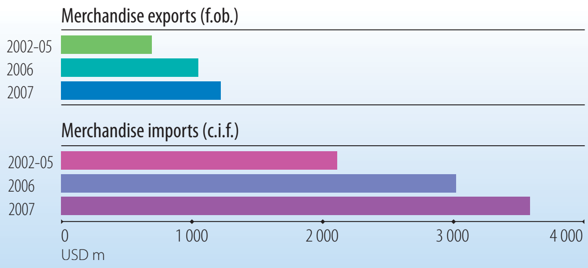
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



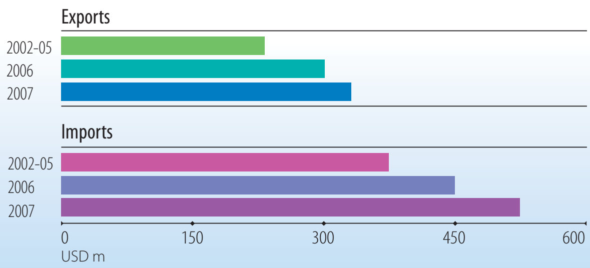
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

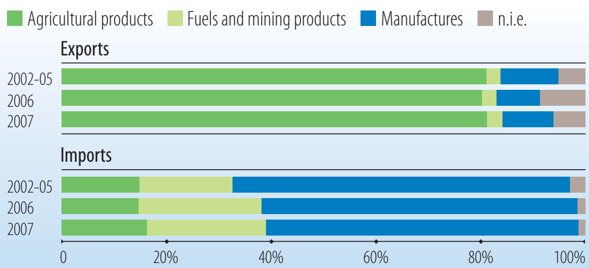
2005		2006		2007	
US	35.1	US	46.5	US	31.2
El Salvador	14.2	EU	20.0	El Salvador	14.1
EU	12.7	Mexico	6.2	EU	14.0

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

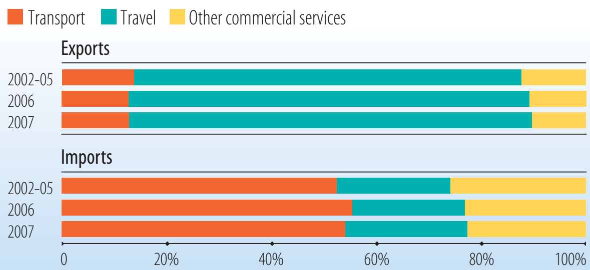
2005		2006		2007	
US	20.8	US	22.8	US	23.0
Costa Rica	9.2	Mexico	14.8	Mexico	13.1
Mexico	8.6	China	7.6	Costa Rica	8.6

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

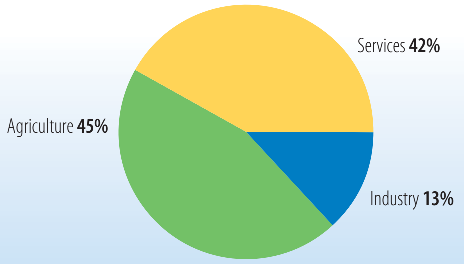


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

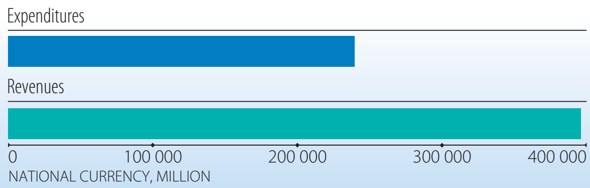
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	14 195
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	4 170
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	628
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	65.9
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1991)[5]	8.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	174 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	10.8

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
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13 ITC
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 World Bank - Doing Business
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

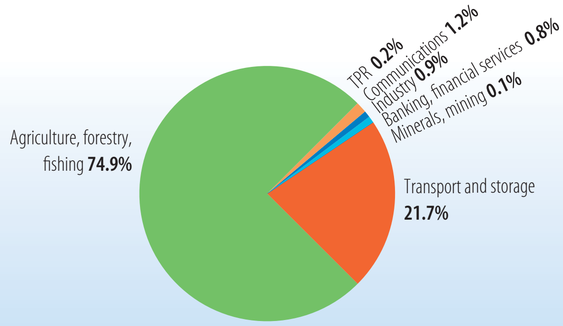
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.1	0.1
Economic infrastructure	36.9	7.1	40.5
Building productive capacity	59.1	23.9	24.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	7.2	0.2
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**96.1**	**31.1**	**65.2**
AFT per capita (USD)	7.6	2.2	4.6

Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

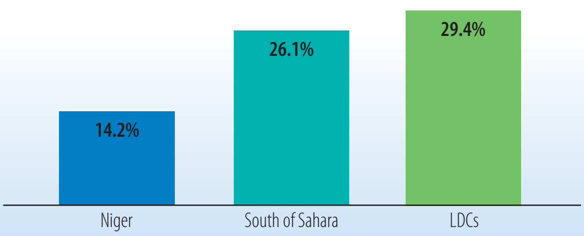
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

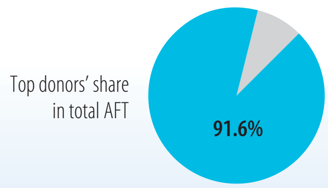
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

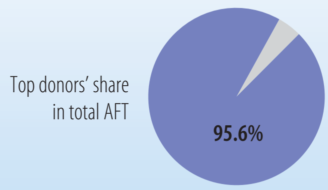
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

AfDB	16.2
EC	5.7
Belgium	5.6
France	4.0
Japan	3.7
Italy	2.4



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	35.7
France	5.2
Japan	3.7
Belgium	3.2
Switzerland	1.3
Italy	0.5

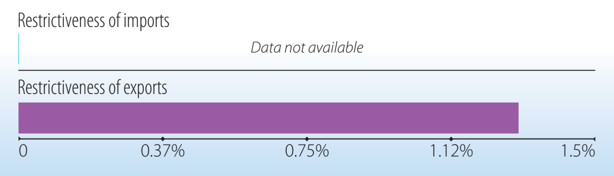


TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in the **annual budget**.

The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

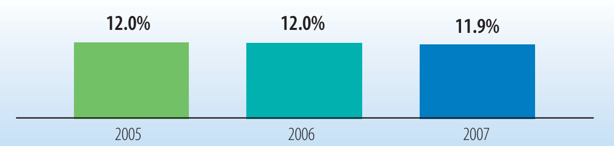
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

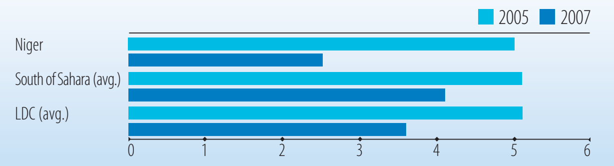
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



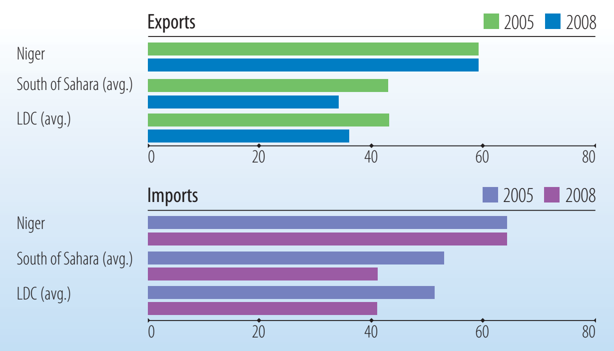
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: TRADE FACILITATION[15]

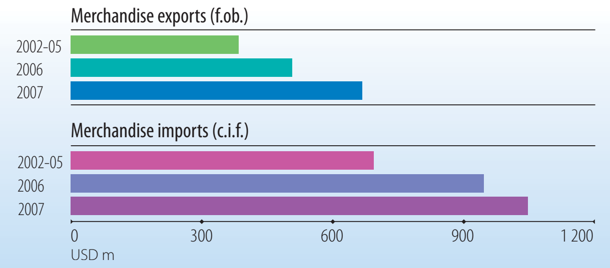
Number of days for trading across borders



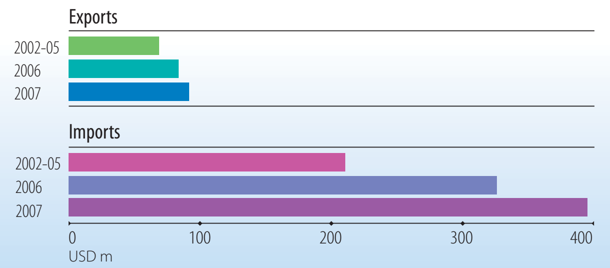
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

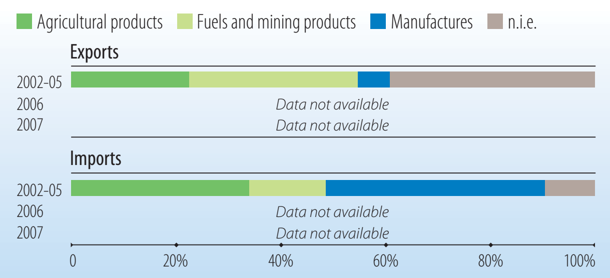
2005		2006	2007
EU	36.3	–	–
Switzerland	18.6	–	–
Nigeria	14.3	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

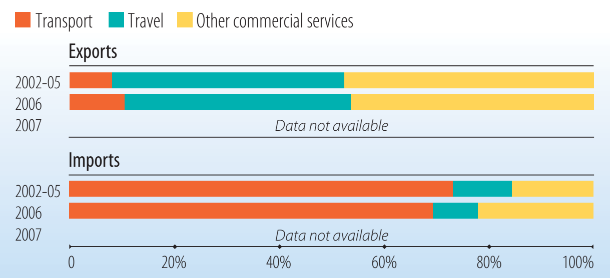
2005		2006	2007
EU	23.9	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	9.1	–	–
China	5.5	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

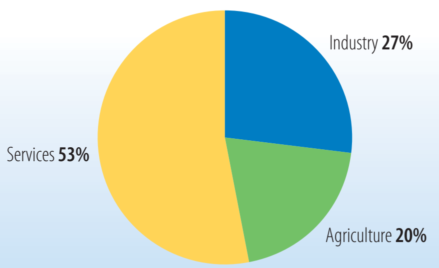


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

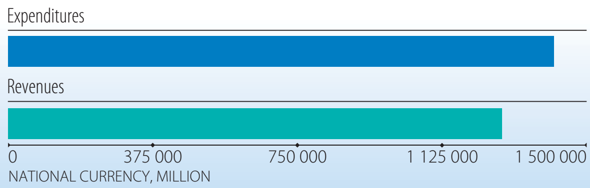
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	162 389
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	143 597
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	2 525
Income group[3]	Other low income country (OLIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2004-05)[4]	22.6
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2005)[2]	40.8
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	13.2
Human development index (2006)[6]	139 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.7

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

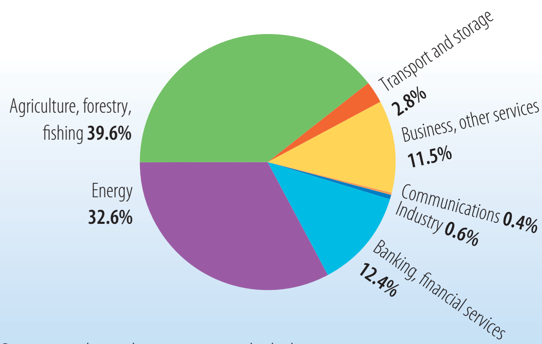
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	1.9	0.1	0.3
Economic infrastructure	109.1	162.3	51.7
Building productive capacity	234.7	290.2	71.0
Of which: Trade development marker	–	38.2	2.6
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**345.8**	**452.6**	**122.9**
AFT per capita (USD)	2.3	2.8	0.8

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

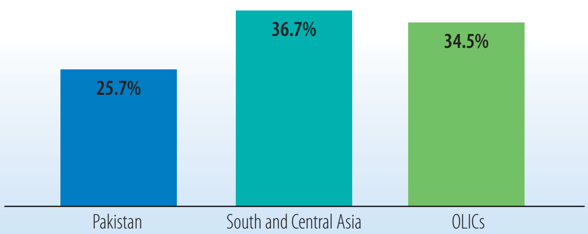
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

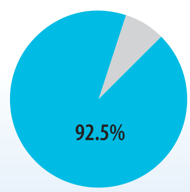


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	123.0
United States	82.1
World Bank	76.5
ADB	38.3
Korea	22.4
IFAD	16.1

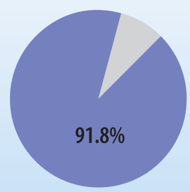
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	31.0
United States	22.2
Germany	16.8
EC	9.9
Canada	3.1
United Kingdom	2.5

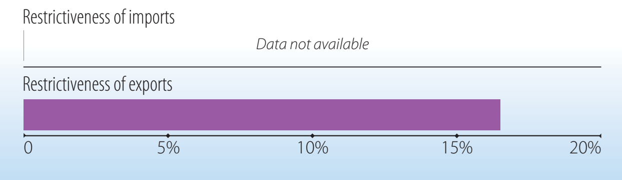
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

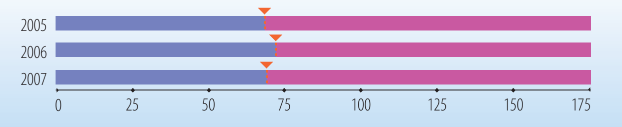
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

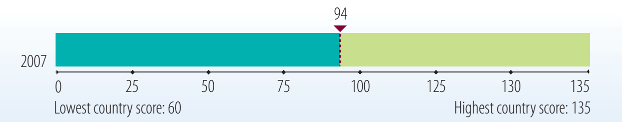
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)

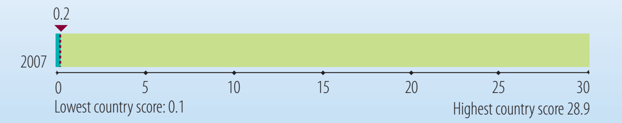


PRIORITY 2: CROSS-BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

Transshipment connectivity index

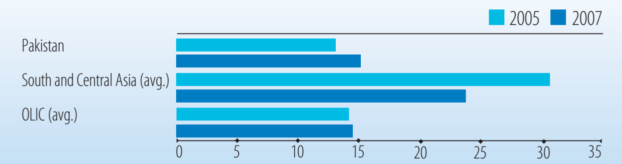


Airport density



PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

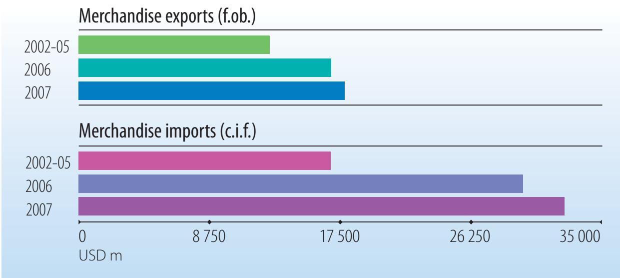
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



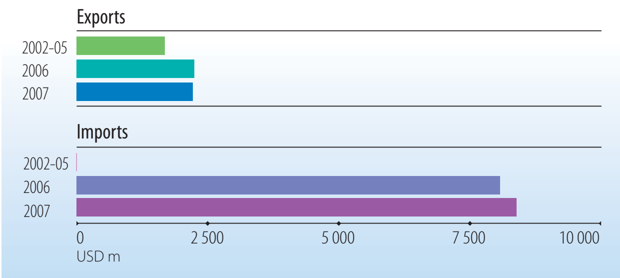
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

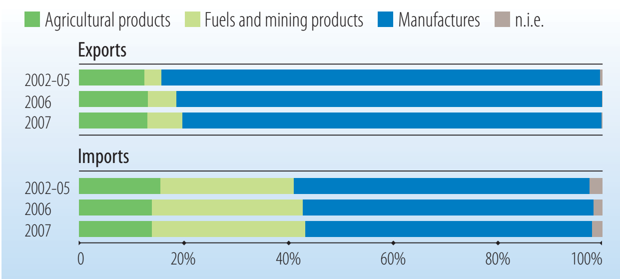
2005		2006		2007	
EU	17.6	EU	16.6	EU	14.6
US	10.6	US	11.4	US	12.8
United Arab Emirates	9.9	United Arab Emirates	10.2	United Arab Emirates	12.3

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

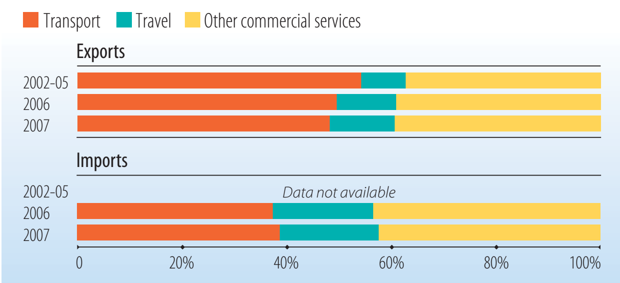
2005		2006		2007	
EU	17.6	EU	16.6	EU	14.6
Saudi Arabia	10.6	United Arab Emirates	11.4	China	12.8
United Arab Emirates	9.9	Saudi Arabia	10.2	Saudi Arabia	12.3

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

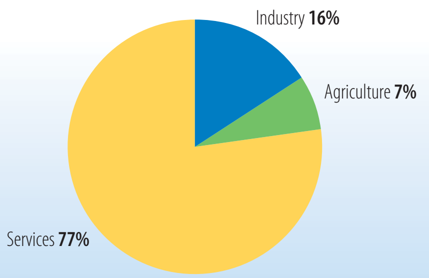


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

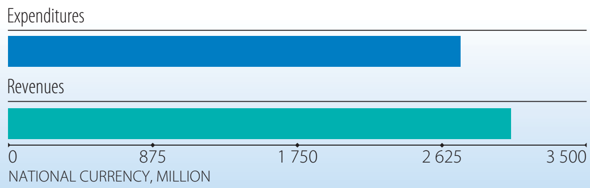
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	3 341
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	19 740
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	11.5
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	11 387
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2004)[4]	9.2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	59.9
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	43.1
Human development index (2006)[6]	58 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.2

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2001) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
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11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
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Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

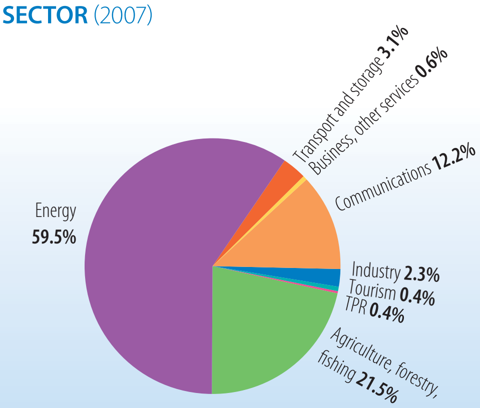
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.1	0.1
Economic infrastructure	4.8	15.7	2.7
Building productive capacity	4.1	5.2	5.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	1.9	1.9
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**9.0**	**21.0**	**8.4**
AFT per capita (USD)	2.9	6.3	2.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

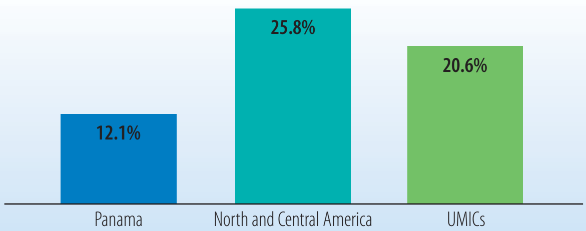
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

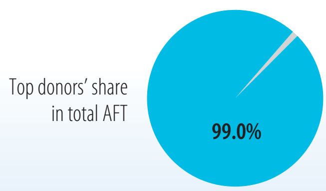
SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

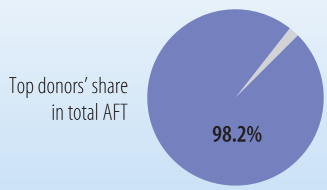


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
United States	6.8
Japan	3.4
World Bank	3.0
Spain	1.8
Korea	1.1
Canada	0.1



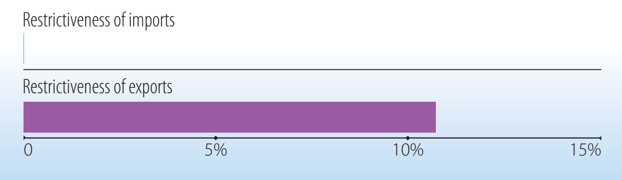
Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
Japan	3.4
Spain	1.8
Korea	0.8
United States	0.7
Netherlands	0.1
Canada	0.1



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

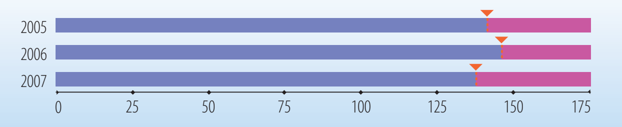
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

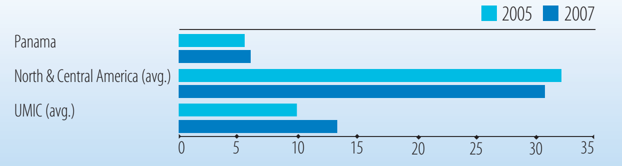
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



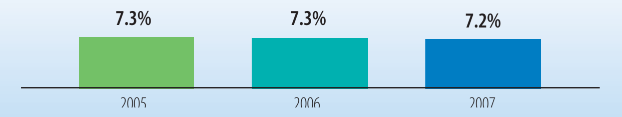
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[15]

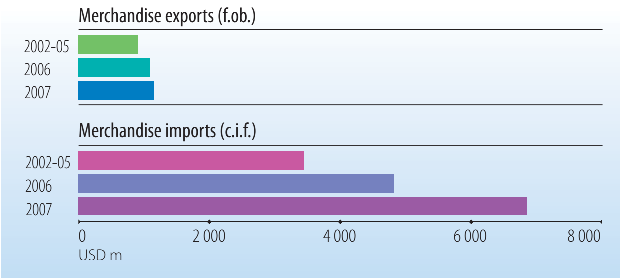
Simple Average MFN Applied



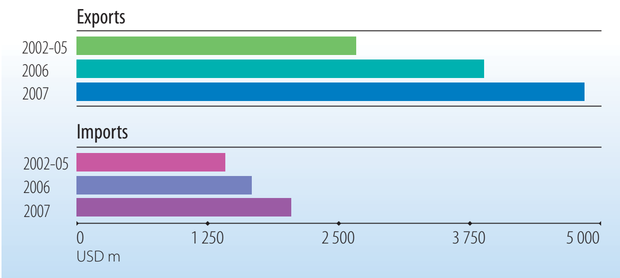
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

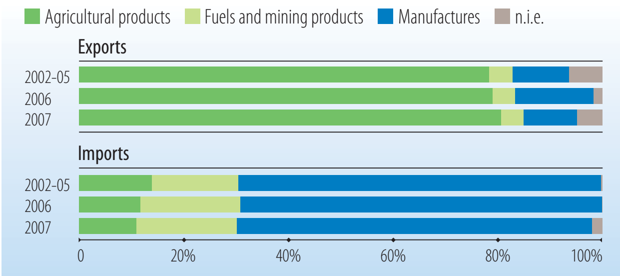
2005		2006		2007	
US	44.9	US	39.0	US	35.7
EU	28.2	EU	31.4	EU	34.0
Costa Rica	4.0	Costa Rica	5.2	China	5.6

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

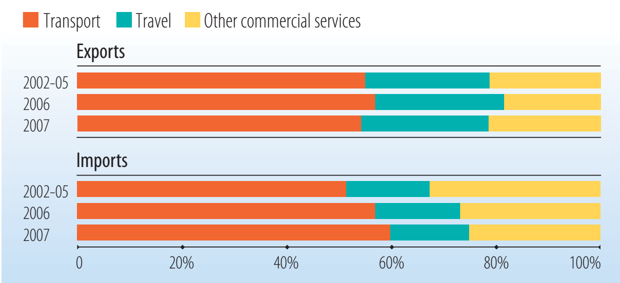
2005		2006		2007	
US	27.5	US	27.0	US	30.8
Netherlands Antilles	11.4	Netherlands Antilles	10.1	Netherlands Antilles	7.1
EU	7.1	EU	6.8	EU	7.1

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

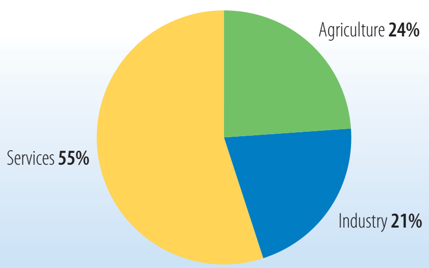


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

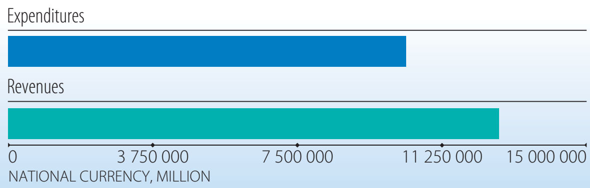
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	6 120
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	12 004
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.8
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	4 332
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	9.3
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	61.9
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	40.2
Human development index (2006)[6]	98 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
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10 OECD CRS database
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Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

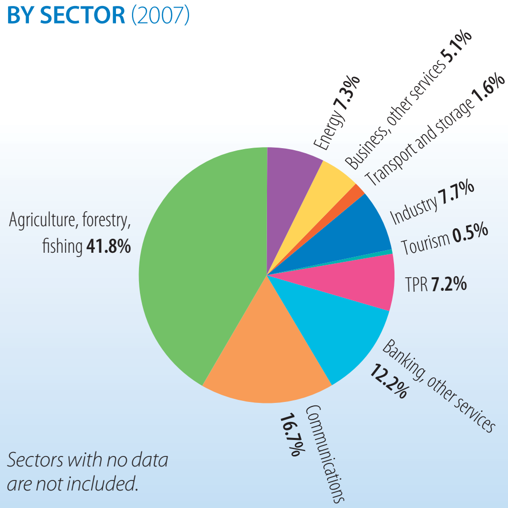
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	4.6	1.5	8.4
Economic infrastructure	0.7	5.2	4.1
Building productive capacity	7.8	13.6	11.0
Of which: Trade development marker	–	2.1	1.5
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**13.1**	**20.2**	**23.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	2.3	3.3	3.8

*Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

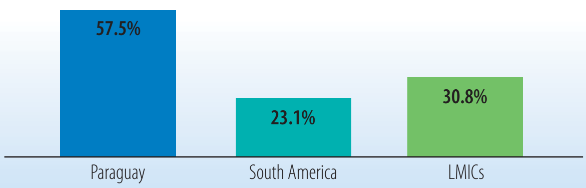
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

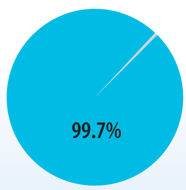
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

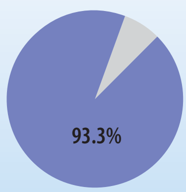
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
Japan	98.6
Korea	2.6
Spain	2.0
United States	1.1
Germany	1.1
France	1.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
Japan	6.7
EC	4.2
Korea	2.1
Germany	1.2
France	1.1
Spain	1.1

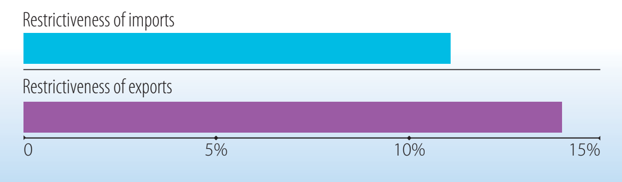
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

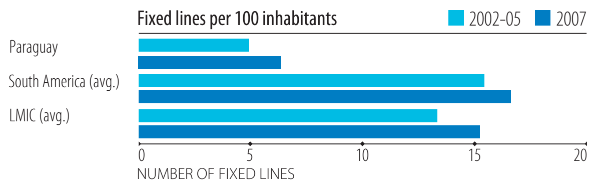
Paraguay provides no indication on mainstreaming.

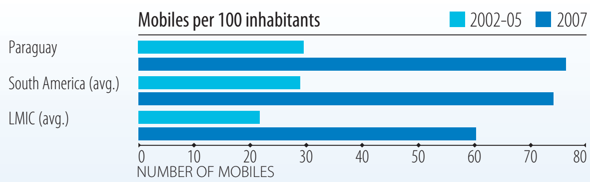
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

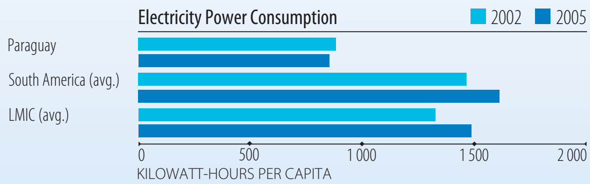


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

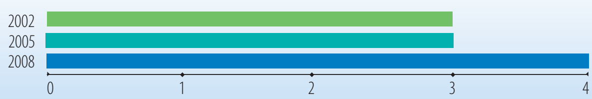






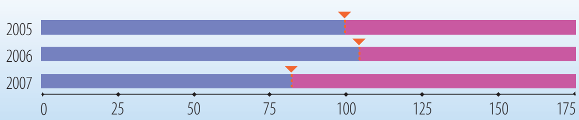
PRIORITY 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[14]

Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[15]

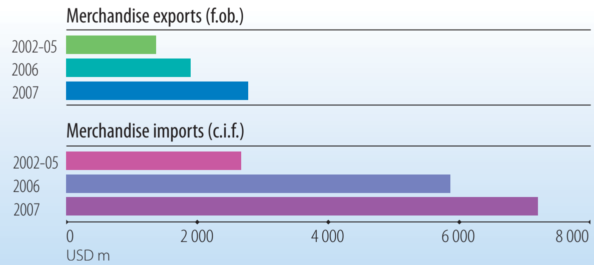
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



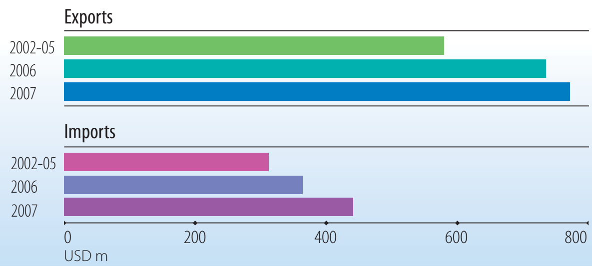
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

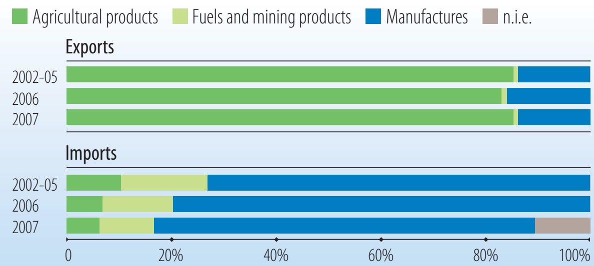
2005		2006		2007
Uruguay	28.4	Uruguay	22.0	–
Brazil	19.3	Brazil	17.2	–
Cayman Islands	10.0	Russian Federation	11.9	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

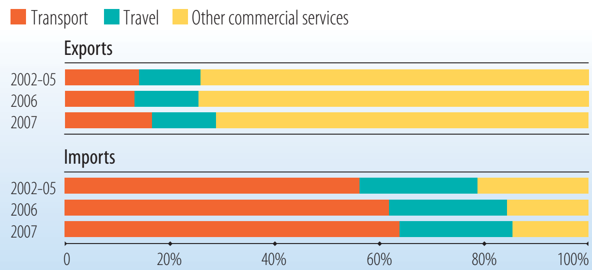
2005		2006		2007
Brazil	25.5	China	25.1	–
China	19.3	Brazil	19.0	–
Argentina	18.3	Argentina	13.0	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

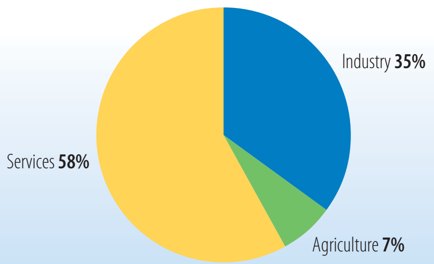


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

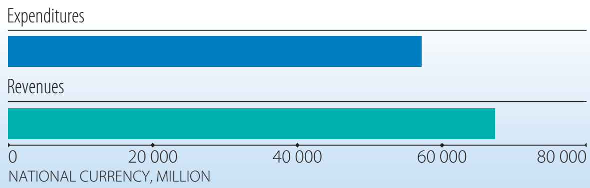
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	27 898
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	109 088
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	8.9
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	7 842
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	8.2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	56.7
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	42.9
Human development index (2006)[6]	79 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

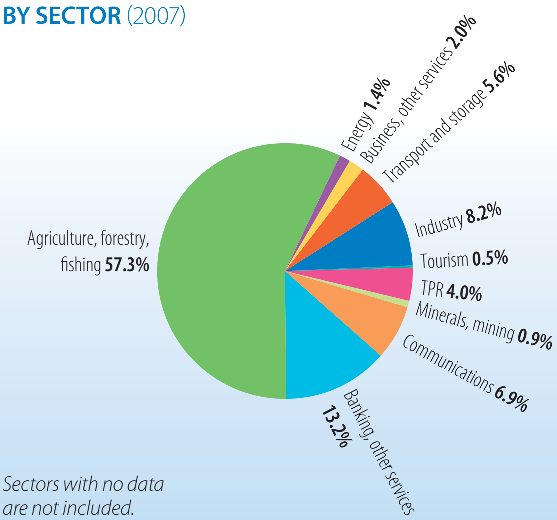
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	6.6	4.2	2.5
Economic infrastructure	29.9	14.4	100.7
Building productive capacity	86.5	85.6	96.2
Of which: Trade development marker	–	9.9	10.7
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**123.0**	**104.2**	**199.4**
AFT per capita (USD)	4.6	3.7	7.1

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

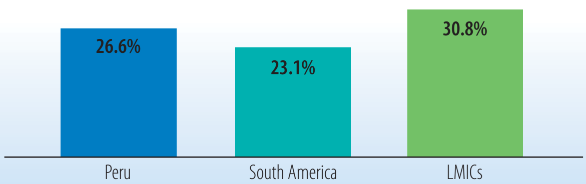
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

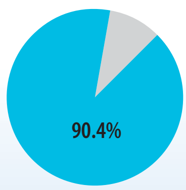
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

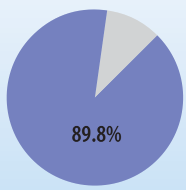
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
United States	48.7
Japan	38.8
Spain	15.6
Germany	7.6
World Bank	6.9
Belgium	6.4

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
United States	48.2
Norway	40.4
EC	24.7
Spain	10.1
Japan	9.2
Germany	6.4

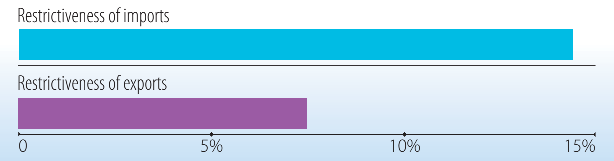
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **various sectoral strategies and a cross-sectoral strategy.**

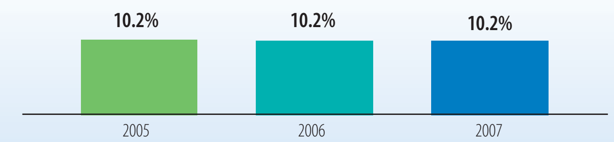
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

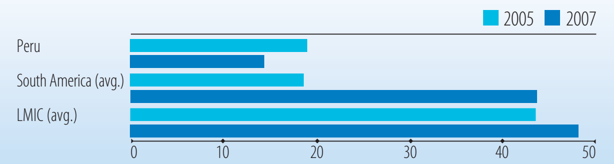
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



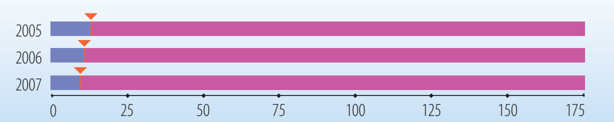
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[15]

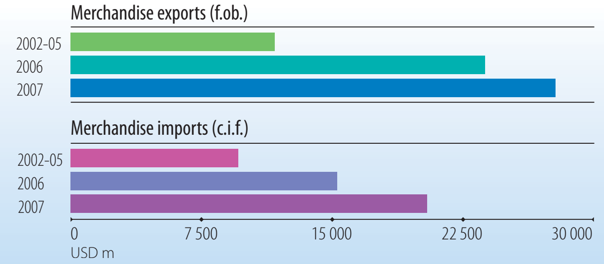
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



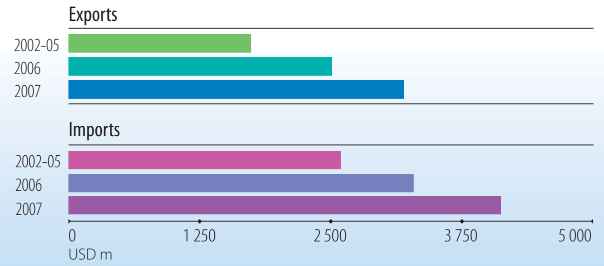
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

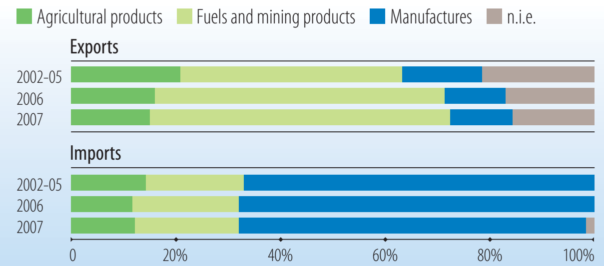
2005		2006		2007	
US	30.7	US	24.0	US	19.4
EU	17.3	EU	19.9	EU	18.0
China	10.9	China	9.5	China	10.9

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

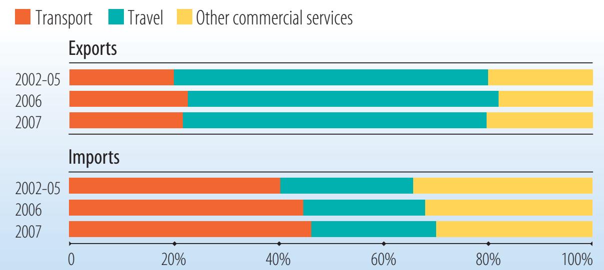
2005		2006		2007	
US	17.8	US	16.4	US	17.7
EU	12.0	EU	11.7	China	12.1
China	8.5	Brazil	10.4	EU	11.6

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

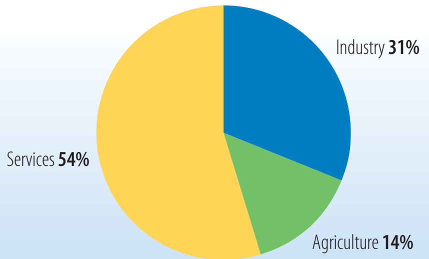


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

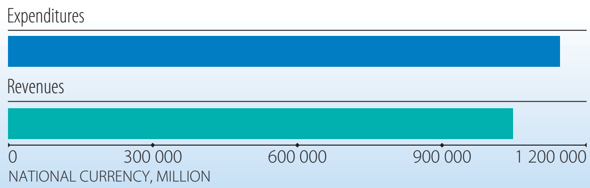
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	87 892
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	144 129
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	3 410
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2006)[4]	22.6
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	50;6
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	42.3
Human development index (2006)[6]	102 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

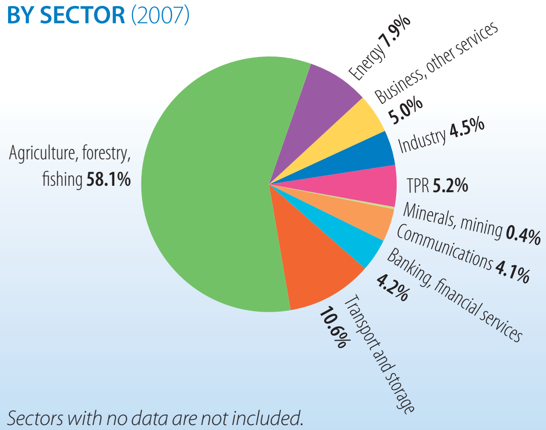
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	2.9	11.2	2.4
Economic infrastructure	202.5	48.3	531.0
Building productive capacity	98.6	154.7	95.3
Of which: Trade development marker	–	5.6	13.9
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**303.9**	**214.2**	**628.7**
AFT per capita (USD)	3.7	2.4	7.2

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

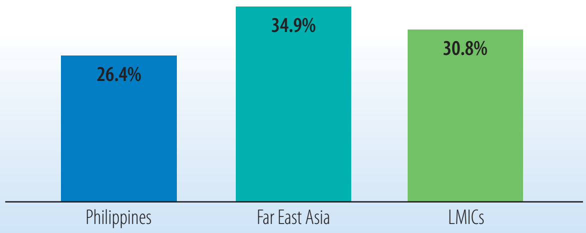
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

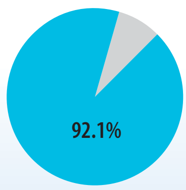


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	82.1
United States	21.7
Spain	8.5
Germany	8.2
Korea	7.5
EC	4.0

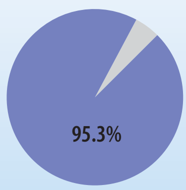
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	348.4
Norway	34.8
Germany	25.5
United States	19.9
Korea	15.0
EC	4.6

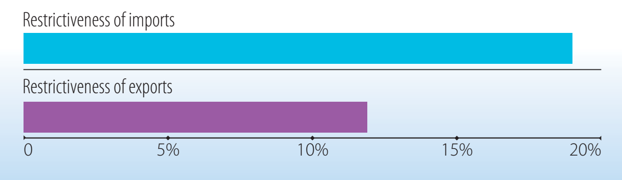
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

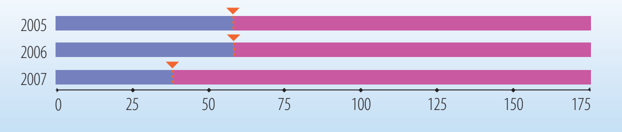
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



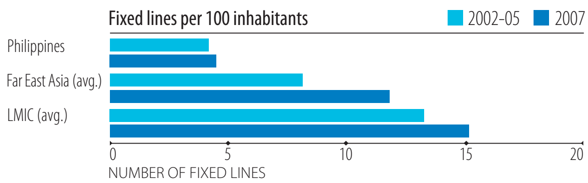
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

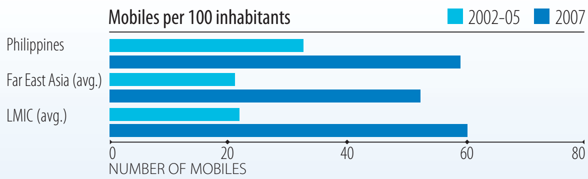
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

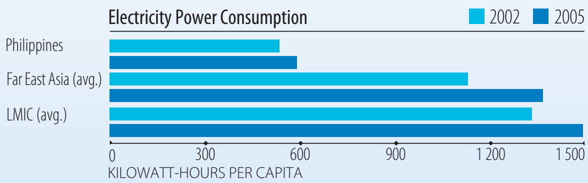
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]







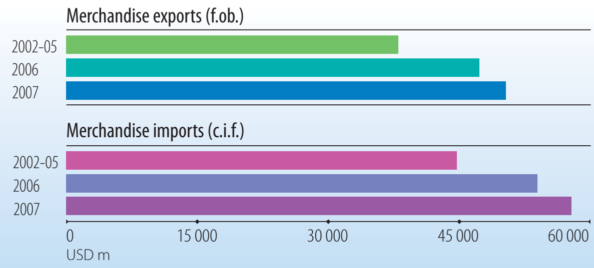
PRIORITY 3: ADJUSTMENT COSTS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

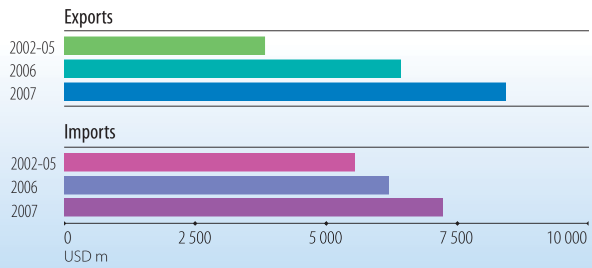
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[155]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

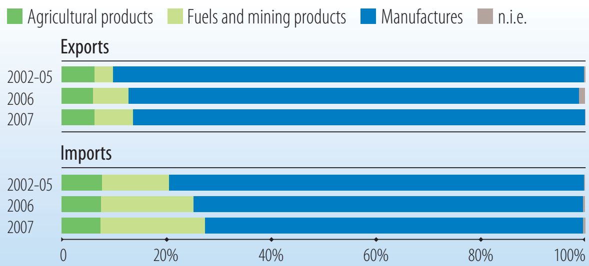
2004		2006		2007
US	18	EU	18.4	–
Japan	17.5	US	18.3	–
EU	17	Japan	16.7	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

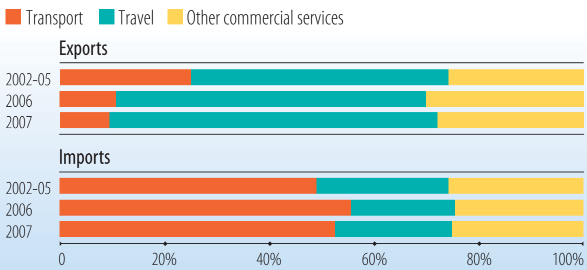
2004		2006		2007
US	18.9	US	16.1	–
Japan	17.1	Japan	14.2	–
EU	7.9	EU	8.6	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



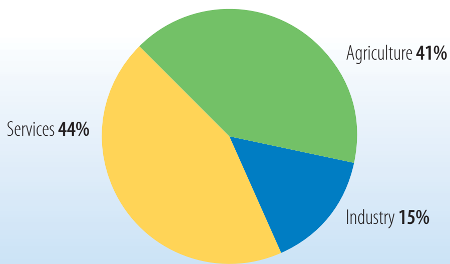
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	9 736
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	3 320
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	867
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2000)[4]	76.6
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2000)[2]	53
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2000)[5]	33
Human development index (2006)[6]	165 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	20.5

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

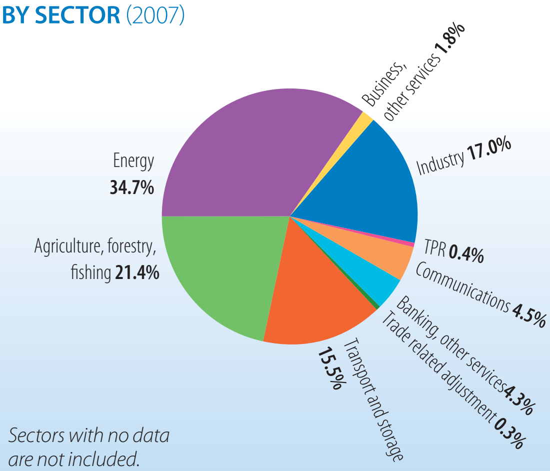
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.3	0.1
Economic infrastructure	43.0	47.3	13.6
Building productive capacity	33.8	38.4	29.7
Of which: Trade development marker	–	1.1	0.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.3	–
Total AFT*	**76.8**	**86.4**	**43.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	8.5	8.9	4.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

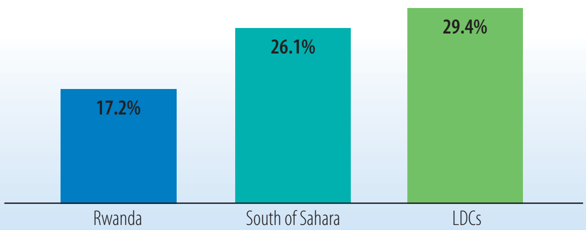
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

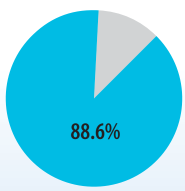


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	33.9
Belgium	16.4
Sweden	8.4
AfDB	7.4
United States	4.1
Japan	3.9

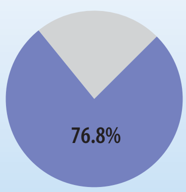
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	7.7
Japan	6.5
Belgium	5.8
Sweden	3.6
Netherlands	3.6
United States	2.7

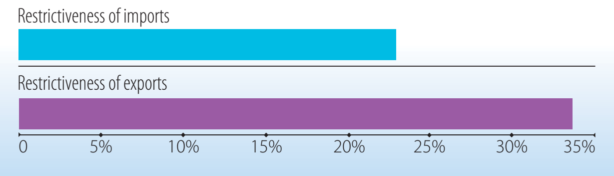
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

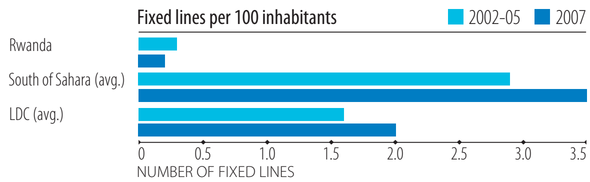
Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan. The DTIS **does not** reflect trade priorities.

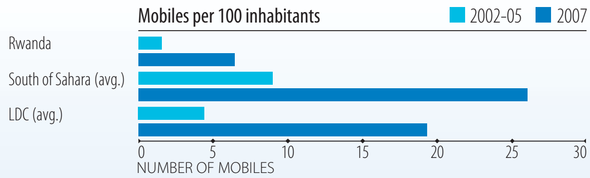
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

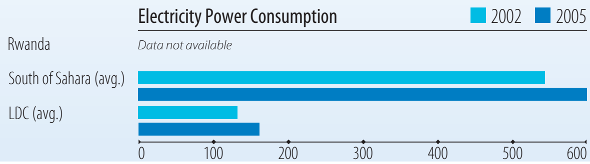


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

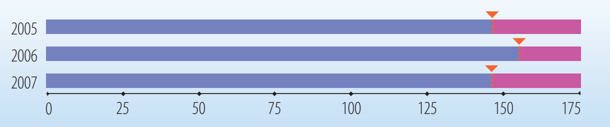






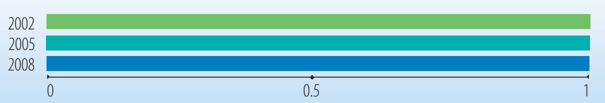
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

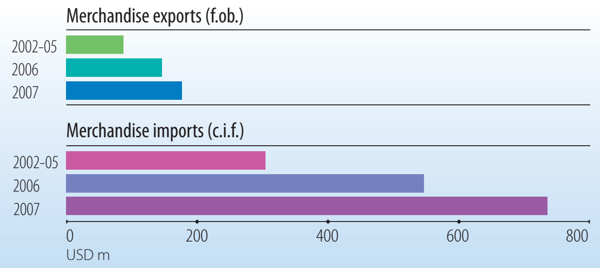
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



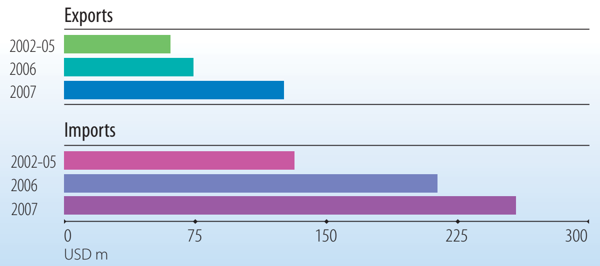
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

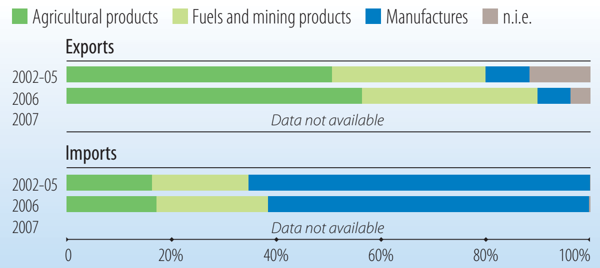
2005		2006		2007
EU	48.1	EU	40.6	–
Kenya	22.1	Kenya	21.3	–
Hong Kong, China	9.3	Hong Kong, China	10.7	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

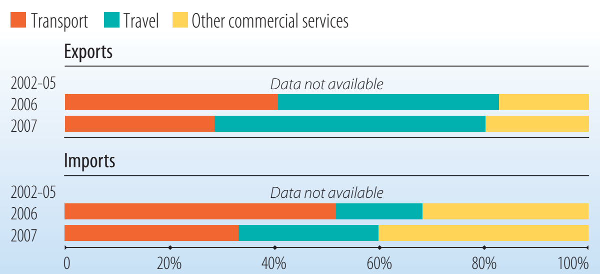
2005		2006		2007
EU	24.8	Kenya	26.1	–
Kenya	18.0	EU	20.0	–
Uganda	11.6	Uganda	13.3	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



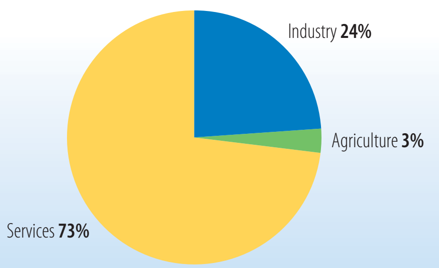
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

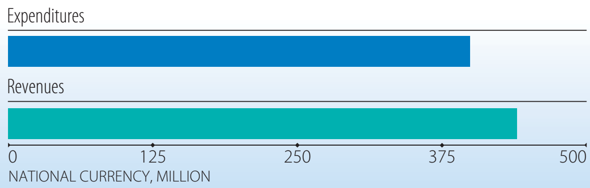
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	49
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	527
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	14 700
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%)[5]	–
Human development index (2006)[6]	60 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.2

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2004)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 WTO online statistics database
15 UN Comtrade database

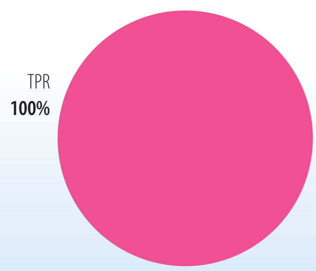
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	–	0.1	0.0
Economic infrastructure	–	–	–
Building productive capacity	1.5	–	0.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.7**
AFT per capita (USD)	30.8	1.1	14.1

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

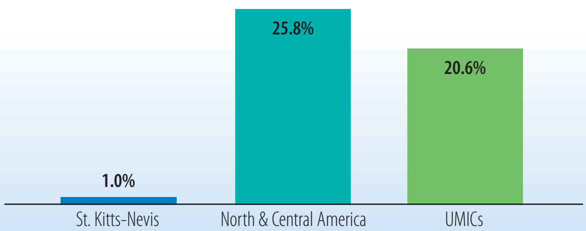
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

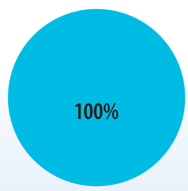


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

WTO	0.0
Japan	0.0
IMF	0.0

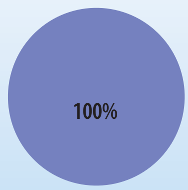
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	2.5
WTO	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

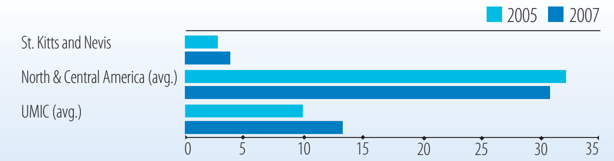
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 2: OTHER - TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

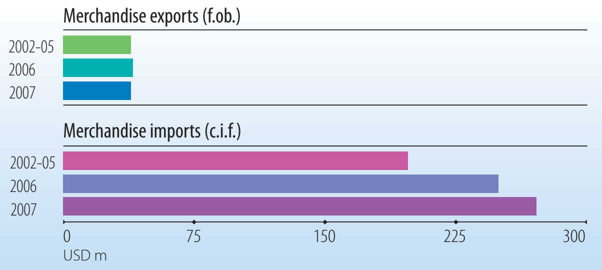
PRIORITY 3: OTHER - INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGYT

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

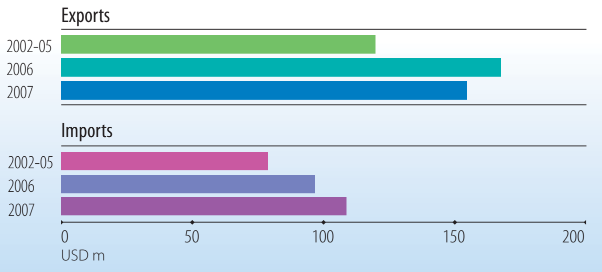
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[14]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[15]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

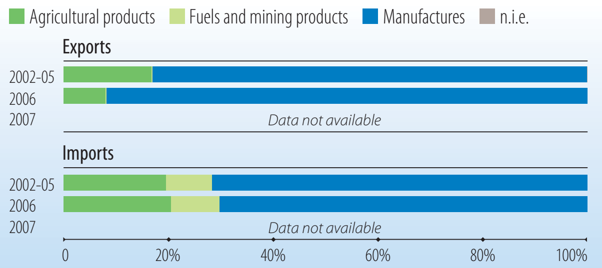
2005		2006		2007
US	91.9	US	88.5	–
EU	3.0	EU	2.9	–
Trinidad and Tobago	2.0	Trinidad and Tobago	1.6	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

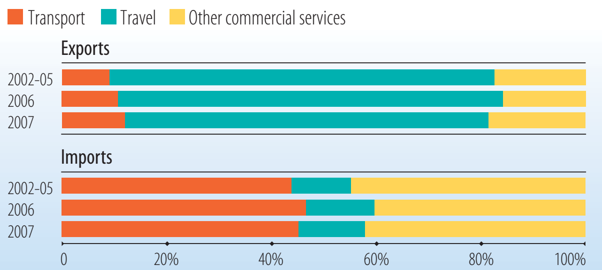
2005		2006		2007
US	57.9	US	58.3	–
Trinidad and Tobago	14.1	Trinidad and Tobago	12.5	–
EU	9.3	EU	7.2	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[14]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



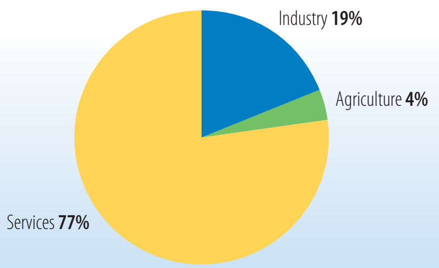
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	168
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	958
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3.2
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	9 999
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 1995)[4]	20.9
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2004)[5]	47.5
Human development index (2006)[6]	66 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2005)[7]	2.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

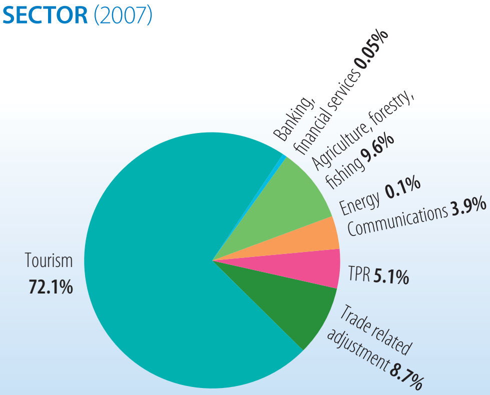
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.4	0.2
Economic infrastructure	3.4	0.3	3.1
Building productive capacity	3.3	6.5	2.2
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.7	–
Total AFT*	**6.7**	**7.9**	**5.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	41.5	47.1	32.6

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

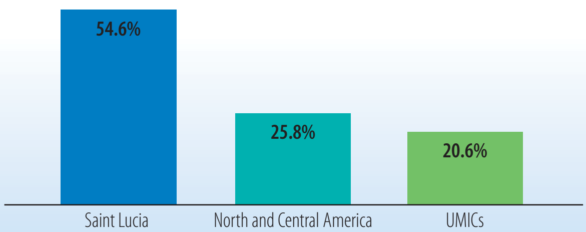
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

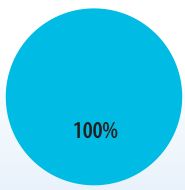


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	6.6
Japan	1.0
IMF	0.1
WTO	0.1

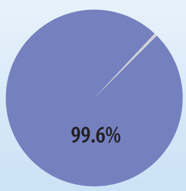
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

France	2.2
Japan	1.0
EC	1.0
WTO	0.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Roads, paved: WB-WDI
Quality of railroads and air transport : Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
14 WTO online statistics database
15 UN Comtrade database

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in the **annual budget** and **various sectoral strategies.**

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: ADJUSTMENT COSTS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

PRIORITY 2: OTHER TRANSPORT[13]

Roads, paved (% of total roads) *Data not available*

Quality of railroads and air transport

1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards

Quality of air transport infrastructure

2007 *Data not available*

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Quality of railroad infrastructure

2007 *Data not available*

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

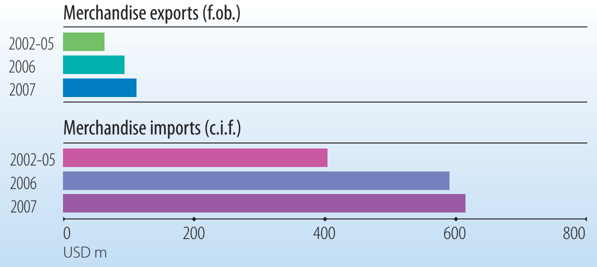
PRIORITY 3:

More than one priority selected. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

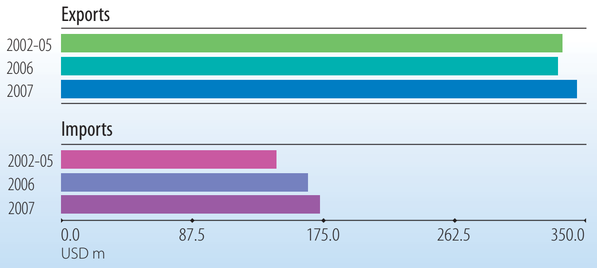
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[14]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[15]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

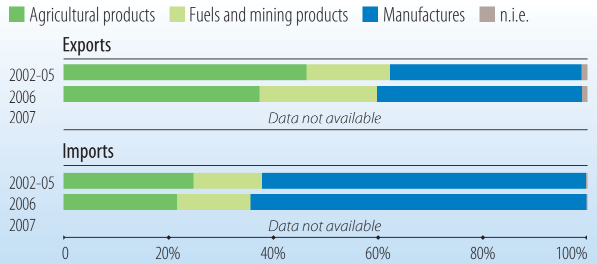
2005		2006		2007	
EU	28.2	Trinidad and Tobago	30.1	Trinidad and Tobago	30.1
Trinidad and Tobago	22.5	EU	23.6	EU	23.6
US	14.0	US	20.6	US	20.6

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

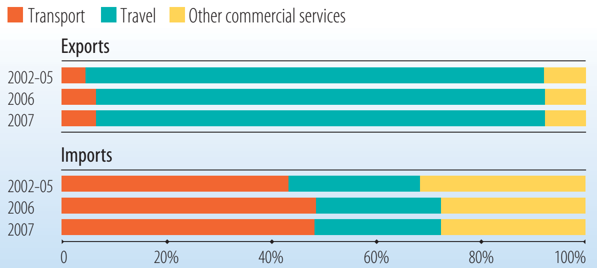
2005		2006		2007	
US	44.0	US	39.3	US	41.6
EU	14.3	Trinidad and Tobago	16.9	Trinidad and Tobago	19.9
Trinidad and Tobago	14.2	EU	13.3	EU	10.8

TRADE COMPOSITION[14]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



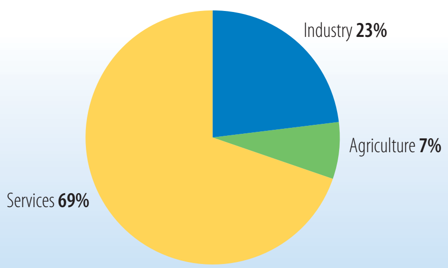
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	120
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	553
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.7
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	7 694
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%)[5]	–
Human development index (2006)[6]	92 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

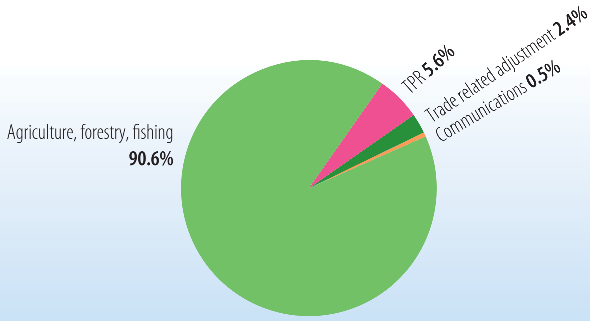
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.5	0.1
Economic infrastructure	..	0.0	0.0
Building productive capacity	4.2	7.6	8.3
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.2	–
Total AFT*	**4.2**	**8.3**	**8.4**
AFT per capita (USD)	35.3	69.6	70.3

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

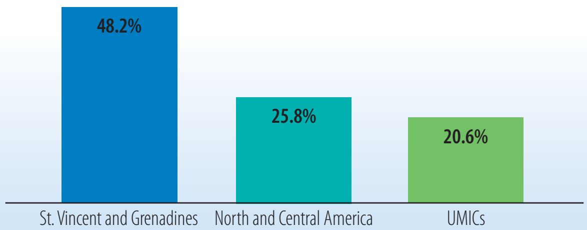
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

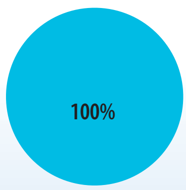


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	6.7
EC	2.5
IMF	0.2
WTO	0.0
Korea	0.0

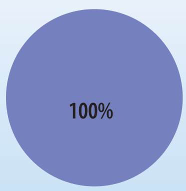
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	3.7
Japan	1.5
WTO	0.0
Korea	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed **in the annual budget** and v**arious sectoral strategies.**

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

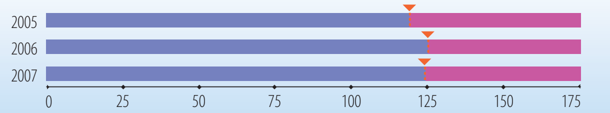
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

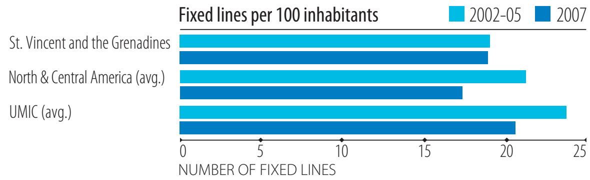
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

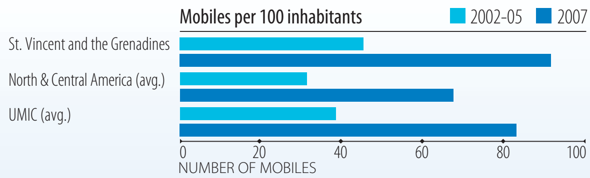
PRIORITY 1: COMPETITIVENESS[13]

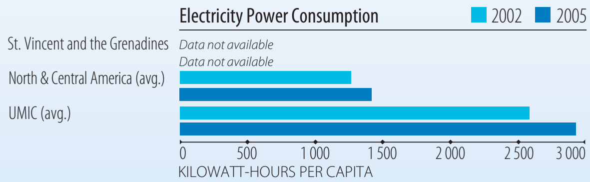
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

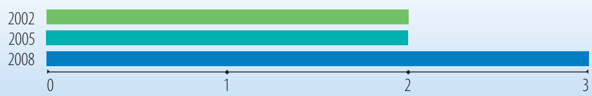






PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

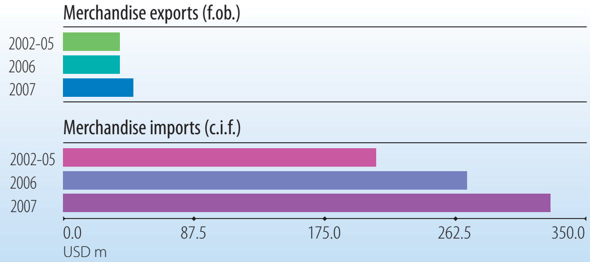
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



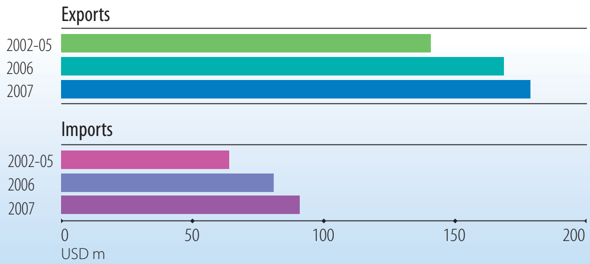
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

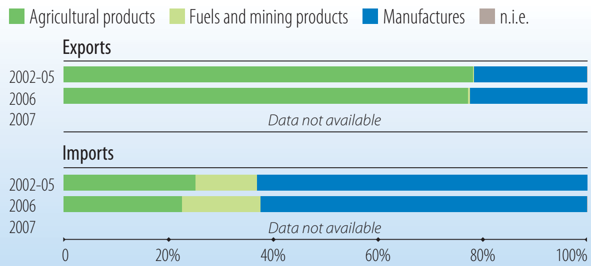
2005		2006		2007
EU	27.3	EU	26.0	–
Barbados	12.7	Trinidad and Tobago	14.7	–
Trinidad and Tobago	12.3	Barbados	13.9	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

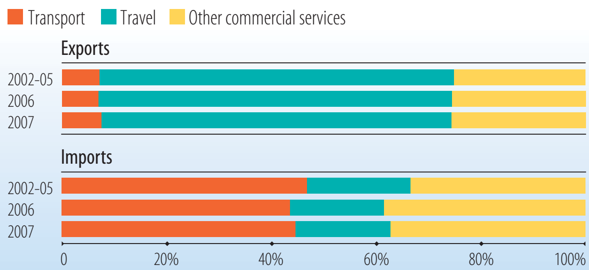
2005		2006		2007
US	33.3	US	32.6	–
Trinidad and Tobago	23.6	Trinidad and Tobago	25.9	–
EU	15.1	EU	13.6	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

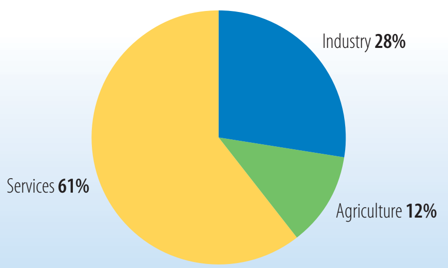


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	187
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	482
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.1
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	4 018
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2000)[5]	30.2
Human development index (2006)[6]	96 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	11.2

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 WTO online statistics database
14 UN Comtrade database

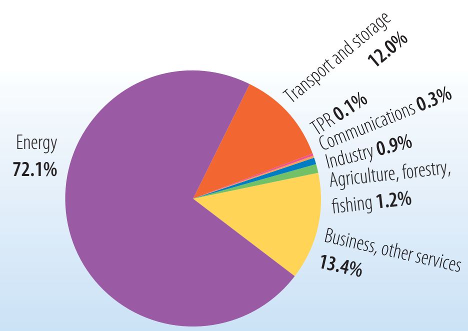
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	7.8	46.7	0.8
Building productive capacity	5.7	8.6	3.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	13.5	55.3	4.4
AFT per capita (USD)	74.2	295.6	23.7

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

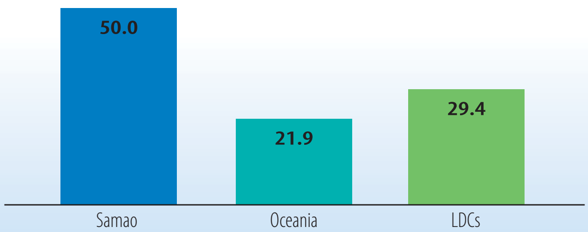
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

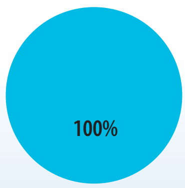


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	21.5
Australia	4.0
World Bank	3.1
New Zealand	0.1

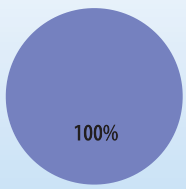
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	4.5
Australia	0.6
New Zealand	0.3

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in the **annual budget and various sectoral strategies.**

Samoa participates in the EIF, but does not have a DTIS yet.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

No data available.

PRIORITY 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION

No data available.

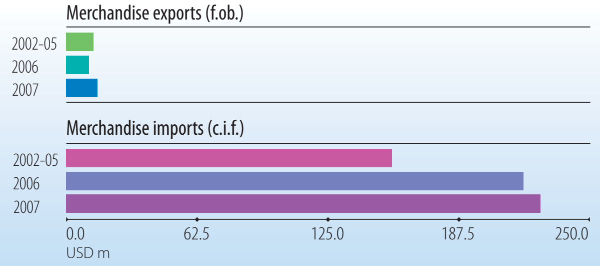
PRIORITY 3: TRADE FACILITATION

No data available.

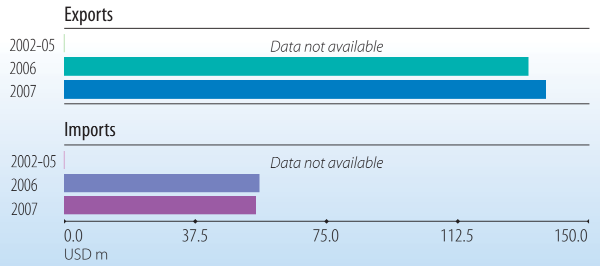
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[13]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[14]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

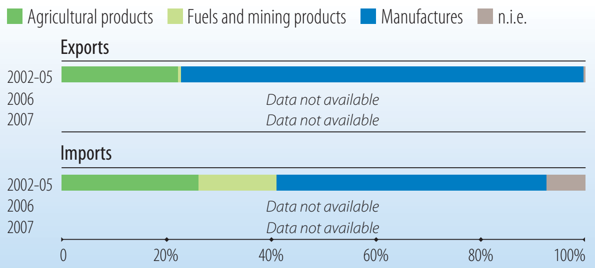
2005		2006	2007
Australia	73.7	–	–
American Samoa	23.2	–	–
Tokelau	0.8	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

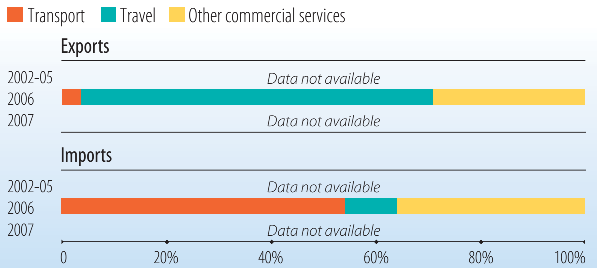
2005		2006	2007
New Zealand	30.7	–	–
Australia	22.4	–	–
US	13.4	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[13]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



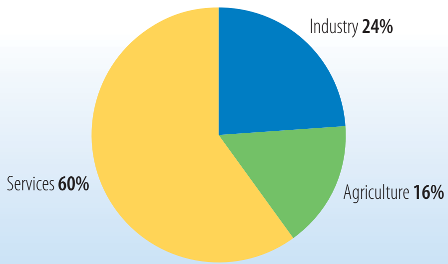
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

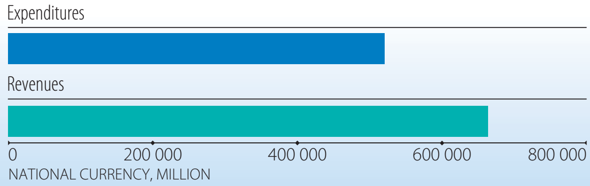
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	12 411
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	11 151
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4.8
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 666
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	33.5
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2001)[2]	48.4
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2001)[5]	10.6
Human development index (2006)[6]	153 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	9.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2001)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

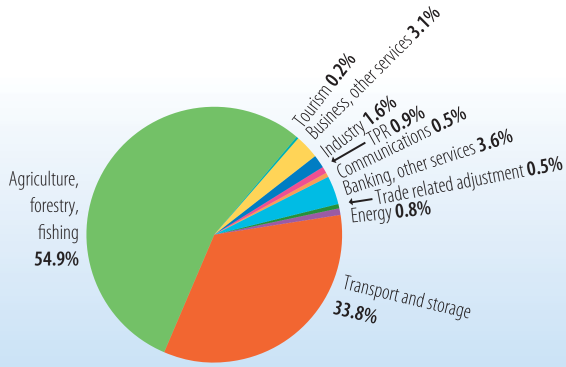
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	1.1	0.8	4.8
Economic infrastructure	72.4	33.2	42.1
Building productive capacity	126.9	59.9	73.3
Of which: Trade development marker	–	5.5	4.9
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.5	–
Total AFT*	**200.4**	**94.5**	**120.2**
AFT per capita (USD)	17.7	7.6	9.7

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

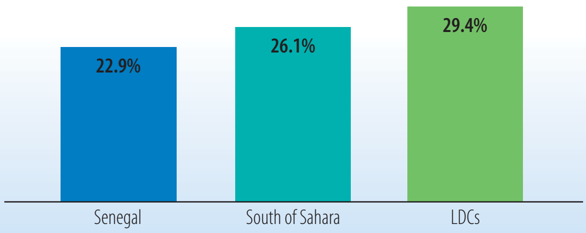
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

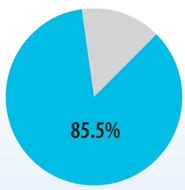


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

World Bank	51.3
France	32.4
EC	16.2
Japan	10.0
Canada	9.1
United States	7.0

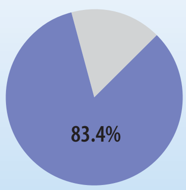
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

France	35.9
EC	32.5
Germany	10.6
Japan	10.6
United States	5.5
Canada	5.0

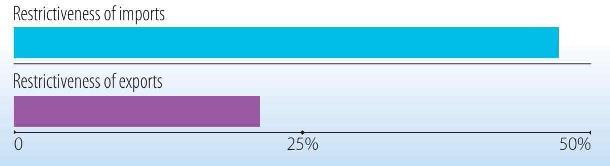
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

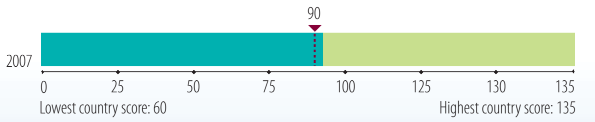
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



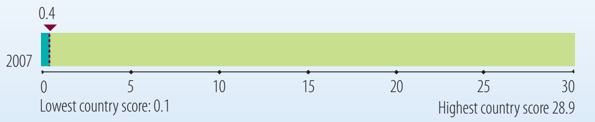
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: CROSS BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

Transshipment connectivity index

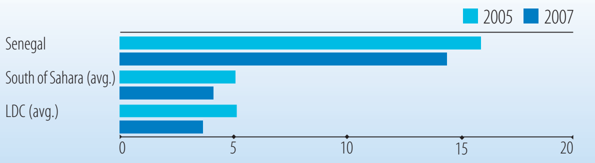


Airport density



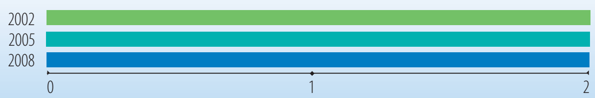
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

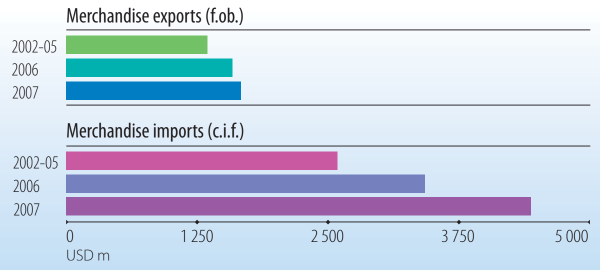
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



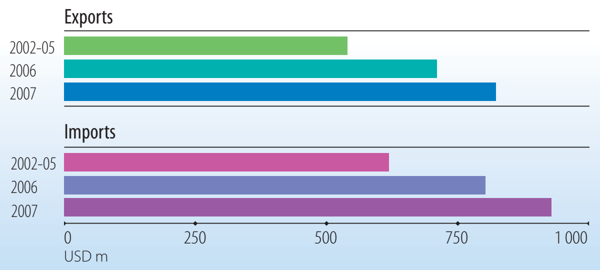
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

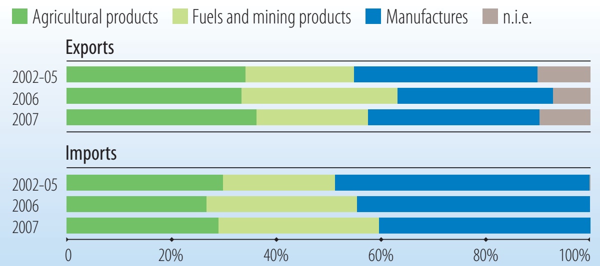
2005		2006		2007	
EU	23.6	EU	23.3	EU	25.7
Mali	19.2	Mali	20.2	Mali	24.0
India	12.9	Gambia	5.6	India	6.7

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

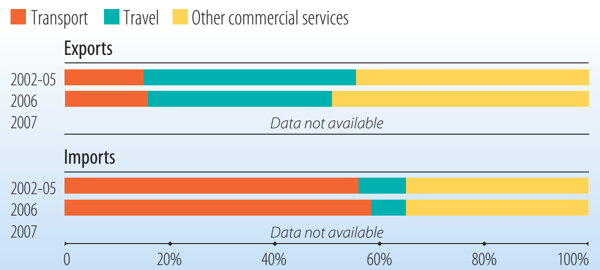
2005		2006		2007	
EU	44.0	EU	51.8	EU	46.6
Nigeria	10.4	China	4.3	Nigeria	8.4
Thailand	5.0	Thailand	4.0	China	5.7

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



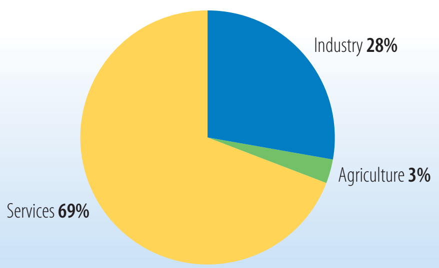
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

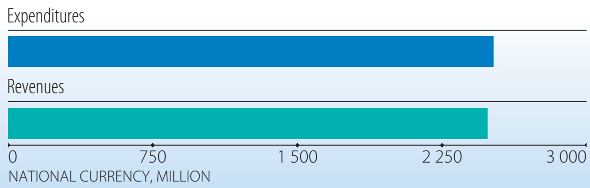
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	85
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	728
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	16 400
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2001)[5]	49.4
Human development index (2006)[6]	54 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.9

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
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13 ITC
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

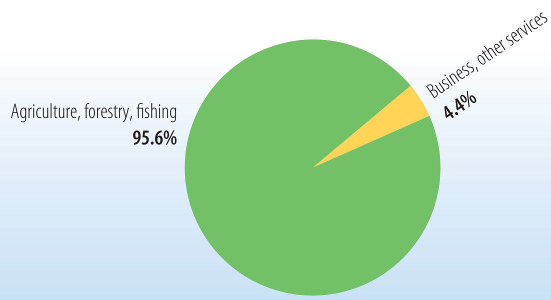
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	–	–	–
Economic infrastructure	0.0	–	–
Building productive capacity	2.8	0.6	1.2
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**2.8**	**0.6**	**1.2**
AFT per capita (USD)	33.9	7.6	14.3

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

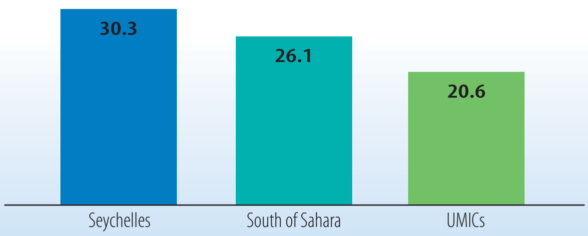
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

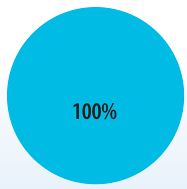


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	1.2
EC	0.9
Germany	0.0

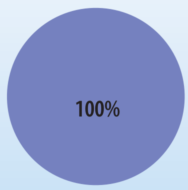
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	2.3
Japan	1.2
Austria	0.0
Germany	0.0

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **not** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

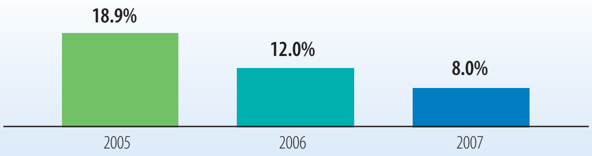
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

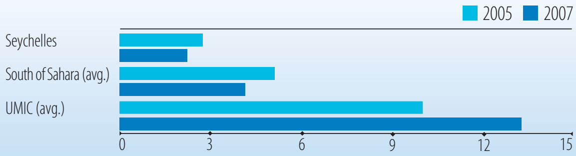
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



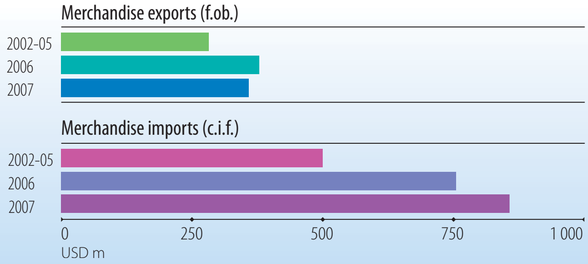
PRIORITY 3: ADJUSTMENT COSTS

No indicator available. Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

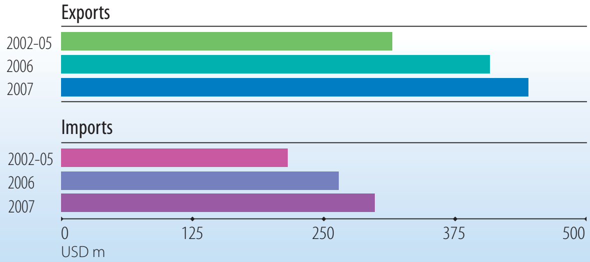
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

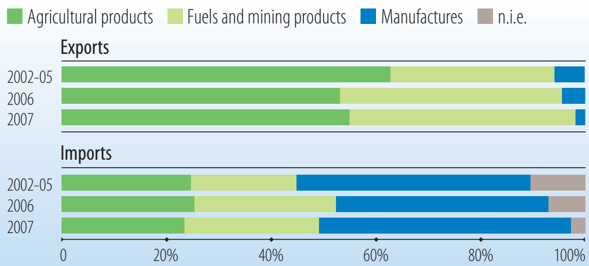
2005		2006		2007	
EU	60.2	EU	55	EU	53.6
Saudi Arabia	36	Saudi Arabia	42.1	Saudi Arabia	26.3
South Africa	0.8	Sri Lanka	0.7	United Arab Emirates	16.8

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

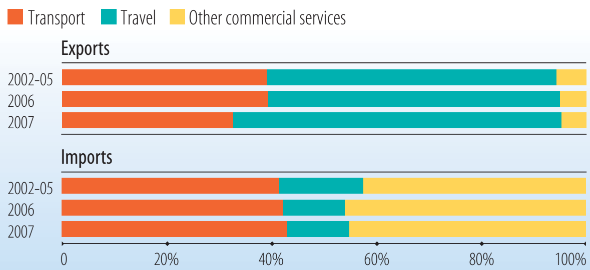
2005		2006		2007	
EU	43	EU	31.5	EU	35.8
Saudi Arabia	23	Saudi Arabia	26.4	Saudi Arabia	24.9
Singapore	7.6	Singapore	11.3	Singapore	8.5

TRADE COMPOSITION[17]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



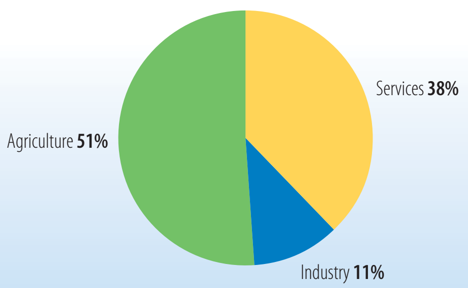
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

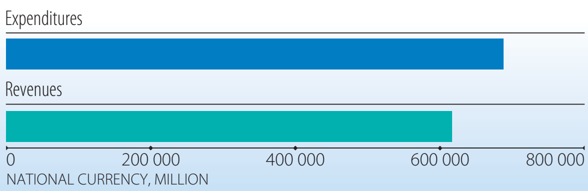
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	5 484
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	1 672
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.8
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	677
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2003)[4]	53.4
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	47.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2004)[5]	23.2
Human development index (2006)[6]	179 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	26.3

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2004)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
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8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 Roads, paved: WB-WDI
Quality of railroads and air transport :
Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

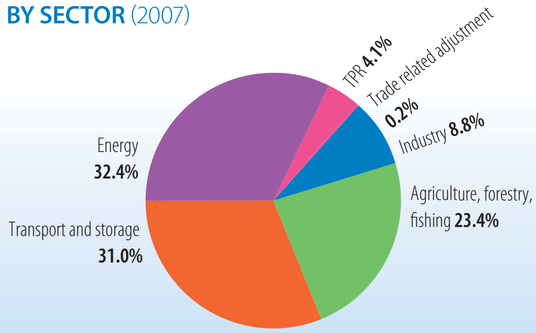
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	1.1	3.3	2.3
Economic infrastructure	44.1	50.3	21.9
Building productive capacity	22.3	25.5	7.7
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.0	0.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.1	0.7
Total AFT*	**67.5**	**79.2**	**32.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	12.8	13.5	5.6

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

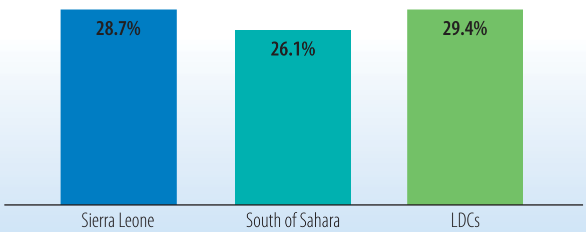
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

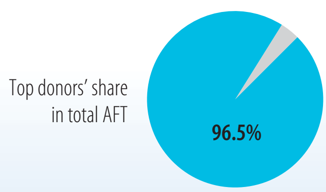
SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

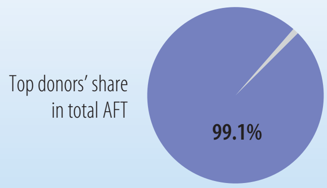


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
EC	16.0
World Bank	11.5
Italy	7.4
United Kingdom	5.8
Japan	3.7
AfDB	1.5



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
EC	11.3
Italy	7.4
United Kingdom	6.4
Germany	1.6
Japan	1.2
Ireland	0.4



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.
The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

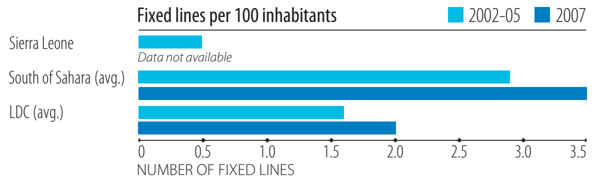
Data not available

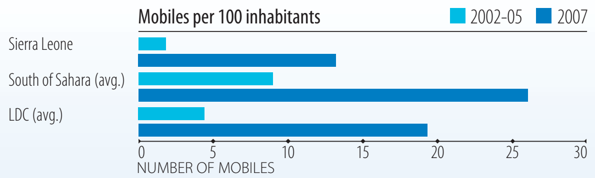
Restrictiveness of exports

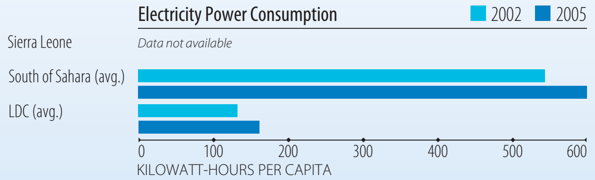
Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

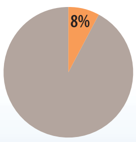




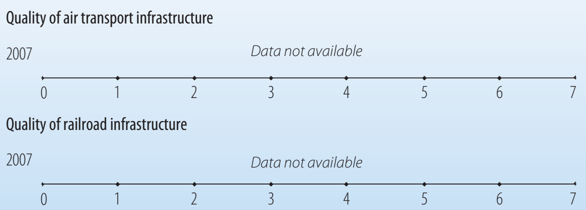


PRIORITY 2: OTHER TRANSPORT[14]

Roads, paved (% of total roads), 2004

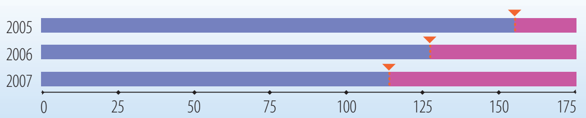


Quality of railroads and air transport
1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards



PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[15]

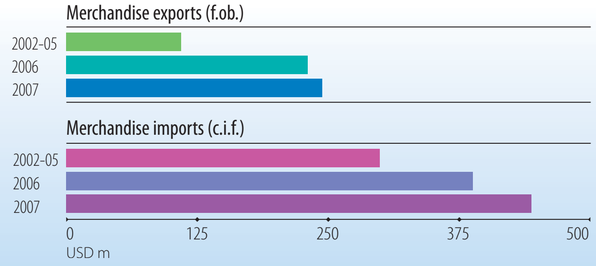
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



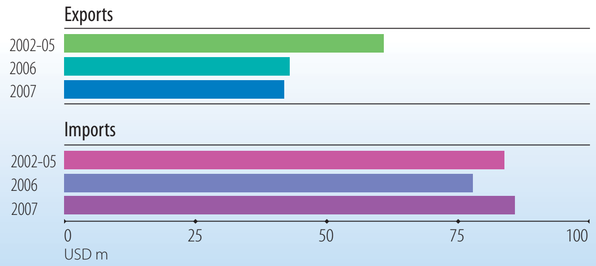
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

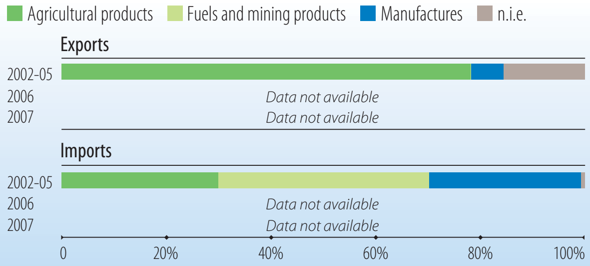
2002		2006	2007
US	1.0		
Saudi Arabia	0.4		
EU	0.2		

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

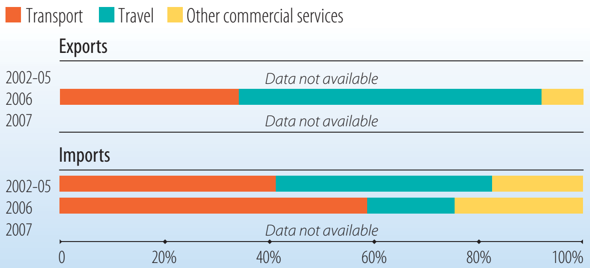
2002		2006	2007
Cote d'Ivoire	36.7	–	–
EU	18.5	–	–
Canada	6.5	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

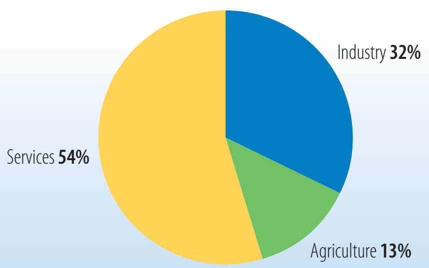


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

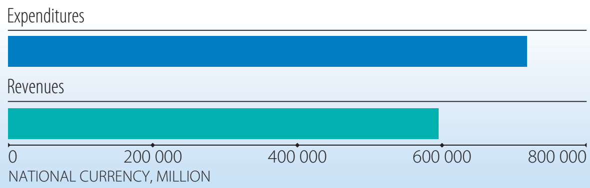
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	19 945
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	32 354
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6.8
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	4 259
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2002)[4]	14
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2002)[2]	48
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	31
Human development index (2006)[6]	104 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	2.9

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

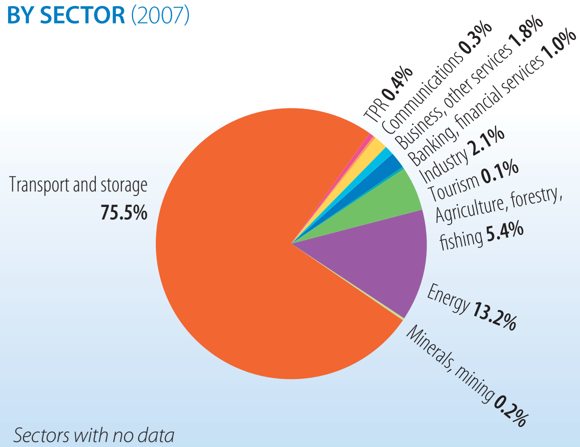
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	4.5	1.1	1.4
Economic infrastructure	254.7	254.3	89.7
Building productive capacity	151.8	30.1	70.2
Of which: Trade development marker	–	6.0	5.9
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	410.9	285.6	161.3
AFT per capita (USD)	21.2	14.3	8.1

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

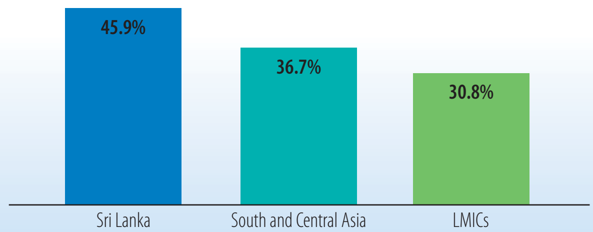
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

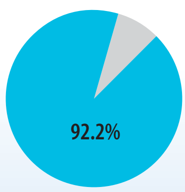


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	207.4
World Bank	19.2
Spain	14.0
IFAD	11.3
Canada	6.2
Norway	5.9

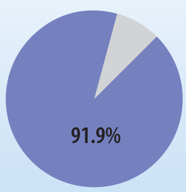
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	114.3
Germany	28.2
Korea	9.5
Netherlands	5.1
Sweden	5.0
Norway	4.7

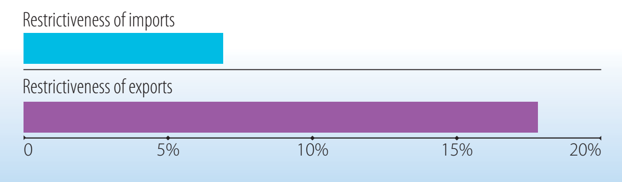
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

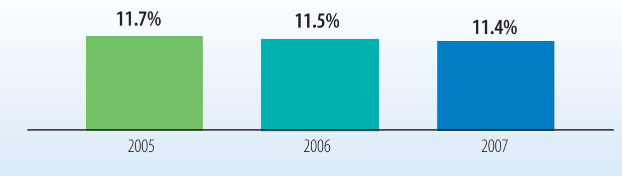
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

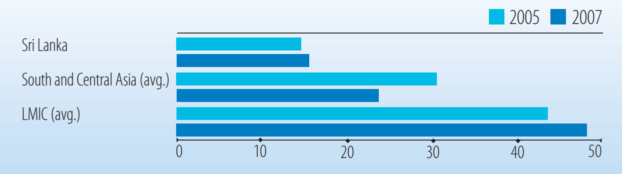
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



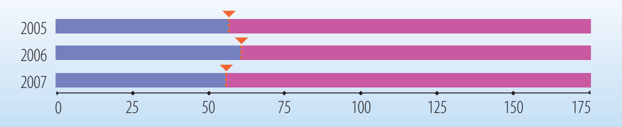
PRIORITY 2: EXPXORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

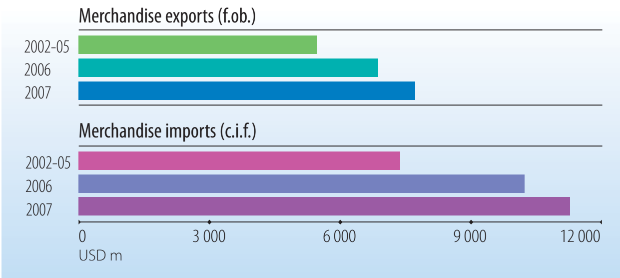
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



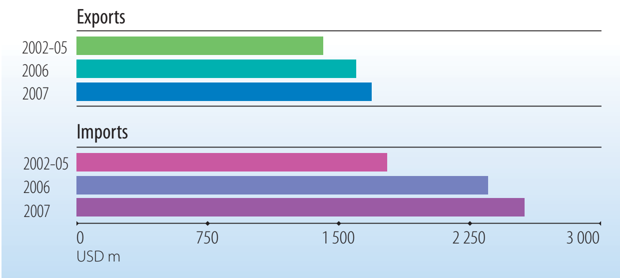
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

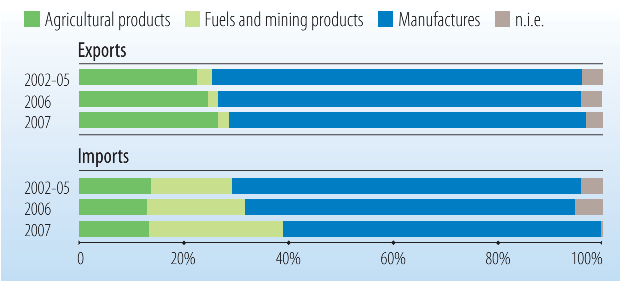
2004		2006	2007
US	32.2	–	–
EU	31	–	–
India	9.1	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

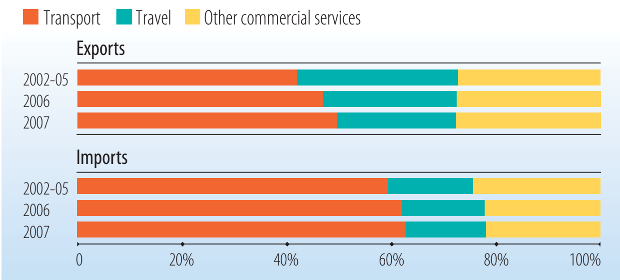
2005		2006	2007
India	17.3	–	–
EU	15.6	–	–
Singapore	8.9	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

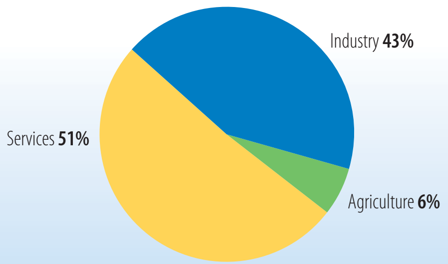


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	458
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	2 241
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	7 816
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 1999)[4]	15.5
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2004)[5]	38.1
Human development index (2006)[6]	89 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	3.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
15 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

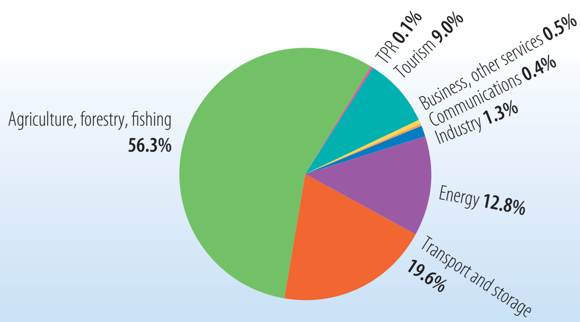
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	10.1	6.7	13.8
Building productive capacity	10.6	13.8	10.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	3.6	2.8
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**20.7**	**20.5**	**24.3**
AFT per capita (USD)	46.2	44.8	53.2

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

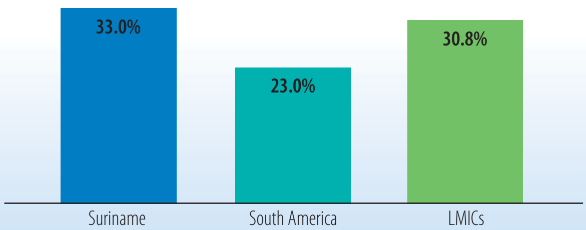
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared
to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

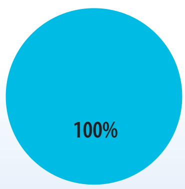


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	6.3
Japan	3.8
Netherlands	2.9

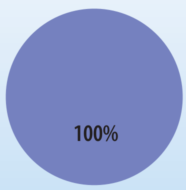
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	9.4
Netherlands	3.2
Japan	1.6

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **various sectoral strategies**.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

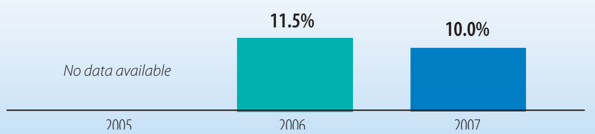
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

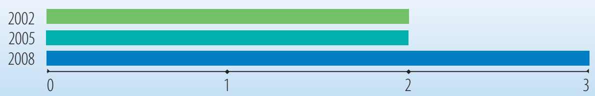
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

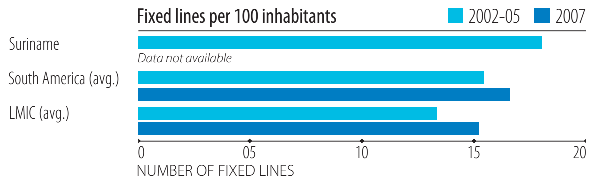


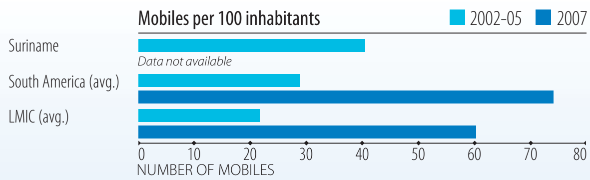
PRIORITY 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[14]

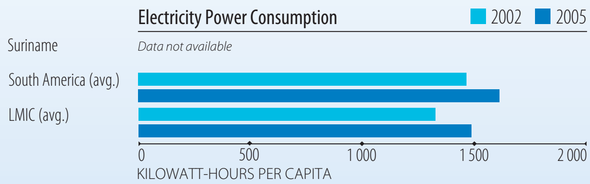
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



PRIORITY 3: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[15]



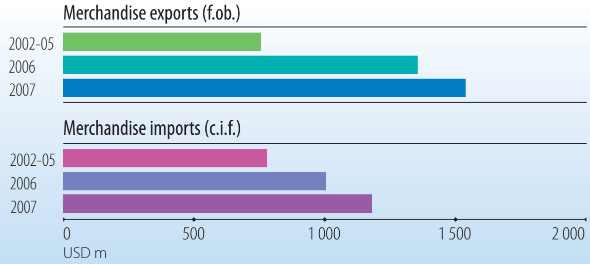




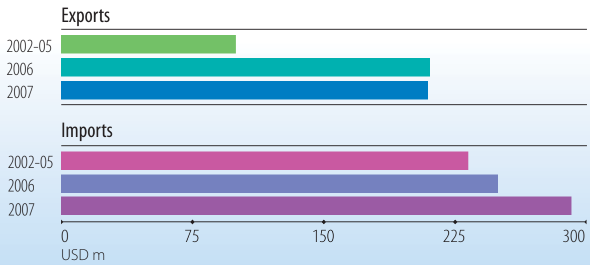
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

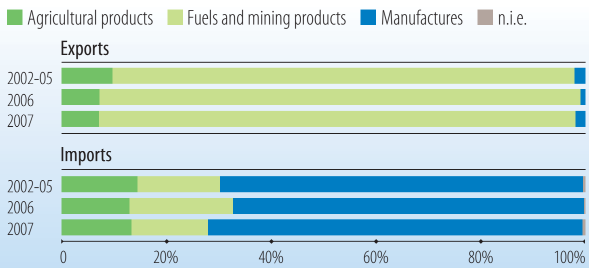
2001		2006	2007
EU	28.7	–	–
Norway	28.6	–	–
US	21.0	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

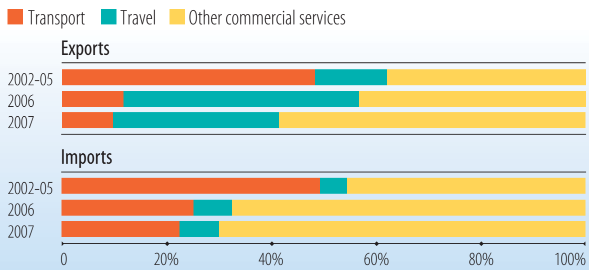
2005		2006		2007	
US	34.2	US	30.2	US	31.8
EU	21.1	EU	24.0	EU	24.5
Trinidad and Tobago	17.8	Trinidad and Tobago	22.6	Trinidad and Tobago	18.0

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



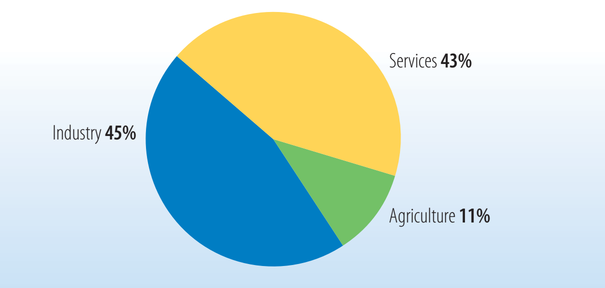
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

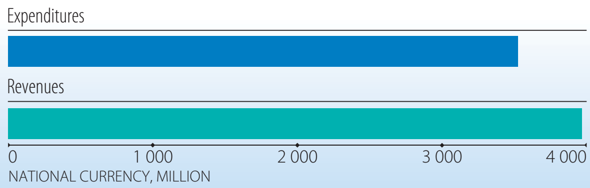
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	1 145
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	2 942
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3.5
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	4 914
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2000-01)[4]	62.9
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2000)[2]	56.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 1996)[5]	33
Human development index (2006)[6]	141 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.2

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2003)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 World Bank - Doing Business
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

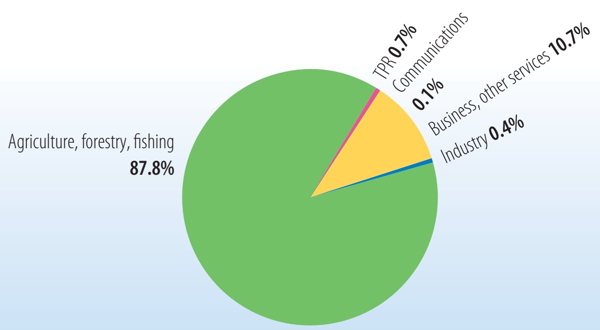
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.1	0.1
Economic infrastructure	6.2	0.0	4.9
Building productive capacity	9.9	20.7	3.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	21.1	0.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**16.2**	**20.9**	**8.6**
AFT per capita (USD)	14.6	18.2	7.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

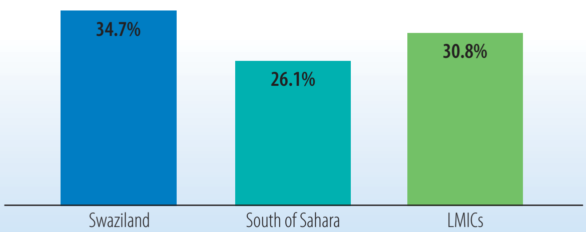
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

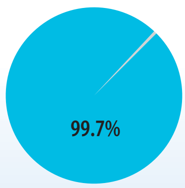


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	13.2
Japan	0.5
United States	0.2
Finland	0.1
WTO	0.1

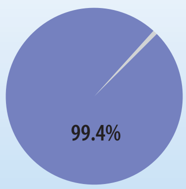
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	7.8
EC	3.2
United States	0.2
WTO	0.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **not** mainstreamed in the national development plan but is addressed in the **annual budge**t.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

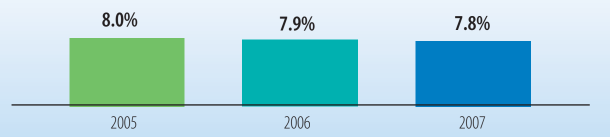
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

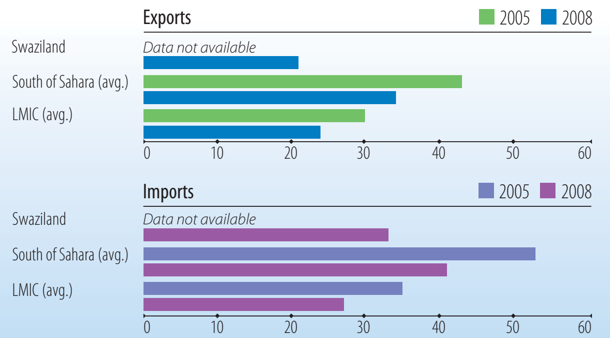
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



PRIORITY 2: TRADE FACILITATION[14]

Number of days for trading across borders



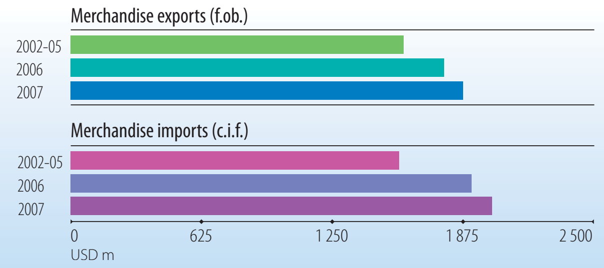
PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[15]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)

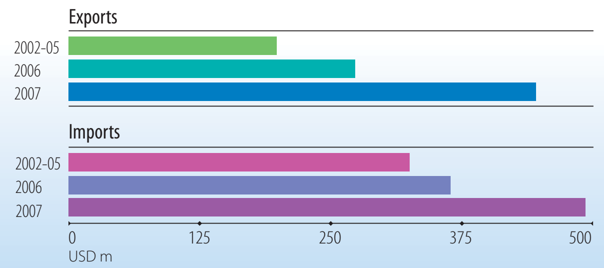
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

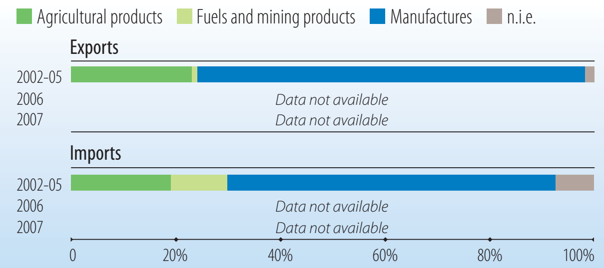
2005		2006	2007
South Africa	74.6	–	–
US	7.5	–	–
Mozambique	5.4	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

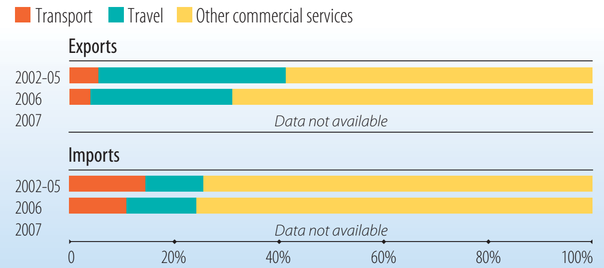
2005		2006	2007
South Africa	88.3	–	–
Taipei, Chinese	2.8	–	–
China	2.3	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

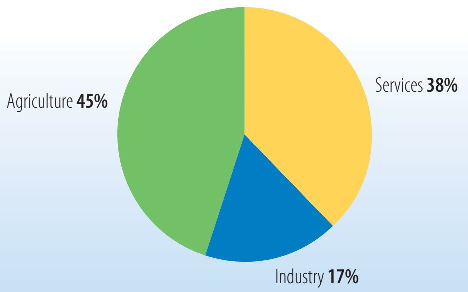


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	40 432
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	16 181
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7.1
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 209
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2000-01)[4]	88.5
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2000)[2]	42.4
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	30.5
Human development index (2006)[6]	152 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	13

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 ITC
15 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

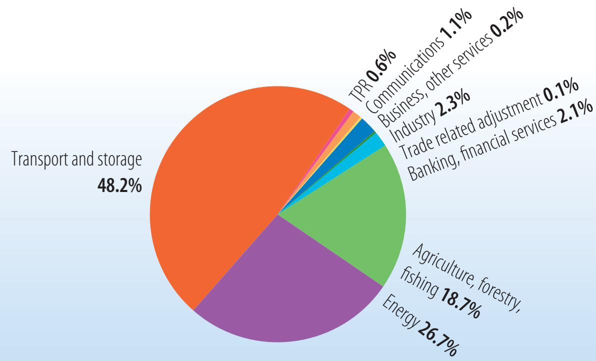
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	2.7	2.6	1.9
Economic infrastructure	152.0	322.8	104.4
Building productive capacity	169.5	99.1	61.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	7.0	3.2
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.3	13.1
Total AFT*	**324.2**	**424.7**	**181.0**
AFT per capita (USD)	8.8	10.5	4.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

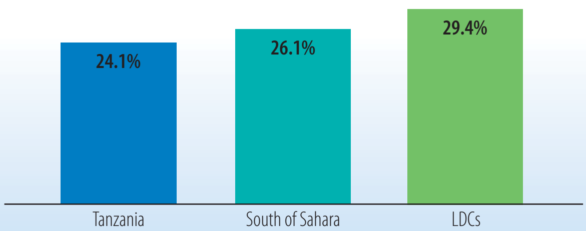
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

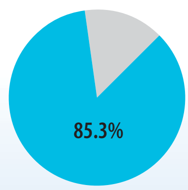


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

World Bank	99.9
AfDB	70.6
Japan	51.1
EC	23.9
Korea	13.4
Norway	13.3

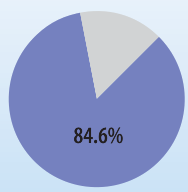
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	67.9
Denmark	20.8
Norway	19.0
Sweden	16.8
Japan	10.7
Netherlands	8.0

Top donors' share in total AFT

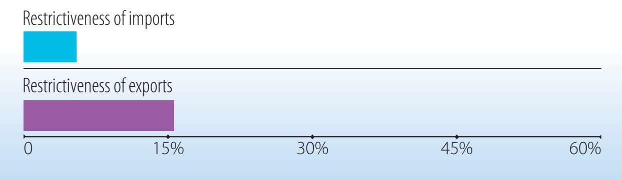


TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in the **annual budget and various sectoral strategies.**

The DTIS **partly reflects** trade priorities.

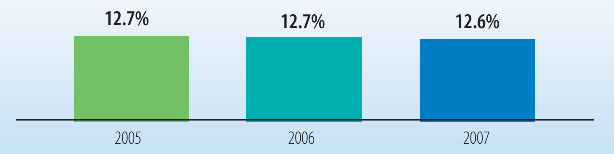
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

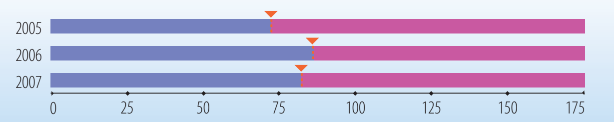
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied

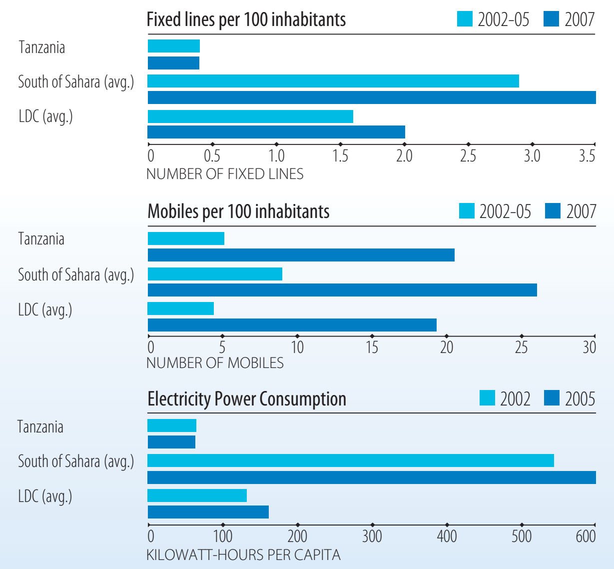


PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



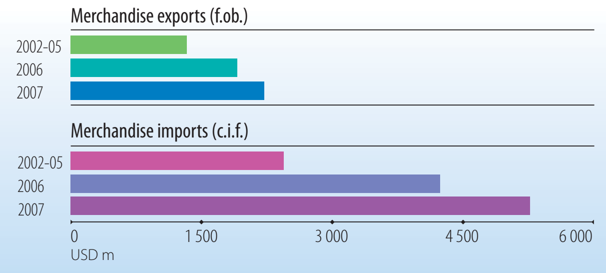
PRIORITY 3: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[15]



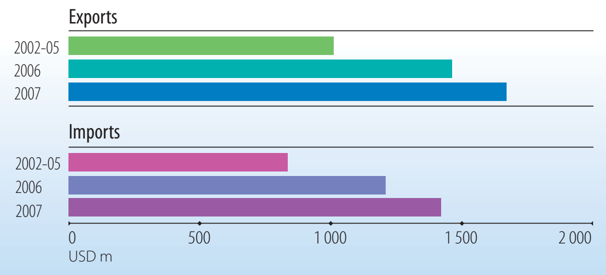
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

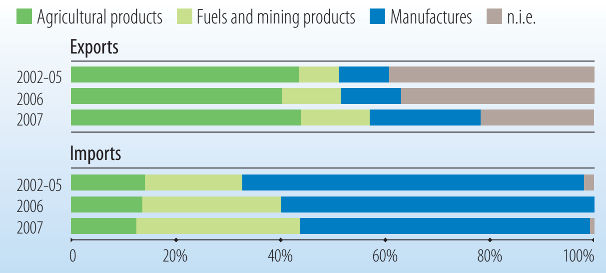
2005		2006		2007	
EU	27.4	EU	23.2	Switzerland	20.5
South Africa	18.9	Switzerland	21.7	EU	19.7
Switzerland	9.5	South Africa	14.3	South Africa	9.5

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

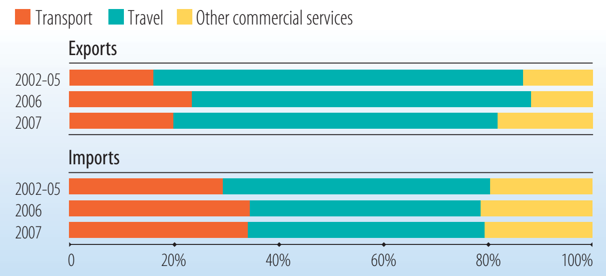
2005		2006		2007	
EU	19.7	EU	17.4	EU	17.7
Bahrain	15.5	South Africa	12.3	United Arab Emirates	13.2
South Africa	12.3	United Arab Emirates	11.3	South Africa	10.1

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

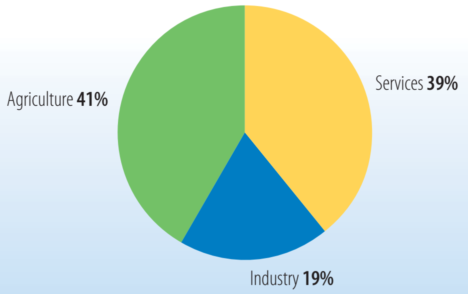


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

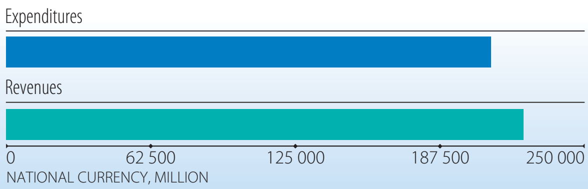
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	6 302
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	2 206
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	1.9
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	809
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	38.7
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2006)[5]	41
Human development index (2006)[6]	159 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	3.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
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14 ITC
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

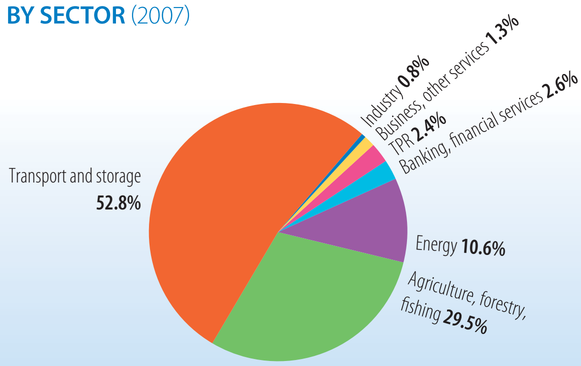
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.1	0.1
Economic infrastructure	3.2	2.9	0.5
Building productive capacity	1.8	1.6	1.8
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.0	0.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**5.0**	**4.6**	**2.5**
AFT per capita (USD)	0.8	0.7	0.4

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

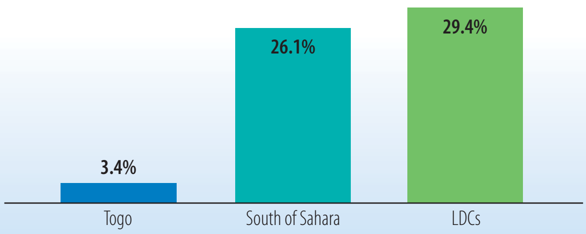
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

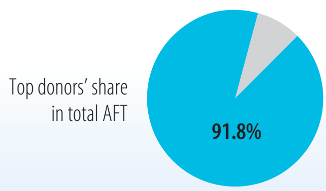
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

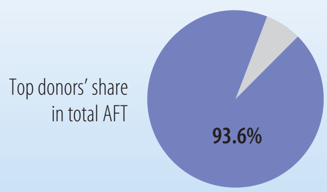
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	1.2
Germany	0.9
Belgium	0.8
France	0.3
Spain	0.2
Canada	0.1



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

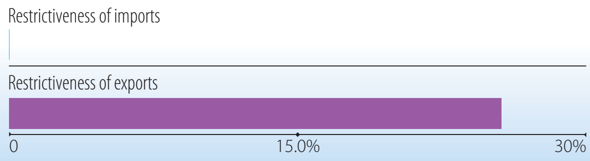
France	2.9
Belgium	0.8
Germany	0.7
Spain	0.2
EC	0.2
Luxembourg	0.1



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

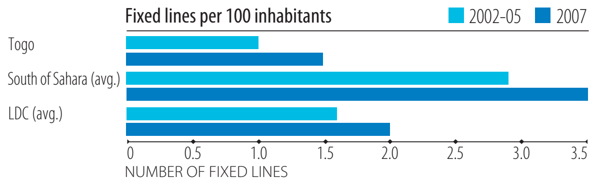
Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan. Togo participates in the EIF, but does not have a DTIS yet.

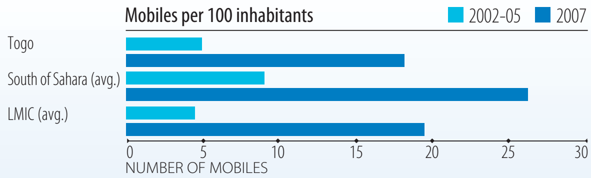
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

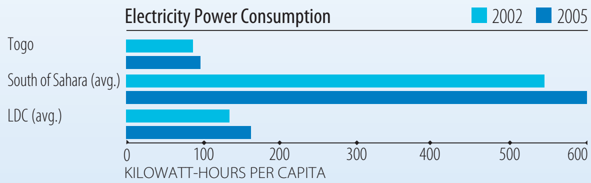


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

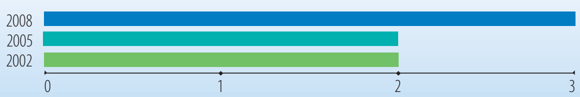






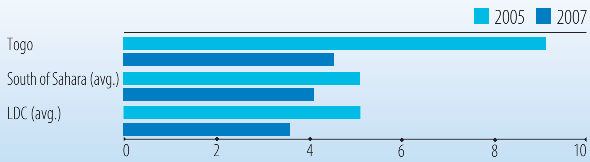
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[14]

Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

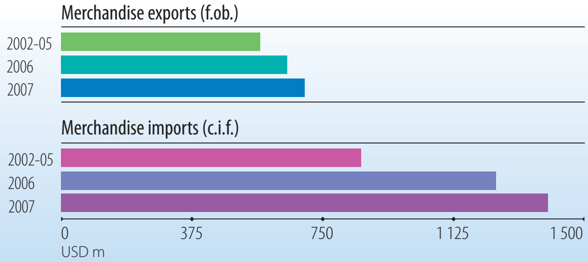
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



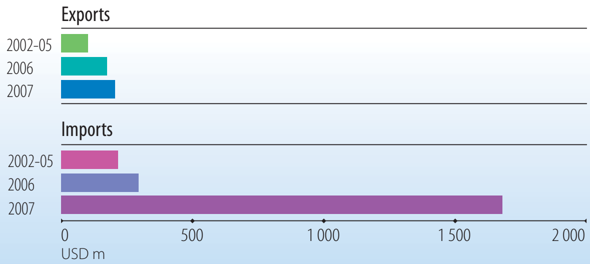
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

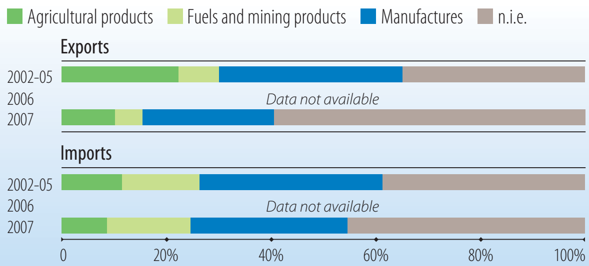
2005		2006	2007	
Ghana	20.3	–	Niger	12.7
Burkina Faso	18.4	–	Benin	10.9
Benin	11.6	–	India	9.8

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

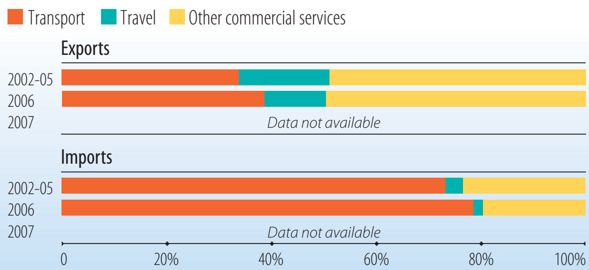
2005		2006	2007	
EU	42.1	–	EU	43.3
China	13.2	–	China	15.8
Côte d'Ivoire	6.5	–	US	4.2

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

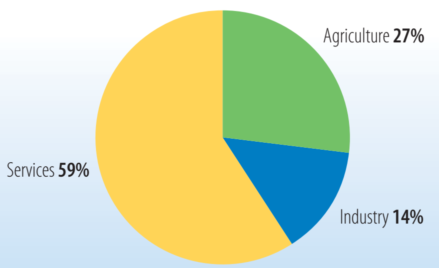


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	101
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	231
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	-0.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	3 614
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2003)[5]	38.6
Human development index (2003)[6]	85 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	9

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
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15 World Bank - Doing Business
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

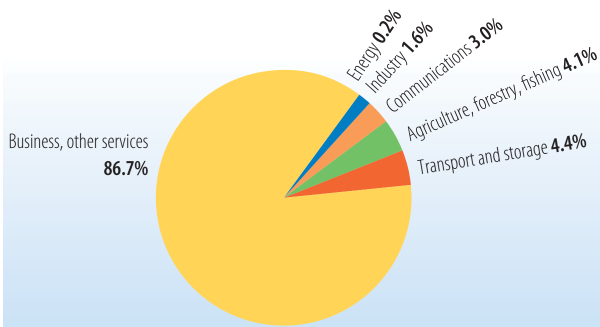
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.2	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	1.0	0.8	0.7
Building productive capacity	1.0	9.3	8.3
Of which: Trade development marker	–	4.7	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.0	–
Total AFT*	**2.2**	**10.1**	**9.1**
AFT per capita (USD)	22.3	99.5	89.8

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

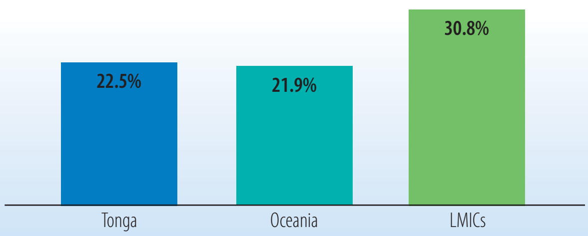
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

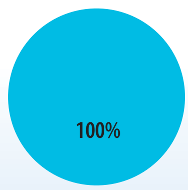


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Australia	3.3
New Zealand	2.4
Japan	0.8

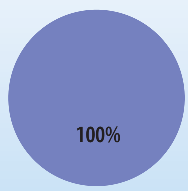
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Australia	3.2
New Zealand	2.3
Japan	0.8
EC	0.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **various sectoral strategies**.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

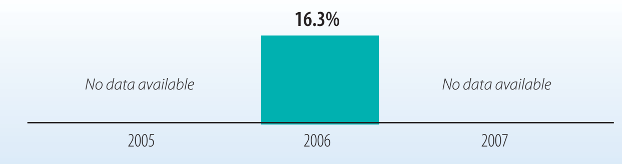
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

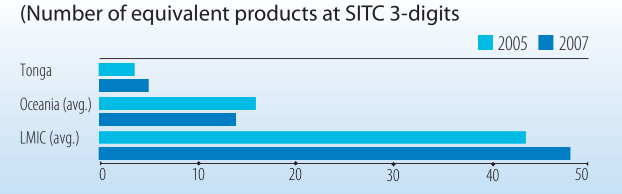
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



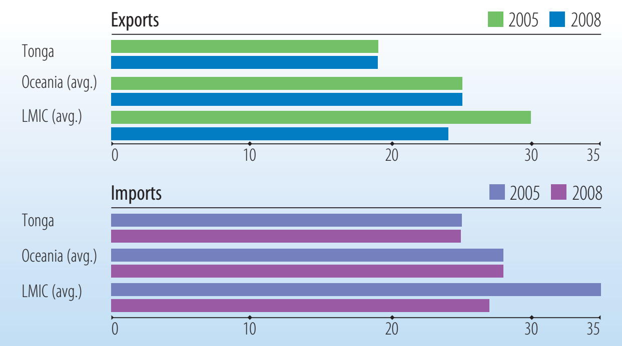
PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[14]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits



PRIORITY 3: TRADE FACILITATION[15]

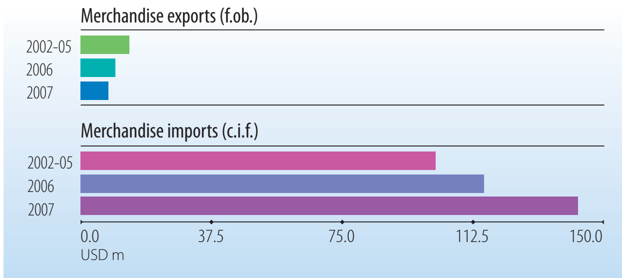
Number of days for trading across borders



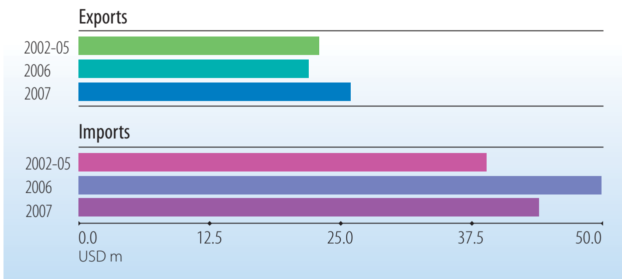
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

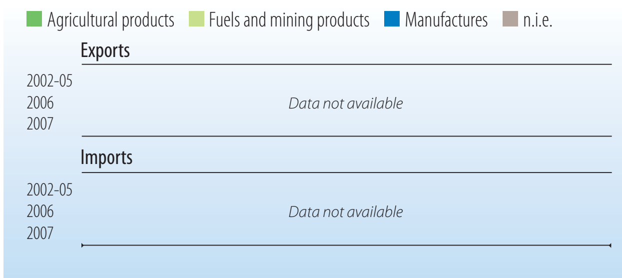
2000		2006	2007
Japan	44.4	–	–
US	25.9	–	–
New Zealand	13.6	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

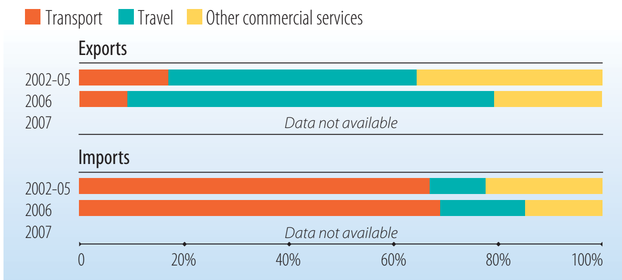
2000		2006	2007
New Zealand	36.7	–	–
Australia	25.2	–	–
Fiji	14.9	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

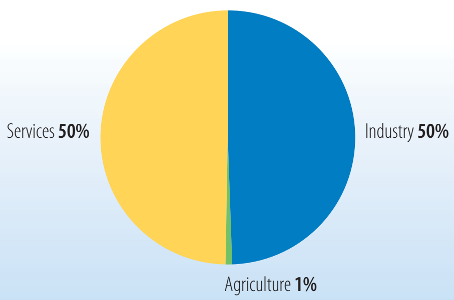


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

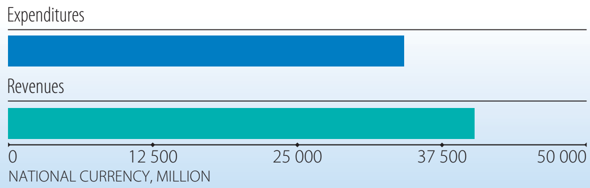
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	1 333
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	19 982
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5.5
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	23 498
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 1992)[4]	4.2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2005)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2005)[5]	43.9
Human development index (2006)[6]	57 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2006)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 ITC
15 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

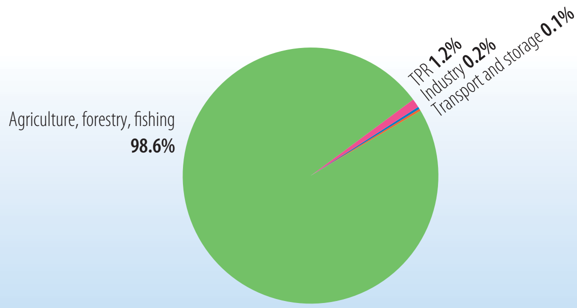
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.3	0.1	0.1
Economic infrastructure	0.7	0.0	–
Building productive capacity	13.0	10.3	3.2
Of which: Trade development marker	–	–	–
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**14.0**	**10.4**	**3.3**
AFT per capita (USD)	10.6	7.8	2.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

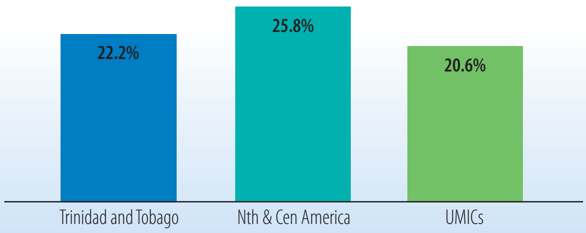
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

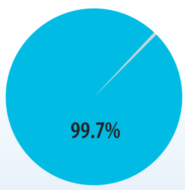


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	3.7
France	1.5
Japan	0.6
Canada	0.1
WTO	0.1

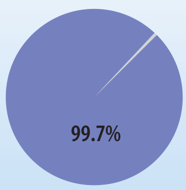
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

France	1.5
Japan	0.6
EC	0.3
Canada	0.1
WTO	0.1

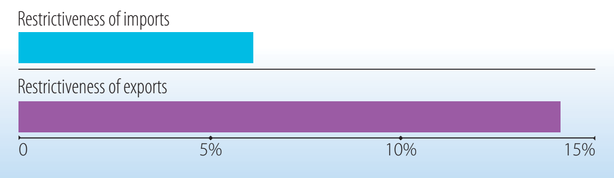
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **various sectoral strategies**.

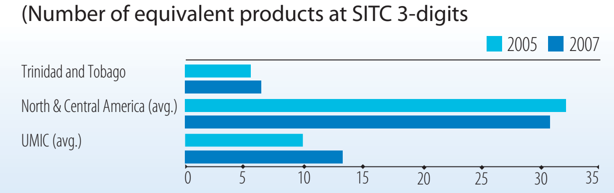
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

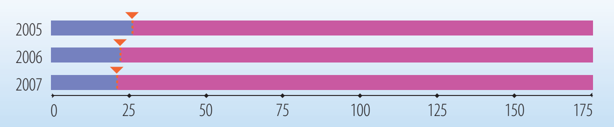
PRIORITY 1: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[13]

Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits



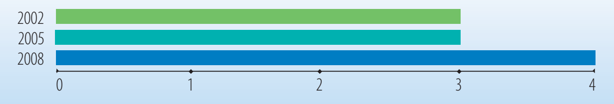
PRIORITY 2: COMPETITIVENESS[14]

Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[15]

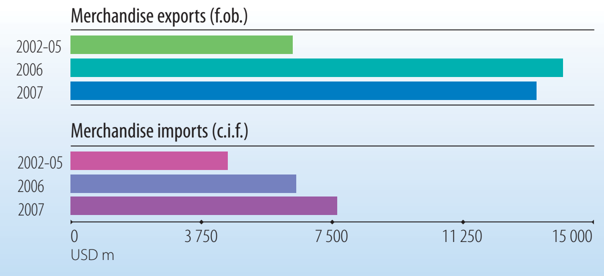
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



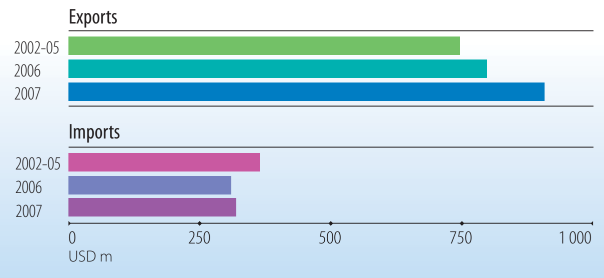
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

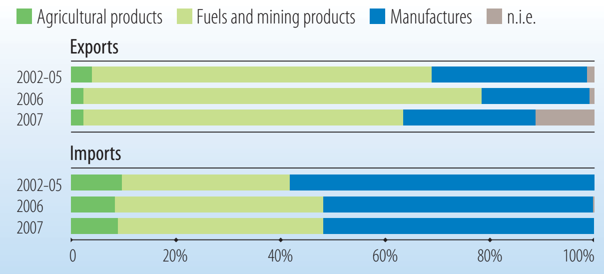
2005		2006		2007	
US	58.6	US	58.1	US	57.7
Jamaica	7.5	EU	12.3	EU	12.7
EU	6.9	Jamaica	5.8	Jamaica	4.6

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

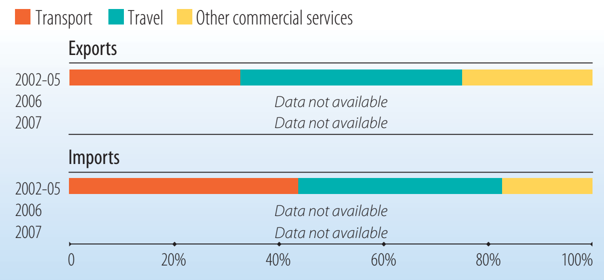
2005		2006		2007	
US	29.2	US	27.6	US	25.1
Brazil	13.5	Brazil	13.9	EU	11.8
EU	11.9	EU	10.6	Brazil	10.6

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

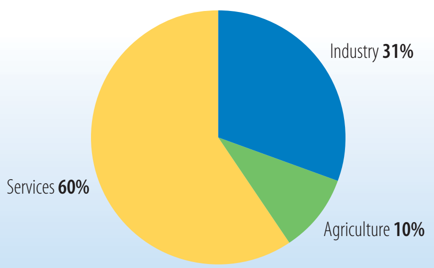


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

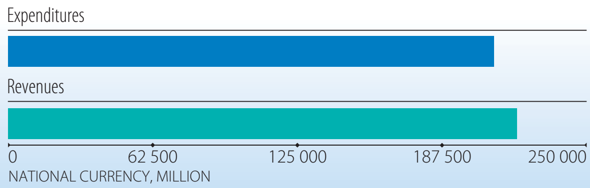
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	73 888
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	657 091
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	4.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	12 481
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	2.7
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2003)[2]	49.7
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	21.3
Human development index (2006)[6]	76 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
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13 WTO online statistics database
14 UN Comtrade database

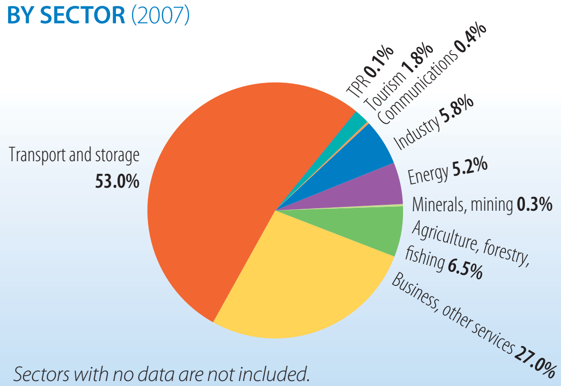
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	2.0	0.1	3.8
Economic infrastructure	296.3	112.6	127.9
Building productive capacity	106.4	79.4	45.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–	64.5	3.8
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	404.7	192.2	177.2
AFT per capita (USD)	5.7	2.6	2.4

Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

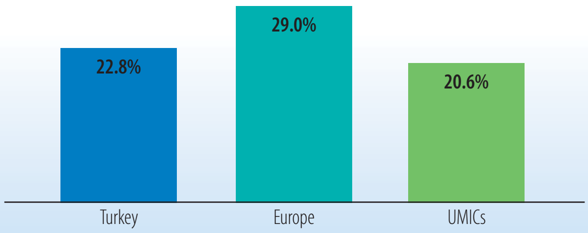
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

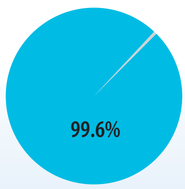
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

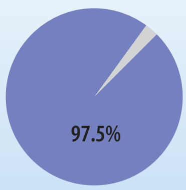
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
Spain	105.5
EC	89.8
France	12.6
Japan	3.0
United States	2.8
Korea	0.8

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
Japan	129.0
Spain	48.9
France	21.8
EC	15.0
Germany	4.3
Netherlands	2.9

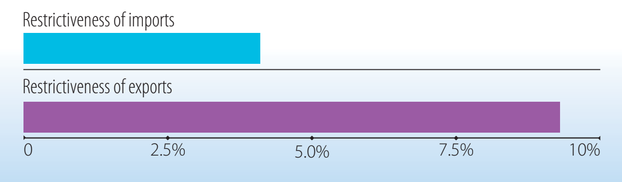
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1

No priority selected. .

PRIORITY 2

No priority selected.

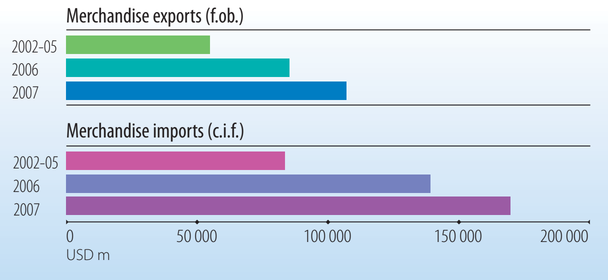
PRIORITY 3

No priority selected.

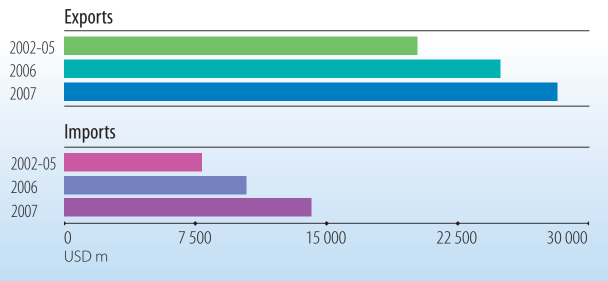
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[13]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[14]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

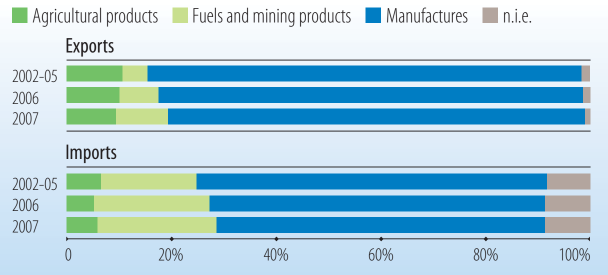
2005		2006		2007	
EU	57.3	EU	57.1	EU	57.2
US	6.7	US	5.9	Russian Federation	4.4
Iraq	3.7	Russian Federation	3.8	US	3.9

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

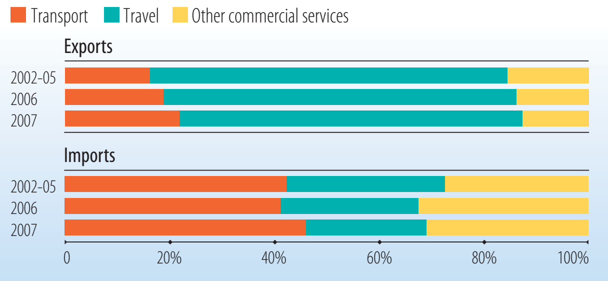
2005		2006		2007	
EU	45.2	EU	42.6	EU	40.4
Russian Federation	11.1	Russian Federation	12.7	Russian Federation	13.8
China	5.9	China	6.9	China	7.8

TRADE COMPOSITION[13]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

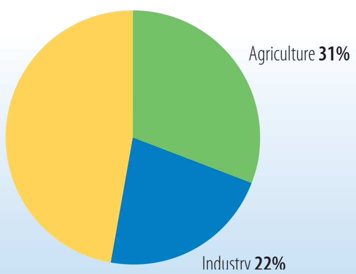


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

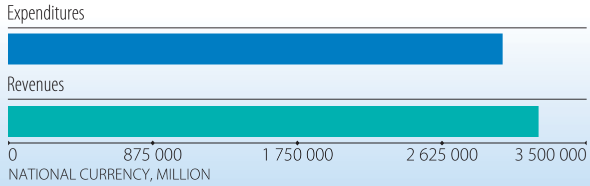
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	30 930
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	11 214
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7.9
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	939
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	51.5
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2002)[2]	52.5
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2003)[5]	39
Human development index (2006)[6]	156 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	16.8

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2006)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 WTO online statistics database
14 UN Comtrade database

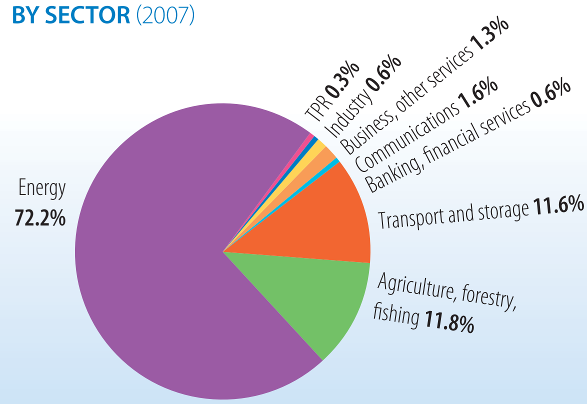
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	1.3	2.1	0.7
Economic infrastructure	95.2	547.7	49.4
Building productive capacity	124.7	91.4	89.8
Of which: Trade development marker	–	2.3	2.2
Trade-related adjustment	–	0.1	12.0
Total AFT*	**221.2**	**641.2**	**151.9**
AFT per capita (USD)	8.0	20.7	4.9

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

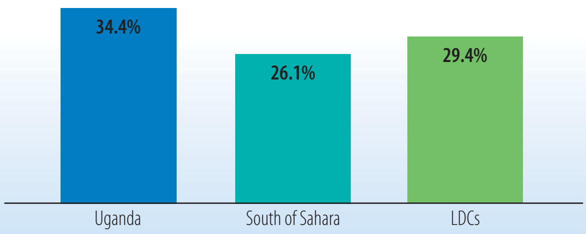
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

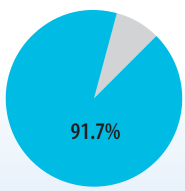
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

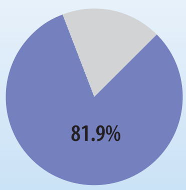
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
World Bank	201.4
AfDB	58.0
EC	31.3
Japan	28.7
United States	11.8
Norway	11.3

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
EC	44.8
United States	19.0
Norway	13.4
Denmark	11.5
United Kingdom	10.7
Sweden	9.5

Top donors' share in total AFT

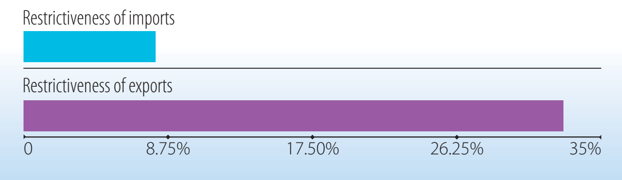


TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan and also addressed in **the annual budget, various sectoral strategies and a cross-sectoral strategy.**

The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY

More than three priorities selected and without ranking. Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

PRIORITY

More than three priorities selected and without ranking. Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

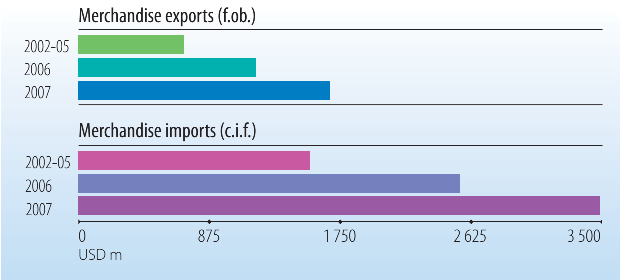
PRIORITY

More than three priorities selected and without ranking. Refer to questionnaire response for country-specific information.

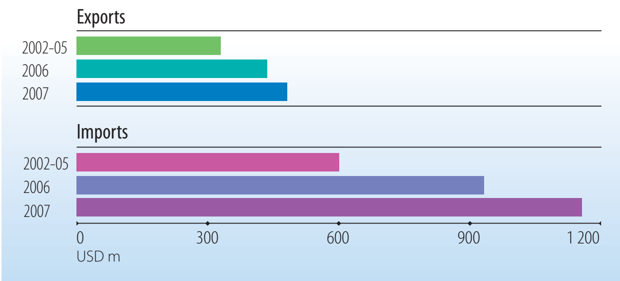
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[13]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[14]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

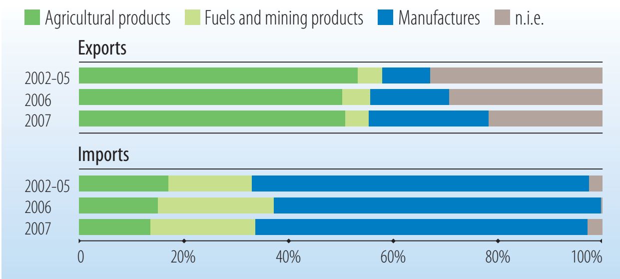
2005		2006		2007	
EU	31.9	EU	27.6	EU	24.3
United Arab Emirates	10.4	United Arab Emirates	19.4	United Arab Emirates	13.3
Switzerland	9.2	Sudan	9.5	Sudan	11.8

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

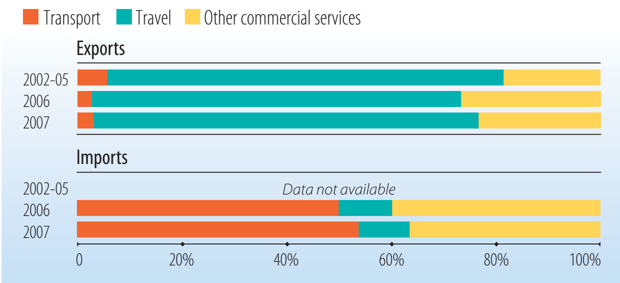
2002-05		2006		2007	
Kenya	25.3	EU	19.1	EU	20.6
EU	18.9	Kenya	15.7	Kenya	13.5
Japan	7.1	United Arab Emirates	12.7	United Arab Emirates	12.0

TRADE COMPOSITION[13]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

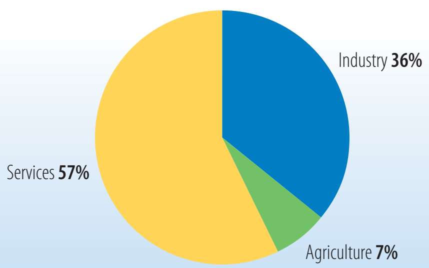


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

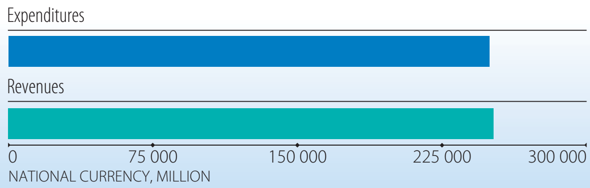
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	46 383
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	140 484
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	6 916
Income group[3]	Lower middle income country (LMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	<2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2005)[2]	37.4
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	54.7
Human development index (2006)[6]	82 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.5

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 World Bank - Doing Business
14 Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

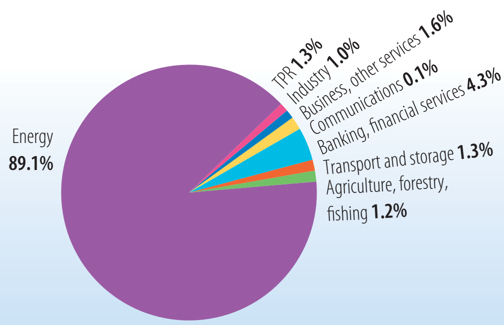
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.5	2.6	2.7
Economic infrastructure	58.9	178.3	61.8
Building productive capacity	15.9	16.3	44.9
Of which: Trade development marker	–	2.0	10.3
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	75.3	197.1	109.49
AFT per capita (USD)	6.4	4.3	2.4

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

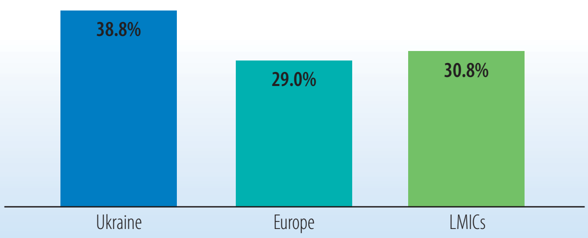
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

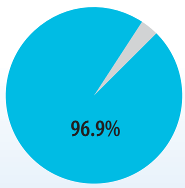


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

EC	111.4
United States	57.5
Germany	10.8
Canada	4.3
Switzerland	2.8
World Bank	2.8

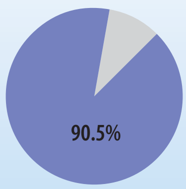
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	51.5
EC	49.7
Germany	5.3
Canada	4.4
Sweden	4.3
Japan	2.4

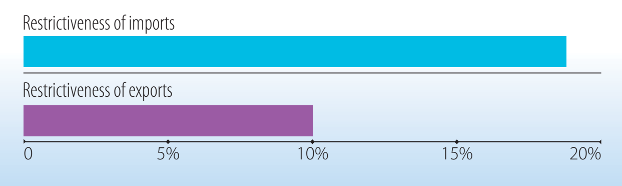
Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

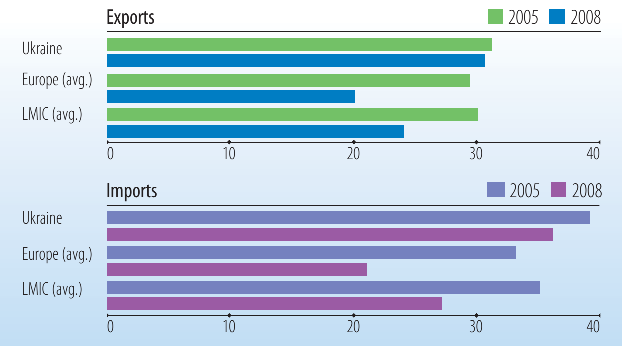
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]



TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

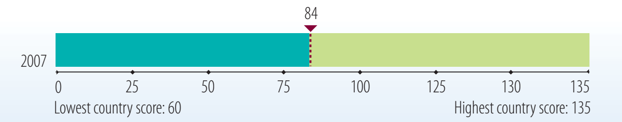
PRIORITY 1: TRADE FACILITATION[13]

Number of days for trading across borders

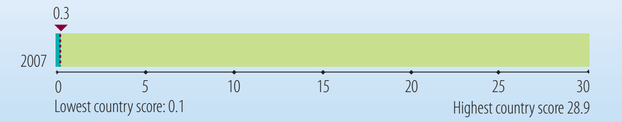


PRIORITY 2: CROSS-BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

Transshipment connectivity index

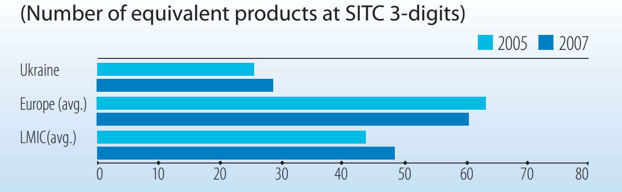


Airport density



PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

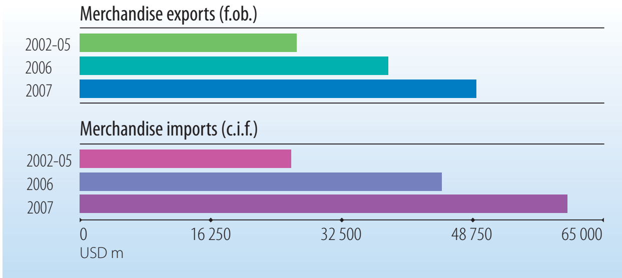
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



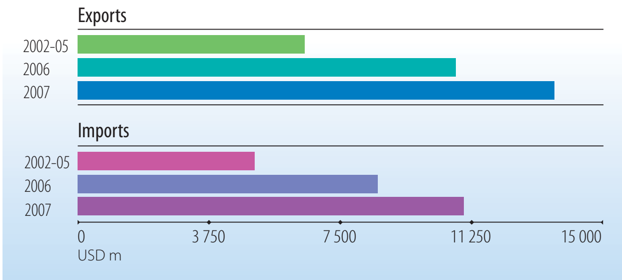
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

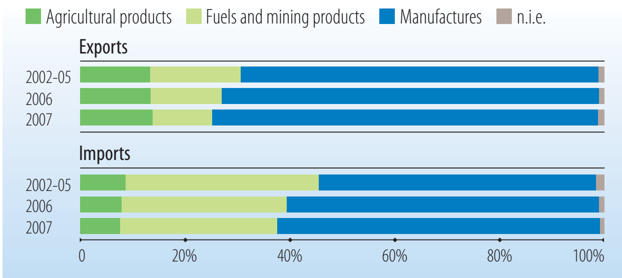
2005		2006		2007
EU	29.9	EU	31.5	–
Russian Federation	21.9	Russian Federation	22.5	–
Turkey	5.9	Turkey	6.2	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

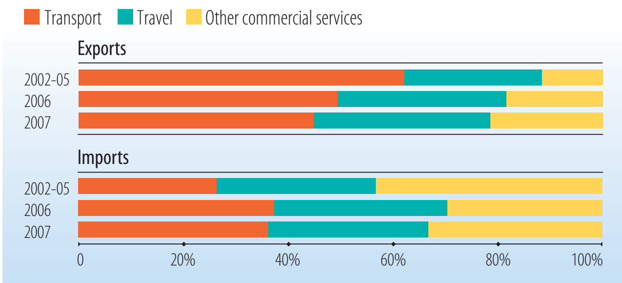
2005		2006		2007
Russian Federation	35.6	EU	36.0	–
EU	33.7	Russian Federation	30.6	–
Turkmenistan	7.4	Turkmenistan	7.8	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

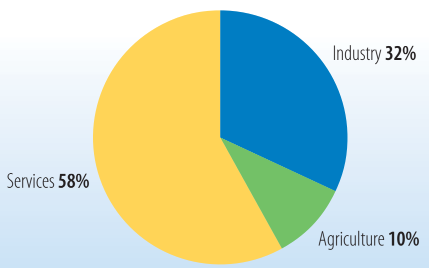


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

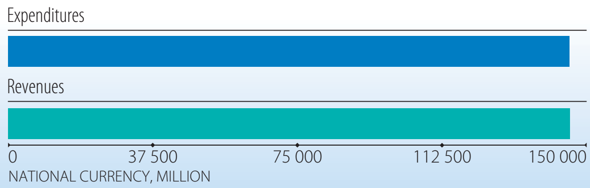
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	3 319
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	23 087
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	7.4
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	11 238
Income group[3]	Upper middle income country (UMIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	<2
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	51
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	45.5
Human development index (2006)[6]	47 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	0.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 ITC
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

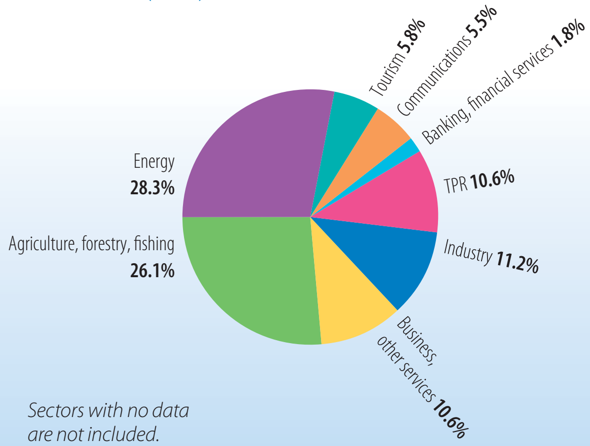
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.4	0.5	0.6
Economic infrastructure	0.4	1.6	0.3
Building productive capacity	4.6	2.6	7.3
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.5	0.8
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**5.5**	**4.6**	**8.20**
AFT per capita (USD)	1.7	1.4	2.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

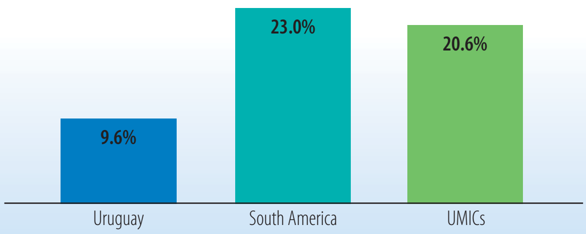
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

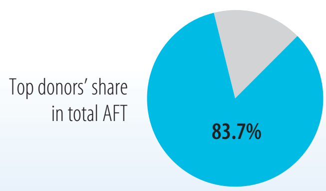
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

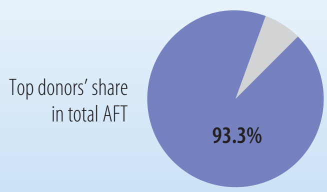
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	1.5
Spain	0.4
France	0.4
Germany	0.2
United States	0.2
Italy	0.2



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

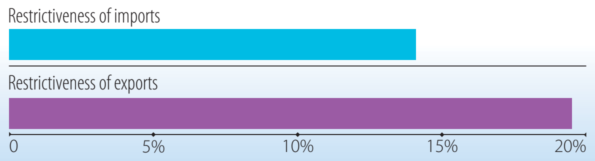
EC	3.9
Japan	1.4
Spain	0.4
Italy	0.2
WTO	0.2
Germany	0.2



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **not** mainstreamed in the national development plan and addressed in **the annual budget and various sectoral strategies.**

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2006)[12]

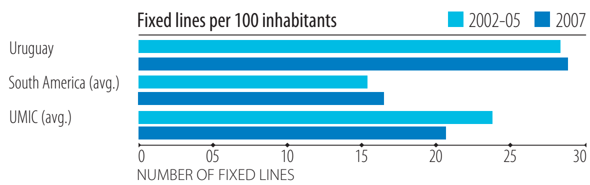


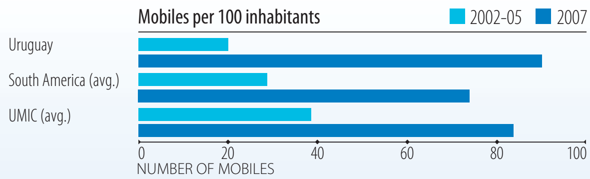
TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

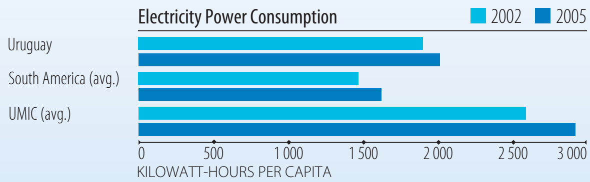
PRIORITY 1

More than one priority selected, (Export diversification & competitiveness). Refer to questionnaire response for country specific information.

PRIORITY 2: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

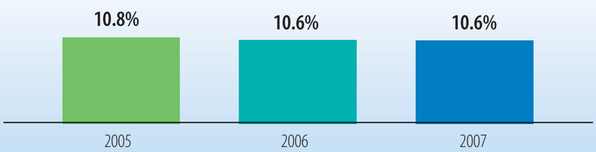






PRIORITY 3: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[14]

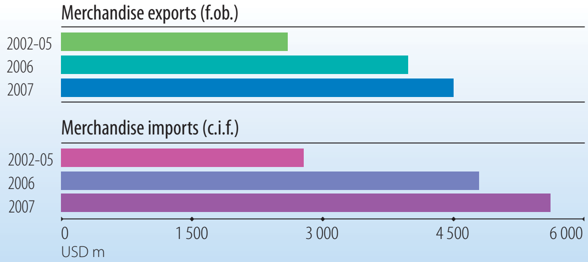
Simple Average MFN Applied



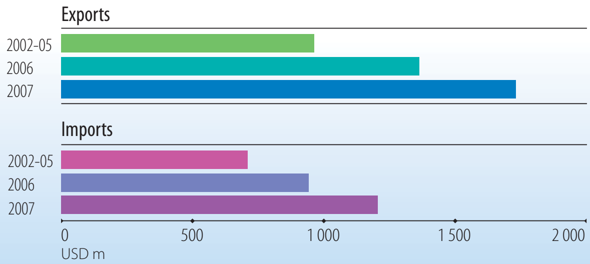
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

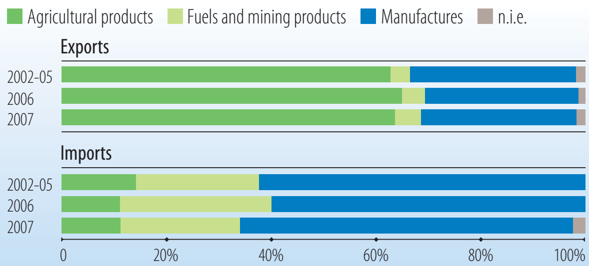
2005		2006		2007	
US	23.2	EU	17.1	EU	18.5
EU	17.6	Brazil	14.7	Brazil	16.2
Brazil	13.5	US	13.6	US	11.2

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

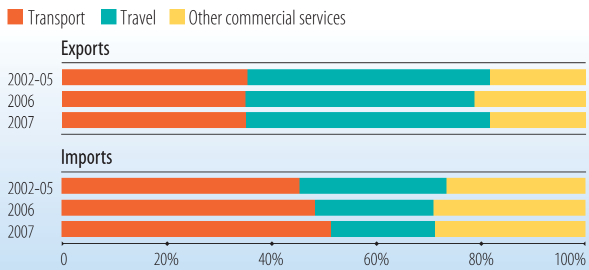
2005		2006		2007	
Brazil	21.3	Argentina	22.6	Brazil	23.2
Argentina	20.3	Brazil	22.6	Argentina	22.1
EU	10.8	Venezuela, RB	12.6	Venezuela, RB	11.4

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



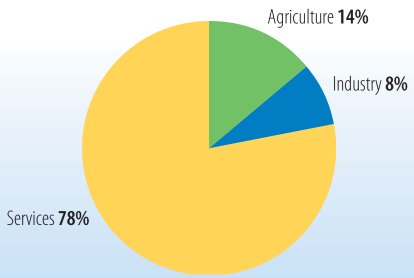
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	226
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	452
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	5
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	3 667
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day)[4]	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%)[2]	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2007)[5]	37.8
Human development index (2006)[6]	123 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	12.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007) [9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
14 Roads, paved: WB-WDI
Quality of railroads and air transport :
Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

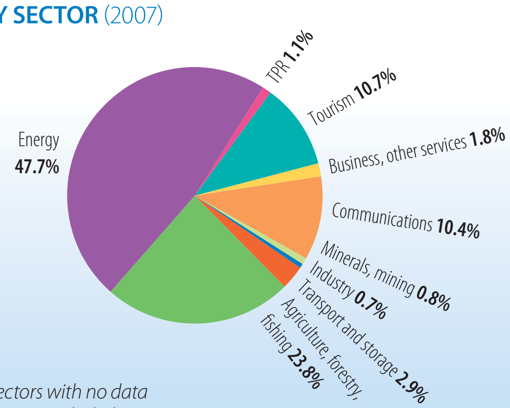
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.0	0.3	0.2
Economic infrastructure	3.8	14.4	6.1
Building productive capacity	2.0	8.9	7.4
Of which: Trade development marker	–	3.0	0.0
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**5.7**	**23.6**	**13.7**
AFT per capita (USD)	27.7	104.3	60.4

Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

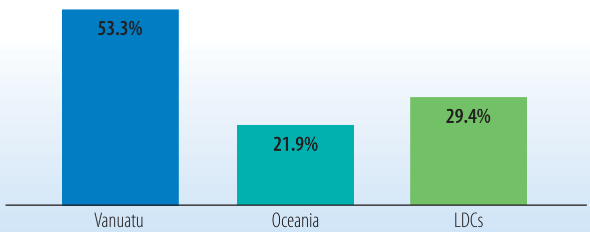
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

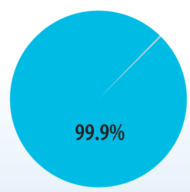
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

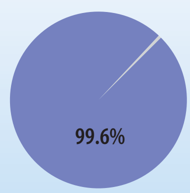
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
United States	30.5
Japan	7.5
France	2.2
Australia	1.3
EC	1.3
New Zealand	0.5

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
France	3.2
Japan	3.0
EC	2.0
Australia	0.7
New Zealand	0.4
WTO	0.1

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

The DTIS **fully reflects** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: WTO ACCESSION

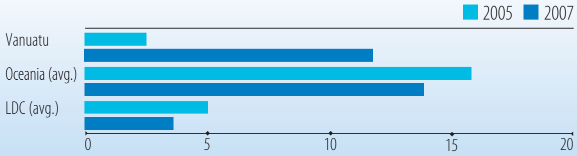
The Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime **has** been circulated to the WTO Accession Working Party.

The Working Party report **has** been circulated in the WTO Accession Working Party and the Accession Package Approved by the Working Party (16 October 2001)

PRIORITY 2: EXPORT DIFERSIFICATION[13]

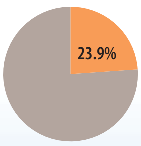
Product diversification

(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



PRIORITY 3: OTHER TRANSPORT[14]

Roads, paved (% of total roads), 2000



Quality of railroads and air transport

1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards

Quality of air transport infrastructure

2007 *Data not available*

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Quality of railroad infrastructure

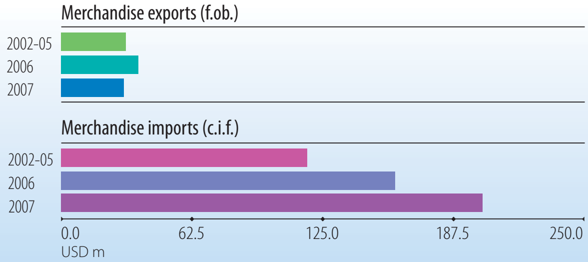
2007 *Data not available*

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

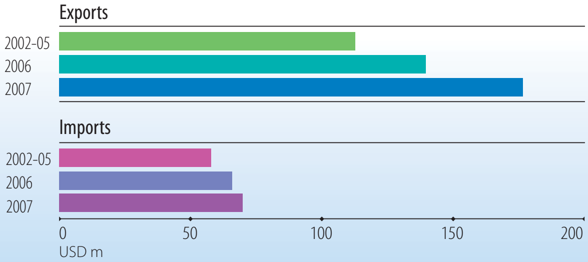
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

2000		2006	2007
Bangladesh	21.5	–	–
EU	18.3	–	–
Japan	12.0	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

2000		2006	2007
Australia	44.4	–	–
New Zealand	11.5	–	–
Fiji	9.1	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports

Agricultural products Fuels and mining products Manufactures n.i.e.

Exports

2002-05
2006
2007

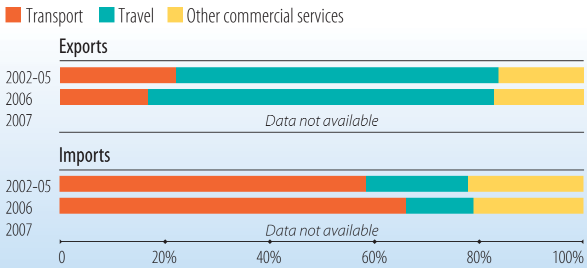
Data not available

Imports

2002-05
2006
2007

Data not available

Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

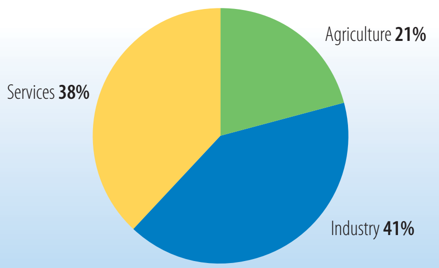


AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	85 140
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	71 216
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	8.5
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	2600
Income group[3]	Other low income country (OLIC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2006)[4]	21..5
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	44.8
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2004)[5]	40.4
Human development index (2006)[6]	114 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	3.1

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
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4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 ITC
14 World Bank – Doing Business
15 ITC
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

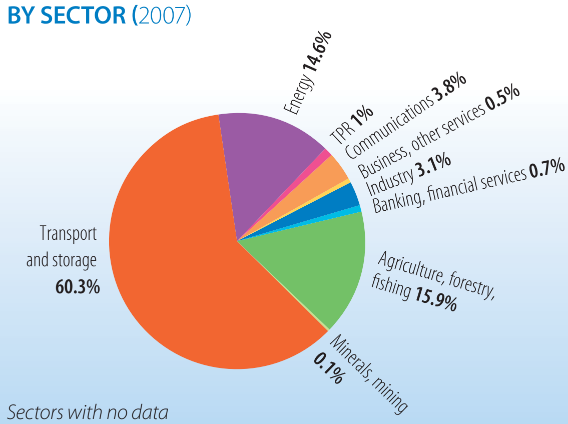
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	10.1	17.6	7.4
Economic infrastructure	928.4	1443.3	560.7
Building productive capacity	433.5	373.9	162.5
Of which: Trade development marker	–.	13.4	11.6
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	1371.9	1834.8	730.7
AFT per capita (USD)	16.8	21.6	8.6

Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

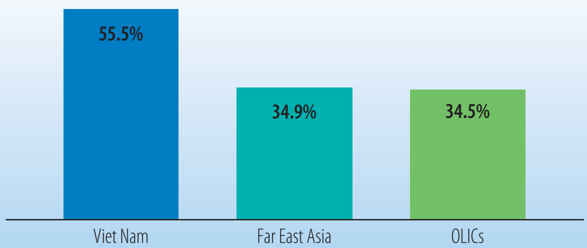
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

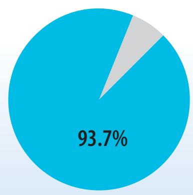


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	611.0
France	307.4
World Bank	251.6
ADB	122.8
Korea	82.8
Denmark	26.6

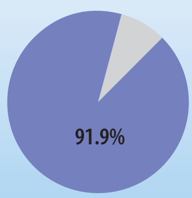
Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

Japan	493.7
France	59.0
Germany	17.6
Denmark	11.7
Switzerland	10.9
Australia	7.8

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

Data not available

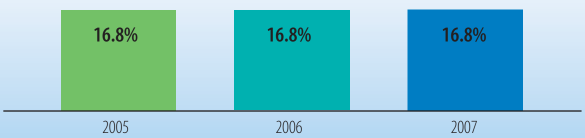
Restrictiveness of exports

Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

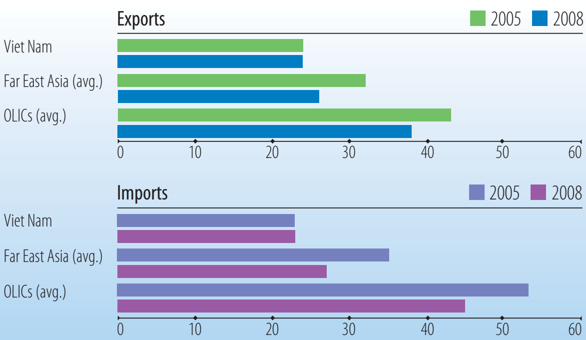
PRIORITY 1: TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION AND IMPLEMENTATION[13]

Simple Average MFN Applied



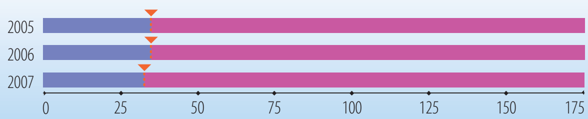
PRIORITY 2: TRADE FACILITATION[14]

Number of days for trading across borders



PRIORITY 3: COMPETITIVENESS[15]

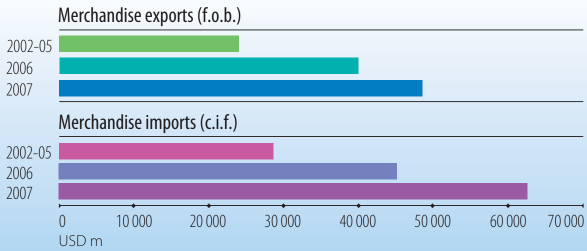
Rank current index (out of number 175 exporters)



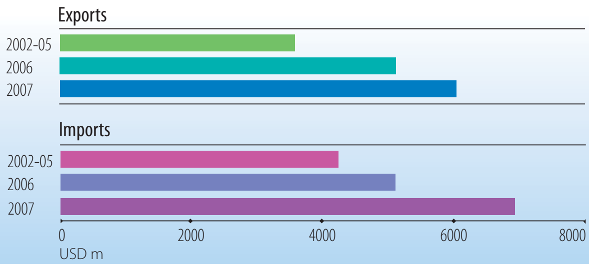
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

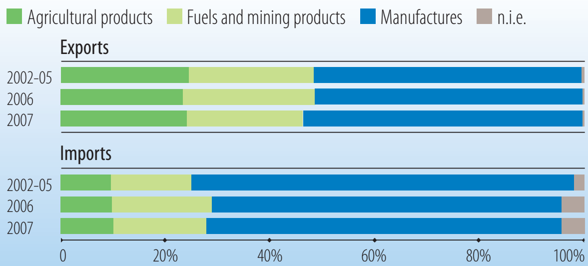
2005		2006		2007	
US	18.3	US	19.7	–	–
EU	17.1	EU	17.9	–	–
Japan	13.4	Japan	13.2	–	–

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

2005		2006		2007	
China	16	China	16.5	–	–
Singapore	12.2	Singapore	14	–	–
Taipei, Chinese	11.7	Taipei, Chinese	10.7	–	–

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports

Transport Travel Other commercial services

Exports

2002-05
2006
2007

Data not available

Imports

2002-05
2006
2007

Data not available

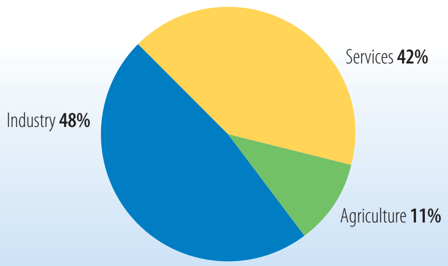
0 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	22 383
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	22 523
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	3.6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	2 336
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2005)[4]	17.5
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2005)[2]	45.3
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2000)[5]	7
Human development index (2006)[6]	138 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	1.6

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET[9]

Expenditures

Data not available

Revenues

Data not available

NATIONAL CURRENCY, MILLION

SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
8 United Nations Statistics Division
9 IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
10 OECD CRS database
11 Questionnaire responses
12 World Bank OTRI Indices
13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009
15 WTO online statistics database
16 UN Comtrade database

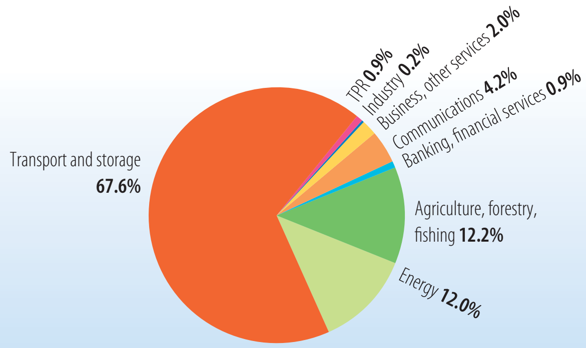
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	2.4	0.3	1.6
Economic infrastructure	12.9	30.3	3.1
Building productive capacity	29.4	5.6	6.7
Of which: Trade development marker	–	0.2	0.2
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**44.7**	**36.2**	**11.3**
AFT per capita (USD)	2.2	1.6	0.5

**Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.*

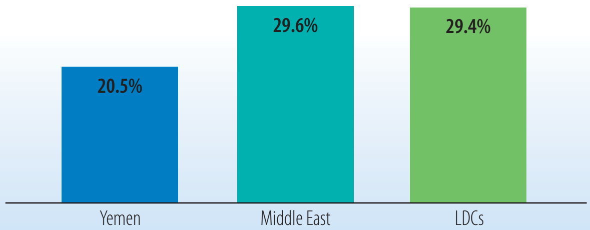
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

SHARE IN ODA

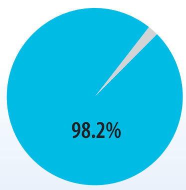
Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)



TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

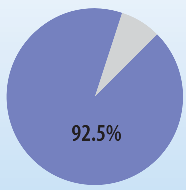
Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
World Bank	35.1
Italy	12.2
United States	2.7
Japan	1.8
Germany	0.8
Denmark	0.7

Top donors' share in total AFT



Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
Korea	4.1
EC	2.8
Japan	1.8
Germany	1.2
Netherlands	0.7
Denmark	0.4

Top donors' share in total AFT



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

Trade is **partly** mainstreamed in the national development plan.

The DTIS **does not reflect** trade priorities.

TRADE POLICY INDICATORS[12]

Restrictiveness of imports

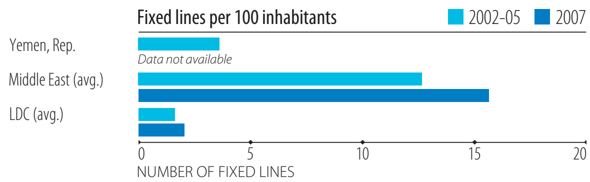
Data not available

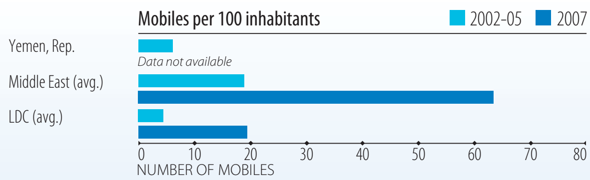
Restrictiveness of exports

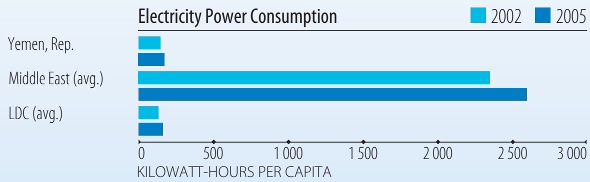
Data not available

TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]







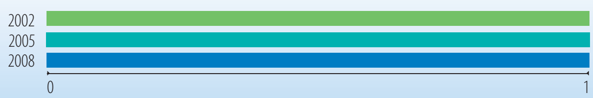
PRIORITY 2: WTO ACCESSION

The Memorandum on Foreign Trade Regime **has** been circulated to the WTO Accession Working Party.

The draft Working Party report **has** been circulated in the WTO Accession Working Party (29 September 2008).

PRIORITY 3: REGIONAL INTEGRATION[14]

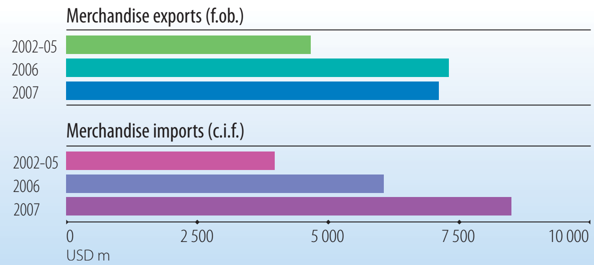
Number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in force



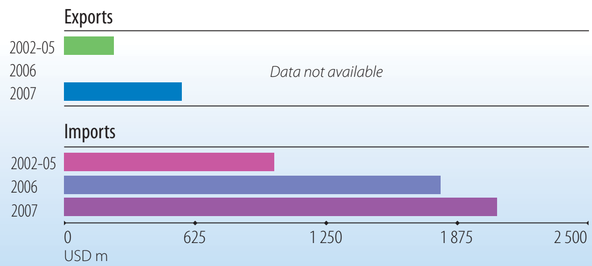
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[15]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[16]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

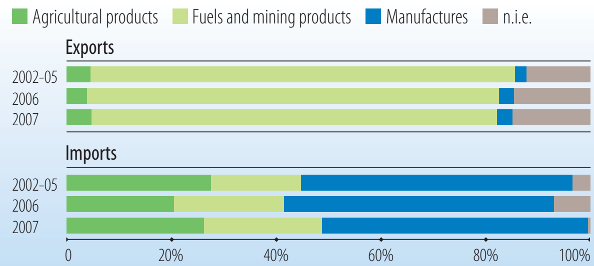
2005		2006		2007	
China	35.3	India	24.9	China	21
India	16.2	China	22.6	Thailand	19.7
Thailand	11.9	Thailand	14.3	India	16.2

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

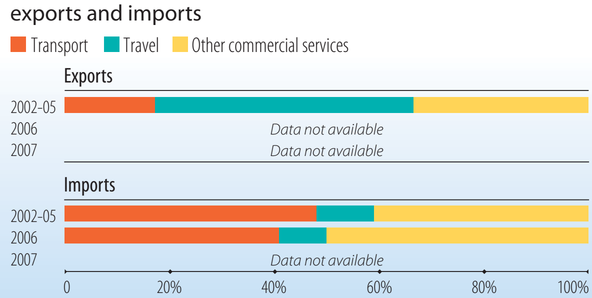
2005		2006		2007	
United Arab Emirates	18.6	United Arab Emirates	20.6	United Arab Emirates	20.6
EU	14.9	EU	12.8	EU	12.7
Saudi Arabia	8.8	Saudi Arabia	10.2	Saudi Arabia	8.2

TRADE COMPOSITION[15]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



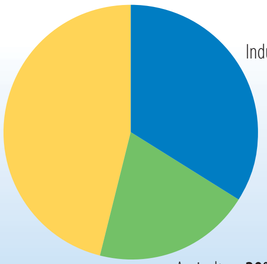
Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



BASIC INDICATORS

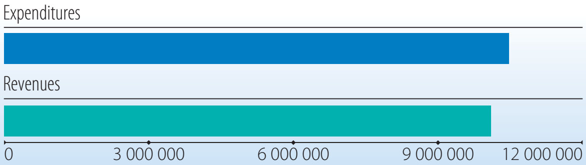
Population (thousands, 2007)[1]	11 920
GDP (USD m, current 2007)[1]	11 363
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2007)[2]	6
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars, 2007)[2]	1 359
Income group[3]	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day, 2004-05)[4]	64.3
Income share held by highest 20% (%, 2004)[2]	55.1
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (%, 2000)[5]	22
Human development index (2006)[6]	163 / 179
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006)[7]	14.4

GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)[8]



Shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

BUDGET (2007)[9]



SOURCES:

1 WTO Trade Profiles 2008
2 World Bank - WDI
3 DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
4 Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
5 ILO Statistics Division
6 UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
7 World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
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13 Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
14 Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum
15 ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
16 WTO online statistics database
17 UN Comtrade database

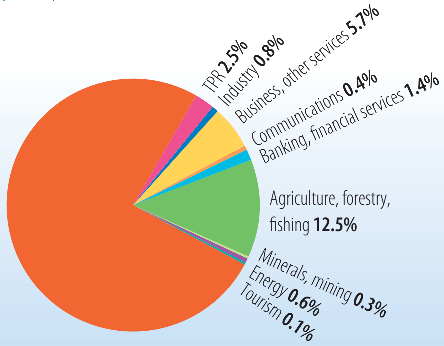
AID FLOWS[10]

FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments 2002-05 avg.	Commitments 2007	Disbursements 2007
Trade policy & regulations	0.4	4.0	2.3
Economic infrastructure	66.7	123.9	16.9
Building productive capacity	111.7	33.4	51.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	10.1	0.7
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
Total AFT*	**178.8**	**161.2**	**70.8**
AFT per capita (USD)	16.0	13.5	5.9

*Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

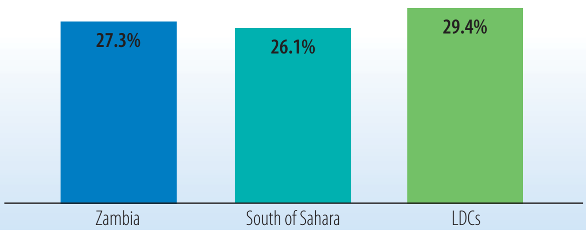
BY SECTOR (2007)



Sectors with no data are not included.

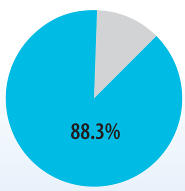
SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

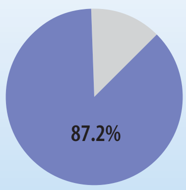


TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)	
EC	77
Denmark	35
World Bank	27
Germany	16
Norway	16
United States	11



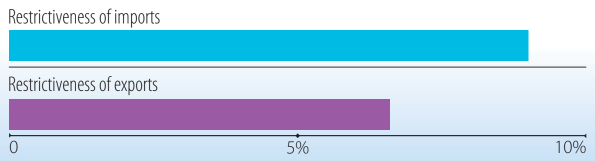
Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)	
EC	26
Denmark	14
Japan	10
Sweden	10
Norway	10
United States	8



TRADE MAINSTREAMING[11]

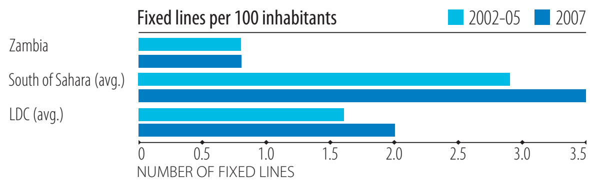
Trade is **fully** mainstreamed in the national development plan
The DTIS **partly reflects** trade priorities.

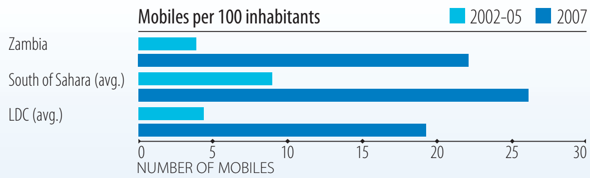
TRADE POLICY INDICATORS (2005)[12]

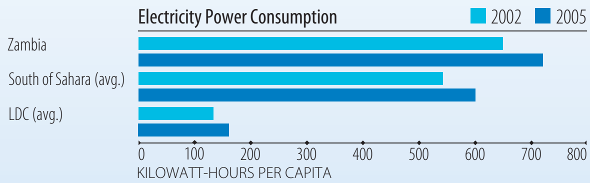


TRADE PROGRAMME INDICATORS

PRIORITY 1: NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE[13]

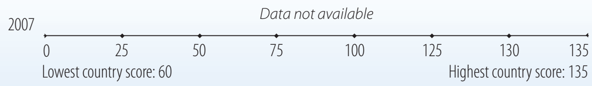




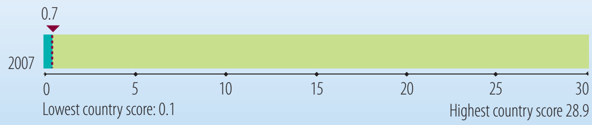


PRIORITY 2: CROSS BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE[14]

Transshipment connectivity index

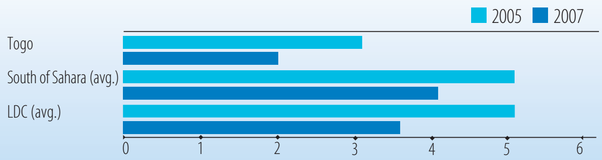


Airport density



PRIORITY 3: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION[15]

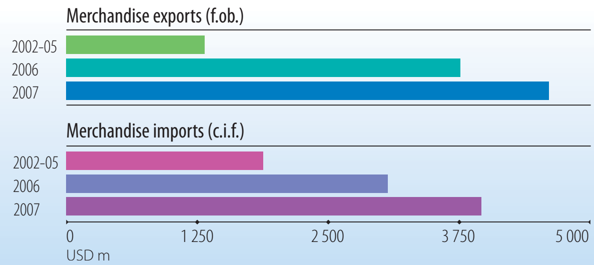
Product diversification
(Number of equivalent products at SITC 3-digits)



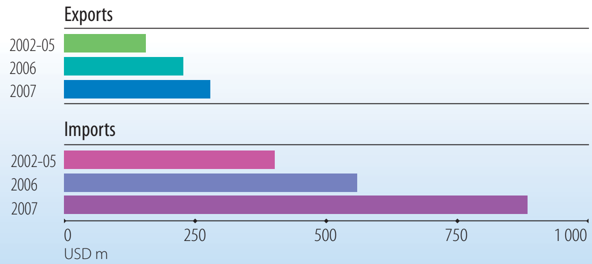
TRADE PERFORMANCE

TOTAL VALUE[16]

Merchandise exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.)



Commercial services exports and imports



MAIN TRADING PARTNERS[17]

Exports by main destination (% share of total)

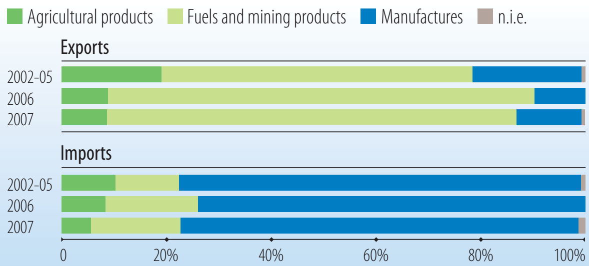
2005		2006		2007	
Switzerland	28.7	Switzerland	39.8	Switzerland	41.8
EU	24.1	South Africa	11	South Africa	12
South Africa	18.6	Thailand	7.7	Thailand	5.9

Imports by main origin (% share of total)

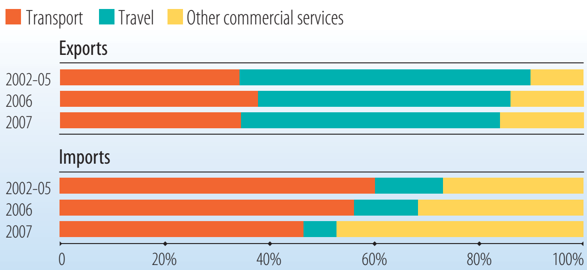
2005		2006		2007	
South Africa	47.6	South Africa	47.1	South Africa	47.4
EU	22.4	EU	12.2	EU	16.8
Zimbabwe	4.3	United Arab Emirates	10.4	United Arab Emirates	6.4

TRADE COMPOSITION[16]

Share of main commodity group exports and imports



Share of principal commercial services items exports and imports



ANNEX 1: KEY DATA

TABLE A1.1 AID FOR TRADE (BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL) BY CATEGORY Commitments, USD m (2006 constant prices)

Category	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007
Trade Policy and Regulations	**658.9**	**1,046.0**	**685.3**
Economic Infrastructure			
Transport & Storage	5,972.2	7,159.6	7,188.9
Communications	543.2	404.4	498.1
Energy	4,790.8	4,959.1	5,979.2
Sub-Total	**11,306.2**	**12,523.0**	**13,666.2**
Building Productive Capacity			
Banking & Financial Services	1,290.8	1,474.4	1,953.7
Business & Other Services	1,402.9	1,424.0	1,691.7
Agriculture	3,558.8	4,102.3	5,319.8
Forestry	516.3	538.2	594.3
Fishing	295.6	207.0	272.3
Industry	1,312.6	1,393.8	1,110.4
Mineral Resources & Mining	666.9	358.8	48.5
Tourism	91.5	459.0	62.3
Focus on Trade Development[1]			
Principal Objective	–	–	1,764.7
Significant Objective	–	–	1,434.8
Sub-Total	**9,135.4**	**9,957.5**	**11,053.1**
Trade-Related Adjustment Sub-Total	**–**	**–**	**17.7**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**21,100.5**	**23,526.5**	**25,422.3**
Sector allocable ODA	62,342.0	76,875.4	79,870.6
Aid for Trade as % of sector allocable ODA	*33.8*	*30.6*	*31.8*

Source: OECD CRS

(1) A Trade Development Marker was introduced to the CRS in 2008 to provide transparency, in particular regarding the Millenium Development Goal indicator relating to trade capacity building (of which trade development is a part).

The marker identifies an activity as trade development if it is intended to enhance the ability of the recipient country to: (i) formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade; or (ii) stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries.

For each programme falling under productive capacity building, donors are asked to report whether trade development is the 'principal' objective or a 'significant' one.

TABLE A1.2 AID FOR TRADE: BY DONOR AND MAJOR CATEGORY Commitments, USD m (2006 constant **prices)**

Country	Trade Policy & Regulations			Economic Infrastructure			Building Productive Capacity			Trade-related Adjustment	Total AfT			Total AfT as a share of donor sector allocable		
	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2006	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007
Australia	7.3	4.5	0.7	53.1	40.3	37.5	96.6	100.1	85.0	–	157.0	144.9	123.3	15.2	11.6	9.8
Austria	0.1	0.2	0.8	21.7	9.9	28.0	20.1	22.6	25.2	–	41.9	32.7	54.1	17.1	12.3	16.7
Belgium	3.7	2.5	2.6	49.9	57.3	97.6	163.3	136.2	156.4	–	216.9	195.9	256.6	26.8	22.9	26.5
Canada	17.8	17.2	18.8	41.8	47.1	53.4	254.7	184.1	247.3	0.3	314.3	248.4	319.7	20.4	17.1	16.5
Denmark	0.4	0.3	1.2	187.0	94.9	167.4	199.2	142.0	145.0	–	386.5	237.2	313.6	37.2	31.9	36.9
Finland	2.2	4.2	2.0	26.7	26.2	10.0	42.4	50.2	92.6	–	71.2	80.6	104.5	20.4	20.5	29.9
France	4.0	0.5	4.0	341.1	517.4	506.8	335.1	416.4	737.9	–	680.2	828.2	1,248.7	21.9	19.6	27.1
Germany	13.5	18.0	37.9	529.1	796.7	501.5	616.9	1,062.3	956.5	–	1,159.5	1,877.0	1,495.9	27.3	33.1	27.8
Greece	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	14.6	1.9	4.8	12.7	11.3	–	11.9	27.2	13.3	7.1	18.3	7.2
Ireland	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.4	3.9	1.8	21.5	32.8	35.1	–	29.0	36.8	37.0	9.6	8.9	7.8
Italy	1.7	0.4	0.0	141.4	214.3	78.3	99.6	85.7	58.9	–	242.7	300.5	137.2	40.0	41.5	24.4
Japan	47.6	50.4	45.7	3,520.1	3,417.2	2,968.0	903.9	1,101.8	1,383.8	–	4,471.6	4,569.4	4,397.5	62.3	56.4	49.0
Luxembourg	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	2.8	7.7	13.5	11.9	25.2	–	14.6	15.1	33.1	11.8	11.9	21.3
Netherlands	17.0	63.0	44.3	134.5	134.4	86.0	377.1	663.6	508.2	–	528.7	861.0	638.4	24.8	19.4	24.7
New Zealand	1.3	3.3	1.2	3.1	20.9	4.0	11.6	21.5	11.3	–	16.0	45.7	16.5	13.8	22.4	11.3
Norway	8.7	21.4	20.8	90.3	103.7	142.1	152.9	198.8	188.6	–	251.9	323.9	351.4	19.0	19.0	19.7
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.2	34.6	6.0	76.0	7.0	3.0	3.3	–	41.7	9.0	79.5	19.3	5.6	28.9
Spain	1.3	0.8	6.7	225.4	592.4	296.9	143.5	111.1	264.2	–	370.2	704.3	567.8	32.7	42.9	23.4
Sweden	15.4	25.7	33.6	97.1	87.5	70.1	101.1	212.1	236.4	–	213.6	325.2	340.2	16.9	16.9	29.3
Switzerland	28.2	22.0	4.7	30.4	46.1	21.8	166.6	119.5	161.9	–	225.2	187.6	188.4	33.9	27.4	24.8
United Kingdom	27.9	80.7	26.2	309.5	107.9	110.1	417.1	442.3	337.1	–	754.5	630.9	473.3	23.3	13.1	11.6
United States	227.3	316.4	182.7	1,660.0	2,307.0	2,481.9	1,706.5	1,896.6	1,967.5	–	3,593.9	4,520.0	4,632.1	25.4	26.8	25.5
Sub-Total DAC Countries	**426.1**	**632.2**	**434.2**	**7,511.9**	**8,648.5**	**7,748.7**	**5,855.0**	**7,026.9**	**7,638.8**	**0.3**	**13,793.0**	**16,201.5**	**15,821.7**	**30.7**	**28.5**	**27.6**
AfDB	22.1	0.0	0.0	245.8	282.1	830.7	297.4	243.5	231.4	–	565.2	525.6	1062.1	46.2	38.3	63.2
ADF	7.9	0.0	4.9	337.7	165.9	340.5	358.7	216.3	257.2	–	704.3	382.2	602.6	46.6	32.5	35.2
EC	176.4	411.3	243.4	1,300.3	1,647.2	1,352.2	1,002.1	1,161.2	1,133.1	17.4	2,478.8	3,219.7	2,746.1	36.4	35.1	31.4
World Bank	24.9	0.0	0.0	1,789.6	1,724.2	3,232.7	1,351.9	1,117.6	1,430.6	–	3 ,66.4	2,841.8	4,663.4	47.2	39.7	51.1
IADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.1	49.5	155.5	113.1	10.0	24.6	–	228.2	59.5	180.1	48.4	16.4	47.3
IFAD	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	149.5	167.5	325.3	–	153.4	167.5	325.3	37.3	43.5	66.3
UNDP	1.4	2.4	2.8	2.0	5.6	5.8	7.8	14.6	12.1	–	11.2	22.6	20.7	5.6	5.2	5.3
Sub-Total Multilateral	**232.7**	**413.7**	**251.1**	**3,794.3**	**3,874.5**	**5,917.5**	**3 ,80.4**	**2,930.6**	**3,414.3**	**17.4**	**7,307.5**	**7,218.9**	**9,600.3**	**42.1**	**36.0**	**42.7**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**658.9**	**1,046.0**	**685.3**	**11,306.2**	**12,523.0**	**13,666.2**	**9,135.4**	**9,957.5**	**11,053.1**	**17.7**	**21,100.5**	**23,526.5**	**25,422.3**	**33.8**	**30.6**	**31.8**

Source: OECD CRS

TABLE A1.3 TOP 20 RECIPIENTS OF AID FOR TRADE IN VOLUME IN 2007 Commitments, USD m (2006 constant prices)

Country	Region	Income Group	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007		
					2007	Share (%) of Total AfT	ODA as % of GNI
India	Asia	Other Low Income	1,352.3	1,522.6	1,963.8	7.7	0.11
Viet Nam	Asia	Other Low Income	1,371.9	1,154.1	1,673.9	6.6	3.58
Afghanistan	Asia	Least Developed	665.0	1,168.2	1,341.2	5.3	33.86
Iraq	Asia	Lower Middle Income	1,979.2	2,061.8	1,111.0	4.4	–
Ethiopia	Africa	Least Developed	485.1	655.4	813.6	3.2	12.48
Indonesia	Asia	Lower Middle Income	986.9	814.4	772.6	3.0	0.19
Kenya	Africa	Other Low Income	300.0	294.1	735.0	2.9	4.31
Ghana	Africa	Other Low Income	235.6	207.1	667.1	2.6	7.59
Bangladesh	Asia	Least Developed	642.1	459.7	655.8	2.6	2.06
Mali	Africa	Least Developed	159.5	79.6	653.3	2.6	15.43
Uganda	Africa	Least Developed	221.2	105.4	640.8	2.5	15.72
Egypt	Africa	Lower Middle Income	518.5	701.3	469.8	1.8	0.84
Pakistan	Asia	Other Low Income	345.8	322.5	408.2	1.6	1.51
Tanzania	Africa	Least Developed	324.2	213.0	398.1	1.6	17.43
El Salvador	America	Lower Middle Income	27.0	23.8	369.8	1.5	0.45
Mozambique	Africa	Least Developed	284.2	316.9	365.3	1.4	26.33
China	Asia	Lower Middle Income	695.4	537.5	338.8	1.3	0.04
Sri Lanka	Asia	Lower Middle Income	410.9	281.7	285.1	1.1	1.84
Morocco	Asia	Lower Middle Income	280.6	433.5	265.0	1.0	1.51
Bolivia	America	Lower Middle Income	215.6	115.4	259.0	1.0	3.69

Source: OECD CRS

TABLE A1.4 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE Commitments, USD m (2006 constant prices)

Region	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	
			2007	Share (%) Total AfT
Africa				
Trade Policy & Regulations	299.7	534.2	223.6	0.9
Economic Infrastructure	3,282.1	3,794.2	5,872.7	23.1
Building Productive Capacity[1]	2,825.8	3,437.0	3,419.9	13.5
Trade-Related Adjustment[2]	–	–	6.9	0.0
Sub-Total	**6,407.6**	**7,765.4**	**9,523.1**	**37.5**
America				
Trade Policy & Regulations	58.7	136.8	63.3	0.2
Economic Infrastructure	435.8	801.9	764.7	3.0
Building Productive Capacity	1,006.5	927.5	1,193.5	4.7
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	0.9	0.0
Sub-Total	**1,501.0**	**1,866.2**	**2,022.4**	**8.0**
Asia				
Trade Policy & Regulations	143.5	111.2	168.2	0.7
Economic Infrastructure	6,540.8	6,643.7	5,948.0	23.4
Building Productive Capacity	3,917.7	3,740.9	4,607.2	18.1
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	0.0	0.0
Sub-Total	**10,601.9**	**10,495.9**	**10,723.5**	**42.2**
Europe				
Trade Policy & Regulations	27.8	62.6	19.8	0.1
Economic Infrastructure	745.6	888.0	665.0	2.6
Building Productive Capacity	561.4	558.3	516.1	2.0
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	0.0	0.0
Sub-Total	**1,334.7**	**1,508.9**	**1,200.9**	**4.7**
Oceania				
Trade Policy & Regulations	2.5	2.0	2.6	0.0
Economic Infrastructure	111.2	165.4	184.0	0.7
Building Productive Capacity	96.3	75.9	84.0	0.3
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	3.7	0.0
Sub-Total	**210.1**	**243.3**	**274.3**	**1.1**
Unallocated				
Trade Policy & Regulations	126.7	199.1	207.7	0.8
Economic Infrastructure	191.7	229.8	231.8	0.9
Building Productive Capacity	727.8	1,218.0	1,232.4	4.8
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	6.1	0.0
Sub-Total	**1,046.2**	**1,647.0**	**1,678.1**	**6.6**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**21,100.5**	**23,526.5**	**25,422.3**	**100.0**

Source: OECD CRS

(1) Building Productive Capacity includes Trade Development.
(2) In 2007, this new and separate reporting category was added to the CRS. Only Canada and the EC used it that year to report on 2006 data.

TABLE A1.5 DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE BY INCOME GROUP Commitments, USD m (2006 constant prices)

Income Group	2002-05 av.	2006	2007	
			Volume	Share (%) Total AfT
Least Developed Countries				
Trade Policy & Regulations	48.8	239.7	61.1	0.2
Economic Infrastructure	3,032.5	2,658.1	4,684.9	18.4
Building Productive Capacity[1]	2,263.6	2,825.8	2,582.5	10.2
Trade-Related Adjustment[2]	–	–	5.9	0.0
Sub-Total	**5,344.8**	**5,723.5**	**7,334.5**	**28.9**
Other Low Income Countries				
Trade Policy & Regulations	67.6	32.5	44.6	0.2
Economic Infrastructure	2,616.6	2,820.8	3,410.7	13.4
Building Productive Capacity	1,905.5	1,769.7	2,868.3	11.3
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	4.4	0.0
Sub-Total	**4,589.8**	**4,623.0**	**6,328.1**	**24.9**
Lower Middle Income Countries				
Trade Policy & Regulations	286.1	234.8	158.8	0.6
Economic Infrastructure	4,596.4	5,164.0	3,706.8	14.6
Building Productive Capacity	3,115.2	2,583.9	2,721.0	10.7
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	0.0	0.0
Sub-Total	**7,997.7**	**7,982.7**	**6,586.7**	**25.9**
Upper Middle Income Countries				
Trade Policy & Regulations	24.0	7.8	8.4	0.0
Economic Infrastructure	519.0	467.2	274.1	1.1
Building Productive Capacity	489.7	390.4	576.9	2.3
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	0.9	0.0
Sub-Total	**1,032.7**	**865.4**	**860.3**	**3.4**
Unallocated by Income				
Trade Policy & Regulations	232.3	531.3	412.4	1.6
Economic Infrastructure	539.0	1,413.0	1,589.6	6.3
Building Productive Capacity	1,359.0	2,387.7	2,304.3	9.1
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	0.3	0.0
Sub-Total	**2,130.3**	**4,332.1**	**4,306.6**	**16.9**
More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories				
Trade Policy & Regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic Infrastructure	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Building Productive Capacity	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade-Related Adjustment	–	–	6.1	0.0
Sub-Total	**5.1**	**0.0**	**6.1**	**0.0**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	21,100.5	23,526.5	25,422.3	100.0

Source: OECD CRS

(1) Building Productive Capacity includes Trade Development.
(2) In 2007, this new and separate reporting category was added to the CRS. Only Canada and the EC used it that year to report on 2006 data.

TABLE A1.6 MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORY Commitments, USD m (2006 constant prices) and percentages

Category	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007
Trade Policy & Regulations	**100.0**	**274.8**	**196.8**
% of Total Trade Policy & Regulations	15.2	26.3	28.7
Economic Infrastructure	**347.3**	**1,120.1**	**1,352.2**
% of Total Economic Infrastructure	3.1	8.9	9.9
Bulding Productive Capacity	**625.3**	**1,125.6**	**1,030.3**
% of Total Building Productive Capacity	6.8	11.3	9.3
Trade-Related Assistance	**–**	**–**	**0.3**
% of Total Trade-Related Assistance	–	–	36.4
Total Multi-Country	**1,072.7**	**2,520.5**	**2,579.6**
% of Total Aid for Trade	5.1	10.7	10.1

Source: OECD CRS

TABLE A1.7 MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND UNALLOCATED AID FOR TRADE
Commitments, USD m (2006 constant prices) and percentages

Multi-Country Programmes	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	
			Volume	Share (%) Total AfT s
Africa	685.9	1,565.5	1,819.3	19.1
America	158.8	312.2	393.6	19.5
Asia	158.0	295.8	177.6	1.7
Europe	45.8	309.3	168.2	14.0
Oceania	24.2	37.8	20.9	7.6
Sub-Total	**1,072.7**	**2,520.5**	**2,579.6**	
% of Total AfT	*5.1*	*10.7*	*10.1*	
Unallocated	**1,046.2**	**1,647.0**	**1,678.1**	
TOTAL	**2,118.8**	**4,167.5**	**4,257.7**	

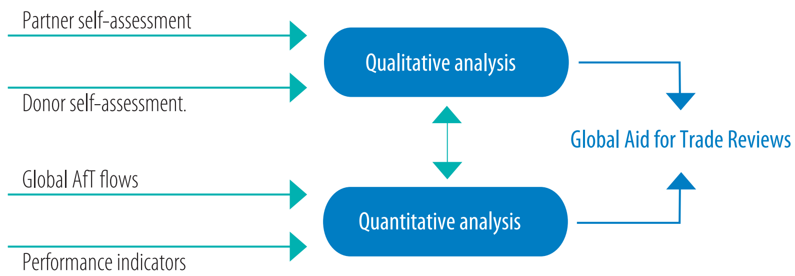
Source: OECD CRS

ANNEX 2: METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. INTRODUCTION

The first joint OECD/WTO *Aid for Trade at a Glance 2007* publication was based on a three tier monitoring framework, *i.e.* the donor and partner country self assessments and the global aid-for-trade flows. The second global monitoring exercise takes a more results-based approach. It assesses the extent to which aid-for-trade strategies have been implemented and insofar as possible indicates the impacts of aid-for-trade projects and programmes. Consequently, the monitoring framework has been supplemented by a fourth tier composed of performance indicators. Monitoring and evaluation of aid for trade remains a work in progress but this report showcases the progress made in recent years. Monitoring will continue to provide greater transparency and accountability which, in turn, can help generate greater political and public support for the initiative.

Figure A2.1 The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework



This annex addresses the four tiers of the aid-for-trade monitoring framework. The structure of this annex mirrors the structure of the report and devotes one section to Chapters 2 to 5. Section 2 describes the revision of the partner country self-assessment questionnaire. Section 3 emphasises the major methodological challenges faced in tracking aid-for-trade flows through the CRS and progress made since the first Global Review. Section 4 reports on the donor self-assessment process and Section 5 describes the approach taken for assessing progress in implementing the regional dimension of aid for trade.

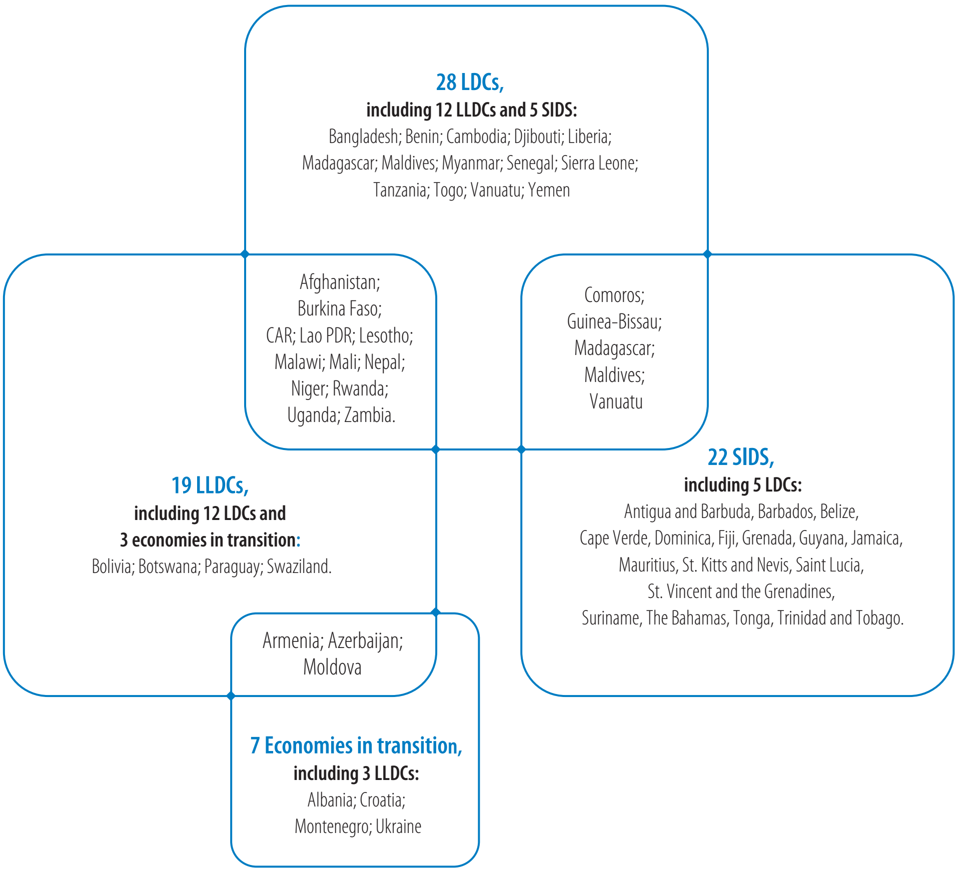
2. PARTNER COUNTRY SELF-ASSESSMENT

The partner country response rate to the second aid for trade monitoring was excellent. Part of the explanation is the joint work undertaken by the OECD and the WTO to improve user-friendliness of the partner country self-assessment questionnaire. The elaboration of the questionnaire involved partner countries through an intense consultation process and resulted in a questionnaire more tailored to their needs.

The partner country chapter is based on the responses of 83 countries[1], out of 112 surveyed. This 74% response rate presents an encouraging increase in partner country engagement compared to the 7% response rate in the first monitoring exercise in 2007[2]. Responses were received from 31 countries located in Africa, 16 in Asia, 27 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 6 in Europe, and 3 in Oceania. The income group breakdown is as follows: 28 least-developed countries (LDCs)[3], 9 other low income countries (OLICs), 26 lower middle income countries (LMICs), and 20 upper middle income countries (UMICs).

Furthermore, 19 countries are landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), 22 are small island developing states (SIDS), and 7 are economies in transition. The specific needs of these country groups deserve to be highlighted separately.

Figure A2.2 Partner country breakdown (LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and economies in transition)



After the first Global Review, the OECD and the WTO engaged partner countries through a series of consultations. Two OECD/AITIC meetings and an OECD/UNDP brainstorming meeting were held to obtain the views of partner countries on the first self-assessment. Building on these exchanges, the 2009 self-assessment questionnaire was tailored to partner countries' needs and expectations. Subsequently, the revised questionnaire was submitted for comments to the WTO Committee on Trade and Development. In particular, the format of the questionnaire has been expanded to include a combination of open-ended and multiple-choice questions[4] without increasing the overall number of questions:

i. **open-ended questions** allow partner countries to present their individual objectives and pace of progress, and to describe the platforms and the mechanisms available for coordination (or the steps being taken to establish such mechanisms) and implementation of aid for trade;

ii. **multiple choice questions** acknowledge the fact that many partner countries are severely resource-constrained and can only devote minimal resources to the collection and compilation of detailed information on each topic addressed in the questionnaire. This approach guaranteed an optimal rate of participation, balancing the need to raise the profile of this exercise while avoiding overburdening resource-constrained administrations. The multiple-choice approach enabled the identification of mainstreaming and implementation trends.

It was understood that the questionnaire needed to be framed in plain language accessible to non-specialists. For this reason, an explanatory background note was added to guide partner country officials step-by-step through the questionnaire. This note explained the type of information that countries were expected to provide under each question and clarified the terminology.

The process of identifying the relevant authorities in each country to complete the self-assessment remained challenging. The present exercise shows that the trade ministry - the main entity responsible for coordination of trade issues – needs to be involved, but other ministries such as finance/planning, sectoral ministries and government agencies should also participate. In addition, in LDCs, the EIF focal point should be involved, as a majority of LDCs confirm that their EIF focal point coordinates the trade agenda. Furthermore, Geneva-based permanent missions have proven to be the relevant intermediary to transmit the questionnaire to the capital. Indeed, regular meetings of the WTO Committee on Trade and Development kept the momentum and ensured that Geneva-based officials raised awareness in capitals about the Aid-for-Trade Initiative.

Furthermore, it is clear that the assistance of multilateral agencies (*i.e.* regional development banks, UNDP, the World Bank) significantly raised the participation rate of developing countries. Assistance was provided to engage partners and assist them in responding to the questionnaire. For instance, the IADB hired two consultants to raise awareness of the initiative and provide technical support. The outstanding response rate of the Latin America and the Caribbean region is testimony to the success of this approach. Reminders sent by the EIF Secretariat to the EIF in-country focal points certainly played a role in ensuring that LDCs did participate to the same extent as other partner countries, in spite of their additional challenges.

3. GLOBAL FLOWS

Projects and programmes are part of aid for trade if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the partner country's national development strategies. The WTO Task Force concluded that aid for trade comprises the following categories: i) technical assistance for trade policy and regulations: for example, helping countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate trade agreements, and implement their outcomes; ii) trade-related infrastructure: for example, building roads, ports, and telecommunications networks to connect domestic markets to the global economy; iii) productive capacity building (including trade development): for example, supporting the private sector to exploit their comparative advantages and diversify their exports; iv) trade-related adjustment: helping developing countries with the costs associated with trade liberalisation, such as tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade; and, v) other trade-related needs: if identified as trade-related development priorities in partner countries' national development strategies.

The Creditor Reporting System (CRS) – a database covering around 90% of all ODA - was recognised as the best available data source for tracking global aid-for-trade flows. The CRS aid activity database was established in 1967 and collects information on official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows to developing countries. It is the internationally recognised source of data on aid activities (geographical and sectoral breakdowns) and is widely used by governments, organisations and researchers active in the field of development. For the OECD, the CRS serves as a tool for monitoring specific policy issues, including aid for trade. The policy and guidelines for CRS reporting are approved by DAC members as represented on the DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT). The OECD collects, collates and verifies the consistency of the data, and maintains the database.

The CRS enables the tracking of aid commitments and disbursements, and provides comparable data over time and across countries. The use of an existing database led to significant savings of time and resources to effectively track aid-for-trade flows. The use of the CRS entailed some loss of detailed information about trade-related technical assistance and trade development, formerly collected in the joint OECD/WTO trade-related technical assistance and capacity building database (TCB). However, several modifications have been made to the CRS to adapt it to aid-for-trade needs.

It should be kept in mind that the CRS does not provide data that match exactly all of the above aid-for-trade categories. In fact, the CRS provides proxies under five headings:

i) *Technical assistance for trade policy and regulations.* In the CRS, five purpose codes are used to cover trade policy and regulations activities, in contrast to the 20 TCB codes. These five sub-categories are: a) trade policy and administrative management; b) trade facilitation; c) regional trade agreements; d) multilateral trade negotiations; and e) trade education/training.

ii) *Economic infrastructure.* Aid commitments for trade-related infrastructure are proxied in the CRS by data under the heading "economic infrastructure" This heading covers data on aid for communications, energy and transport. To know how accurate the CRS proxies are (*e.g.* how much of the hypothetical energy project relates to trade), the CRS data must be compared with donors' knowledge of the specific features of their infrastructure aid. So far, only two donors (the United States and the World Bank) are able to provide more refined data concerning the trade component of economic infrastructure projects.

iii) *Productive capacity building (including trade development).* Data on commitments of aid for productive capacity building exist under the CRS category "building productive capacity". Since the first monitoring exercise, the CRS allows components of a productive capacity building project (*i.e.* the trade development policy marker) to be marked as relevant to trade development. It identifies trade development activities within the broader aid-for-trade category of building productive capacity (*i.e.* activities marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development). This new category compensates the loss of precision of using the CRS instead of the TCB. Two caveats should be kept in mind when assessing the data: i) some donors have not used the trade development policy marker, reflecting the fact that this marker is used on a voluntary basis; b) the amounts presented under this category cannot be added to the global flows; they are part and parcel of the total flows on productive capacity building. In 2008, twelve members reported on the marker. The number of trade development activities is much smaller in the CRS than in members' TCB reporting for 2006 (over 3,800 activities were reported by 22 DAC members). In volume terms, the TCB total for 2006 was lower at USD 2.1 billion though it should be recalled that only the "trade share" amount was recorded in the TCB and not the total value of the activity. The fact that CRS amounts for Belgium, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom are about the same as, or lower than their TCB levels could therefore be an indication of incomplete reporting. For the other eight users, the CRS figure is around two to three times higher than in the TCB.

iv) *Trade-related adjustment*. A new sub-heading has been introduced in the CRS to track flows corresponding to trade-related adjustment as of the 2008 data collection of 2007 activities. This category identifies contributions to developing country budgets to assist the implementation of trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures by other countries, and alleviate shortfalls in balance-of-payments due to changes in the world trading environment. Only two members reported activities in this category in 2007, Canada (USD 0.3 million) and the EC (USD 17.4 million).

v) *Other trade-related needs*. The CRS covers all ODA, but only those activities reported under the above four categories will be identified as aid for trade. Data on 'other trade-related needs' cannot be gleaned from the CRS. To estimate the volume of such 'other' commitments, donors would need to examine aid projects in sectors other than those considered so far – for example in health and education – and indicate what share, if any, of these activities have an important trade component. A health programme, for instance, might permit increased trade from localities where the disease burden was previously a constraint on trade. Consequently, accurately monitoring aid for trade would require comparison of the CRS data with donor and partner countries self-assessments of their aid for trade.

4. DONOR SELF-ASSESSMENT

The first round of self-assessments, conducted in 2007, provided a comprehensive picture of what donors are doing on aid for trade, including whether they adhere to the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The first monitoring survey had adopted an input-output-focused approach, which made it difficult to assess the success or failure and the effectiveness of an aid-for-trade intervention. The second monitoring exercise moved beyond inputs and outputs and focused on *outcomes* and *impacts* (*i.e.* tangible results) to strengthen accountability. This required developing a results-based monitoring approach.

The results-based monitoring approach adopted for the donor questionnaire was similar to that used for the partner country questionnaire: consultations were held with the donors in order to tailor the questionnaire to their needs and expectations. Accordingly, it includes a larger number of questions, with a combination of open-ended and multiple-choice questions. This has allowed donors to provide a broad panorama of their individual objectives and aid-for-trade specific policies, as well as preliminary results (both qualitative and quantitative). However, it should be noted that the rationale for inclusion of multiple-choice questions (*i.e.* enabling the collection of more comparable information) was not meant for ranking or scoring donors' performance. On the contrary, the objective was to enable donors to self-assess their strengths and weaknesses. The spirit of the exercise is to encourage peer learning and the sharing of good practices in compliance with the principles of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action.

During the second monitoring exercise, responses were received from 38 bilateral donors and 19 regional and multilateral organisations, out of 70 surveyed (a response rate of 81%)[5].

The focus on strategy (progress on donors' aid-for-trade strategies), implementation (mainstreaming of trade in donor programming and good practices in aid for trade) and mutual accountability (the processes for assessing the implementation of mutually agreed activities and their development results) has been maintained throughout the questionnaire. As in 2007, the questionnaire was accompanied by a CRS based aid for trade profile.

5. THE REGIONAL DIMENSION

One of the innovations in this edition of the *Aid for Trade at a Glance* report is that the donor and partner country self-assessments contain a section dedicated to the regional dimension of aid for trade. The section about regional assistance in each questionnaire provides a clear picture of existing trade-related regional programmes, an aspect that the first monitoring survey did not fully capture. The partner country and donor assessments of the regional challenges are discussed in Chapter 5.

Chapter 5 also includes a section on South-South cooperation, which draws from responses to a South-South questionnaire. Several non-DAC donors responded to the 2007 Survey: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Singapore, and Thailand. This positive development led the OECD and the WTO to give further consideration about how best to engage non-DAC donors to participate in the aid for trade monitoring process. Some non-OECD/DAC donors suggested that a questionnaire tailored to South-South cooperation might facilitate their reporting. They had particular difficulties with the financial section of the donor questionnaire– since much of their aid is in the form of technical co-operation with no financial counterpart – and with the level of sophistication of the questionnaire. Questions on alignment, management for results and mutual accountability were particularly challenging. At the same time, some non-OECD/DAC donors are increasingly large and sophisticated, and a simplified questionnaire focused on technical co-operation would not enable them to provide a fair picture of their activities. The option selected was to produce a questionnaire tailored to developing countries that have a tradition of co-operation with their neighbours (*i.e.* South-South cooperation) and let these countries decide themselves which questionnaire they would prefer to respond to.

Argentina, China and Brazil chose to respond to the South-South questionnaire rather than the donor questionnaire. Chile, on the other hand, responded to all three questionnaires: donor, partner country and South-South co-operation. The OECD received India's response to the South-South questionnaire after the deadline and therefore it could not be included in the analysis. However, full details of their response can be found on the CD-ROM. Other countries expressed their willingness to share their experience in this domain in the future.

The questionnaire was drafted to emphasise the specificities of South-South and triangular co-operation activities as major vectors of regional aid for trade. It also contains questions about monitoring and evaluation and requested that countries provide a quantified estimate of the assistance provided. Finally, countries could indicate their willingness to report to the CRS and discuss forward planning.

NOTES

1. Six additional countries (Angola, El Salvador, Haiti, Namibia, Samoa, Seychelles) sent their questionnaire responses after the deadline and were not included in the analysis. Their responses can be found on the CD-ROM. Two countries (Armenia and Cambodia) sent two distinct responses to the questionnaire and the OECD consulted the country authorities in both cases to agree on which response to use for the analysis.
2. In 2007, only eight partner countries responded to the questionnaire (Cambodia, Colombia, Malawi, Mauritius, Panama, Peru, Philippines and Uruguay). These countries have also responded to the 2009 questionnaire.
3. Of the 40 LDCs that received the aid for trade questionnaire, 28 sent back their responses before the deadline and are included in this analysis. Two more were received after the deadline and can be found on the CD-ROM. This response rate illustrates the LDCs' engagement in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative.
4. A similar approach was adopted for the donor questionnaire, described in section 4 of this annex.
5. Information about the non-DAC donors is provided in the regional dimension section of this annex.

ANNEX 3: DAC LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS BY INCOME GROUP

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Afghanistan
Angola
Bangladesh
Benin
Bhutan
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Central African Rep.
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Kiribati
Laos
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Niger
Rwanda
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tuvalu
Uganda
Vanuatu
Yemen
Zambia

OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES

(per capita GNI < $825 in 2004)

Cameroon
Congo, Rep.
Côte d'Ivoire
Ghana
India
Kenya
Korea, Dem.Rep.
Kyrgyz Rep.
Moldova
Mongolia
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam
Zimbabwe

LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

(per capita GNI $826-$3 255 in 2004)

Albania
Algeria
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Brazil
Cape Verde
China
Colombia
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Fiji
Georgia
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Fed. States
Montenegro
Morocco
Namibia
Niue
Palestinian Adm. Areas
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Serbia
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Swaziland
Syria
Thailand
Tokelau*
Tonga
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Wallis and Futuna*

UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

(per capita GNI $3 256-$10 065 in 2004)

Anguilla*	Croatia	Mexico	St. Helena*
Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Montserrat*	St. Kitts-Nevis
Argentina	Gabon	Nauru	Saint Lucia
Barbados	Grenada	Oman	St. Vincent and Grenadines
Belize	Lebanon	Palau	Trinidad and Tobago
Botswana	Libya	Panama	Turkey
Chile	Malaysia	Saudi Arabia[1]	Turks and Caicos Islands*
Cook Islands	Mauritius	Seychelles	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mayotte*	South Africa	Venezuela

NOTES

* Territory.

1. Saudi Arabia passed the high income country threshold in 2004. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, it will graduate from the List in 2008.

As of June 2009, the **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs)** are :
Afghanistan, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

ANNEX 4: DAC LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS BY REGION

AFRICA

Africa, North of Sahara

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Morocco
Tunisia

Africa, South of Sahara

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Congo, Rep.
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
St. Helena
Sao Tome & Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

AMERICA

North & Central America

Anguilla
Antigua & Barbuda
Barbados
Belize
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Montserrat
Nicaragua
Panama
St. Kitts-Nevis
Saint Lucia
St. Vincent & Grenadines
Trinidad & Tobago
Turks & Caicos Islands

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

ASIA

Middle East
Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Lebanon
Oman
Palestinian Admin. Areas
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Yemen

South & Central Asia
Afghanistan
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Georgia
India
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Rep.
Maldives
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

Far East Asia
Cambodia
China
Indonesia
Korea, Dem. Rep.
Laos
Malaysia
Mongolia
Philippines
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Viet Nam

OCEANIA
Cook Islands
Fiji
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Fed. States
Nauru
Niue
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Wallis & Futuna

EUROPE
Albania
Belarus
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Croatia
Macedonia (FYROM)
Moldova
Montenegro
Serbia
Turkey
Ukraine

ANNEX 5:
LIST OF CRS PURPOSE CODES

For a detailed description of the content of each sub-category, see:
www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3343,en_2649_34447_1914325_1_1_1_1,00.html

CODE	CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY
Trade Policy and Regulation		
331	Trade policy and regulations	Trade policy and planning; Trade facilitation; Regional trade agreements; Multilateral trade negotiations; Trade education/training
Economic Infrastructure		
210	Transport and storage	Transport policy and administrative management; Road transport; Rail transport; Water transport; Air transport; Storage; Education and training in transport and storage
220	Communications	Communications policy and administrative management; Telecommunications; Radio/television/print media; Information and communication technology (ICT)
230	Energy generation and supply	Energy policy and administrative management; Power generation/non-renewable sources; Electrical transmission/distribution; Gas distribution; Oil-fired power plants; Gas-fired power plants; Coal-fired power plants; Nuclear power plants; Hydro-electric power plants; Geothermal energy; Solar energy; Wind power; Ocean power; Biomass; Energy education/training; Energy research
Building Productive Capacity		
240	Banking and financial services	Financial policy and administrative management; Monetary institutions; Formal sector financial intermediaries; Informal/semi-formal financial Intermediaries; Education/training in banking and financial services
250	Business and other services	Business support services and institutions; Privatisation
311	Agriculture	Agricultural policy and administrative management; Agricultural development; Agricultural land resources; Agricultural water resources; Agricultural inputs; Food crop production; Industrial crops/export crops; Livestock; Agrarian reform; Agricultural alternative development; Agricultural extension; Agricultural education/training; Agricultural research; Agricultural services; Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control; Agricultural financial services; Agricultural co-operatives; Livestock/veterinary services
312	Forestry	Forestry policy and administrative management; Forestry development; Fuelwood/charcoal; Forestry education/training; Forestry research; Forestry services
313	Fishing	Fishing policy and administrative management; Fishery development; Fishery education/training; Fishery research; Fishery services
321	Industry	Industrial policy and administrative management; Industrial development; Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) development; Cottage industries and handicraft; Agro-industries; Forest industries; Textiles, leather and substitutes; Chemicals; Fertilizer plants; Cement/lime/plaster; Energy manufacturing; Pharmaceutical production; Basic metal industries; Non-ferrous metal industries; Engineering; Transport equipment industry; Technological research and development
332	Tourism	Tourism policy and administrative management
Trade-Related Adjustment		
33150	Trade-related adjustment	Contributions to the government budget to assist the implementation of recipients' own trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures by other countries; Assistance to manage shortfalls in the balance of payments due to changes in the world trading environment

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009
MAINTAINING MOMENTUM

Numerous barriers prevent developing countries - in particular the least developed - from taking advantage of trade opportunities that could help them reduce poverty. The Aid-for-Trade Initiative has successfully built awareness of the support these countries need to surmount these barriers. As a result, more and more developing countries are raising the profile of trade issues in their development strategies and donors are responding by increasing the resources they provide to build trade capacity in areas such as policy, institutions and infrastructure.

This aid-for-trade monitoring report - the second of its kind - documents the success of the initiative to date. It examines trends and developments and presents a comprehensive analysis of donor and partner country engagement. In addition, it addresses the regional dimension of aid for trade and showcases three cross-border infrastructure projects. Finally, the report provides fact sheets that help in assessing the outcomes and impacts of aid for trade.

The main conclusions are positive. Nonetheless, the outlook is affected by the current global economic crisis. Aid for trade is now, and more than ever, essential to help suppliers from developing countries build capacity and penetrate global markets. The key message of the report is clear: aid for trade must remain an essential component of development assistance. It offers a number of steps, in this respect, that can advance the aid-for-trade dialogue.

www.oecd.org/dac/aft

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