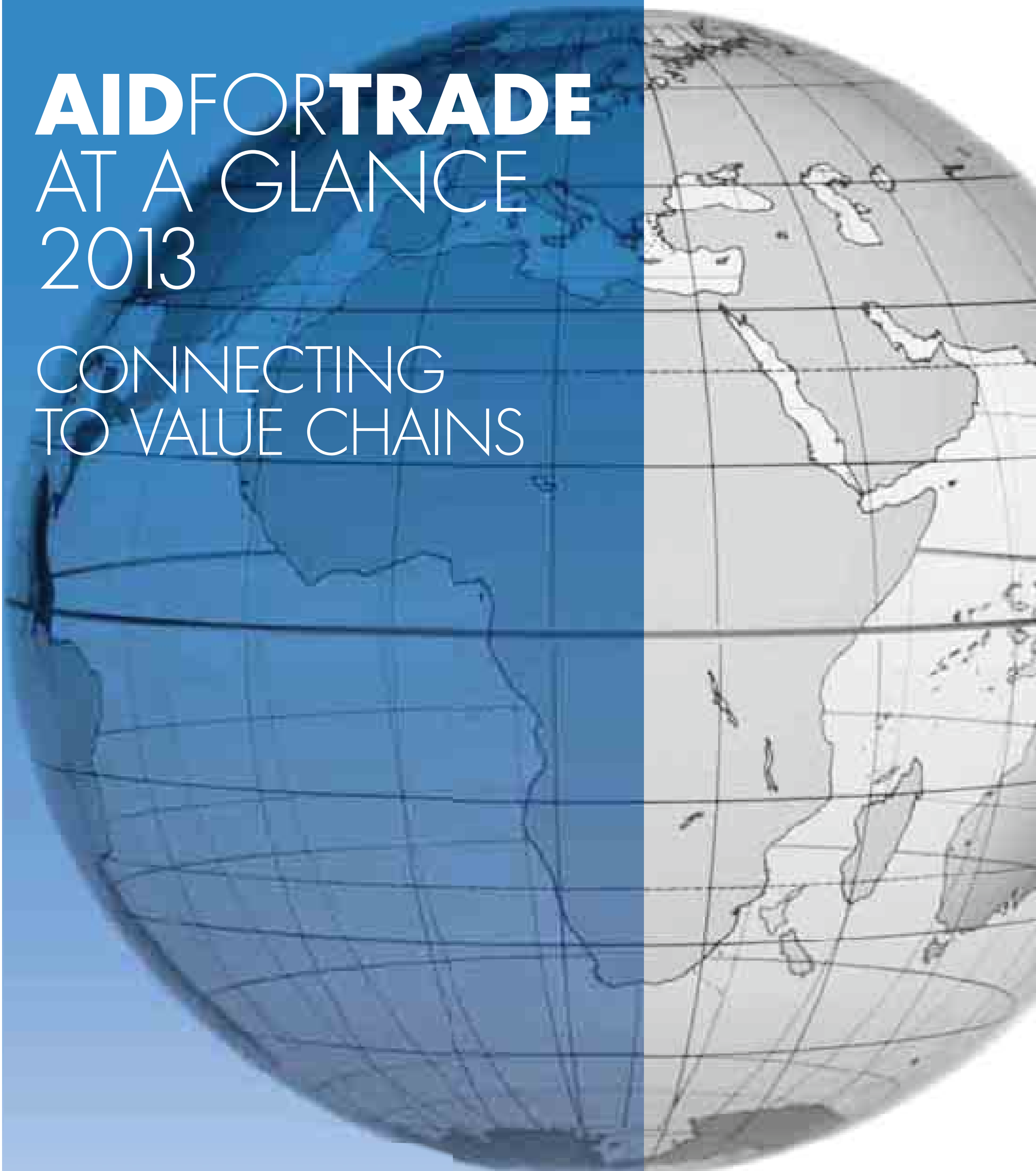
World Trade Organization

OECD

AID FOR TRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

CONNECTING TO VALUE CHAINS



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FOREWORD

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative has achieved a great deal since its launch in 2005. It has raised awareness about the positive role trade can play in economic growth and development, which has contributed to an increase in the mainstreaming of trade-related priorities in partner countries' national development strategies. Bilateral and multilateral donors, and providers of South-South co-operation, are responding with more concessional and non-concessional financing. The private sector is also examining how it can contribute toward making trade work for development and poverty reduction. A review of aid for trade – focusing on both progress and further improvements needed – is building confidence that the Initiative is delivering tangible results.

The trade and development landscape has changed since the start of the Initiative. Research on trade in value added – led by the WTO and the OECD – is shedding light on the complex production networks that now characterise global trade. The deepening and widening of value chains has boosted the share of intermediate goods in trade as more firms and countries join these diffuse networks. As firms focus more on trade in certain specific tasks and less on the complete production process, new opportunities arise for firms in developing countries, including in the least developed countries, to become part of these regional and global networks. Furthermore, the trade performance of developing countries is more intertwined as South-South trade and investment expand.

In the area of development co-operation, the optimism is giving way to new fiscal realities as OECD countries experience pressure on their aid budgets. Despite this downturn in OECD countries' aid expenditure, which will hopefully be short-lived, substantial funding is still available, including via South-South co-operation, triangular co-operation, and the private sector.

The enthusiastic response to the latest OECD/WTO monitoring survey highlights the continued engagement of donors, South-South partners, developing countries and the private sector in achieving the objectives of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. There is still room for improvement, in particular with regard to trade-related barriers at and behind borders, as there is evidence that they might constrain the ability of developing country firms to establish, connect and move up value chains. However, countries are addressing these concerns by tackling many of the binding constraints that are affecting the connectivity of developing countries.

The encouraging message of this publication is that our efforts to put focus on the Aid-for-Trade Initiative were well placed. We need to continue working along the same lines but redouble our efforts to achieve development results. The report also calls attention to the need to further engage providers of South-South co-operation and the private sector, give more prominence to the issue of skills, expand the role of development finance and improve the conditions for cross-border projects and regional integration.

The *Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation* can play a catalytic role in ensuring that developing countries leverage diverse forms of development finance to promote trade and development through an "investment for trade" approach. This publication examines these and other issues to help ensure that the Aid-for-Trade Initiative remains relevant in this changing trade and development landscape. The report will also provide a good basis for discussion and guidance at the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference which will be held in Bali in December 2013.

Aid for trade has achieved a great deal, and is an established part of the focus of our two organisations. But our work is far from finished. It is our collective hope that the global membership of the Initiative tackles these remaining challenges with renewed vigour in the years to come.

Angel Gurria
Secretary-General
OECD

Pascal Lamy
Director-General
WTO

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The report has been prepared under the overall guidance of Frans Lammersen (OECD) and Michael Roberts (WTO).

The core team was composed of William Hynes, Richard Newfarmer, and Michael Plummer, with assistance from Deborah Barker, Olivier Cattaneo, Michael Cornish, Maria Alvarez de Cozar, Rebecca A. Freeman, Ann Gordon, Marion Jansen, Rainer Lanz, Aime Murigande, Se Eun Park, Ben Shepherd, Alissa Tafti, Conor Trodden, and Cristian Ugarte.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AANZFTA	ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area
ACi	African Cashew Initiative
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
ADVANCE	Agriculture Development Value Chain Enhancement Programme
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AECSP	AANZFTA Economic Cooperation Support Programme
AfC	Agenda for Change
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfT	Aid for Trade
AFTA	ASEAN Free-trade Area
AFTi	Africa Free Trade Initiative
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act of the United States
AITIC	Agency for International Trade, Information and Co-operation
AMS	Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries
ANI	Agencia Nacional de Infraestructura
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation
Arab Fund	Arab Fund
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	African Union
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development
CAFTA	Central America Free Trade Agreement
CAREC	Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARTFund	Caribbean Aid for Trade and Regional Integration Trust Fund
CBA	Cost-Benefit Analysis
CBI	Centre for the Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPAF	Common Performance Assessment Framework
CRS	Creditor Reporting System

CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTPSD	Caribbean Trade and Private Sector Development Programme
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DIME	Development Impact Evaluation
DPAF	Donor Performance Assessment Framework
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
EAC	East African Community
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ETLS	East African States Trade Liberalization Scheme
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
ExPECT	Exports Promotion & Enterprise Competitiveness for Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTAAP	Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific
G7	Group of 7
G20	Group of 20
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFP	Global Facilitation Partnership for Transportation and Trade
GIZ	German Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GNI	Gross National Income
GVC	Global Value Chains
HIPCs	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HLF-4	Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness

IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDH	Sustainable Trade Initiative
IF	Integrated Framework
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IP	Intellectual Property
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IPRCC	International Poverty Reduction Center in China
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
LDC	Least Developed Country
LIC	Low Income Country
LMIC	Low Middle-Income Country
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MIC	Middle Income Countries
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTBS	Medium Term Business Strategy
NAFTA	North American Free-trade Area
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NES	National Export Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NTB	Non-Tariff Barrier
OAS	Organisation of American States

ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OLICs	Other Low Income Countries
OOF	Other Official Flows
PACT	Program for Building African Capacity for Trade
PAGE	Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PIRG	Public Interest Research Group
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSD	Private Sector Development
PSI	Private Sector Investment
QI	Quality Infrastructure
RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
RECs	Regional Economic Cooperation organisations
RESW	Rwanda Electronic Single Window
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RTA	Regional Trade Agreement
SADC	Southern African Development Community
Sida	Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency
SIPPO	Swiss Import Promotion Programme
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
SVEs	Small and Vulnerable Economies
SWGs	Sector Working Groups
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
TMEA	TradeMark East Africa
TPP	Trans-Pacific Partnership
TPR	Trade Policy Review
TRIPs	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TRTA	Trade-Related Technical Assistance

UEMOA	Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine
UMICs	Upper Middle-Income Countries
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNHCR	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNPBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax
WBG	World Bank Group
WEF	World Economic Forum
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

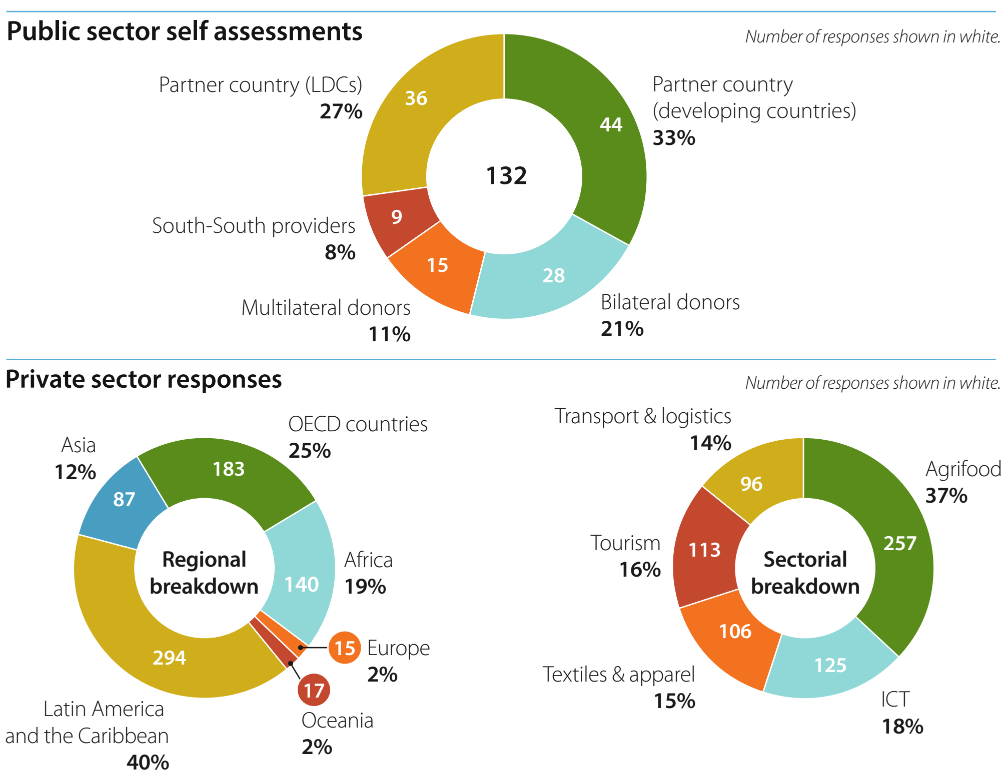
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2013 report *Aid for Trade at a Glance: Connecting to Value Chains* analyses the strategies, priorities, and programmes from the public and private sectors in developing and developed countries to connect developing country suppliers to value chains. The report suggests that the increasing fragmentation of production processes offers developing countries new trading opportunities, but also present risks. Value chains reinforce the rationale for keeping markets open and highlight the costs of burdensome procedures that create "thick borders".

Aid for trade plays an important role in easing the policies and trade-related binding constraints that prevent developing country firms from linking to or moving up value chains. The report emphasises that this can be done even more effectively by better engaging the private sector, improving the business environment, upgrading labour skills, creating the conditions for regional projects, targeting aid to achieve trade and development results, and using aid to mobilize productive investment.

All stakeholders remain actively engaged in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative as illustrated by the 132 self-assessments from 80 developing countries (including 36 least developed), 28 bilateral donors, 15 multilateral donors, and 9 providers of South-South co-operation. Moreover, 524 supplier firms in developing countries provided their views on the barriers they face in linking to value chains, while responses from 173 lead firms (mostly, but not exclusively in OECD countries) highlight the obstacles they encounter in integrating developing country firms in their value chain.

Figure 0.1 Stakeholder engagement in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org*.

Note: Based on responses submitted from developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Oceania, as well as from OECD countries (some of these categories overlap).

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932853777*

Aid for trade remains important…

The emergence of value chains strengthens the rationale for trade-related assistance and is reinvigorating the aid-for-trade debate. Developing countries seek value chain participation to achieve their economic growth, employment and poverty reduction objectives.

…to increase competitiveness, reduce trade costs, and connect to value chains.

Developing countries, including the least developed, are directing public investments (including ODA) to reduce the thickness of their borders, improve competitiveness and create conditions for their firms to connect to value chains. Donors are responding to these new priorities by focusing their support on private sector development and regional programmes to reduce trade costs.

The role of the private sector is increasing.

The importance of the private sector is increasingly recognised as a stakeholder in the aid-for-trade dialogue, as a partner in the delivery of aid for trade, and, in some cases, as a provider of capacity-building support. Public-private partnerships, however, remain challenging in terms of roles and expectations.

Aid-for-trade commitments reached USD 41.5 billion in 2011 up 57 percent over the 2002-05 baseline.

Although aid for building supply-side capacities remains an important priority, commitments dropped to USD 41.5 billion in 2011 due to the financial crisis that exerted downward pressure on DAC Member's aid budgets. In 2011, aid-for-trade commitments returned to 2008-09 levels and, despite the 14 percent drop, commitments still remain 57 percent above the 2002-05 baseline.

There is less support to economic infrastructure, but…

The decline in 2011 of USD 6.4 billion resulted in less support to large projects in economic infrastructure, with commitments to the transport and energy sectors falling by USD 3.5 billion and USD 3.2 billion, respectively.

…increases to building productive capacities, while…

However, commitments to building productive capacities increased to USD 18 billion in 2011 indicating the growing priority partner countries and donors attach to developing the private sector. Support for business services, agriculture and industry all rose by 10 percent.

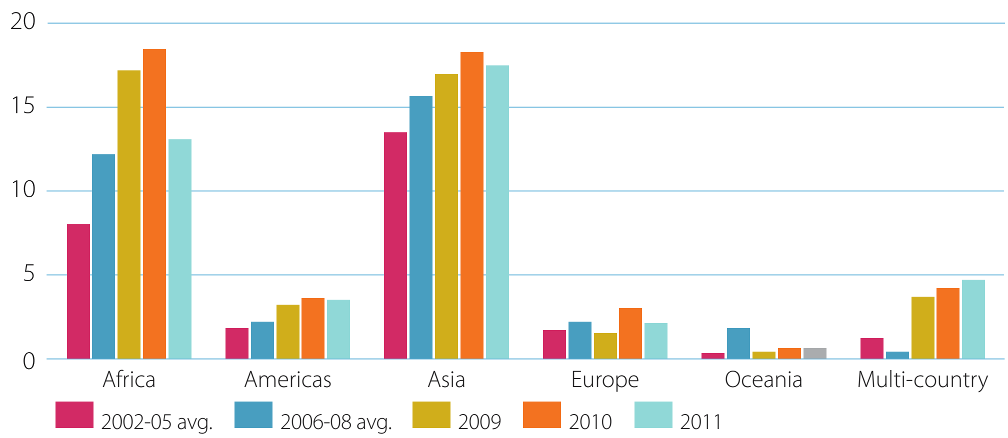
… the trade development component, and trade adjustment funding doubled.

Funding of programmes with a clear objective to promote trade doubled since 2007 and reached USD 5.4 billion, while trade-related adjustment financing more than doubled from the previous year to USD 62.8 million. Trade facilitation attained commitments of USD 380 million in 2011.

Asia is the largest recipient, and…

Asia is now the largest aid-for-trade recipient with USD 17 billion. The strong growth of aid for trade to Africa in recent years has been arrested and support declined to USD 13.1 billion. Aid for trade to emerging European economies also declined, while other regions continue to receive relatively stable, albeit lower, levels of support.

Figure 0.2 Aid for trade by region (USD billion, 2011 constant)



Source : OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932853796*

…low income countries receive the largest share.

The tightening of ODA budgets and the resulting decrease in overall aid-for-trade commitments has touched all income groups. However, the LDCs were least affected and low income countries now receive the largest share of total aid for trade. The relatively better off developing countries rely increasingly on domestic and foreign direct investments to address their trade-related binding constraints.

G20-DAC countries risk falling short of their pledge, …

The G20-DAC countries are USD 831 million off track to meet their pledge to maintain beyond 2011 their aid-for-trade levels that reflect their average aid for trade for the period 2006-08.

…but China and India scaled up their support.

China and India, on top of their non-concessional support, doubled their ODA-like assistance in 2011 to USD 2.4 billion and USD 730 million respectively. South-South trade-related support is becoming increasingly an important complement to aid for trade.

The outlook points towards a further modest overall decline.

The 2012 outlook is for a modest further drop in bilateral aid-for-trade commitments which makes up 60 percent of total commitments. Multilateral donors are more positive while providers of South-South co-operation indicate continued growth of their funding.

Value chains potentially offer a path towards economic development…

Since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative in 2005, value chains have become the dominant feature of the global economy. By providing access to networks, regional and global markets, capital, knowledge and technology, value chains offer a path towards economic development that is easier to follow than building fully integrated production processes.

… particularly in agri-food, tourism and textiles, but...

Suppliers in developing countries are well-established in value chains in agri-food, tourism, and textiles and apparel, while value chains in information and communication technology, and transport and logistics offer opportunities to reduce the thickness of borders.

…barriers in infrastructure, access to finance and standards' compliance remain.

Partner countries consider inadequate infrastructure, access to trade finance, compliance with standards, lack of comparative advantage and high market entry costs as the main obstacles to their value chains integration. Donors and providers of South-South co-operation also point to the lack of a skilled labour force and the inability to attract FDI and trade restrictions.

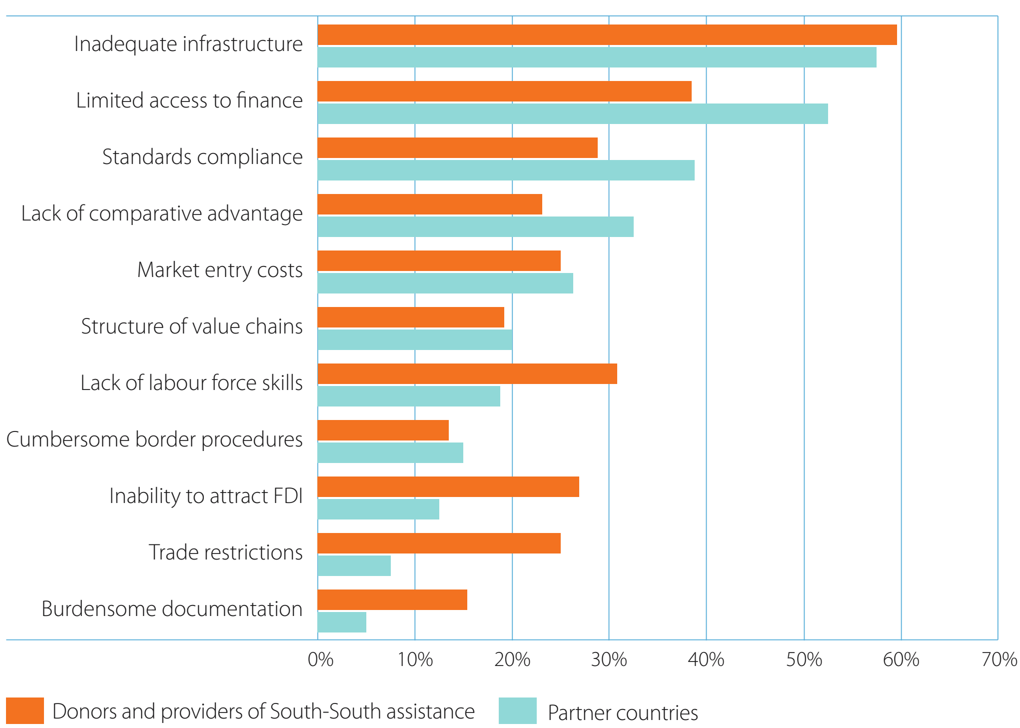
Suppliers highlight trade finance, infrastructure and regulatory uncertainty, while...

Suppliers in developing countries all rank the lack of access to trade finance as their main barriers to entering, establishing or moving up value chains. They also cite transportation and shipping costs, the business environment and certification requirements as obstacles.

…lead firms also stress custom procedures and licensing requirements.

Lead firms rank transportation costs as their main barrier. They also point to custom procedures, licensing requirements and the business environment as impediments to integrate developing country suppliers into their value chain.

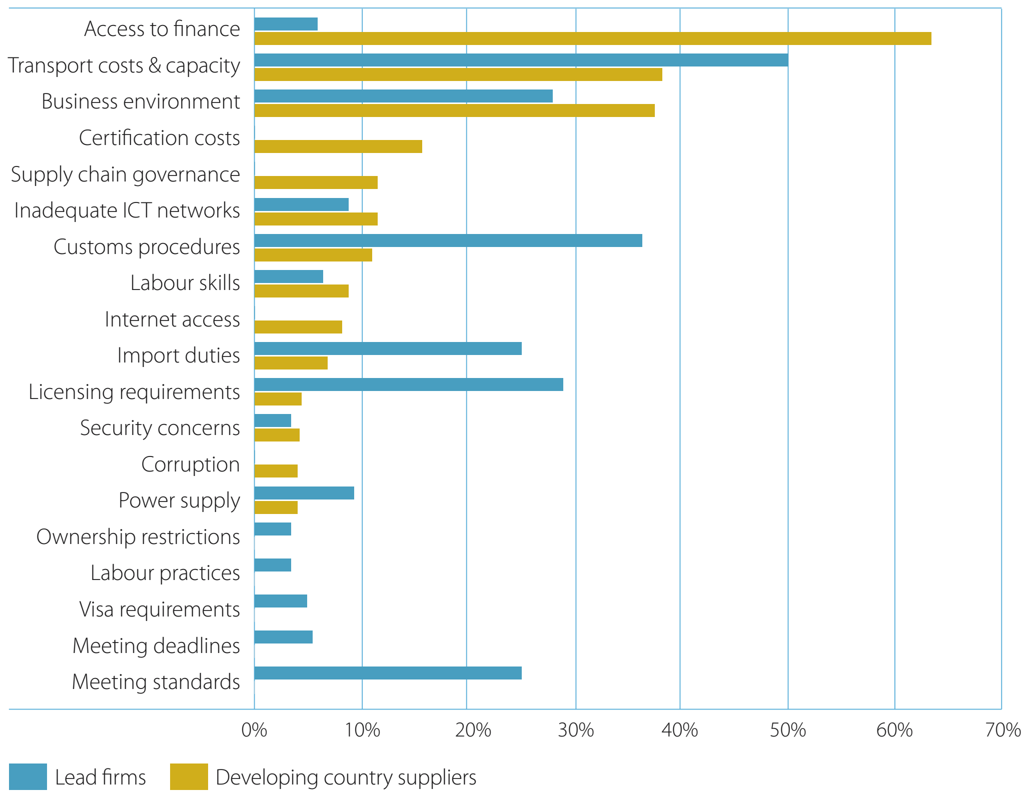
Figure 0.3 Public views of the main barriers in connecting firms to value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org*.

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932853815*

Figure 0.4 Private views of the main barriers in connecting firms to value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932853834*

Regional aid-for-trade programmes are potentially more beneficial and...

Regional aid-for-trade programmes are, in general, more cost-efficient than single country programmes in supporting efforts to reduce border thickness and infrastructure deficits. Benefits which are especially important when donor budgets are stretched.

…are attracting more funds to address trade facilitation and infrastructure barriers.

The tripling of regional aid for trade to USD 7.7 billion in 2011 testifies to the rising awareness among partners and donors about the potential impact of regional aid-for-trade programmes in achieving trade and development goals.

Aid for trade is lowering trade costs,…

There is now abundant evidence that aid for trade in combination with complementary policies is helping to lower trade costs – in the form of additional infrastructure, better institutions such as customs and standards authorities, as well as more trade friendly policies and regulations, or in regulatory procedures that increase competition and reduce prices.

…increasing trade performance, as well as…

Econometric analysis suggests that bilateral aid for trade is broadly correlated with increases in trade performance. This report calculates that 1 USD in aid for trade is associated with an increase of nearly 8 USD in additional exports from all developing countries, 9 USD for all low and lower-middle income countries and 20 USD for International Development Association (IDA) countries.

…trade in parts and components.

Econometric analysis has also found that aid for trade is even more positively and significantly associated with growth in trade of parts and components.

There is no need for major refocusing of aid for trade, but…

The progressive proliferation of value chains is changing global trade flows and widening trading opportunities for developing countries' suppliers. Aid for trade is already addressing the right set of issues to further support this process. No major refocusing of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative seems required.

…import efficiency requires more attention.

At the same time, improving import efficiency appears to be one area that requires additional attention. Too frequently aid-for-trade programmes fail to exhibit sufficient concerns about this dimension of competitiveness, which is nevertheless vital for connecting developing country suppliers to value chains.

Aid effectiveness principles could better applied, and…

All stakeholders emphasize that aid needs to be managed better to deliver tangible trade and development results. Governments that are working with donors to design aid-for-trade programmes with clear targets and performance indicators for each phase of the results chain are likely to have the greatest pay-off.

… aid-for-trade programmes should take account of the broader policy environment.

Aid-for-trade programmes also need to take into account the broader policy environment, particularly trade policy but also complementary policies.

What seems most needed now is a renewed commitment by all stakeholders to continue supporting developing countries in building the supply-side capacities and infrastructure they need to make trade an engine of growth and poverty reduction. The 4th Global Review in July 2013 and the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2013 provide important opportunities for Members to discuss how to ensure the continued relevance of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative in a changing environment for trade and development.

INTRODUCTION

There is a general consensus in the economic literature that strong links exist between trade, economic growth and poverty reduction. Countries that have embraced an outward-oriented development strategy, with trade liberalisation at its heart, have not only outperformed inward-looking economies in terms of long-term aggregate growth rates, but have also succeeded in lowering poverty rates and registering improvements in other social indicators. There are many channels through which trade-induced growth leads to poverty reduction. Indeed, exports act as the conduit through which countries exploit their comparative advantage, improve their overall efficiency and productivity, and enable industries to employ their resources more efficiently and profitably. These factors expand demand, spur consumption, and reduce risks associated with reliance on the domestic market. They also increase employment in labour-intensive sectors and raise wages and standards of living. Imports permit countries to gain access to a wider range of goods and services and allow local firms to benefit from more, cheaper and newer technologies that increase productivity and competitiveness (OECD, 2011).

Although access to OECD and emerging markets could be further improved, successive rounds of multilateral trade liberalisation, regional free trade agreements, and various preferential arrangements have provided developing countries with more trading opportunities. Nonetheless, where there are capacity constraints or where trade-related infrastructure is lacking, it can be difficult for developing countries to turn trade opportunities into trade flows. Moreover, domestic trade-related constraints can limit the impact of trade expansion on economic growth and poverty. The Aid-for-Trade Initiative was launched to address these problems. The Initiative has succeeded in raising awareness among partners and donor countries about the positive role trade can play in promoting economic growth and development. Furthermore, increased resources (both concessional and non-concessional) are being devoted to alleviate binding trade-related constraints and to make trade more pro-poor.

Successive Global Reviews of Aid for Trade have shown that partner countries are getting better at articulating, mainstreaming and communicating their trade-related objectives and strategies, notably the least developed countries (LDCs). In turn, this has had a positive impact on the alignment of official development assistance (ODA), which has grown steadily since the 2002-05 base line average. The 2011 Global Review yielded a strong narrative about the results of aid for trade on the ground. The case stories presented at the Global Review suggested that aid-for-trade efforts are substantial, that they have taken root across a wide spectrum of countries, and that they are becoming more central to development strategies. Collectively they reveal in rich detail the efforts of governments and the international community to promote trade as a tool for development. Moreover, and although it is not always easy to attribute cause and effect, the case stories show clear results concerning how aid-for-trade programmes are helping developing countries to build the human, institutional and infrastructure capacity they require to integrate into regional and global markets and benefit from trade opportunities.

Since the launch of the Initiative in 2005, value chains have become an increasingly dominant feature of world trade and investment. By providing access to networks, global markets, capital, knowledge and technology, integration into an existing value chain can provide a valuable step to economic development that is easier than building a fully integrated value chain. With expansion in South-South trade flows, global value chains (GVCs) are also becoming more global in their reach and character. Developing economies can integrate into value chains by opening their markets for trade and foreign direct investment, improving their business and investment environment and strengthening their domestic supply-side capabilities.

The development landscape has also changed with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. The Partnership was launched in 2012 to provide a new framework for strengthening efforts to help developing countries leverage and improve the results of diverse forms of development finance and ensure that all these have a catalytic effect on trade and development. At the same time, trade-related South-South co-operation and triangular co-operation have increased in importance and are contributing significantly to deliver the objectives of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. Increasingly, the private sector is also helping low-income countries reduce their trade costs and integrate into GVCs – a trend driven by private sector bottom-line calculus. With aid budgets from OECD countries under pressure, these diverse forms of public and private trade-related co-operation will likely assume increasing importance.

The emergence of value chains also has important implications for how aid is viewed and delivered. Aid funding, national expenditures, and private investment (both domestic and foreign) increasingly need to be considered in an integrated manner. While aid for trade has been defined in terms of official development assistance (ODA), there are increasingly other sources of finance which can help build trade capacities in lower and middle income countries. For instance, other official flows (OOF) provide trade-related non-concessional loans mostly to middle income countries. And both ODA and OOF strengthen the framework conditions for facilitating foreign direct investment (FDI) and enticing the private sector to engage in trade capacity building, especially that related to skills, standards and logistics.

The 4th Global Review on Aid for Trade will discuss the development benefits of value chains, examine the strategies and programmes for linking firms in developing countries to value chains (including through regional approaches), and assess the trade and development results performance of these strategies and programmes. The analysis is based on self-assessment from partner countries, bilateral and multilateral donors, and the private sector. It is complemented with aid-for-trade data extracted from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (OECD/CRS) database, findings from evaluations, case studies and stories, empirical studies, and references to the broader trade and development literature.

HOW AID FOR TRADE IS MONITORED

To assess progress towards the agreed objectives of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, the OECD and the World Trade Organization (WTO) have jointly developed a monitoring framework. This framework links accountability at the country (or regional) level with accountability at the global level. As outlined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, mutual accountability is designed to build genuine partnerships and focus these partnerships on delivering results. Three elements are central in establishing mutual accountability: a shared agenda with clear objectives and reciprocal commitments; monitoring and evaluating these commitments and actions; and, closely inter-related, dialogue and review. The Aid-for-Trade Initiative is one of the clearest international examples of how these three elements create powerful incentives to carry out commitments and, ultimately, to change behaviour.

The logical framework for assessing the Aid-for-Trade Initiative is based on four main elements identified by the WTO Task Force[1]:

- demand (*i.e.* mainstreaming and prioritising trade in development strategies);
- response (*i.e.* aid-for-trade projects and programmes);
- outcomes (*i.e.* enhanced capacity to trade); and
- impacts (*i.e.* improved trade performance and reduced poverty).

The framework consists of a qualitative and quantitative monitoring exercise. The qualitative monitoring is based on self-assessment surveys completed by donors, South-South partners, and recipients of aid for trade. In line with the theme of the 2013 monitoring exercise, not only were the views of donors and South-South partners solicited, but also those of the private sector. All were asked about the binding constraints faced by the private sector in linking to value chains and how, in particular, building trade-related productive capacities (or private sector development programmes) is impacting on developing countries' trade performance, economic growth, employment and poverty alleviation. In addition, partner countries and donors were asked about the mainstreaming of trade objectives in development strategies and the funding outlook for these trade-related development programmes.

Quantitative monitoring tracks aid-for-trade flows at the global, regional and national level. The data provide detailed information about the "response" (*i.e.* the volume of aid-for-trade commitments and disbursements). These data are extracted from the OECD/CRS database following the aid-for-trade proxies that most closely match the measurement of aid-for-trade flows as agreed by the WTO Task Force, that is:

- technical assistance for trade policy and regulations;
- trade-related infrastructure;
- productive capacity building (including trade development);
- trade-related adjustment; and
- other trade-related needs if identified as development priorities in partner countries' national development strategies.

The CRS (a database covering around 90 percent of all ODA and OOF) was identified by the Task Force as the best available data source for tracking global aid-for-trade flows. The CRS aid-activity database, established in 1967, is the internationally recognised source of data on aid activities (allowing for geographical and sectoral breakdowns) and is widely used by governments, organisations and researchers to review ODA and OOF trends over time and between agencies.

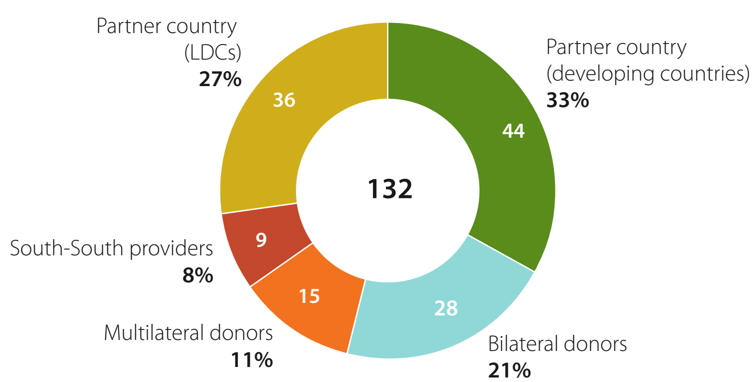
An innovation to the 2013 edition of *Aid for Trade at a Glance* is the new edition of the aid-for-trade fact sheets. These fact sheets use a results-based management approach focusing on inputs (development finance flows), outcomes (trade performance), outcomes (changes in key trade indicators and impacts (both economic and social) to seek to stimulate debate on results at the national level. The aim of the fact sheets is to compare performance in the four categories of indicators over the period 2005-10. The fact sheets are not an attempt to establish attribution at a macro level for aid-for-trade results. Methodological difficulties prevent such causality from being established. Instead, the fact sheets are a spur for further in-depth, country-based research and may provide valuable insights on where contributions may be apparent – contributions which can be critically examined in further in-depth research.

WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE 2013 MONITORING EXERCISE?

In 2013, 80 partner countries (including 36 LDCs) submitted an aid-for-trade self-assessment. This number is similar to the number of partner countries that participated in the 2011 monitoring exercise. In fact, LDC participation was considerably improved as compared with 2011, with five additional replies received to what was a more complex questionnaire. In total, these 80 partner countries received USD 22.8 billion in aid-for-trade commitments in 2011. This covers 67.4 percent of total country programmable aid for trade (excluding multi-country programmes). In 2013, 43 bilateral and multilateral donors submitted an aid-for-trade self-assessment, which is the same number as in 2011. Taken together, these agencies provided practically the totality of aid-for-trade commitments. Nine providers of South-South co-operation (including China) participated in the 2013 monitoring exercise, again similar to the 2011 exercise. South-South partners are more forthcoming with information on their programmes than in the past, but data on aid-for-trade flows remain anecdotal and harvested from secondary sources.

Figure 0.5 Self-assessments by respondent

Number of responses shown in white.



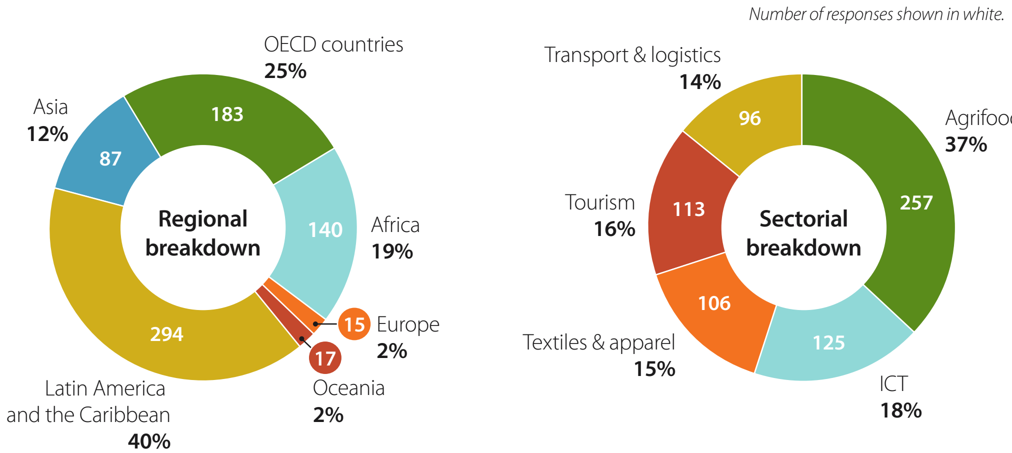
Source: OECD/WTO self-assessments and questionnaires 2013, *www.aid4trade.org*.

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932853853*

Another innovation of the 2013 monitoring exercise was to solicit the views of the private sector on linking to value chains and on how aid for trade can assist in this regard. Not only was the exercise itself an innovation, but so too were the partnerships established to undertake the exercise. In addition to the OECD and WTO, the exercise extended the monitoring partnership to Grow Africa, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). By extending the collaborating organisations, firms and business associations in each of the five sectors targeted could be approached.

The private sector questionnaire focused on businesses engaged in value chains in five key sectors: agri-food, information and communications technology (ICT), textiles and apparel, tourism, and transport and logistics. The large number of responses to the questionnaire is a clear reflection of the interest of the private sector in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. The 524 responses submitted by firms and business associations in developing countries present strong views on the binding constraints they face in linking to, moving up and establishing value chains, while the 173 responses from lead firms (mostly, although not exclusively, located in OECD countries) show the obstacles they face in engaging with enterprises in developing countries. Together the 697 responses from the private sector indicate the areas that offer the greatest potential for public-private partnerships to deliver the objectives of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative.

Figure 0.6 Private sector questionnaire
(697 responses)



Source: OECD/WTO self-assessments and questionnaires 2013, *www.aid4trade.org*.

Note: Based on responses submitted from developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Oceania, as well as from OECD countries (some of these categories overlap).

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932853872*

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report examines strategies and programmes for helping firms in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, connect to value chains; how these firms can move up the value chain; and what the associated development benefits are in the context of the global debate about the post-2015 development agenda.

Chapter 1 sets out the trade and development context and how recent changes affect aid for trade. In this context, and using the responses to the OECD/WTO questionnaire the chapter examines how aid-for-trade policies, priorities and strategies are evolving. In particular, it investigates how much resonance value chains have in establishing developing country objectives, and the extent to which they are considered in the programmes of donor agencies and providers of South-South co-operation.

Chapter 2 highlights that aid funding, national expenditures, and public policies, as well as private investment, increasingly need to be examined in an integrated way. While aid for trade has been defined in terms of ODA, other sources of finance are increasingly helping to build trade capacities in lower income as well as middle income countries. Trade-related OOF provide non-concessional loans mostly to middle income countries. Both ODA and OOF strengthen conditions for facilitating FDI. The private sector has also engaged in trade capacity building.

Chapter 3 discusses the development opportunities created by value chains. Taking advantage of the opportunities offered by regional and global value chains can only be facilitated through a strong private sector. Firms trade and organise the flows of capital, labour, knowledge and technology, albeit with differing degrees of regulation. Using the public and private sector questionnaire responses and case stories, as well as other case studies, this chapter provides examples of where value chain investments are working and why. The importance of value chains is examined in five key sectors (agri-food, information and communications technology (ICT), textiles and apparel, tourism, and transport and logistics). The chapter summarises the main findings and draws conclusions from these five sectors based on the responses to the questionnaire from donors, partner countries and, in particular, the private sector. Strategic partnerships at the sectoral/thematic level with relevant international organisations aided the dissemination and completion of the private sector questionnaire.

Chapter 4 considers how regional aid for trade contributes to the development process; identifies existing challenges facing developing economies as they endeavour to increase regional integration; underscores emerging opportunities, particularly through regional value chains; and evaluates how effective regional and multi-country aid for trade has been thus far. It considers partner country strategies that can best mainstream regional aid for trade in development planning, and how donor countries can collaborate with partner countries in crafting the best possible aid-for-trade projects and programmes. Finally, it considers implementation issues, which are particularly complicated in the case of regional aid for trade, with examples of recent initiatives from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Chapter 5 focuses on the results of aid-for-trade projects and programmes. It reviews how aid for trade, in the context of broader development finance flows, has contributed to the trade performance of developing countries and discusses ways in which aid for trade can most appropriately and efficiently address the diverse challenges of developing countries at different levels of development. This chapter provides an update on relevant empirical studies, impact assessments and recent evaluations relevant to aid for trade, with a focus on how aid for trade has contributed to value chains (including sectoral and private sector development evaluations). The chapter suggests ways in which partner countries and donor agencies can better track progress and manage resources to achieve trade and development results.

Chapter 6 emphasises the promise of aid for trade. Aid for trade has succeeded in raising the profile of trade in development strategies. It has helped developing countries to overcome supply-side constraints and has helped firms connect to value chains. Regional approaches and ways of managing aid to achieve trade and development objectives are improving, and aid for trade continues to show results. However, there are challenges ahead, aid budgets remain under pressure, and the effectiveness of aid will be compromised if donors and South-South partners tie the assistance they provide. The international community must continue to make a strong case for more and better aid for trade. This chapter concludes the report, comments on the future of aid for trade, and suggests a way forward to ensure that the Initiative remains relevant in a changing trade and development environment.

The remainder of the report contains the aid-for-trade country fact sheets and all the aid-for-trade data used in the analysis.

Finally, all the information used in the report is available on the joint OECD/WTO Aid for Trade website: *www.aid4trade.org*.■

Table 0.1 Responses to the aid for trade questionnaire

	Overall Total	Partner Country	LDCs	Donors (including IGOs)	South-South
Responses 2013	133	80	36	43	9
Responses 2011	146	84	31	43	10

Table 0.2 Partner country responses to the aid for trade questionnaire

Region	Responses to questionnaire 2013	Responses to questionnaire 2011
Africa (38)	Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Côte d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Niger; Nigeria; Rep. of Congo; Rwanda; Senegal; Sudan; Tanzania; Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe	Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Côte d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Niger; Nigeria; Rep. of Congo; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Swaziland; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe
Arab and Middle East (3)	Jordan; Oman; Yemen	Jordan; Lebanon; Yemen
Asia and Pacific (12)	Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; Fiji; India; Indonesia; Nepal; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Tuvalu;[2] Vanuatu	Bangladesh; Fiji; India; Indonesia; Lao, PDR; Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tonga; Tuvalu[3]
Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2)	Afghanistan; Turkey	Afghanistan; Azerbaijan; Croatia; Kyrgyz Republic; Serbia
Latin America and the Caribbean (25)	Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Colombia; Costa Rica; Dominica; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica, Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay	Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay
LDCs (36)	Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Benin; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Gambia; Guinea; Haiti; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Samoa; Senegal; Sudan; Tanzania; Togo; Tuvalu; Uganda; Vanuatu; Yemen; Zambia	Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Ethiopia; Gambia; Guinea; Haiti; Lao, PDR; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Mali; Mozambique; Nepal; Niger; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Togo; Tuvalu;[4] Uganda; Yemen; Zambia

Table 0.3 Donor country responses to the aid for trade questionnaire		
	Responses to questionnaire 2013	**Responses to questionnaire 2011**
Bilateral (28)	Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Canada; Czech Republic; Denmark, EU; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Korea; Lithuania; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Singapore; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; UK; US	Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Czech Republic; Denmark; EU; Finland; France; Germany; Hungary; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Korea; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Singapore; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; UK; US
Multilateral (15)	AfDB; EBRD; EIF; FAO; IaDB; IMF; IsDB; ITC; UNCTAD; UNDP; UNECA; UNECE; UNIDO; World Bank; WTO	AfDB; EBRD; FAO; IaDB; IMF; IsDB; ITC; UNCTAD; UNDP; UNECA; UNECE; UNIDO; World Bank; WTO

Table 0.4 Providers of South-South co-operation responses to the aid for trade questionnaire		
Region	**Responses to questionnaire 2013**	**Responses to questionnaire 2011**
(10)	Chile; China, Colombia; Costa Rica; Indonesia; Mauritius; Mexico; Morocco; Oman.	Agentina; Brazil; Chile; China; Colombia; Ecuador; India; Indonesia; Mexico; Oman

Table 0.5 Private sector responses to the aid for trade questionnaire			
Sector	**Total**	**Lead firm***	**Developing country supplier***
Agri-food	257	83	163
ICT	125	44	80
Textiles & apparel	106	37	63
Tourism	113	23	86
Transport & logistics	96	32	63
TOTAL	697	219	455

** Some of these categories overlap*

NOTES

1. WT/AFT/1(2006).
2. Neither WTO member nor observer.
3. Neither WTO member nor observer.
4. Neither WTO member nor observer.

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OECD (2011), *Strengthening Accountability in Aid for Trade*, The Development Dimension, OECD, Paris, *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264123212-en*.

CHAPTER 1:
IS AID FOR TRADE ADAPTING TO NEW REALITIES?

This chapter discusses how the evolving trade and development context is shaping aid for trade. It illustrates how partner countries, donors and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation are using aid for trade to assist developing countries to enter (and establish their own) value chains. Using the findings from the OECD/WTO questionnaire responses, the chapter provides a broad overview of how aid-for-trade policies, priorities and strategies are evolving. It investigates how much resonance value chains have in establishing developing country objectives, and the extent to which value chains are considered in the programmes of donor agencies and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation. Partner countries are focusing on how they can reduce the thickness of their borders, improve the business environment, and create conditions that will assist their firms to connect to regional and global value chains. Donors are responding to these priorities. They are putting more emphasis on public-private co-operation, and are adapting their programmes to target-specific sectors and supply chains. Providers of South-South trade-related co-operation are continuing to scale up their support to enhance South-South trade.

INTRODUCTION

Global trade is increasingly characterised by transactions within complex value chains. The global expansion of value chains is offering new opportunities for many developing countries. Value chains are no longer just North-South in character, but also involve increasingly complex regional and South-South trade interactions – and they are extending beyond goods into services. However, some developing countries, in particular the least developed countries (LDCs), remain on the margins of global trade, attract little foreign or domestic investment, and are locked into supplying a narrow range of goods or services. Aid for trade can play an important role in addressing the binding constraints that inhibit developing country firms from connecting to international value chains. National, regional and global value chains provide new opportunities, but also present risks for developing countries. Value chains reinforce the rationale for keeping markets open and highlight the costs of having thick borders. They also require new approaches to development co-operation.

This chapter discusses how the evolving trade and development context is shaping aid for trade. It illustrates how partner countries, donors and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation are using aid for trade to assist developing countries to enter (and establish their own) value chains. Using the 2013 OECD/WTO questionnaire responses, the chapter provides a broad overview of how aid-for-trade policies, priorities and strategies are evolving. It investigates how much resonance value chains have in establishing developing country objectives, and the extent to which value chains are considered in the programmes of donor agencies and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation.

Many low-income countries enjoy very limited penetration of value chains and remain mostly at the "bottom" of the value chains in which they do participate. Many donors have limited experience with value chains. For others, such as Denmark and Germany, promoting value chains has become a strategic priority. Major donors, including the United Kingdom and the United States, have numerous programmes that focus directly on the benefits of connecting to value chains for development.

The chapter begins by examining partner country priorities. It then explores how donors are responding to these priorities and considers the private sector's role in aid for trade. At the end of the chapter a number of conclusions are presented.

HOW ARE PARTNER COUNTRIES ADAPTING THEIR STRATEGIES?

Since the Aid-for-Trade Initiative commenced in 2006, partner countries have taken the lead in designing and implementing new trade strategies that are being adapted to new trends and paradigms of international trade. What is more, trade has been mainstreamed into overall development planning, policies and activities. This has been achieved with sound analysis of trade opportunities and strategic interventions, inclusive stakeholder engagement and co-ordinated action (UNDP, 2011). Monitoring exercises in 2009 and 2011 indicated that improvements had been made in all aspects of the planning and delivery of aid for trade, and that programmes were starting to show tangible results (OECD/WTO, 2011). Nevertheless, challenges remain in formulating operational trade strategies that are outcome oriented, with realistic prioritisation and resource allocation (UNDP, 2011). The strength of the 2013 OECD/WTO questionnaire responses (by 80 partner countries) shows that partner countries remain engaged in the Initiative and committed to improve the effectiveness of aid for trade. To be effective, aid for trade must be targeted at emerging trade-related priorities. Partner countries' responses suggest that, for many of them, these priorities continue to evolve. Aid-for-trade support must evolve, too.

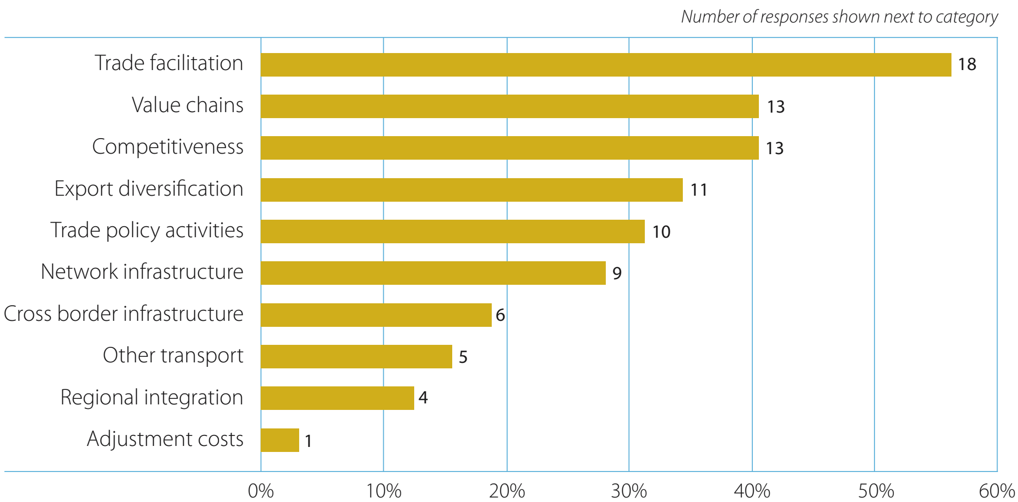
Trade facilitation, value chains and competitiveness are emerging as priorities for partner countries.

Since 2010, almost 40 percent of partner countries (31 countries) have changed their trade-related priorities. Figure 1.1 shows that trade facilitation has much more salience (with 18 countries identifying it as one of their top priorities). Moïsé and Sorescu (2013) have found that improvements in trade-related information, simplification and harmonisation of documents, streamlining of procedures, and use of automated processes can lead to significant reductions in trade costs, with as much as a 14.5 percent reduction of total trade costs for low income countries. Value chains and competitiveness are also increasingly being given high priority (13 countries each). In fact, value chains have emerged as the most significant priority in those LDCs that have changed their strategies since 2011. Partner countries hold the view that increased participation in value chains is good for economic growth and social development. This is in marked contrast to the responses to the 2011 questionnaire, on which trade facilitation ranked fifth and value chains seventh out of seven priorities. As articulated by Niger, traditional aid-for-trade issues such as supply-side problems, lack of competitiveness and infrastructure deficits remain important but have been supplemented, if not replaced, by new ones. Morocco reports that while it has articulated new priorities, economic infrastructure and trade policy and regulation remain important.

Competitiveness continues to be an overarching priority. The top priorities are closely intertwined: to connect to value chains and diversify exports, firms and countries need to be competitive, which in itself requires reducing the thickness of borders. Further investments are also required to improve the business environment, make credit and market information available, and reduce transport and energy costs. These issues remain priorities for aid for trade.

While value chains and trade facilitation have emerged, priorities in many partner countries have not changed. Export diversification, infrastructure, and trade policy and regulations are also prominent in partner countries that have updated their aid-for-trade priorities. WTO accession costs and trade-related adjustment are ranked as much less important.

Figure 1.1 New aid-for-trade priorities
(percentage of partner country responses (ranks 1-3 combined)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932853891*

Where partner countries have changed their aid-for-trade priorities, this has often been driven by their new overarching development priorities and strategies. That is the case for 24 of the 31 countries which have changed their aid for trade priorities. For instance, the Dominican Republic adopted new legislation in early 2011 establishing a National Development Strategy 2030. Gambia completed the formulation of its Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) in 2011 and its National Export Strategy (NES) in 2012. Both the PAGE and the NES recognise value chains and trade facilitation as important areas for enhancing competitiveness and growth. The new Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) for Gambia also emphasises the development of value addition processes to promote the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and exports for poverty reduction.

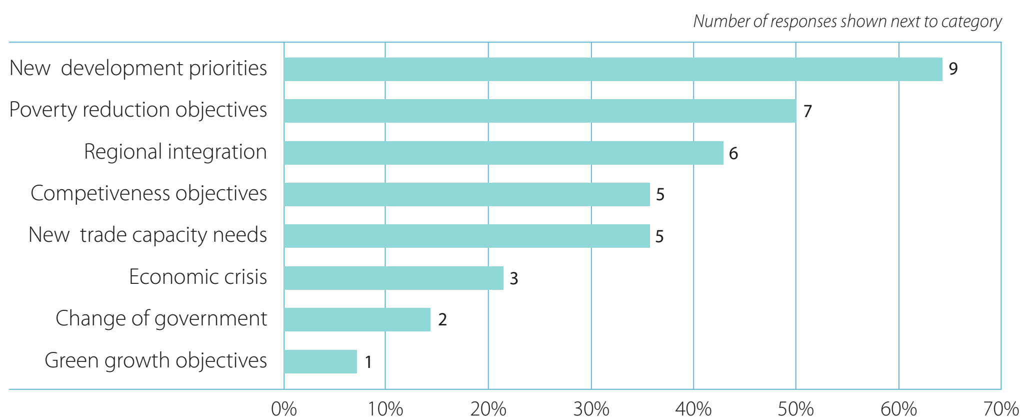
As noted, the need to improve competitiveness (13 countries) emerges strongly in the questionnaire responses. For example, the main driver of change in Rwanda's aid-for-trade priorities is improving its competitiveness through trade facilitation and cross-border infrastructure. To achieve this, in 2012 it installed one of Africa's most advanced electronic one-stop trade clearance systems. TradeMark East Africa (TMEA), a multi-donor funded programme, supported the introduction of a computerised scheme called the Rwanda Electronic Single Window (RESW). Under one electronic roof it brings together all the agencies that are required to clear, approve, and charge duty on imports and transit goods transparently. The introduction of this scheme has cut the time it takes to clear cargo by 40 percent, or one full day, representing direct savings of around USD 8-12 million a year (TMEA, 2012).

Reflecting the improvements in dialogue with donors on trade issues reported in the previous *Aid for Trade at a Glance* (OECD/WTO, 2011), most developing countries report that they include these new priorities in national development plans and in dialogue with donors. Indeed, 30 out of 31 partner countries reflect new priorities in their national development strategies (with 26 having updated their strategies and 4 in the process of doing so). Furthermore, 28 countries have communicated their priorities in dialogues with donors.

LDCs see trade as an important transmission mechanism for poverty reduction …

Apart from overarching new development priorities, the main driver of change among the trade-related priorities of LDCs is poverty reduction. This shows clear recognition that aid for trade plays a major role in ensuring that trade acts as a transmission channel for reducing poverty (Figure 1.2). It is consistent with the aim of aid for trade articulated by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade to "enable developing countries, particularly 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)" (WTO, 2006). In general, aid-for-trade projects do not necessarily directly target the poor; rather they serve to strengthen the role that trade can play in reducing poverty. The latest OECD/WTO questionnaire responses emphasise that partner countries recognise the importance of trade for poverty reduction. Donors are similarly motivated to provide aid for trade because of its potential to strengthen economies and reduce poverty.

Figure 1.2 Factors driving changes in least developed countries' strategies
(percentage of LDC responses, ranks 1-3 combined)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

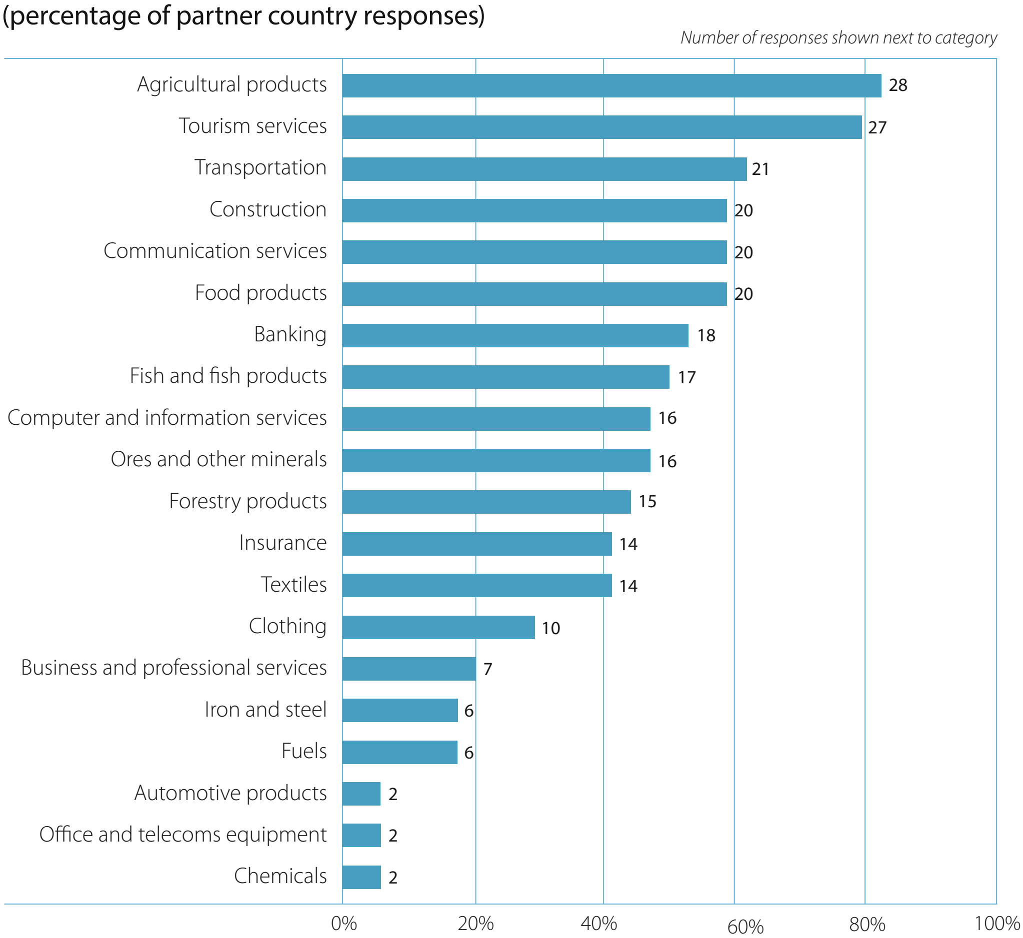
1 2 *http://dx.doi.org//10.1787/888932853910*

As a demonstration of the strong planning structures established in LDCs through the Enhanced Integrated Framework, all LDC respondents have included (or plan to include) new trade-related priorities in their national development strategies, as well as in donor consultations and dialogue. Most national development strategies identify specific sectors as sources of growth. Agriculture is the sector most regularly identified. Agricultural products are identified by 28 LDCs. Specific references to manufacturing are much less common in development plans, but where they appear they are generally linked to textiles (14 LDCs) and clothing (10 LDCs). Non-fuel commodities are also important in this regard (16 LDCs), while fuels are less so (6 LDCs) (Figure 1.3). An unexpected result is the weight given by LDCs to services, identified by 80 percent as a growth sector.

… and value chains are the most significant factor driving changes in trade strategies …

Value chains are prominently mentioned by LDCs as drivers of new aid-for-trade needs. A number of LDCs mention specific export products they are producing, including handicrafts and carpets, leather and leather products, footwear and plastic products, cultural and recreational goods and services, pharmaceutical products, gum arabic processing, light engineering and shipbuilding. These examples highlight the diversity of activities taking place in LDCs and the increased value addition and production of intermediate goods. Most of these countries produce finished food (39 LDCs), clothing (39 LDCs), textile (32 LDCs) and chemical (24 LDCs) products. It seems clear that many of them are moving up the value chain. For example, in regard to textiles 24 LDCs are producing more advanced intermediate products. Furthermore, almost all the LDCs have specific strategies for connecting to value chains in their priority sectors. For example, Gambia reports that its National Agricultural Investment Programme emphasises the importance of boosting commercial farming for increased production, as well as the development of food processing chains and the promotion of domestic, intra-regional and extra-regional trade. According to Gambia, the development of the manufacturing sector is predicated on the need to improve competitiveness and value addition to improve access to the regional market through the Economic Community of East African States (ECOWAS) Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) Although there are no sectoral strategies for services and intellectual property as yet, the trade strategy currently being finalised will include goods and services.

Figure 1.3 Sectors and subsectors identified as sources of growth in least developed countries' national development strategies
(percentage of partner country responses)



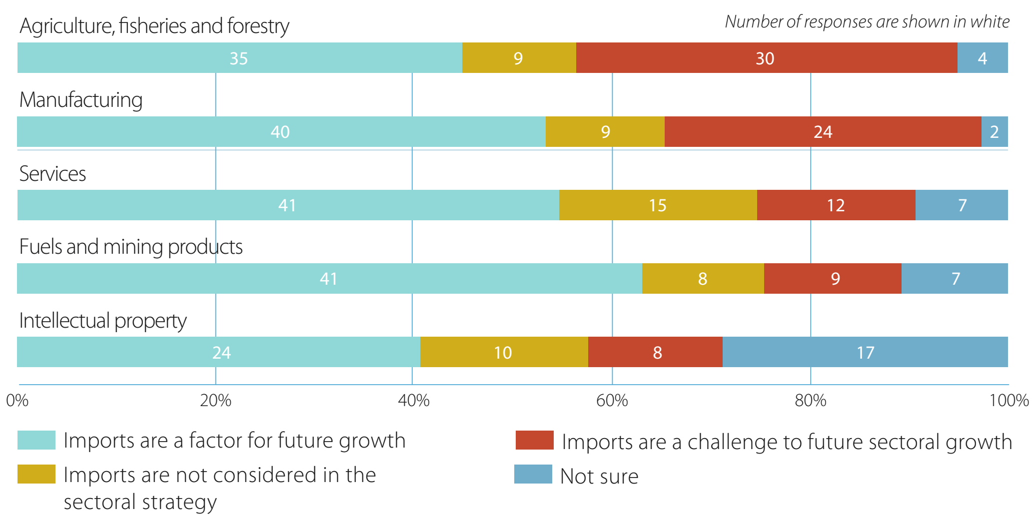
Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org//10.1787/888932853929*

… while imports are becoming a more important factor for future growth

Hallaert, Cepeda and Kang (2011) consider that the crucial contribution of imports to economic growth is "not well understood beyond the circle of trade economists". They also state that imports are at best marginal in public debate, policy-making decisions, and the design of aid projects and programmes. The OECD/WTO questionnaire responses (Figure 1.4) suggest that this is changing. Imports are perceived as an important factor for future growth, especially in manufacturing, services, and fuels and mining products (40 or 41 countries each). Yet many partner countries still see imports as a challenge to growth in agriculture, fisheries and forestry (30 countries) and, to a lesser extent, in manufacturing (24 countries). Despite the perceived importance of services, partner countries report that they are less likely to be considered in sectoral strategies than other types of imports. Fewer than 10 partner countries do not consider imports in other sectoral strategies, indicating that, for the most part, imports are no longer marginal in trade policy and development discussions. In the context of value chains, imports are increasingly a component of exports. In keeping with the growing prioritisation of value chains, partner countries are putting greater emphasis on imports in their trade strategies.

Figure 1.4 The role of imports
(percentage of partner country responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932853948*

ARE DONORS RESPONDING TO NEW PATTERNS OF TRADE?

Some donors have implemented new aid-for-trade strategies. Almost all providers of aid for trade and trade-related support responded to the self-assessment survey. The questionnaires completed by donor agencies reflect sharply contrasting outlooks in bilateral agencies compared to multilaterals. Only 40 percent of bilateral agencies have changed their strategies, whereas 60 percent of multilaterals have revised their approaches. The largest bilateral donors in volume terms, Japan and the United States, have not changed their strategies. Japan considers that attracting foreign direct investment is the most efficient way for developing countries to further benefit from the multilateral trading system. Its aid for trade therefore plays a significant supporting role in creating a better investment climate.[1] The United States has increasingly focused on trade facilitation and standards. Moreover, it has established a Standards Alliance to help build capacity in developing countries to adopt globally recognised standards and norms for products; this will assist those countries in clarifying and streamlining their regulatory processes.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) published a new Aid for Trade Strategy in 2011.[2] The priority goal of Germany's trade-related development policy is to assist partner countries in successfully integrating themselves into the global economic system and regional economic communities, diversifying their economies and exports, and using trade in goods and services and foreign direct investment to reduce poverty more effectively in the context of sustainable development. The new priority areas are: regional economic integration; trade facilitation; quality infrastructure; and integrating into regional and international value chains (agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, including trade in services).

Where new strategies do not exist, instruments have nevertheless evolved that influence the focus of programming.

While France's aid-for-trade strategy has not changed since 2009, the financial instruments deployed have evolved. The French Trade Capacity Building Programme gives more importance to climate change and green growth than in the past. Furthermore, in 2010 and 2011 there was intensive implementation of a 2008 initiative in favour of private sector development in Africa. The Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) will maintain its focus on improving the "business enabling environment" and access to infrastructure services, in particular with regard to energy. The Danish strategy for development co-operation is based on the "Right to a Better Life" and puts an emphasis on "fighting poverty and promoting human rights, economic growth and [the] trade part of green growth".

New Zealand has not changed its 2012 aid-for-trade strategy, but its aid programme has been implementing a new policy focused on sustainable economic development, especially in the Pacific: "In supporting sustainable economic development, there is increased focus on agriculture, fisheries, and tourism – productive sectors that are key to our partner's future growth prospects and infrastructure and energy as important enabling factors for growth.

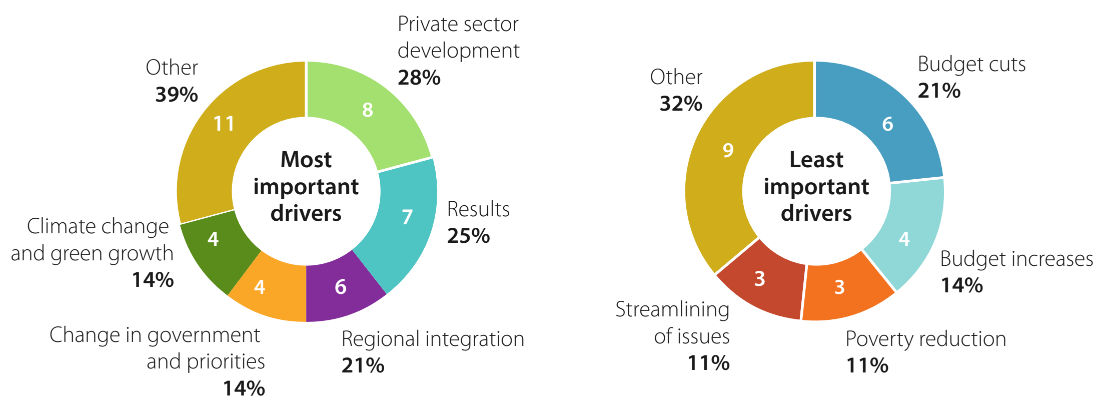
The broad direction of the United Kingdom's aid for trade has remained constant since 2010. Priorities were redefined in the 2011 White Paper *Trade and Investment for Growth* and the Department for International Development (DFID) Structural Reform Plan, as well in as the Bilateral Aid Review and Multilateral Aid Review. These priorities include: helping developing countries to integrate more fully into the global trading system; trade facilitation; supporting ethical and sustainable trade; boosting capacity for trade negotiations; and supporting regional integration initiatives. None of this has led to radical changes in the UK's aid-for-trade strategy, but it has influenced the focus and design of new programmes. The Bilateral Aid Review refocused UK aid on a smaller number of countries "where DFID could make the biggest difference and where the need was greatest". DFID is supporting trade and regional integration in Sub-Saharan Africa through the Africa Free Trade Initiative (AFTi), which is a priority for the UK. In South Asia the UK is working to improve intra-regional trade through improved trade facilitation and logistics. In the Caribbean it is helping to build a more resilient economic base by assisting with the implementation of trade agreements, improving the business environment, and lowering the costs and time associated with importing and exporting. The UK is also working to improve the environment for trade and investment in conflict-affected and fragile states around the world.

Bilateral donors are focusing more on private sector development and regional integration …

In general, bilateral donors are focusing more on private sector development (PSD) and regional integration (Figure 1.5). In the case of the Netherlands, the relative weight of programmes on PSD and, to a lesser extent, regional integration has increased. Figure 1.5 also illustrates, however, that budgetary pressures are not a major influence on strategies and that no bilateral donor has altered its approach in reaction to budget cuts. This suggests that embracing private sector development is not budget-driven, but rather a strategic choice due to a change of mind-set in overall official development assistance (ODA), not just aid for trade. Nevertheless, the current pressure on budgets may be hastening the trend in this direction. The 2011 Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation confirms that shift of focus.

Figure 1.5 Most and least important drivers of change for bilateral donors

Number of responses shown in white.



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932853967*

… and on results, which will continue to be important in the future …

Donors are placing greater emphasis on evaluation, results, and the impact of aid-for-trade interventions. For seven bilateral donors this is the most important change and, for four, an important change (Figure 1.5). Japan evaluated its aid for trade and noted the apparent improvements in economic performance (economic and export growth) in the main recipient countries.[3] One of the key findings of an evaluation of Finland's aid for trade is that trade is not mainstreamed across sectoral/thematic projects and programmes classified as aid for trade. A significant proportion of projects or programmes lack trade-related objectives or outcomes. One of the main reasons is that potential linkages between projects or programmes that could be defined as wider aid for trade with possible trade-related outcomes are either not well understood or not considered important. This finding confirms the results of the OECD meta-evaluation in *Strengthening Accountability in Aid for Trade* (OECD, 2011), which demonstrated that evaluations of aid-for-trade projects and programmes have usually not had much to say about trade and have had even less to say about the linkages that matter most to policy makers. The failure of evaluations to refer to specific trade results can be explained, at least in part, by the absence of trade-related objectives in the initial mandate of projects and programmes.

… along with green growth

Looking to the future, donors indicate that the focus on results will continue to be important in the next five years. In fact, this issue was identified as the most important expected change in future strategies by 20 donors. Other influential factors in the next five years are expected to include: climate change and green growth (14 donors); private sector development (12 donors); poverty reduction (12 donors); and regional integration (10 donors).

Donors see green growth as a future priority, but partners less so. Bilateral and multilateral donors expect there to be a greater focus on green growth and climate change in aid for trade in the next five years. For 14 donors, that is the most important change. This resonates with the call by WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy to explain how aid for trade can support broad policy objectives such as climate change adaptation, energy generation and sustainable development. OECD (2012) discusses climate change, policies taken to mitigate it, and how this will shift patterns of comparative advantage. These potential changes in trade patterns, including new opportunities arising from achieving low-carbon standards, need to be integrated in the aid-for-trade agenda. Donors are reporting that they are embracing these changes.

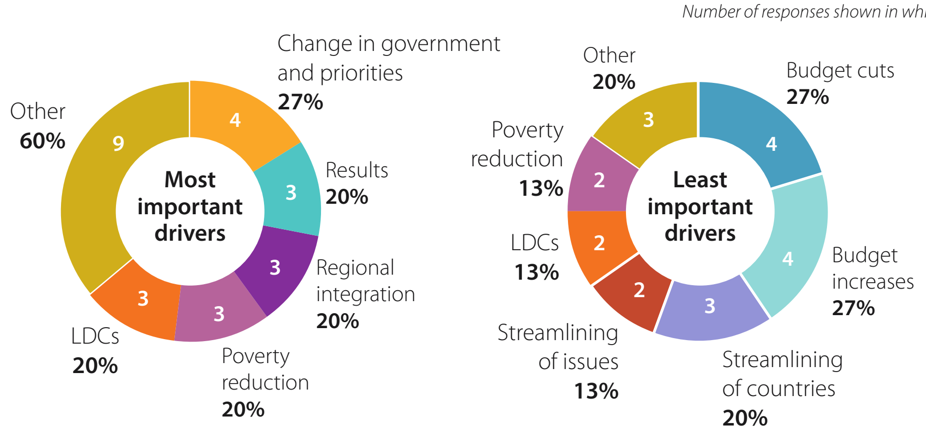
As stated above, partner countries do not identify green growth or climate change as major factors in their strategies. Resnick *et al.* (2012) argue that green growth is similar to most other types of policy reforms which advocate the acceptance of short-term adjustment costs in the expectation of long-term gains. For example, the Maldives, in responding to the 2011 aid-for-trade questionnaire, mentioned concerns that climate change and green growth would become donor priorities which were not necessarily widely shared by partner countries.

Multilaterals are also focusing more on results, as well as on poverty reduction …

A majority of multilateral donors, *i.e.* 9 out the 15 (60 percent), have altered their approach to aid for trade. Multilateral donors tend to be more specialised and already have extensive programmes promoting both private sector development and regional integration. No single factor of change affecting their aid-for-trade strategies emerges prominently. For some it is broader institutional changes, such as new leadership or new overall priorities (4 agencies) (Figure 1.6). Significantly, changes in budget, either increases or decreases, are not a factor for change and are identified as the least important factor by 8 agencies. Some multilaterals (3) are focusing more on LDCs and some (2) on private sector development, while for others it is regional integration (3) and sharper attention to results (3).

Figure 1.6 Most and least important drivers of change for multilateral donors

Number of responses shown in white.



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1787/888932853986*

… and on achieving objectives through new instruments and partnerships.

The largest multilateral donor, the World Bank Group (WBG), aims to "improve the inclusiveness of trade, and to promote its impacts on reducing poverty and inequality" (World Bank, 2011).[4] The World Bank's Trade Strategy aims to help the Bank achieve its objectives through new instruments, including better use of external partnerships with development agencies and the private sector, and new co-ordination and collaboration mechanisms that aim to exploit synergies more effectively between different parts of the WBG including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

The Islamic Development Bank recently adopted a New Medium Term Business Strategy (MTBS) for the next three years, emphasising the "delivery of results, connectivity and regional integration". The African Development Bank recently completed formulation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), which will help address the infrastructure deficit that severely hampers Africa's competitiveness in the world market. Launched in the first part of 2013, the PIDA is a long-term strategic planning programme for Africa's regional infrastructure (2012-40). The WTO has "placed greater focus on results based management and a progressive learning strategy in their trade-related technical assistance".

HOW IS THE PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVED?

The private sector's role in development is increasingly recognised …

The MDGs recognise the need for Partnerships for Development and the role the private sector could play in making available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications. The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation also recognises the central role of the private sector in "advancing innovation, creating wealth, income and jobs, mobilising domestic resources and in turn contributing to poverty reduction." While recognition of the importance of the role of the private sector in development is increasing, these benefits are proving difficult to obtain in practice.

The International Trade Centre (ITC) considers the role of the private sector in aid for trade as: advocates for policy reform; beneficiaries of aid for trade, especially the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries and LDCs; and partners, contributing expertise, technology and markets for SME products and services. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) emphasises the potential to leverage private sector knowledge, resources and innovation to meet development challenges and opportunities – a growing priority for many donors. This includes encouraging responsible investment, facilitating local businesses' connections to broader value chains, and stimulating public-private dialogue.

… and the private sector is involved in aid-for-trade dialogue and advocacy.

The private sector is involved in development programming in many different ways. At the policy level, the private sector perspective is required in policy dialogue and advocacy to identify trade-related bottlenecks, set national priorities and institute reforms to improve the trading and business environment. In partner countries, according to the responses to the OECD/WTO questionnaire, the private sector is involved in the elaboration of national strategies. Over 90 percent of respondents reported that they engage with the private sector in developing national development strategies, sectoral strategies and national trade development strategies.

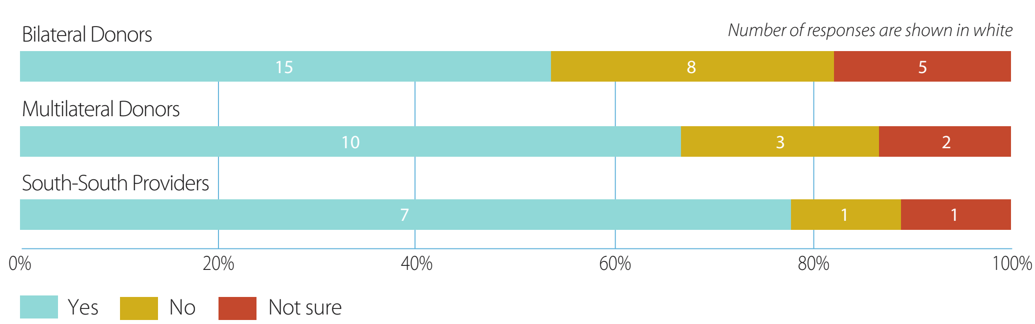
The questionnaire responses indicate that an array of structures are being established that aim to increase the involvement of the private sector in the conceptualisation, elaboration and implementation of these different strategies. Nevertheless, the quantity and quality of dialogue varies. Some respondents indicate that while the private sector has been involved, it "lacks capacity to effectively articulate issues". Others refer to difficulties in implementing recommendations from the private sector.

All providers of assistance tend to consult the private sector, but sometimes only in donor countries …

All providers of assistance tend to consult the private sector in developing aid-for-trade programmes and trade-related co-operation: 78 percent of providers of South-South trade-related co-operation, two-thirds of multilateral donors and more than half of bilateral donors (Figure 1.7). However, the private sector tends to be made up mostly of firms or business associations in the donor country. In addition, most incentive schemes that cover up-front investment costs and address information asymmetries tend to be provided to firms in donor countries. For example, DFID challenge funds offer grants to businesses on a competitive basis to help cover start-up costs. A scheme instituted by Finland, Finpartnership, offers financial seed money and advisory services for Finish companies to start and implement their business operations in developing countries. When the New Zealand Partnerships for International Development Fund was introduced, a challenge fund was established open to New Zealand organisations in the charitable, not-for-profit, private and state sectors. New Zealand is continually looking for opportunities to address gaps, including supply-side challenges, through a collaborative approach including with involvement from the private sector.

Donors are also tapping into the expertise and experience of the private sector. Seven multilateral donors, seven bilateral donors and seven providers of South-South trade-related co-operation consult the private sector in developing their programmes. Donors have consulted the private sector in designing their overall development strategies. Spain carried out an extensive consultation process which involved the private sector, employers and private companies, as well as co-operatives, in developing the Master Plan for Spanish Co-operation 2009-12. Consistent with the nature of their programmes, multilaterals also talk with the private sector in partner countries, with ten agencies consulting while only three bilateral donors and one South-South provider do so.

Figure 1.7 Consultation with the private sector in the development of aid-for-trade strategies
(percentage of responses)



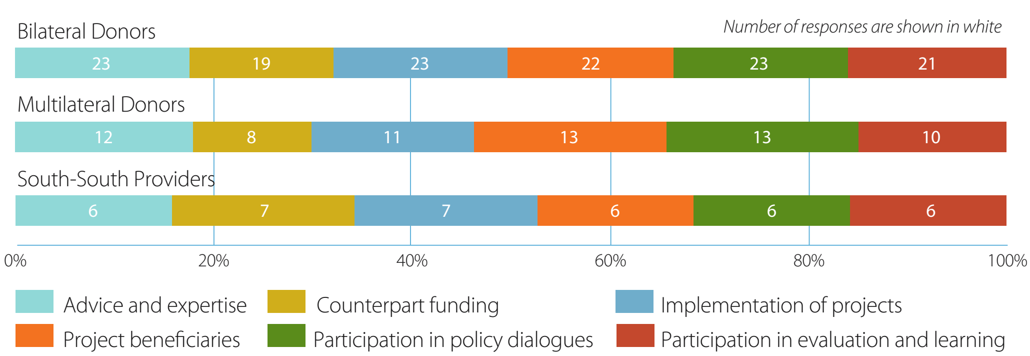
Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854005*

The private sector is involved in a multitude of ways. In general, donors engage to varying degrees with the private sector, sometimes involving them in policy dialogue, advisory functions, as recipients and providers of funding, and for implementation and information exchange. Overall, the private sector is equally involved in each of these functions (Figure 1.8). Again, multilateral donors tend to strongly engage the private sector. For many agencies the private sector is the beneficiary of their assistance (7 always, 6 sometimes). For others the private sector is involved in implementation (6 always, 5 sometimes). However, the multilaterals note that they tend to look for private sector advice and expertise or participation in evaluation or learning (2 always, 8 sometimes). The situation regarding bilateral donors is less clear, with most donors sometimes involving the private sector in policy dialogues (4 always, 19 sometimes), implementation (3 always, 20 sometimes) and seeking advice and expertise (3 always, 20 sometimes). Canada, for example, has private sector-focused activities which include the Programme for Building African Capacity to Trade as well as the Programme for Entrepreneurship Innovation in the Caribbean. Through such programmes it is linking entrepreneurs in the developing world with Canadian and international purchasers, and into regional and global value chains

Providers of South-South trade-related co-operation engage the private sector through dialogue (4 always, 2 sometimes) and, similarly to other providers of assistance, see the private sector as an important implementing partner (3 always, 4 sometimes). Some donors have limited interaction with the private sector because of the type of services they provide in recipient countries. Some do not use financing modalities that involve the private sector and counterpart funding. Furthermore, experience with involving the private sector in the evaluation of projects and programmes appears limited.

Figure 1.8 Private sector involvement with donors and South-South providers (percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org*.

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1787/888932854024*

… while private sector development programmes have a mixed record.

Schulpen and Gibbon (2002) critically reviewed private sector development policies, arguing that they were shaped mostly by the nature and interests of the private sector in donor countries themselves, incorporated a high proportion of tied aid, and failed basic tests of coherence. More recent reviews are more positive. For example, an EU evaluation of private sector development (PSD) programmes found that while there is broad consensus on the importance of PSD for job creation, linkages between EU support for PSD and employment generation have remained very distant (EC, 2013). The evaluation also found that the EU has made valuable contributions to the development of the private sector in middle income countries, notably through policy dialogue, alignment, and the clarity of the EU's role in PSD.

The Danish development co-operation (Danida) meta-evaluation of private sector development (Denmark, 2009) showed that interventions supporting supplier and producer enterprises organised in value chains have gained increasing importance among donors. Furthermore, intervention approaches have been improved on the basis of experience and best practices. There are only a few evaluations of long-term impact and sustainability, but the indications are positive. With this kind of intervention it is possible to achieve a systemic positive impact on the stakeholders and actors operating in value chains.

Many donors are involved in public-private partnerships (PPPs) …

In building trade capacities, donors have clear incentives to involve the private sector and many donors are engaged in private-public co-operation programmes. For instance, the *German Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ/DEG) PPP Programme co-funds private projects with high development impact. It also supports the integration of private partners in GIZ technical co-operation projects with partner countries. The EU is exploring new ways to use grants to mobilise private sector resources for development through extending the scope and scale of blending facilities and establishing risk-sharing mechanisms and guarantee schemes for private investors in partnership with European development financing institutions. The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) encourages projects that seek to enhance public-private sector co-ordination. Research work by the STDF in 2010, in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank, analysed the emergence, operation and performance of selected sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS)-related partnerships between government agencies responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, and/or trade and the private sector.

OECD (2008) argued that successful PPPs require governments to define clear legal and policy frameworks, and to ensure that the appropriate capacity exists within governments to initiate and manage them. Providing such an enabling environment has implications for public governance, as the public sector needs to establish itself as a credible partner with appropriate regulatory and oversight mechanisms. Competition in the bidding process improves the government's bargaining position and prevents opportunistic (monopolistic) behaviour on the part of private bidders. To diminish the risks, a report from the United States Public Interest Research Group (2011) suggested ten principles for protecting the public interest including: pursuing PPPs for the "right" reasons with "identifiable added value"; aligning "private sector incentives with public sector goals"; only pursuing PPPs "where ample competition exists"; ensuring "clear public accountability"; retaining public control over system decisions; limiting the lengths of contracts; and guaranteeing transparency in the contracting process.

The public and social acceptability of such partnerships is often a key factor. Political commitment at a high level is crucial for assuring that actors in the private sector honour commitments over the long run and that political risk is minimised. Political commitment may also help convince the public of the value of PPPs as a mode of service delivery. IFC (2012: 48-51) demonstrates how an economic cost-benefit analysis (CBA) allows governments to assess the net benefits to society of projects, and then to select the one that generates the most benefits. An economic CBA also minimises public opposition by showing that benefits to society are the deciding factor in implementing a project. Such an assessment must include: How much easier will it become for farmers to get their production to markets, and therefore move from subsistence farming to commercial exploitation? And how many new job opportunities will become accessible for people living away from economic centres? Another element involves how people will be able to benefit from the project. For example, what kind of transport services will actually become available to them, and under what conditions? (IFC, 2012: 8)

… especially in agriculture and transport and logistics …

The questionnaire responses provide a vibrant picture and numerous examples of public-private co-operation, particularly in agribusiness and food processing and in transport and logistics. In agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) assists farms and agribusinesses in developing managerial and technical skills that support production, post-harvest, infrastructural, marketing and financial operations related to developing and improving the efficiency, effectiveness, competitiveness, and profitability of agricultural and food enterprises. In transport and logistics, the Global Facilitation Partnership for Transportation and Trade (GFP) aims at pulling together all interested parties, public and private, national and international, which want to help achieve significant improvements in transport and trade facilitation in World Bank member countries. The Partners have together agreed to design and undertake specific programmes towards meeting this objective, making use of their respective comparative advantages in this area in a co-ordinated fashion.

Nine multilateral donors have activities in agribusiness, and eight in transport and logistics. Some multilateral banks have partnerships in all sectors, including information and communication technologies (six), textiles and apparel (five) and tourism (five). Evidence of STDF's research work points to the benefits of partnerships in strengthening SPS measures, improving SPS outcomes and enhancing market access. Only three multilateral donors report that they are not involved in public-private partnerships.

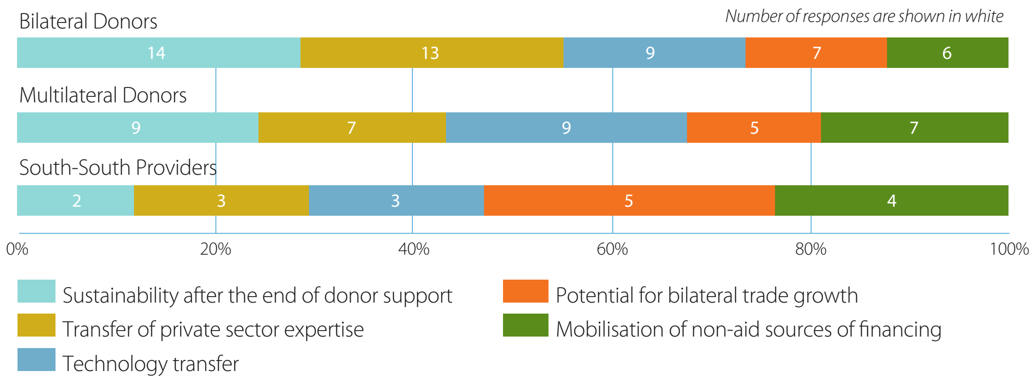
Similarly, six bilateral donors indicate that they are not involved in public-private partnerships. Of the nine that are, seven operate programmes in transport and logistics and six in agribusiness. For example, the Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction Project in Viet Nam is part-financed by Japan, along with public funds for the civil works necessary for construction of port and port-related basic infrastructure (including access roads and bridges), procurement of equipment/supplies, and consulting services. The objective of the deep sea port is to respond to growth in demand for cargo volume, as well as the increase in the number of larger vessels in maritime transportation, in order to improve Viet Nam's competitiveness.

In agriculture, a multi-stakeholder African Cashew Initiative (ACi) case study documented the progress to be achieved by 2013: a 50 percent increase in productivity; additional annual income of at least USD 100 for 150 000 cashew farmers; tripling of current processing volumes; and the creation of 5 500 jobs in the processing industry. The lead implementing agency, GIZ, in collaboration with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) as the single main funder of the programme, acknowledges that a critical success factor is the programme's innovative co-funding and implementation approach, which has included multiple large private contributors and value chain actors. In addition to business incentives, private sector participants consider support by donor agencies and implementing partners to be a critical factor for their investment (Heinrich, 2012).

… while South-South providers are using such partnerships to exploit bilateral trade opportunities.

Providers of South-South trade-related co-operation report a sectoral focus similar to that of other donors. Two providers do not indicate that there is public-private co-operation, five operate in transport and logistics, and four operate in agribusiness and information and communication technologies. For South-South providers, the most important benefit of public-private partnerships is the potential for growth in bilateral trade, followed by mobilisation of non-aid sources of finance. For multilateral donors, technology transfer (nine most important, five important) and sustainability after the end of donor support are the most important benefits. Bilateral donors also attach great importance to sustainability, as well as to the transfer of private sector expertise. The two benefits of public-private partnerships perceived by South-South providers to be decisive are considered the least important by both bilateral and multilateral donors (Figure 1.9).

Figure 1.9 Benefits donors and South-South providers see in public-private partnerships
(percentage of responses ranked "Most important")



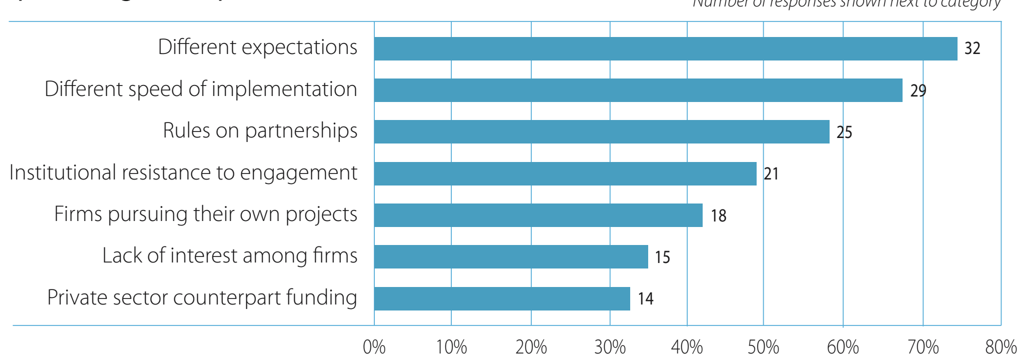
Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854043*

The expertise and skills to develop and manage PPPs are frequently in short supply …

While donors see the benefits of public-private partnerships in improved outcomes (Figure 1.9), they also point to key challenges inherent in developing and effectively implementing and managing PPPs (*e.g.* different organisational structure, inadequate trust, communication problems, differing expectations, and staff turnover). The expertise and skills to develop and manage PPPs are frequently in short supply. Germany lists a number of other difficulties associated with PPPs: scepticism on the public side regarding the benefits of PPPs (they must not only be profitable, but above all must be politically feasible); lack of awareness of PPPs as an alternative procurement method; and difficult framework conditions for operating them.

Figure 1.10 Difficulties faced by donors in establishing public-private partnerships
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854062*

The greatest difficulties in establishing public-private partnerships, according to both multilateral and bilateral donors, are the different expectations of the public and private sectors, the different speeds of public and private sector implementation, and lack of consensus on appropriate rules (Figure 1.10). This suggests that much more needs to be done to ensure that public-private partnerships lead to mutually beneficial outcomes.

Management of PPPs has evolved and advanced in Colombia, according to the IFC (2012: 43). In 2011, the *Agencia Nacional de Infraestructura* (ANI) was created to develop the institutional strength necessary to accelerate transport infrastructure development in that country. One significant change it has introduced is the incentive for the private sector to present unsolicited proposals. Colombia has received 13 such unsolicited proposals on roads and four on railways, for a total investment of USD 8 billion.[5] Clearly such an approach helps address some of the difficulties cited above.

… but enhanced public-private co-operation should not lead to tying of aid.

Involvement of the private sector in donor programmes should not reintroduce the practice of tied aid. Whether aid is disbursed on condition that partners use it to procure goods, works and services from suppliers based in a donor country has consistently been identified as a key test of donors' commitment to effective aid delivery. It has been clearly documented that tying aid raises the cost of many goods, works and services by 15 to 30 percent on average.[6] This is a conservative estimate of the overall costs, as it does not incorporate indirect costs. Tied aid often results in higher transaction costs for partner countries and is at least partially guided by commercial considerations, which do not necessarily meet local needs and priorities.

To eliminate the distortion of trade flows with concessional financing, the 1992 OECD Tied Aid Disciplines limit the use of tied concessional financing for projects that should be able to repay commercial financing. These rules also redirect tied aid away from richer developing countries (*i.e.* those whose per capita GNP makes them ineligible for 17- and 20-year World Bank loans), which should be able to attract commercial credits, towards developing countries that are less well off. In 2002 the OECD recommended untying all aid (with the exception of technical co-operation and food aid) to the least developed countries and expanding coverage to the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) in 2006.

As a result of these initiatives, the proportion of aid from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members recorded as untied increased appreciably, from around 40 percent in 2000 to 76 percent in 2009, after which it declined to 73 percent in 2011. Although two years do not represent a trend, the considerable progress achieved in eliminating the distortion of trade flows with aid money should be safeguarded. Failure to do so risks eroding the value of an already declining volume of aid.

CONCLUSIONS

As the 2013 OECD/WTO questionnaire responses reveal, aid for trade is evolving. Partner countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), are focusing on how they can reduce the thickness of their borders, improve the business environment, and create conditions to assist their firms to connect to regional and global value chains. Donors are responding to these priorities. They are putting more emphasis on public-private co-operation and adapting their programmes to target specific sectors and supply chains. Providers of South-South trade-related co-operation continue to scale up their support and enhance South-South trade.

All stakeholders remain strongly engaged in monitoring the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, and the growing attention being given to value chains has reinvigorated the aid-for-trade debate. However, challenges remain. More widespread use of instruments such as public-private partnerships poses problems for both partner countries and donor agencies. Furthermore, increased co-operation with the private sector should not lead to the retying of aid. Value chains pose challenges for designing aid-for-trade programmes. Some partners and donors still have difficulties with the concept. Nevertheless, aid-for-trade resources are no longer expected to increase. While the provision of aid for trade does not seem to be important in directly shaping the strategies and policies of partner countries, donors, or providers of South-South trade-related co-operation, budget pressures are increasing the urgency of showing results. Aid-for-trade resources have been scaled up in the last five years, but the outlook is less positive, particularly with regard to bilateral donors. While foreign and domestic investment is crucial for building trade capacities, ODA remains an essential instrument, especially for the least developed countries. The next chapter examines in detail the evolving development finance landscape and discusses the outlook for aid-for-trade resources.■

NOTES

1. Statement by Japan to the WTO Committee on Trade and Development (27th Session on Aid for Trade), March 2013.
2. *www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier308_07_2011.pdf.*
3. Aid for trade was effectively implemented in Viet Nam and the Lao Democratic People's Republic (Lao PDR), the countries visited during the field survey of the evaluation.
4. The World Bank Group's first Trade Strategy, set out in 2011, focuses on four pillars: trade competitiveness and diversification to support countries in developing policy environments conducive to nurturing private sector development, job creation and sustainable poverty reduction; trade facilitation, transport logistics and trade finance to reduce the costs of moving goods internationally in terms of time, money and reliability; support for market access and international trade co-operation to create larger integrated markets for goods and services; and managing external shocks and promoting greater inclusion to make globalisation more beneficial to poor households and lagging regions (World Bank, 2011).
5. Colombia's Ruta del Sol, a USD 2.6 billion highway connecting Bogota and the interior of the country to the ports of Santa Marta and Cartagena on the Caribbean Sea, has become a model for international best practice for future road concessions. The project was designated Private Finance International's Transportation Deal of the Year in 2010 in recognition of its pioneering approach. When completed, the Ruta del Sol will reduce accidents, travel time and transportation costs. It will also boost manufac-turing, tourism, agribusiness and real estate development (IFC, 2012: 39).
6. See C. J. Jepma (1991).

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CHAPTER 2:
AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS AND FINANCING

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of aid-for-trade flows, ODA commitments and disbursements, trade-related Other Official Flows (OOF) and South-South trade-related co-operation. It examines aid-for-trade flows using data from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), complemented by findings from the OECD/WTO monitoring survey. It examines recipients and providers of assistance, the financial terms of assistance, and the outlook for aid for trade. In the context of the economic crisis in many OECD member countries, aid for trade (scaled up since 2005) has for the most part been maintained. Aid-for-trade flows declined in 2011, with decreasing support for infrastructure, particularly in Africa. Least developed countries (LDCs) experienced a fall in funding, but they did not bear the brunt of the decline. The flows indicate a shift in funding towards private sector development and value chain promotion. Consequently, flows to meet trade objectives in sectors such as agriculture, industry, and business services are continuing to increase.

INTRODUCTION

In 2011, overall ODA (excluding debt relief) fell for the first time since 1997, followed by a further fall in 2012. After several years of increasing aid-for-trade flows, the financial crisis and subsequent economic challenges faced by OECD member countries have put pressure on aid budgets. Aid-for-trade commitments declined in 2011, with DAC donors[1], in particular the G7[2] countries, providing less support, especially to infrastructure in Africa. Multilateral institutions maintained support at its 2010 level. Support to build productive capacity in sectors such as agriculture, industry and banking increased slightly, suggesting that donors increasingly see private sector development as an important way to leverage aid and promote trade. Although the least developed countries (LDCs) suffered a decline in funding, they have not borne the brunt of the overall decline. They experienced the smallest drop of any income group. Support for regional programmes reached its highest ever level. While the outlook points to either stagnation or further modest declines in aid flows, the G20 has pledged to maintain aid-for-trade resources beyond 2011. The findings of the OECD/WTO monitoring survey suggest that most providers of South-South trade-related co-operation plan to increase their resources in the future. In addition, collaborative private sector ventures and value chain investments are growing in number and impact and are charting an innovative way forward for business involvement in trade-related capacity building.

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of aid-for-trade flows, ODA commitments and disbursements, trade-related Other Official Flows (OOF) and South-South trade-related co-operation. It examines aid-for-trade flows using data from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), complemented by findings from the OECD/WTO monitoring survey. The chapter puts aid for trade in the context of other development finance flows. It discusses recent trends and provides details on what aid for trade supports and who receives it in terms of regions, countries and income groups. It also examines the providers of assistance: bilateral donors, multilateral donors and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation. The financial terms of assistance are examined, looking at grants, ODA loans and non-concessional Other Official Flows (OOF). The outlook for aid for trade is considered, and a number of conclusions are presented.

HOW IMPORTANT IS AID FOR TRADE IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT FINANCE?

As highlighted in the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development, trade is in many cases the single most important external source of development finance. Increased trade and foreign direct investment (FDI), combined with complementary policies, can boost economic growth and provide a significant source of employment. But if developing countries are to take advantage of the opportunities offered by regional and global markets, they require assistance in increasing competitiveness, reducing transport and trade costs, and integrating fully into the international trading system. Many developing countries face a range of supply-side and trade-related infrastructure obstacles which constrain their ability to engage in international trade. Aid for trade helps developing countries – particularly the LDCs – to use trade as an engine for growth and poverty reduction.

To address trade-related constraints, a variety of financial instruments are used. Basnett *et al.* (2012) reviewed these instruments, including loans, grants, pooled funds and trust funds, and channelling of funds through international financial institutions. They found that blended financing mechanisms and corridor approaches to delivering aid for trade were particularly effective. In addition to aid for trade, trade-related OOF are mostly provided by multilateral donors to middle income countries. In fact, low income countries receive only 3 percent of such flows. These non-concessional loans mainly fund infrastructure projects, but also some productive capacity building programmes. A major element of trade-related support is provided by and to private firms. For example, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, finances (and provides advice for) private sector ventures and projects in developing countries. Some donors are also providing assistance to help create partnerships between local producers and global companies such as WalMart and Danone. International logistics companies are partnering with the World Bank to facilitate trade. These forms of collaborative ventures and value chain investments are growing in number and impact. They are charting an innovative way forward for business involvement in trade-related capacity building.

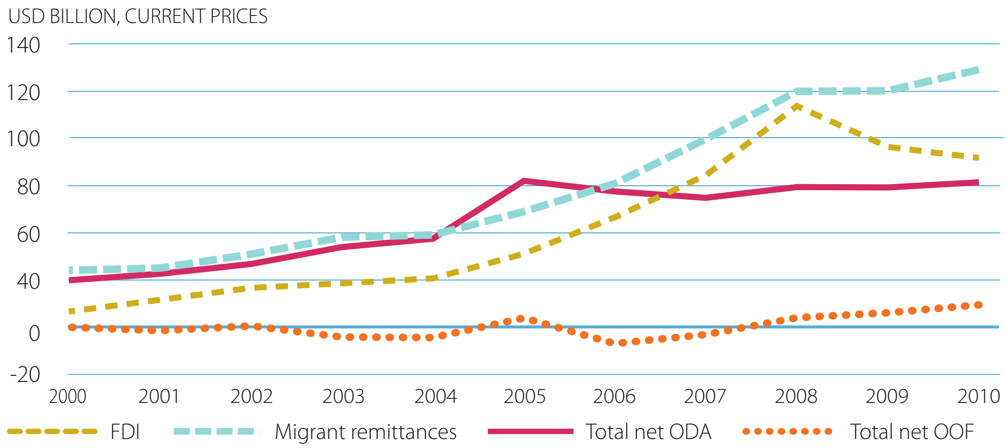
The development finance landscape is changing.

The trade and development landscape is changing. Aid funding, national expenditures and public policies, as well as private investment, increasingly need to be examined in an integrated way. While aid for trade has been defined in terms of ODA, other sources of finance can help build trade capacities in low income countries and middle income countries (LICs and MICs). Trade-related OOF provide non-concessional loans mostly to middle income countries. The private sector has also engaged in trade capacity building.

Renewed attention is being given to ways to finance development beyond traditional aid. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 confirm that FDI and other private capital flows have been increasing since the beginning of the millennium, indicating that investors recognise the potential for high returns in developing countries. Figure 2.2 shows that FDI inflows to MICs have rebounded since the global financial crisis and that FDI is the most important development finance flow in MICs, while ODA is no longer a prominent flow. In LICs remittances are the most important flow, but ODA remains a substantial part of overall capital inflows. LICs do not currently secure a substantial amount of income from FDI compared to MICs.

These flows should be interpreted carefully. Bhinda and Martin (2009) have urged caution in assuming that private flows are automatically positive for development. First, in terms of stability, private flows are volatile, with low predictability compared to aid. Bhinda and Martin also point out that even before the crisis, FDI in many of the "boom sectors" was not providing sustainable benefits for growth and poverty reduction in terms of employment, budget revenue, and transfer of technology and skills.

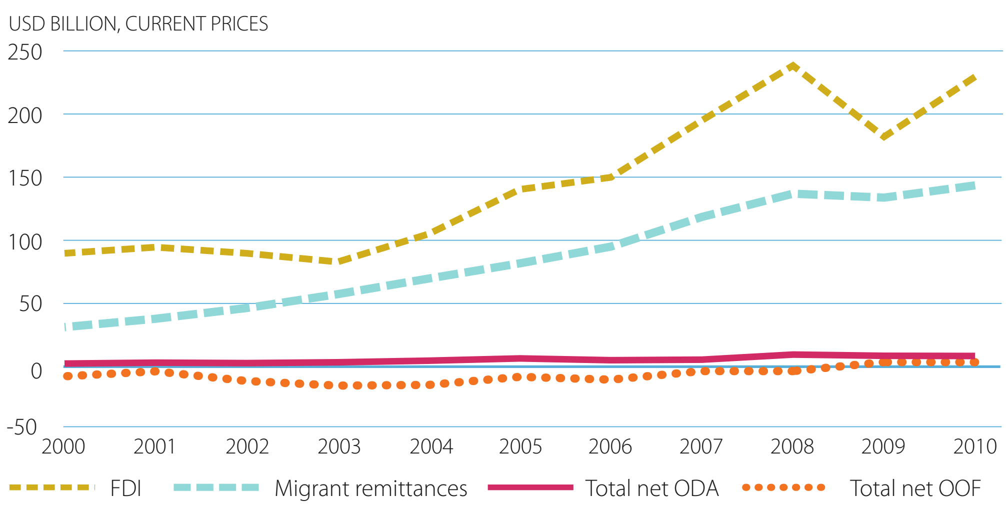
Figure 2.1 Development finance flows in low income countries



Source: UNCTADStat

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854081

Figure 2.2 Development finance flows in middle income countries



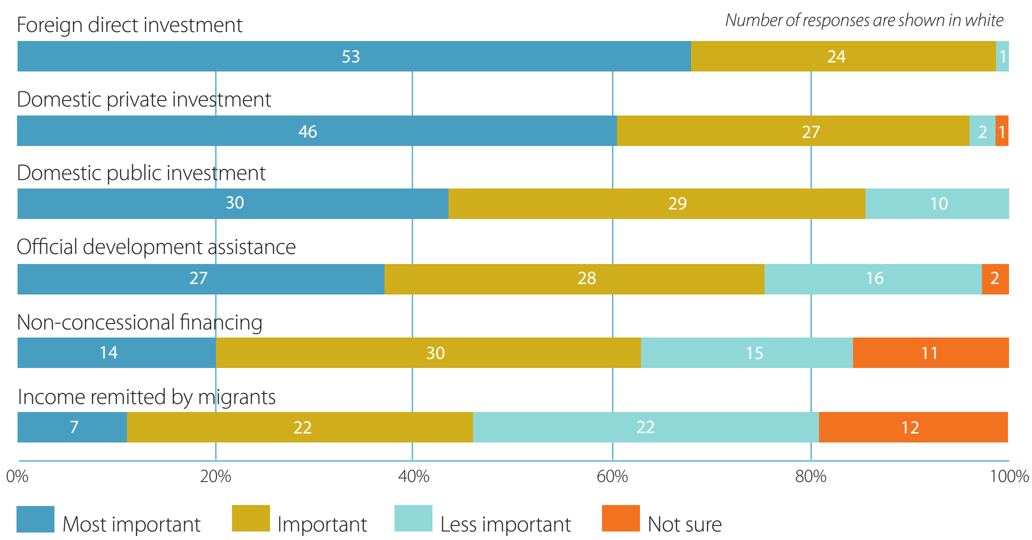
Source: UNCTADStat

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854100

Foreign direct investment is the most important source for building trade capacities…

The most important source of finance for connecting to regional and global value chains (Figure 2.3) is foreign direct investment, according to partner countries (53 of which consider it the most important). FDI is followed by domestic private investment (46 countries) and domestic public investment (30 countries). Bilateral donors also see FDI as the most important source of financing (nine donors), followed by ODA (seven donors). Providers of South-South trade-related co-operation agree on the primary importance of FDI, with seven of them listing it as the most important source of financing and six listing assistance from South-South partners. In fact, most donors tend to emphasise the virtues of their own instruments, with multilateral donors considering non-concessional finance the most important source of finance for addressing trade-related capacity building needs.

Figure 2.3 Most important sources of finance according to partner countries
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org*.

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854119*

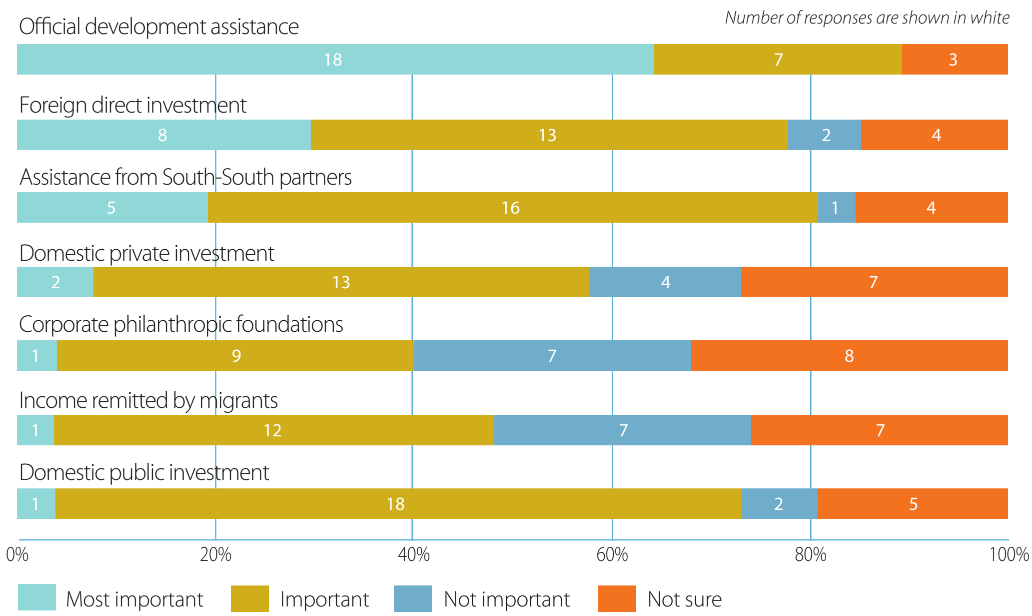
…while ODA remains essential…

Consistent with the Financing for Development principles, mobilisation of domestic resources should play a major role in meeting developing countries' financing needs, including trade-related capacity building, but both partners and donors see a high value for ODA in the next five years. Multilateral donors consider ODA the second most important finance flow, as do bilateral donors. The question asked of partner countries concerned financing for firms to connect to value chains rather than support for the business environment, infrastructure or other public goods. ODA in this regard was considered most important by 27 partner countries and important by 28, while 16 considered it unimportant (Figure 2.3). Concerning the next five years, partners also give slightly less weight to ODA compared to foreign and domestic investment.

…especially for LDCs…

In the absence of significant domestic public investment and capital formation, ODA remains an important source of finance for firms in LDCs. All donors see ODA as the indispensable source of finance for these countries (Figures 2.4 and 2.5). Both multilateral donors (10) and bilateral donors (18) consider ODA the most important finance flow. It was considered the most important by seven South-South providers, followed by assistance from South-South partners.

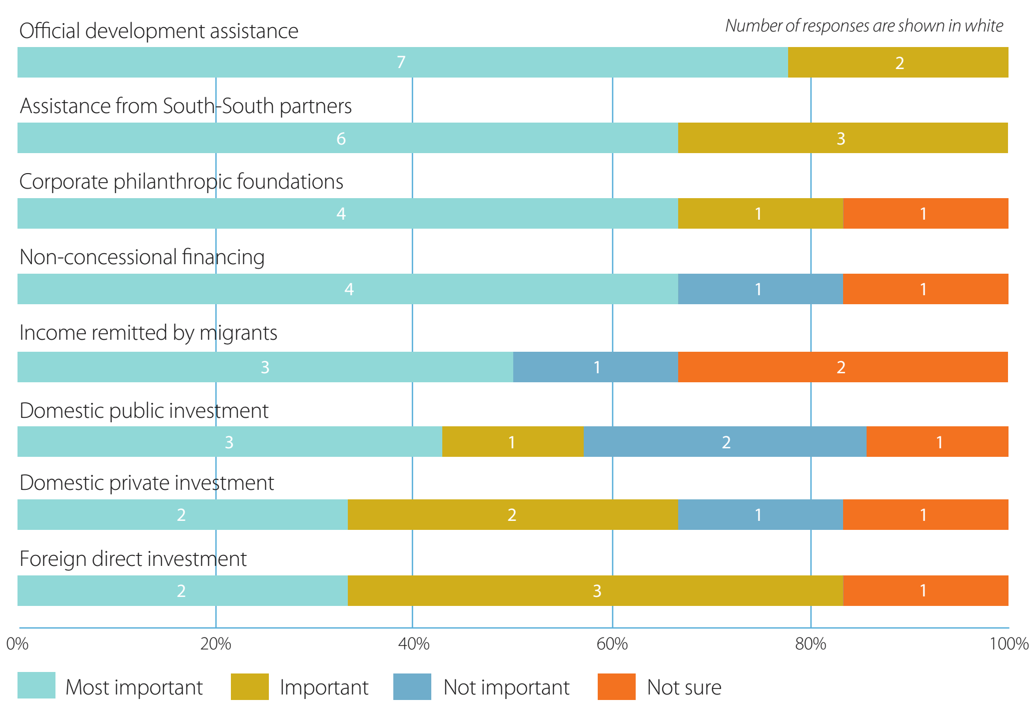
Figure 2.4 Most important sources of finance for least developed countries according to bilateral donors
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org//10.1787/888932854138*

Figure 2.5 Most important sources of finance for least developed countries according to South-South providers
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854157*

…but it should be better targeted.

Recent evidence suggests that ODA flows can be both uncertain and volatile, so that these funds should be targeted to ensure they leverage other sources of funding (OECD, 2012). The recent EU Agenda for Change (AfC) points out that future EU development aid should target countries in the greatest need of external financing and where development aid can really make a difference, including fragile states. Development co-operation should take different approaches for countries already experiencing sustained growth or with sufficient own resources (EC, 2011).

HOW MUCH AID FOR TRADE IS PROVIDED AND WHAT DOES IT SUPPORT?

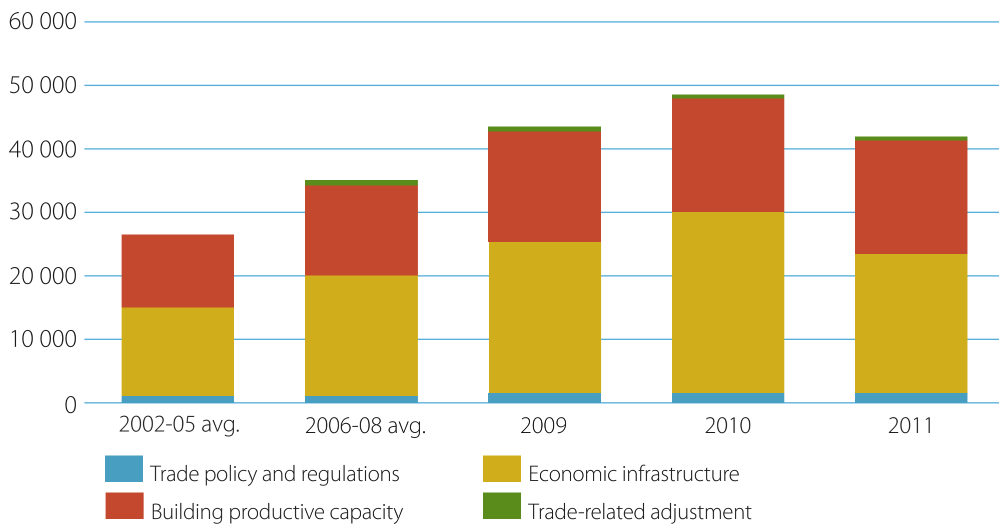
Aid for trade was affected by ODA decline in 2011...

The WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade noted that additional, predictable, sustainable and effective financing was fundamental for fulfilling the aid-for-trade objectives (WTO, 2006:1). Donors have delivered on additional resources, and aid for trade has increased by 57 percent since the agreed baseline for assessing progress (*i.e.* an average of aid for trade provided between 2002 and 2005). In addition, aid for trade has maintained its share of sector allocable ODA at around 33 percent, ending a decades-long decline in aid for the economic sectors. These substantial increases have benefitted all aid-for-trade categories, with increases of 61 percent in aid-for-trade policy and regulation, 58 percent in aid for building productive capacity and 55.5 percent in aid for economic infrastructure. Aid for trade-related adjustment, one of the driving forces of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, has also expanded.

Progress has also been made on making aid more predictable. This is important because aid is more effective when regular, detailed and timely information on aid volumes and allocations is available. Many donors have started to provide detailed, reliable three- to five-year forward expenditure figures and implementation plans to developing countries. However, a recent assessment indicated that several donors face legal and procedural constraints as well as uncertainty about future aid allocations and therefore have difficulties making their aid more predictable (OECD, 2012). Nevertheless, several studies (OECD, 2011; Basnett, *et al.*, 2012; Helble, *et al.* 2012) indicate that aid for trade is well targeted and effective. The key question facing the aid-for-trade community is now: Are previous gains and the current level of aid for trade sustainable?

In real terms, total ODA commitments fell in 2011. Reflecting this, sector allocable aid commitments declined by 11 percent in 2011 compared to 2010 (from USD 138 to 122 billion). Aid for trade was even more adversely affected, declining by 14 percent to USD 41.5 billion (Figure 2.6). This is the first time aid-for-trade commitments have fallen since the baseline period. One year does not constitute a trend, however, and the declining aggregate figures disguise important changes at the sectoral level which represent shifting donor priorities for aid for trade. It is also the case that 2011 aid-for-trade figures are comparable to 2008 and 2009 commitments – indicating perhaps that 2010 commitments were exceptionally high at USD 48 billion.

Figure 2.6 Aid-for-trade commitments
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)



Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

...but aid for building productive capacity continues to increase...

Reflecting the increasing priority that donors attach to private sector development (see Chapter 1), aid dedicated to building productive capacity increased in 2011 by USD 171 million to reach USD 18.2 billion (Figure 2.6). Figure 2.7 shows that agriculture, fisheries and forestry received almost 60 percent (USD 10.6 billion) and that this amount has doubled since the baseline period (USD 5.3 billion). The share of ODA for agriculture fell from about 17 percent in the early 1980s to a low of 3 percent in 2005. In light of the food crisis in 2007-08, however, donors have responded by increasing their support for the agricultural sector (OECD, 2010a). A recurring feature of aid projects in agriculture is an emphasis on rural poverty and food security. For example, in one of the largest projects reported in 2011 the World Bank committed USD 1 billion in loans to India for agricultural development through a national rural livelihoods project. The United States government provided support to Afghanistan for improvements in technology and management practices to increase organisational and market efficiency in order to promote resilience in production and livelihood systems. The EU is addressing food security with USD 139 million for the poor and vulnerable in fragile situations in countries such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Sudan.

...benefitting a range of economic sectors, including agriculture and business services...

Many projects have a clearly defined trade objective. For example, the EU has committed USD 21 million to Tanzania to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction efforts through enhanced participation of smallholder farmers and small-scale producers in trade. Switzerland is promoting pro-poor private sector growth in Mozambique by targeting specific niches in investment and trade promotion. Other projects include assistance by Austria in Uzbekistan for Fairtrade certification of fruits and vegetables. Namibia, with the support of Finland, is investigating market possibilities for Namibian meat products beyond the existing markets. Spain is supporting a number of fair trade certification projects for agricultural products in Latin America.

Figure 2.7 Aid for building productive capacity
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)

Source : OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

For the private sector to grow, access to finance is essential. Donors provided USD 2.65 billion to support the development of banking institutions and financial services in developing countries in 2011. This represents 6 percent of total aid for trade and supports central banks, formal sector financial intermediaries, credit lines, and microcredit and credit co-operatives.

In addition to credit, a healthy business and investment environment requires trade and business associations, legal and regulatory reform, private sector institution capacity building and advice, trade information, and public-private sector networking at trade fairs. These business services received funding of USD 2.2 billion in 2011, which has grown steadily in recent years and by 55 percent compared to the baseline (USD 1.4 billion). For example, the United States provided grants totalling USD 82 million to Jordan to improve the capacity of businesses to integrate into domestic and international markets through increases in productivity, improvements in corporate governance, and the development and application of modern technology and marketing practices. Business capacity development programmes include activities that help firms and associations to respond to international market opportunities. The International Trade Centre (ITC) provided over USD 64 million to build business productive capacity and assist firms to take part in international trade. The ITC has also launched a major initiative to support "Sourcing from Women Vendors".

…and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries…

As a result of the expansion of value chains, aid provided to support industrial development grew more strongly than that provided to support other productive sectors. Aid for industry totalled USD 2.2 billion in 2011. The majority of this aid aims to promote small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Rapid growth of SMEs is a powerful engine of job creation in a wide range of economies, yet more than two-thirds of SMEs in developing countries have no access to finance from the formal financial sector. This market failure (the large gap between the demand for and supply of SME finance) is a serious constraint on efforts to promote a strong and sustainable global recovery. The G20 has recently taken up this cause with the SME Finance Challenge in order to identify ways that governments and public institutions can be more effective in catalysing private finance for SMEs in developing countries. The initiative received a number of commitments in 2011 from Canada, Korea, the United States and the Inter-American Development Bank.[3]

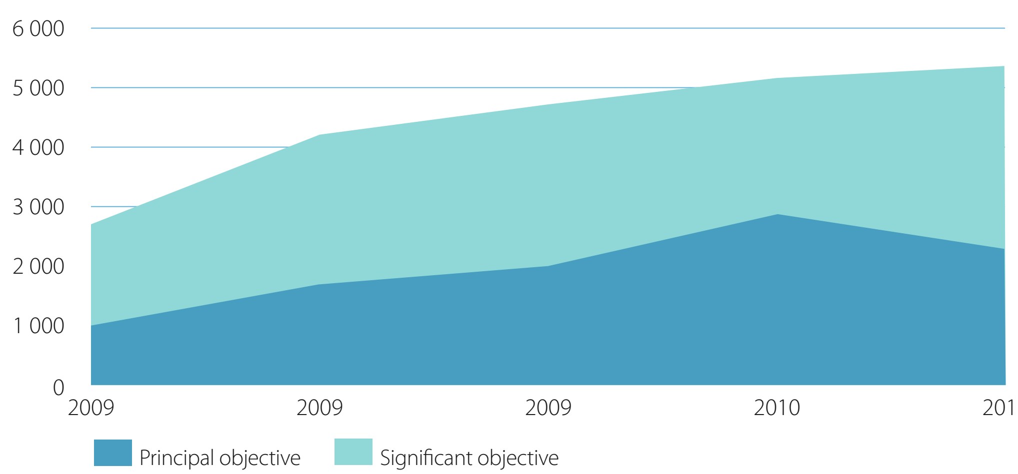
Some donors support the framework conditions for SMEs growth and employment, for example Germany with USD 24 million in grants to Nigeria. Similarly, Japan supports Bangladesh with a USD 63 million loan to the financial sector project for the development of SMEs. Others provide aid to enhance the competitiveness of SMEs. Japan has a USD 376 million project to promote energy saving in SMEs in India. Other aid projects are targeted to specific sectors. The EU, for example, is aiding Jordan in the enhancement of the services sector with value-adding and sustainable businesses so it can become more productive and globally connected. Canada is helping to rebuild the private sector in Haiti through increased export activity. The main goal is to develop and promote artisans' craftwork in order to increase Haitian exports in the home decor and gift sectors. It is clear from many of these projects that support is provided to strengthen the private sector so as to achieve a range of development objectives such as poverty reduction.

Other activities, such as mining and tourism, attract much less aid. Support for the mining sector has declined steadily, from USD 852.8 million in the baseline period to USD 416 million in 2011. This is probably a consequence of the availability of other sources of finance and the commercial viability of mining projects. Aid provided for tourism policy and administrative management has also been falling steadily in recent years. It received very low levels of support of USD 121 million in 2011 – just 6 percent above the baseline. Tourism is one of the top three exports of the majority of developing countries and is the lead export of at least 11 LDCs. This sector is employment intensive and has linkages with many parts of the economy.

…with aid for trade development doubling over the last four years

When the OECD and WTO started monitoring aid for trade, the OECD's Creditor Reporting System was amended to allow components of a productive capacity building project to be marked (using the "trade development policy marker") as relevant to trade development. The marker identifies trade development activities (*i.e.* activities contributing "principally" or "significantly" to trade development). The latest data (Figure 2.8) show that aid for building productive capacity with a trade development objective doubled from USD 2.6 billion in 2007 to USD 5.4 billion in 2011. While there was a decline in funding for programmes with a principal trade development objective from USD 2.9 billion to USD 2.25 billion in 2011, this fall was completely negated by the increase in funding for programmes with a significant trade development objective. This means that of the aid provided to build productive capacity, almost 30 percent has a principal or significant trade development objective compared to 23 percent in 2007.

Figure 2.8 Trade development marker
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)



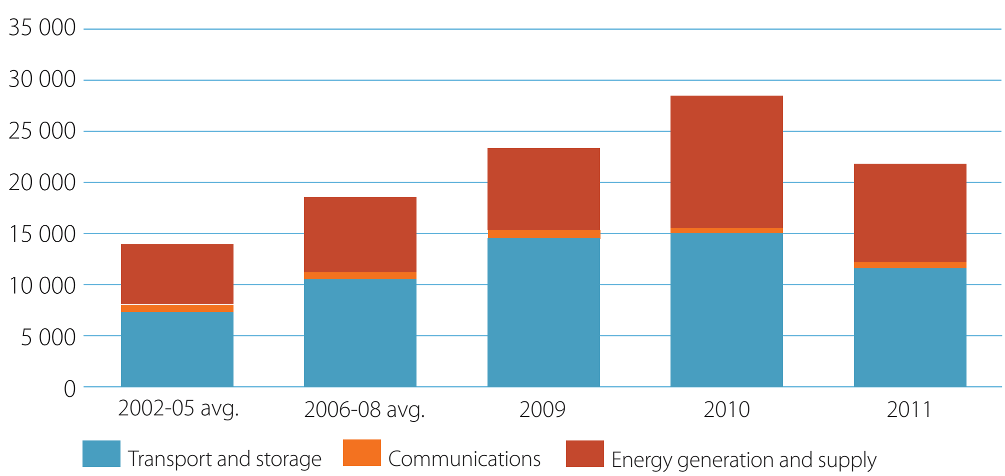
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

Aid for business services has a high proportion of programmes with a trade development objective. In fact, fully half the amount provided for projects on average during 2010 and 2011 had a principal trade development objective and another 10 percent had a significant trade development objective. Half the aid provided to industry had a trade development objective and almost one-third of aid for tourism had a principal trade development objective in 2010-11, with another 10 percent having a significant trade development objective. Trade development is much less prevalent in regard to agriculture. Only 6 percent of aid for agriculture had a principal trade development objective in 2010-11, although another 12 percent had a significant trade development objective. Overall, the data show that private sector development and building productive capacity are increasingly important areas of focus for donors and that, within this support, the trade development dimension is increasing.

Aid for economic infrastructure is declining...

The decline in aid for trade in 2011 was concentrated in aid for economic infrastructure. Aid in this category tends to be more volatile because of the large commitments associated with one-off investments in major infrastructure projects. Although aid for economic infrastructure still received the largest amount of aid for trade (53 percent), it declined in 2011 by USD 6.6 billion or 23 percent compared to 2010 (from USD 28.6 billion to USD 22 billion). This decline is explained by decreasing support for the transport (railways) and energy (electrical transmission) sectors, although both sectors attracted significant investments in 2010, driving overall aid for economic infrastructure to USD 28.6 billion, substantially higher than it has been before or since. These sectors continue to receive the vast majority of funding, with just over half (USD 11.5 billion) provided to transport and 44 percent (USD 9.7 billion) to energy but only 3 percent (USD 617.5 million) to communications (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9 Aid for economic infrastructure
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)



Source : OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

...mostly for electrical transmission and railways…

Aid flows for electrical transmission (to build infrastructure for distribution from power sources to end users) were exceptionally high in 2010 at USD 4.3 billion. A number of large projects contributed to this, including a USD 454 million loan from Japan to Indonesia to "improve power supply reliability" and a USD 286 million loan from Japan to Pakistan to "improve the quality of power supply". The World Bank also made a loan to Kenya (USD 211 million) to increase the capacity, efficiency and quality of electricity supply and expand energy access. This loan is part of a longer-term plan to finance construction of a 280 megawatt geothermal generation facility. There were also large commitments to Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Viet Nam. While there were 12 projects involving commitments of over USD 100 million in 2010, there were only four of these in 2011 and total resources for transmission almost halved to USD 2.5 billion. Projects included a USD 232 million loan from Japan to India for the Madhya Pradesh Transmission System Modernisation Project and a USD 232 million loan, also from Japan to India, to enhance high voltage distribution systems in rural areas. The World Bank made loans of USD 148 million for rural electrification and renewable energy in Bangladesh and USD 106 million for electrical infrastructure in Bolivia.

Similarly, in 2010 aid provided for rail infrastructure, rail equipment, locomotives, light rail (tram) and underground systems amounted to over USD 4.2 billion, including USD 2.5 billion in loans from Japan to India to construct a dedicated freight corridor, extend the Delhi Mass Rapid Transit system and construct other transportation systems.[4] Another half billion dollars in loans was provided by Japan to Turkey for construction of the Bosphorus Rail Tube Crossing, which will link the Asian and European sides of Istanbul by rail for the first time.[5] In contrast, in 2011 flows for railways declined to just USD 833 million. Japan provided USD 249 million to support construction of the Bangalore Metro in India. France was also a major donor for railways, with loans for the integrated urban project of East Central Medellin in Colombia (USD 187 million) and construction of the Santo Domingo metro line number two in the Dominican Republic (USD 155 million).

...but there is more support for road transport…

On the positive side, aid for road transportation reached its highest level yet in 2011 at USD 8.8 billion, 40 percent of total aid for economic infrastructure. Buys, Deichmann and Wheeler (2006) and Shepherd and Wilson (2008) have found that road improvements can have substantial positive effects on trade volumes. Japan provided loans of USD 454 million to the Philippines for maintenance of national roads and USD 395 million to Sri Lanka for construction of an expressway in Colombo. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) supported road transport in Afghanistan with a loan of USD 340 million to improve the road network, including rehabilitation of the Qaisar-Bala Murghab section (90 km) of the Herat-Andkhoy road, which would include overall project and contract management, construction supervision and monitoring, security arrangements and related community development works. This project will help rehabilitate the primary road network, damaged during two decades of conflict and neglect.

However, the overall level of support for road transport may be exaggerated due to current difficulties associated with the largest project committed to in 2011– construction of the Padma Bridge, a USD 2.9 billion project linking the south-western to the northern and eastern regions of Bangladesh. The World Bank committed USD 660 million for the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project in 2011, but in February 2013 the government of Bangladesh informed the World Bank that it was withdrawing its request for International Development Association (IDA) financing. The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) also committed USD 429 million to this project in 2011 and the ADB committed USD 76 million.

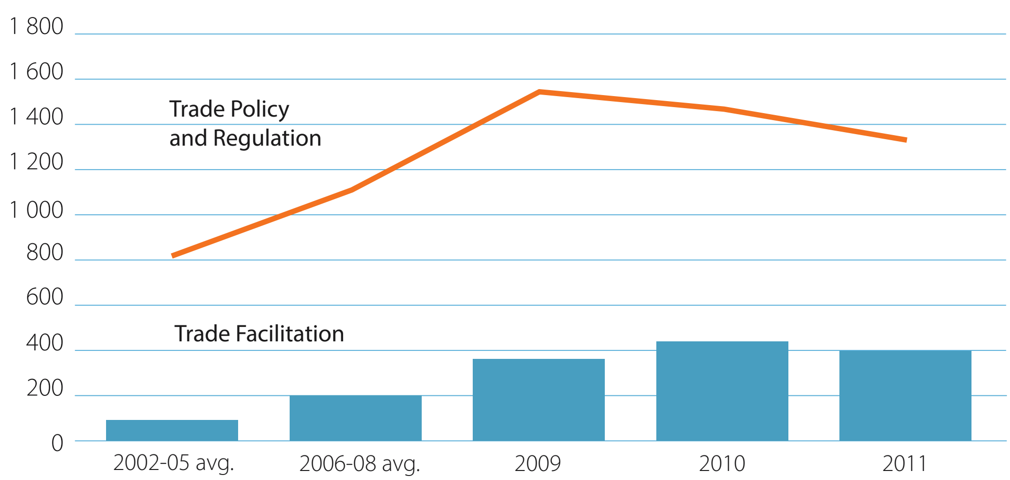
…and for coal-fired power stations...

While there was an overall decline in aid for energy, there was a resurgence in the support provided for coal-fired power stations, reversing an earlier trend which saw donor support move towards renewable energy sources. Japan provided almost all of the USD 1.2 billion for constructing coal-fired power stations. A project in Viet Nam, the Nghi Son Thermal Power Plant Construction Project,[6] accounts for USD 880.5 million of the total. In Serbia the Flue Gas Desulphurisation Construction Project at the Thermal Power Plant Nikola Tesla accounts for USD 354 million. The Nikola Tesla plant is the largest such plant in Serbia. The project will reduce pollutant emissions and improve energy efficiency.[7]

…aid-for-trade policy and regulations has declined…

Aid for trade, in its narrowest sense of support for trade policy and regulations, attracted USD 1.3 billion in 2011, 3 percent of total aid for trade (Figure 2.10). Despite years of impressive growth, aid in this category declined between 2010 and 2011 by 18.4 percent. Trade policy and planning includes support to ministries and departments responsible for trade policy, trade-related legislation and regulatory reforms, policy analysis and implementation of multilateral trade agreements, *e.g.* technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures. It also covers costs associated with mainstreaming trade in national development strategies (*e.g.* poverty reduction strategy papers). Trade policy and planning is the most heavily supported sub-category related to TPR with USD 697 million in 2011.

Figure 2.10 Aid-for-trade policy and regulation
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)



Source : OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

USD 16 million was committed to support developing countries' effective participation in the multilateral trade negotiations, including training of trade negotiators, assessing impacts of negotiations and covering the costs of WTO accession. Trade education/training, which includes both human resources development and university programmes in trade, stands at USD 39 million. Aid to all trade policy areas has increased since the baseline, with the exception of multilateral negotiations. Perhaps due to the impasse in the Doha Round, aid to support the negotiations declined by 15 percent in 2011 compared to 2010 and by 4 percent compared to the baseline.

The largest project supporting trade policy and regulations in 2011 was a USD 125 million commitment by the Netherlands to finance the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), which promotes sustainable international trade chains delivered through non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The Netherlands provides another USD 41 million for a global producer support initiative, a public-private partnership which aims to create and sustain agri-supply chains. The EU assisted Egypt with USD 28 million for the Ministry of Industry and Trade to implement and execute key policy reforms (from 2011 to 2013) to help that country further integrate into the regional and global economy. The EU also provided USD 21 million to help the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) to cope with technical barriers to trade. Canada is funding researchers to undertake a set of country case studies aimed at better understanding the nature and extent of media piracy in Brazil, India and South Africa.[8]

…and aid for trade facilitation has faltered after steady growth

Aid for trade facilitation covers support provided for the simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (*e.g.* customs valuation, licensing procedures, payments and insurance), customs departments and tariff reforms. Aid for trade facilitation commitments have increased substantially in recent years, and by 365 percent since the 2002-05 baseline, amounting to USD 381 million in 2011. While there was a 10 percent decline in 2010, this was less than the overall 14 percent decline in aid-for-trade commitments (Figure 2.10). Increased aid for trade facilitation commitments have largely benefitted Africa. In 2011 commitments to Africa stood at USD 200 million, a 17-fold increase since the baseline. Flows to the Americas increased in 2011 to USD 62 million because of EU support to the Caribbean. Flows to Asia have fluctuated over the years. Support dropped to USD 39 million in 2011, while in Europe flows were up compared to previous years at USD 35 million. Finally, aid to Oceania for trade facilitation declined by almost USD 40 million to USD 6 million in 2011, following the USD 40 million EU commitment in 2010 to a project to "strengthen Pacific economic integration through trade".

Donors provided USD 168 million (44 percent of the total) in regional trade facilitation programmes and another USD 40 million in multi-country programmes in 2011.[9] Denmark provided USD 24 million for a programme in the East African Community (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) to foster economic integration through the establishment of a Common Market with the aim of promoting economic growth. Five donors (Denmark, Japan, Switzerland, the EU and the World Bank Group) provided 86 percent of total aid for trade facilitation. The EU provided almost USD 95 million in the largest programme, to "support the construction of a competitive regional market in the context of the Economic Partnership Agreements" in Africa.[10] The World Bank provided the bulk of its USD 52 million in aid for trade facilitation to Cameroon (USD 11.2 million), Ghana (USD 20 million) and Rwanda (over USD 17.5 million). Switzerland provided USD 33.2 million and Denmark USD 30 million for global programmes. Japan provided USD 26 million, of which USD 20 million funded technical co-operation in the Asia region.

Donors are providing information and assistance for imports into their own markets…

Page (2011) noted that a lack of market information posed challenges for developing country producers, claiming that only a few bilateral donors offered specific information and assistance for imports into their own markets. She considered this an important gap, given that donors are best placed to provide information on these markets. There are signs, however, that donors are starting to respond. Both the Netherlands and Switzerland scaled up their market information support in 2011, offering specific information and assistance for imports into their own markets.

Switzerland committed USD 31 million for the Swiss Import Promotion Programme (SIPPO) within the framework of its economic development co-operation. SIPPO assists importers from Switzerland and the EU with finding suitable partners and high-quality products from selected developing and transition countries. SIPPO's advisory services, which concentrate on promoting the import of products from the food, non-food, and sustainable tourism sectors, are active in 14 countries on four continents. The Netherlands provided USD 208 million to the Centre for the Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries (CBI) for trade promotion in Africa. The CBI is an agency of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs that helps producers/exporters to get a foothold in the Netherlands market. The CBI also provides support to Business Support Organisations in improving their capabilities and acts as a matchmaker between suppliers and buyers. The EU's Export Helpdesk has been operating since 2004 as a single point of access for online information for developing country firms about exporting to Europe.

...and are providing more aid for trade-related adjustment.

Aid for trade-related adjustment helps developing countries with the costs associated with trade liberalisation, such as tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade. A specific purpose code was added to the CRS to track resources for adjustment in 2007. Initially reporting was incomplete and only two members reported activities, but this has improved with six donors reporting. The flows of trade-related adjustment activities amounted to almost USD 63 million in 2011.

The EU is the largest provider of aid for trade-related adjustment. The reform of the EU Sugar Regime in 2006 involved a loss of quotas and gradual reductions in the price guaranteed by the EU. It forced EU Sugar Protocol countries to introduce measures to improve the competitiveness of their sugarcane sectors, and to mitigate the negative economic and social impact of the reform. In 2006, the European Commission announced an eight-year aid scheme to support these changes: the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries (AMS). Under this scheme the EU committed USD 43 million in sector budget support to the sugar industry in Jamaica in 2011 to "develop and maintain a sustainable private-sector led sugar cane industry".[11] This support represents almost 70 percent of aid for trade-related adjustment, although Finland (USD 10.7 million) and Switzerland (USD 7.5 million) also provide such support.

USD 174 billion in aid for trade was disbursed since 2006.

Aid-for-trade disbursements were less affected by the 2011 slowdown in ODA. In real terms, disbursements declined by 3.7 percent to USD 33.5 billion (Figure 2.11). As a consequence of higher commitments in previous years, economic infrastructure received the lion's share of disbursements with USD 17.7 billion. However, as with commitments, infrastructure disbursements were the category most affected by the decrease in spending, down USD 1 billion from 2010. Aid for building productive capacity was maintained at 2010 levels, with a slight increase to USD 14.8 billion. Disbursements for trade policy and regulation decreased by USD 300 million, from USD 1.2 billion in 2010 to USD 982 million in 2011.

Figure 2.11 Aid-for-trade disbursements
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)

Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

Annual disbursements increased by 53 percent between 2006 and 2011. In total, USD 174 billion in aid for trade was disbursed between 2006 and 2011. Ten countries received 35 percent of these disbursements, dominated by Asia, which has routinely been the largest regional recipient of commitments. India is the largest recipient with USD 11 billion (6.4 percent of the total), followed by Viet Nam with just over USD 9 billion (5.3 percent) and Afghanistan with USD 8.2 billion (4.7 percent). Disbursements may represent past priorities; for example, Iraq received USD 6.9 billion, largely for post-war reconstruction, and commitments to that country have since diminished. Commitments to China and Indonesia have also declined, but these countries received disbursements of USD 5.8 billion (3 percent) and USD 4.4 billion (2.5 percent) respectively. North Africa has also benefitted from high disbursements. Egypt and Morocco are among the ten largest recipients with USD 4 billion (2.3 percent) and USD 3.8 billion (2.2 percent). Ethiopia is the only Sub-Saharan African country in the top ten with USD 3.96 billion (2.2 percent), followed by Turkey, the only country in Europe, with USD 3.35 billion (1.9 percent). Five donors provided 66 percent of total aid-for-trade disbursements between 2006 and 2011. Japan was the largest donor, with disbursements of USD 36 billion (21 percent of the total), followed by the United States with USD 24 billion (13.8 percent), the World Bank with USD 24 billion (13.7 percent), the EU with USD 16.3 billion (9.4 percent) and Germany with USD 14 billion (8 percent).

WHO ARE THE RECIPIENTS OF AID FOR TRADE?

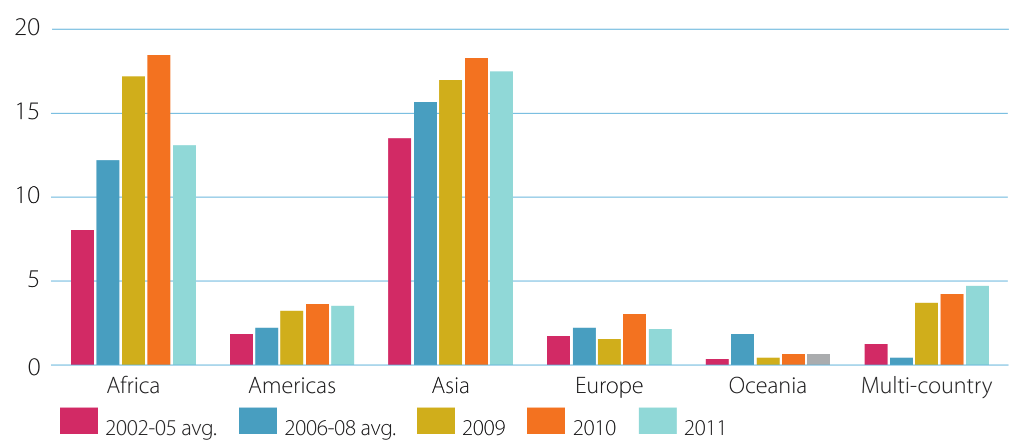
Aid-for-trade commitments were made to 146 countries in 2011. Several countries no longer receive any aid for trade, including Anguilla, Barbados, Croatia, Mayotte, Oman and Trinidad and Tobago, all of which have now graduated from recipient status. South Sudan, which became independent in 2011, is included in the list of recipients for the first time. Aid-for-trade volumes vary considerably across countries. This section examines the recipients in terms of region, income group and individual countries.

Increase in flows to Africa has been arrested…

Africa received much of the increases in aid for trade in recent years, with a 64 percent increase in commitments compared to the 2002-05 baseline but this strong growth has now been arrested. Aid for trade committed to Africa in 2011 declined by USD 5.4 billion to USD 13.1 billion, a 29 percent drop compared to 2010 (Figure 2.12). This decrease equally affected countries north (notably Egypt and Morocco) and south (among others, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania) of the Sahara. The fall is caused by lower commitments to energy and transport projects. Other regions were much less affected. Asia, the largest regional recipient with USD 17.5 billion, received 5 percent less than in 2010.

Latin America and the Caribbean, the third largest regional recipient with USD 3.5 billion, was barely affected and flows remain at their 2010 level. Moreover, flows largely benefit Central America and the Caribbean, to which total flows have almost doubled (a 93 percent increase) compared to the 2002-05 baseline. The share of Central America and the Caribbean has increased to 57 percent of all aid for trade committed to the Americas, the highest share since tracking began. This includes USD 779 million provided to Haiti, the only LDC in the Western Hemisphere. Emerging economies in Europe received USD 2.1 billion in 2011, 28 percent higher than the baseline, but there was a decrease of 29 percent compared to 2010. Serbia (USD 673 million) and Turkey (USD 422 million) accounted for half of all commitments to Europe in 2011. Oceania is the only region where aid for trade increased from 2010 to 2011. Commitments reached USD 644.5 million, up 12 percent compared to 2010 and 121 percent compared to the 2002-05 baseline. Kiribati (USD 110.4 million), Papua New Guinea (USD 183 million) and Tonga (USD 79 million) received 58 percent of total flows to Oceania in 2011.

Figure 2.12 Aid-for-trade by region
(USD billion, 2011 constant prices)



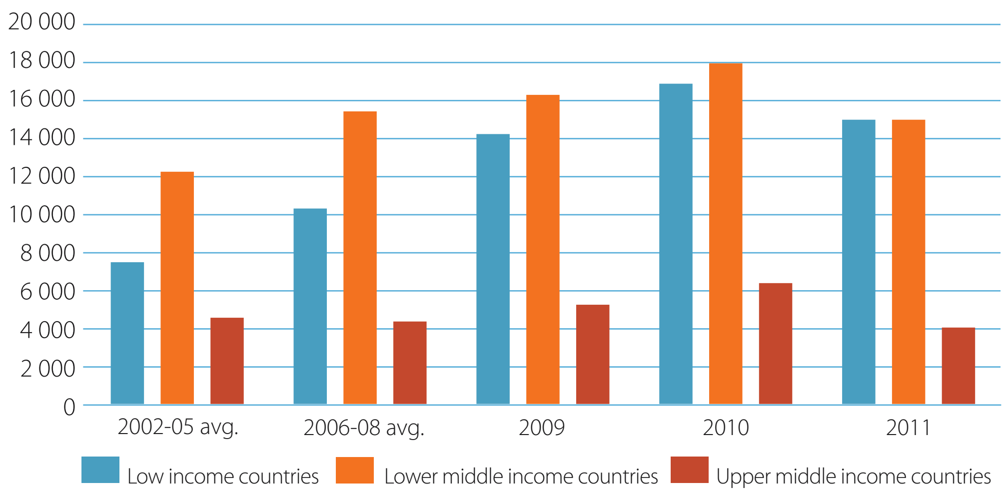
Source : OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

...but LDCs have not borne the brunt…

For the first time since tracking began, low income countries received the largest share of aid for trade, eclipsing middle income countries. Nevertheless, the tightening of ODA budgets in 2011 adversely affected all income groups. While the LDCs were less affected relative to other groups, there was a drop of 7 percent in commitments to those countries compared to the 2010 level. Over USD 13 billion was committed to LDCs in 2011, and they received 32 percent of aid for trade. This share has risen steadily and total flows have doubled compared to the baseline period, when LDCs received only 26 percent of total aid for trade (Figure 2.13).

There are only six other low income countries (OLICs), to which USD 1.45 billion was committed in 2011. The OLICs received 169 percent more aid for trade compared to the baseline. Kenya received 57 percent of these flows, the Kyrgyz Republic 13 percent, South Sudan (for which data are available for the first time) 8.6 percent, Tajikistan 16 percent and Zimbabwe 5.3 percent. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a negligible amount (USD 0.24 million, of which France, Italy and the UN Development Programme, UNDP, provided USD 0.23 million). The fall in aid for trade destined to the OLICS is due to the halving of funding to Kenya (down from USD 1.75 billion in 2010 to USD 0.85 billion in 2011). Aid for trade committed to lower middle income countries (LMICs) remains high (USD 14.9 billion), but has grown much more slowly than aid to low income countries at just 22 percent since the 2002-05 baseline. Aid for trade provided to the upper middle income countries (UMICs) fell from USD 6.3 billion in 2010 to USD 4 billion in 2011 and has actually dropped below the baseline level. Consistent with their upper income level status, these countries are receiving less ODA and more OOF and FDI. In fact, while UMICs received just USD 4 billion in aid for trade in 2011, they received USD 18.5 billion in trade-related OOF.

Figure 2.13 Aid-for-trade by income group
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)



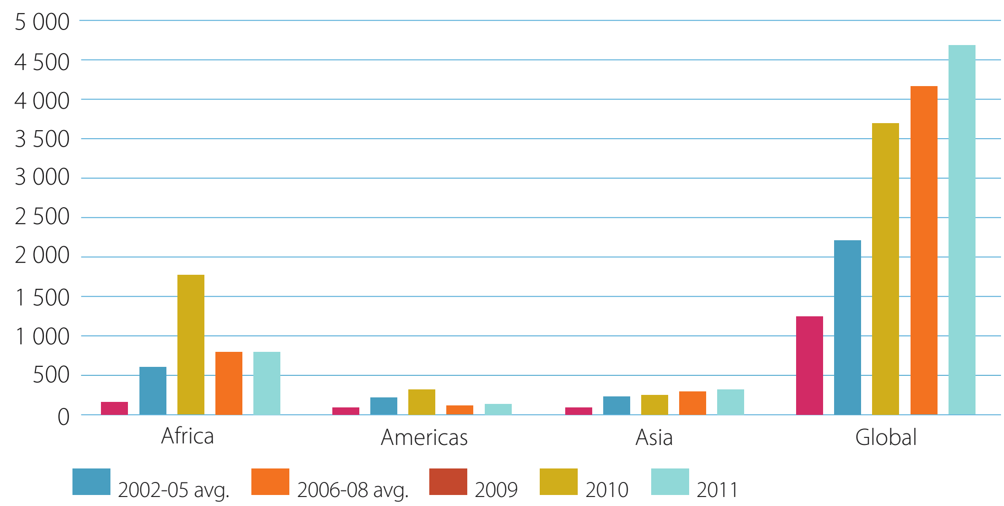
Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

…and multi-country programmes reached their highest level ever

A key gap identified by the WTO Task Force Recommendations was "limited support for regional, sub-regional and cross-border trade-related programmes and projects" (WTO, 2006:3). Over time this gap has been addressed and aid for trade committed to multi-country programmes has expanded to reach USD 7.7 billion, its highest level ever (Figure 2.14). Africa received the highest share of regional aid for trade with USD 782 million in 2011, quadruple what it was during the 2002-05 baseline period and only 1.5 percent below the 2010 figure. The African Development Fund provided support for regional infrastructure and a number of bilateral donors delivered aid for trade through the African Development Bank (AfDB). For example, through the AfDB Japan delivered USD 105 million for industry and Denmark USD 48 million for energy. Germany is assisting the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with USD 6.6 million to strengthen economic and trade-policy capacity with the aim of intensifying regional economic integration in the context of Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) priorities.[12]

Regional programmes in Asia (USD 336 million) and the Americas (USD 125.7 million) were more modest, but have grown slightly since 2010 and substantially since the baseline with a 310 percent increase in regional support to Asia and a 60.5 percent increase in that to the Americas. The EU provided almost USD 20 million to South-East Asia to support Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) economic integration with projects designed to strengthen the institutional framework to manage integration. Australia committed USD 20 million (2013-2014) to the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) Economic Cooperation Support Programme (AECSP), which assists developing ASEAN member states to implement their commitments under the AANZFTA and thus participate in the benefits of greater trade liberalisation and regional economic integration. Germany funded 72 percent of all regional programmes in the Americas, with USD 47.6 million to strengthen regional financial institutions and USD 25 million to improve regional energy supply. Global programmes have grown strongly since the 2002-05 baseline. This growth continued in 2011, to reach USD 4.7 billion. The largest global programme involved a USD 572.5 million commitment from the Netherlands for private sector investment to support pilot investments in developing countries. Pilot projects encourage (Dutch) investments in emerging markets and trade relations with local companies in emerging markets.

Figure 2.14 Multi-country programmes
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)



Source : OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

WHO ARE THE PROVIDERS OF AID FOR TRADE?

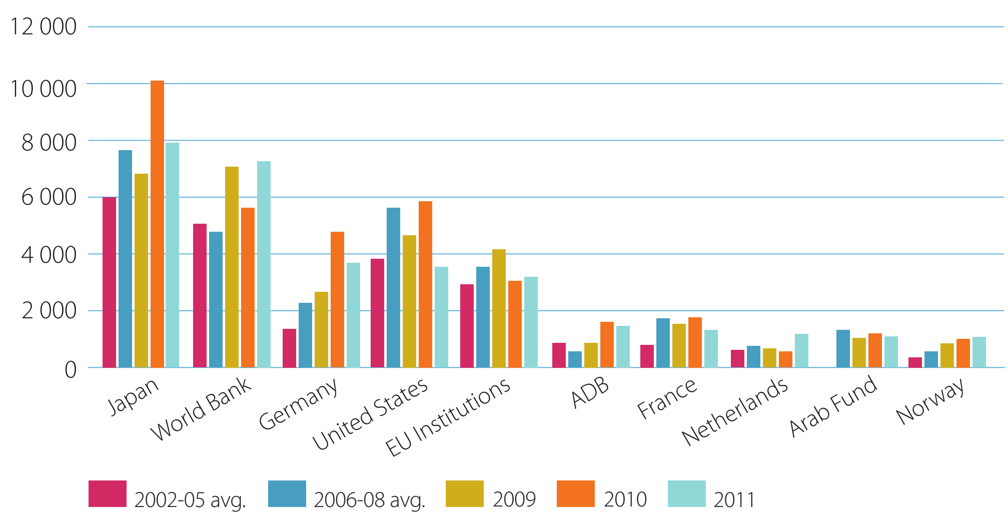
Bilateral aid for trade has declined, but remains the major source...

Bilateral donors still provide the majority of aid of trade, accounting for 60 percent of total support in 2011. However, the total amount they provided in that year fell from 65 percent in 2010 (Figure 2.15). The 24 members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) provided USD 28 billion in 2011, a decline of 19 percent on 2010. Every member of the Group of Seven (G7) provided less aid for trade in 2011. This reduction of nearly USD 6.4 billion accounts for almost the entire decline in aid for trade (USD 6.6 billion). Japan remained the largest donor in 2011 at USD 7.9 billion, a 22 percent decline on 2010 although this figure is 30 percent greater than the 2002-05 baseline. Japan is the DAC donor most specialised in aid for trade. Of its total sectoral allocable ODA, 60 percent was channelled to aid for trade. Germany was the second largest bilateral donor at USD 3.7 billion, up 176 percent compared to the baseline but down 20 percent on 2010. German aid for trade declined in 2011 compared to 2010, but not to 2009. This may be explained by the surge in aid for trade in 2010 due to the commitment to "fast start" climate finance, particularly for renewable energy activities, following the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen.

A steep reduction in aid for trade from the United States saw commitments fall from USD 5.9 billion in 2010 to USD 3.6 billion in 2011, a 40 percent decline. The 2011 level of support from the United States was 8.5 percent below the baseline. This underscores the move by the United States away from aid for trade towards social programmes. Moreover, only 19 percent of total sector allocable ODA was provided for aid for trade. The EU provided USD 3.2 billion, with only a 2 percent decline compared to 2010. This was an 8 percent increase on the 2002-05 baseline. France provided USD 1.3 billion, a 29 percent decline on 2010 but still almost 60 percent higher than the baseline. Bilateral commitments by the United Kingdom fell by 22 percent compared to 2010, although the UK continues to deliver significant support through multilateral institutions (see section below).

Beyond the G7, Spain's aid-for-trade commitments fell by almost half (to 54 percent) compared to 2010 while Denmark, Italy and Portugal committed less aid for trade in 2011 than during the baseline period. Some donors, however, did increase resources. The Netherlands doubled its 2010 level of aid for trade to USD 1.2 billion. Norway provided just over USD 1 billion, a similar level to 2010. It remains one of the top ten donors. New Zealand's USD 187 million represents an increase of 165 percent on 2010 and 720 percent on the 2002-05 baseline. Belgium's flows increased by 7 percent in 2011 compared to 2010, reaching USD 478 million. Remarkably, both Greece (3 percent) and Ireland (2.7 percent) increased their aid-for-trade commitments in 2011. Other bilateral donors, such as the Czech Republic and the United Arab Emirates, added another USD 204 million.

Figure 2.15 Top ten aid-for-trade donors
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)

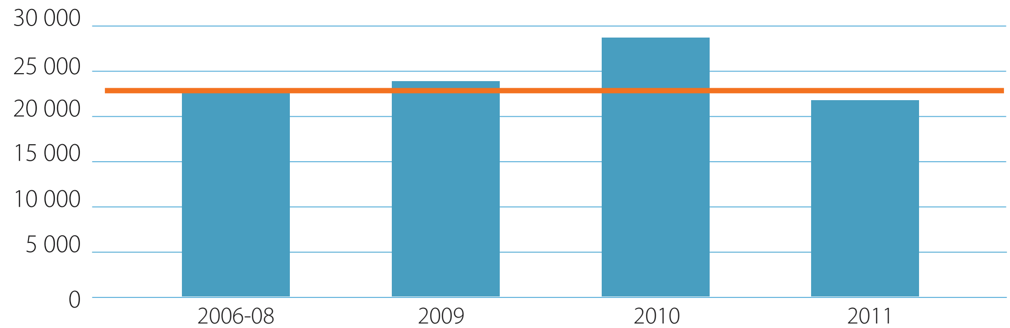


Source : OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

…and the G20 is slightly off track in regard to its aid-for-trade pledge…

Meeting at the Seoul Summit on 11-12 November 2010, the assembled leaders of the Group of 20 pledged to (at least) maintain aid-for-trade levels that reflected the average of the period 2006-08 beyond 2011 and tasked the OECD and the WTO to monitor progress. The latest data for 2011 indicate that the G20 is no longer on track to meet this commitment (Figure 2.16). G20 aid-for-trade commitments reached USD 23.3 billion in 2011, down by 24 percent in real terms (USD 7.3 billion) from 2010 and 3.4 percent below the 2006-08 baseline. The G20 has continued to provide resources to LDCs, representing 22.5 percent of total aid for trade. USD 5.2 billion was committed to LDCs in 2011, 3.4 percent higher than the 2006-08 average in real terms. Still, resources for LDCs declined by 24 percent compared to 2010.

Figure 2.16 G20 aid-for-trade pledge
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)



Source : OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

…while multilateral providers are maintaining their funding

In 2011 multilateral donors maintained aid-for-trade resources at 2010 levels (USD 16.6 billion, or 40 percent of total aid for trade).[13] The World Bank is the largest multilateral donor and the second largest donor overall at USD 7.3 billion. The Bank increased its provision of aid for trade by 46 percent compared to the baseline and by 29 percent (USD 1.6 billion) compared to 2010. The Asian Development Bank Special Funds committed USD 1.45 billion in 2011, a decline of 10 percent after a significant increase in 2010. The increase in aid for trade from the World Bank offset declines from other multilateral donors including the African Development Fund (down USD 851 million) and the Arab donors, specifically the Kuwait Fund For Arab Economic Development (down USD 540 million) and the OPEC Fund for International Development (down USD 194 million). The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development has consistently provided over USD 1 billion per year since 2008.

HOW IS AID FOR TRADE DELIVERED?

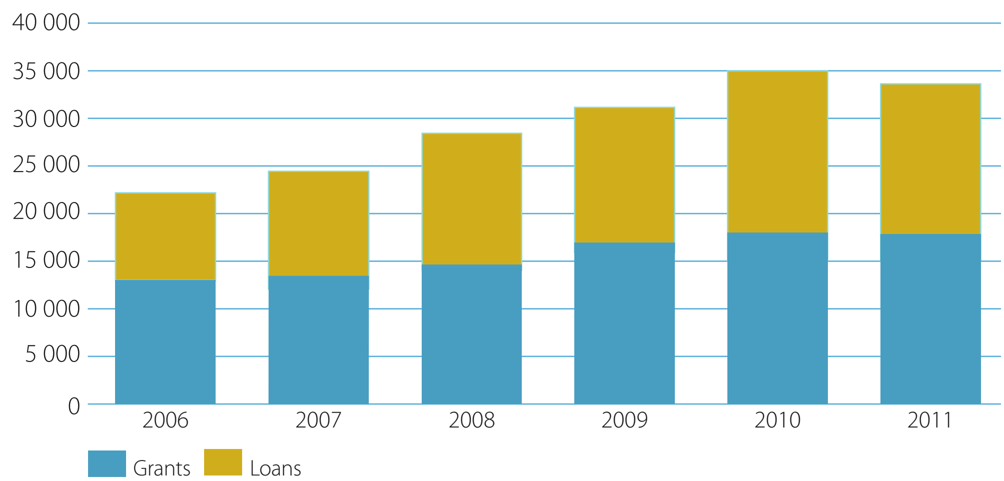
Grants and concessional loans are equally distributed…

Aid for trade is part and parcel of regular ODA, which is composed of grants and loans meeting certain conditions (*i.e.* transactions that are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25 percent). Half of aid for trade is in grant form and half in the form of concessional loans. This distribution has been more or less consistent in recent years (Figure 2.17). Grants were less affected by the decline in 2011, falling by 10 percent to USD 20.3 billion, whereas the total amount of loans provided fell by 16 percent. Twenty-two aid providers committed USD 21.3 billion in loans in 2011. USD 16.6 billion was committed by the five largest lenders: France, Germany, Japan, the World Bank and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Poorer countries tend to benefit from more concessional forms of finance. Of the support received by LDCs, 60 percent is in grant form while UMICs receive only 23.8 percent of their aid for trade as grants. Nevertheless, the choice of the finance instrument used tends to be more dependent on the project type. Almost all (97 percent) trade policy and regulations projects are funded with grants, compared to just 36.5 percent of economic infrastructure projects. For building productive capacity, 60 percent of the aid provided is in grant form and 40 percent in the form of loans. Trade-related adjustment remains small, but is also dominated by grants (83 percent).

The United States was the largest provider of grants in 2011 at USD 3.6 billion. It does not provide any loans. The EU provided USD 3.2 billion in grants and does not currently include any ODA loans in its reporting. Other major donors use loans extensively to finance their programmes. Japan provided the bulk of its assistance in the form of loans at USD 6.5 billion, with USD 1.43 billion in grants. Similarly, the World Bank through the International Development Association (IDA) provided USD 5.7 billion in loans and USD 1.66 billion in grants. The majority of French and German support in 2011 was also in the form of loans. Both countries traditionally have a higher proportion of loans than grants in their aid-for-trade programmes.

Because of the repayments deducted from ODA loans, grants constitute a greater proportion of aid-for-trade disbursements. Grants averaged 54 percent of total disbursements between 2006 and 2011 and stood at 52.6 percent in 2011. They increased by just 36 percent compared to 2006, while loans grew by 76 percent (reflecting the higher commitments of loans in recent years). Such loans normally have a grace period of ten years, so higher loan disbursements will decline in the future due to repayments.

Figure 2.17 Loans and grants for aid-for-trade disbursements
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)

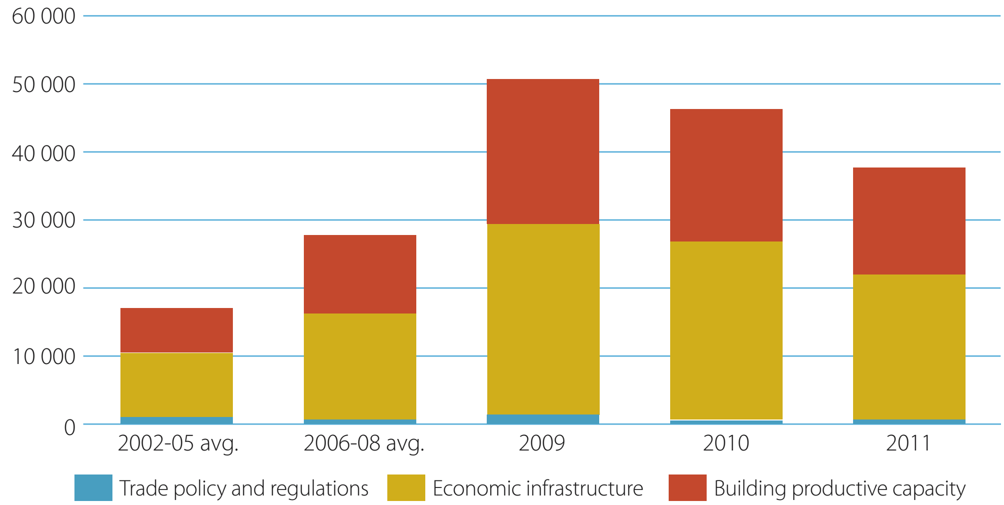


Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

…and non-concessional Other Official Flows have fallen

It is not just concessional loans which are provided by the official sector. Other Official Flows (OOF) provided by the official sector are transactions that do not meet the eligibility conditions for ODA, mainly because they have a grant element of less than 25 percent (*i.e.* they are low concessional loans). As noted in previous *Aid for Trade at a Glance* reports, these flows can play a crucial role in financing trade-related activities (mainly in the area of economic infrastructure and building productive capacity). There was a surge in trade-related OOF in 2009 due to increased crisis-related lending from multilateral donors. Since this peak of USD 50 billion, flows declined by 9 percent in 2010 and a further 18 percent in 2011 to USD 37.7 billion (with declines in aid to all sectors) (Figure 2.18). OOF for economic infrastructure represented 57 percent of the total in 2011 and stood at USD 21.4 billion. Flows for building productive capacity were 42.5 percent of the total, while less than 1 percent went to trade policy and regulations.

Figure 2.18 Trade-related other official flows
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)



Source : OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

Middle income countries are the main recipients of OOF…

On average since 2002, only 3 percent of OOF has been provided to least developed countries while other low income countries have received less than 1 percent. This is in contrast to upper middle income countries, which averaged over 57 percent, and lower middle income countries, which received 37 percent (Figure 2.19). Five countries (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and Turkey) received 41 percent of total OOF, dominating the flows.

Figure 2.19 Trade-related other official flows by income group
(USD million, 2011 constant prices)

Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

…provided mostly by multilaterals

In 2011 multilateral institutions continued to fund significantly more trade-related non-concessional flows than their bilateral counterparts. The World Bank was the largest provider of trade-related OOF, with 25 percent of the total or USD 9.4 billion. However, a large cutback in funding from the Bank through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) saw a USD 9 billion drop from 2010. The World Bank was not the only multilateral to decrease its provision of OOF. Resources provided by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) dropped by USD 1.2 billion. However, the World Bank's decreased provision of OOF is clearly the main reason for the falling off in trade-related OOF. In 2011 growth in the use of this non-concessional instrument continued, with Korea increasing funding to USD 5.9 billion, an increase of USD 1.8 billion compared to 2010. The Korean Exim Bank provided over USD 1.45 billion for industrial development in China, as well as USD 933 for industrial development in Indonesia, USD 675 for minerals and mining in Brazil, and USD 500 million for oil and gas development in Iran. Germany provided 58 percent of its OOF for banking and finance (USD 730 million out of a total of USD 1.25 billion). The United States was the only other major bilateral provider of trade-related OOF with loans amounting to USD 574 million, including USD 192 million to India for energy and USD 90 million to Liberia for business and other services.

South-South trade-related co-operation is significant and increasing...

The world has become increasingly integrated and multi-polar. In particular, the dynamism of emerging economies and many developing countries in recent years has sparked a shift in economic power from west to east and north to south. The "rise of the South" has become a stimulus for expanding South-South economic links, most notably in trade, but also in FDI, aid and remittances. According to the OECD report *Perspectives on Global Development 2010: Shifting Wealth*, developing countries accounted for 40 percent of world GDP in 2000. In 2010 they were reported to represent 49 percent and by 2030 they will represent 57 percent (adjusted for purchasing power parity) (OECD, 2010b). The contribution of these countries to the growth of the international economy in the last five years represents 65 percent of the total. This shift has been most evident in global patterns of trade. "Between 1990 and 2008, world trade expanded four-fold, while South-South trade multiplied by more than 20 times its initial levels over the same period of time" (UN, 2011: 3). South-South trade accounts for 37 percent of global trade (OECD, 2010b: 18) and more than 50 percent of all developing country trade.

One characteristic of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative is its emphasis on South-South co-operation among developing countries as "a valuable tool to deliver effective results" in trade capacity building "because of their common experience and understanding of the challenges they face" (Hayashikawa, 2012). The OECD estimates gross concessional flows for development co-operation ("ODA-like" flows) on the basis of official sources (Table 2.1). According to these figures, China and India are the most significant providers of aid. They use various instruments, such as non-concessional finance, preferential trade agreements, and investment schemes that are not classed as ODA but are still used to help partner countries build capacity for self-development. China and India are two of the leaders in South-South co-operation, which typically combines aid with investment and enhanced market access opportunities, delivering "expertise and financial support to foster the economic and social welfare of other developing countries" (Zimmermann and Smith, 2011: 726). The increase in South-South co-operation means additional financial resources and a wider choice for developing countries to address their developmental needs.

TABLE 2.1 Estimated gross concessional flows for development co-operation ("ODA-like" flows) from the BRICS

	Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Source
ODA as reported to the DAC	Russia[1]				472.3	479	Reporting by Russia is to the DAC
Estimates on ODA-like flows as published in national publications	Brazil[2]	291.9	336.8	362.2	n.a.	n.a.	Office of the Presidency, Brazil
	China	1 466.9	1 807.6	1 947.7	2 010.6	2 468.1	Fiscal Yearbook, Ministry of Finance, China
	India[3]	392.6	609.5	488	639.1	730.7	Annual reports, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, India
	South Africa[3]	82.3	86	82.5	87.7	95.1	Estimates of Public Expenditures 2010-12, National Treasury, South Africa

1. The Russian Federation began reporting its ODA figures to the DAC in 2011 on 2010 flows.

2. Brazil has not published complete figures on its development co-operation in 2010 and 2011.

3. Figures for India and South Africa are based on their fiscal years. 2011 data corresponds to fiscal year 2011/2012.

Source: OECD.Stat, http://dotstat.oecd.org/Index.aspx.

…China uses aid to support joint ventures between its firms and those in partner countries…

The Chinese government has been an innovator in the area of public-private co-operation and has used aid money to support joint ventures between Chinese firms and firms in recipient countries. China has also worked with several LDC governments (Cambodia, Ethiopia and Zambia) in developing overseas trade and economic zones (Hayashikawa, 2012). In addition, the bulk of China's aid activities could be considered aid for trade. According to China's Trade Policy Review in 2010, Chinese aid disbursed in 2008 was approximately USD 3.4 billion: USD 1.9 billion in grants and interest-free loans and USD 1.5 billion in concessional loans (WTO, 2010: 23). A significant proportion of Chinese aid falls within the OECD's assigned aid-for-trade categories. The Chinese government has also used aid money to support joint ventures between Chinese firms and firms in recipient countries. China's State Council (PRC, 2011) analysed the sectoral distribution of concessional loans in the same period and reported that China provided concessional loans to 76 countries supporting 325 projects.

…with the bulk of its support to infrastructure, industry and agriculture

Support to infrastructure and industry sectors accounts for the bulk of Chinese aid in volume terms, but China is also boosting its support to agricultural development with the aim of enhancing recipient countries' productive and commercial capacities and helping them to benefit from the opening of Chinese markets to their products. Areas of assistance include agricultural planning, technology transfer and dissemination (*e.g.* hybrid rice cultivation), aquaculture, farmland water conservation and agricultural machinery development. In an effort to improve sustainability, China has also taken a commercial approach to its co-operation, in which Chinese agro-industry enterprises play an important role, leveraging existing management skills and technical know-how (OECD/IPRCC, 2010: 11). Of the total concessional loans provided by China, more than 90 percent (about USD 9.7 billion) has been disbursed for the development of economic infrastructure, energy and natural resources, industry, and agriculture.

India is providing trade-related technical assistance and lines of credit.

No official sources are available that provide a breakdown of Indian development co-operation, but according to Agrawal (2007: 7) 60 percent is used to train civil servants, engineers and public-sector managers in other developing countries; 30 percent is provided as concessional export credits (lines of credit) to enable foreign governments to purchase Indian equipment and services; and 10 percent funds project-related activities such as feasibility studies and the deployment of technical experts from India. India often delivers aid as part of a larger package of investments and trade deals. Hence, commercial considerations can be an integral component of its development co-operation programme. India is also engaged in infrastructure development through concessional lending and technical assistance. In 2010 its export finance institution, the Exim Bank, extended a USD 3 billion new line of credit, of which USD 1 billion was for Bangladesh alone, the highest one-off amount to any country from India. In 2011 the Exim Bank approved 12 new lines of credit worth USD 473.30 million to ten countries to finance various projects, ranging from agriculture and agro-industry (sugar industry, cassava plantation, milk processing), mining (limestone) and energy (rural electrification, solar energy, bio-diesel, power generation) to construction of broadcasting facilities and a multi-specialty hospital (GOI, 2012).

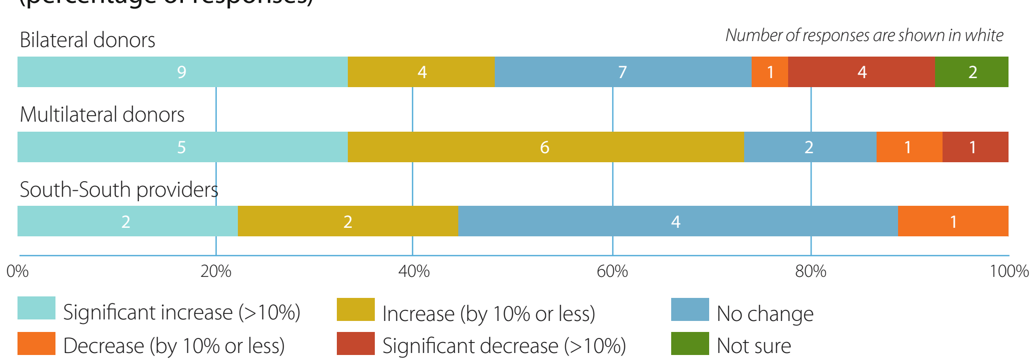
The 2013 Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) India-Africa Project Partnership Conclave discussed emerging opportunities to boost bilateral investment co-operation. The essence of the Conclave was to encourage Indian exporters to access African countries and to increase their presence in the region – the target is to top USD 100 billion by 2015. Indian acquisitions, in terms of value, made up one-third of total acquisitions in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2010. Traditionally, Indian investment has been in the southern and eastern regions of Africa, but Indian business is now attracted to West Africa. Increased African manufacturing will mean more investments in infrastructure projects. In total, 475 projects worth USD 64 billion, mainly in infrastructure and capacity building, were discussed at the CII Conclave.

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK FOR AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS?

Donors have significantly increased aid for trade…

As noted in this chapter, many donors have significantly increased their aid-for-trade commitments in recent years. According to the findings of the OECD/WTO aid-for-trade survey, nine bilateral donors (or one-third) indicated that they had significantly increased their aid-for-trade commitments while another four had increased resources by less than 10 percent since 2009. Seven donors had not changed their overall commitments. Five had decreased their support (Figure 2.20).

Figure 2.20 Aid-for-trade expenditure changes since the onset of the economic crisis (percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854176*

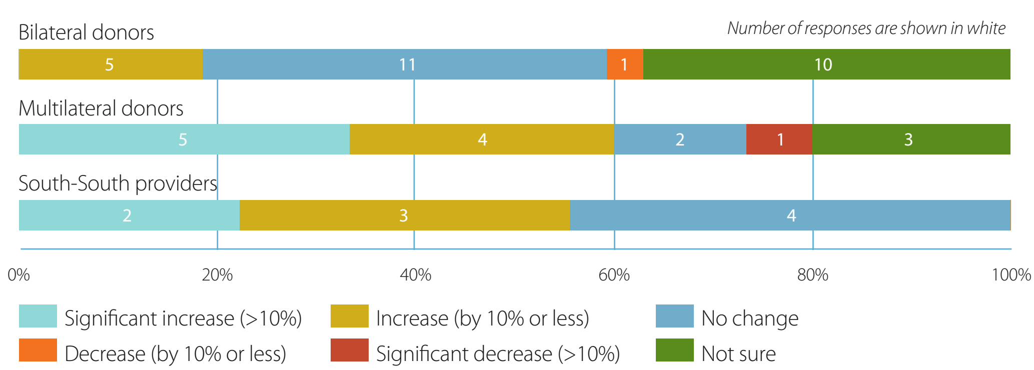
…but the outlook appears less positive to bilateral donors…

Bilateral donors are less optimistic about the future than multilateral donors and South-South providers, with no bilateral donor foreseeing a significant increase in aid for trade in the next five years (Figure 2.21). For the most part, these donors are unable to assess future budgetary outlays for aid for trade accurately. Ten donors (37 percent) are not sure how aid budgets will evolve. Eleven (41 percent) do not envisage any change in the current level of funding, while five (18.5 percent) predict some moderate increases. Only one bilateral donor foresees declining flows. All in all, bilateral donors indicate that their aid-for-trade budgets will hold up in spite of budget pressures. But they expect pressure on budgets and the need to show value for money in regard to public expenditure to continue to drive a focus on results, with 32 donors indicating that this will be important in the next five years (20 indicated that results are the most important factor in aid for trade moving forward).

One year of data does not represent a trend, but the outlook for aid for trade as of 2013 is not reassuring. Based on aggregate 2012 ODA figures, a further decline in aid for trade is likely, with overall ODA declining by 4 percent in real terms following a 2 percent fall in 2011. Furthermore, the latest aid figures show that aid is shifting away from the world's poorest countries, including in Sub-Saharan Africa, and towards middle income countries such as China, India, Indonesia and Viet Nam, traditionally large recipients of aid for trade. Bilateral aid to the African continent declined by almost 10 percent and aid to Sub-Saharan Africa fell by 7.9 percent in real terms compared to 2011. This indicates that the decline in aid for trade to Africa in 2011 is likely to continue into 2012. While the least developed countries did not bear the brunt of the decline in aid for trade in 2011, bilateral net ODA to the LDCs fell by 12.8 percent in real terms in 2012.

Overall aid by Japan, the largest aid-for-trade donor, dropped by over 2 percent in 2012 due to a fall in bilateral grants and reduced contributions to international organisations. Germany provided 0.7 percent less, but mostly in the form of reduced multilateral contributions. The United States continued to be the largest donor by volume in 2012, but its aid contracted by 2.8 percent. This fall was mainly due to a reduction in bilateral net debt relief, so aid for trade may not be affected.

Figure 2.21 Expected changes in total aid-for-trade in the next five years (percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854195*

…multilaterals are more upbeat…

Multilateral donors are more positive. Over 70 percent of them have increased aid for trade since 2009 (five agencies or one-third have provided significantly more). Concerning the next five years, multilaterals have more clarity about expected future spending than most bilateral donors and will continue to provide more, with over 60 percent of respondents indicating further spending increases (Figure 2.21). Only one multilateral agency indicated less funding. Moreover, in the next five years multilaterals will continue to focus on results while regional integration, private sector development, poverty reduction and green growth will remain important. These cross-cutting themes necessitate an increase in cross-agency joint initiatives/projects and collaborative efforts.

According to the OECD Multilateral Aid Report 2012, members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) increased their level of multilateral aid to USD 38 billion in 2011. This is likely to lead to an increase in subsequent outflows from the multilateral system to partner countries in 2012 (OECD, 2013). However, bilateral donors are more discerning in regard to where they direct their resources. For example, based on the findings of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) Multilateral Aid Review, DFID will focus on working with what the Review considered to be the most effective international organisations in line with delivering the UK's development priorities.

…and providers of South-South co-operation will continue to increase available resources

Providers of South-South co-operation are the most optimistic about their future resources; with five indicating increased spending (including two providing significantly more) and four indicating that they will not change the current level of funding (Figure 2.21). Future areas of focus include regional integration (the most strongly identified issue), poverty reduction, and private sector development. South-South providers also place importance on the green growth agenda.

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter has outlined mixed results for aid for trade in 2011. In the context of the economic crisis in many OECD members, overall aid for trade (scaled up since 2005) has for the most part been maintained. Aid-for-trade flows declined in 2011, with decreasing support for infrastructure, particularly in Africa. But the flows indicate an evolution of the aid-for-trade concept towards private sector development and value chain promotion. Consequently, flows continue to increase to meet trade objectives in agriculture, industry, business services and tourism. While the aggregate declines are disappointing, the poorest countries are least affected. Donors are facing challenges, but they must continue to strive to meet their pledges, in particular the G20 countries.

Beyond 2012, the DAC Forward Spending Plans indicate that a moderate recovery in aid levels is expected in 2013. However, such forecasts did not predict the declines which subsequently materialised in 2011 and 2012. Of course, trade-related support is provided by many donors beyond the DAC, including multilateral institutions, Arab donors, and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation, for which the outlook is more positive. South-South trade-related co-operation is significant and increasing. The Fourth Global Review will also explore ways in which the private sector can further bolster value chains and trade capacity building efforts. Aid for trade has therefore passed the additionality test; it continues to evolve; and, based on the available evidence, the increased support provided in recent years is likely to be sustained.■

NOTES

1. Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Czech Republic; Denmark; European Union; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; South Korea; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States.
2. The G7 consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.
3. The goal of the Challenge is to solicit innovative and scalable proposals from the private sector to identify ways that governments and public institutions can be more effective in catalysing private finance for SMEs in developing countries. Canada supported this initiative with USD 20 million in 2011. Canada, Korea, the United States and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) have agreed to launch an SME Finance Innovation Fund and have committed a total of USD 528 million to support the fund.
   See: *www.changemakers.com/g20media/pressrelease11-12-10*.
4. Global monitoring of aid-for-trade flows is based on proxies derived from categories of assistance reported to the OECD Creditor Reporting System. India has communicated that, based on its national definition of aid for trade, the amount received in 2010 was USD 1.38 billion, lower than the figures derived using CRS proxies.
5. This project is due to be completed later in 2013.
   See: *www.railjournal.com/index.php/signalling/istanbuls-bosphorus-rail-link-to-open-next-year.html*.
6. *www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2011/pdf/111102_04.pdf*.
7. *www.jica.go.jp/balkan/english/office/topics/press111123.html*.
8. The Ford Foundation is supporting additional country studies in Russia and the United States. The project is expected to provide the basis for more rational debate on the issue of media piracy and give Southern actors greater leverage in North-South trade negotiations over access to knowledge goods, especially software.
9. Almost one-third of aid for trade facilitation (USD 125 million) was delivered through multilateral institutions in 2011. The most important channels for support were the World Bank Group, the WTO, UN agencies and regional development banks. For example, Australia and other donors provided funding through the Asian Development Bank in support of "Trade and Transport Facilitation in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS)". The project aims to address the most significant constraints to efficient cross-border trade in the Mekong sub-region. Aid for trade facilitation has also involved interesting collaborations between partner countries and donors. While the Caribbean has not traditionally been a major aid-for-trade recipient, the EU provided USD 32 million to the Dominican Republic and USD 26 million to Haiti in a programme to expand the Dajabon market on the border between these countries through the construction of additional infrastructure for Dominican and Haitian customs.
10. Economic Partnership Agreements are a scheme to create a free trade area (FTA) between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP).
11. *http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/documents/aap/2011/af_aap_2011_sugar_jam.pdf*.
12. The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) is a comprehensive development and implementation framework guiding the Regional Integration agenda of the Southern African Development Community over a period of 15 years (2005-20). It is designed to provide clear strategic direction with respect to SADC programmes, projects and activities in line with the SADC Common Agenda and strategic priorities, as enshrined in the SADC Treaty of 1992.

13. DAC member countries disbursed over USD 40 billion to multilateral agencies in 2011. The United Kingdom was the largest donor to multilaterals at USD 5.4 billion, followed by Germany (USD 5.4 billion), France (USD 4.5 billion), Japan (USD 4.2 billion) and the United States (USD 3.7 billion). The EU was the largest beneficiary of DAC multilateral contributions at USD 13.1 billion in 2011, followed by the World Bank Group at USD 10.7 billion. Disbursements to Regional Development Banks amounted to USD 4 billion. The African Development Bank received just over USD 2 billion, while Japan disbursed half of its total DAC contribution of USD 1.6 billion to the Asian Development Bank. UN agencies received disbursements of USD 6.5 billion, led by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) (USD 1 billion), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) (USD 685 million) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (USD 450 million). Support to other multilateral institutions (including the Global Fund and the GAVI Alliance) from the DAC countries amounted to USD 5.6 billion.

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CHAPTER 3:
VALUE CHAINS AND THE DEVELOPMENT PATH

This chapter addresses how value chains offer a path to economic development. Based on the findings from the 2013 OECD/WTO survey, it assesses the resonance that value chains have in the aid-for-trade priorities and strategies of partner countries, bilateral and multilateral donors, and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation. The analysis in this chapter of the agri-food, ICT, textiles and apparel, tourism, and transport and logistics value chains highlights that developing country suppliers are integral to these value chains – and that developing countries use their participation to achieve growth, employment and poverty reduction objectives. The responses to the OECD-WTO questionnaire highlight that there is much scope to improve these countries' participation. Many developing countries pay a competitiveness penalty due to inefficient border procedures, high tariffs and non-tariff barriers that unnecessarily constrain trade in goods or services; restrictions on the flow of information; impediments to foreign direct investment (FDI); and restrictions on the movement of people. The challenge for developing countries is to design and implement broad strategies that tackle these key barriers to integration and upgrading in value chains.

INTRODUCTION

During the last three decades, the integration of the world market has proceeded apace. Multilateral, regional and unilateral trade liberalisation has greatly increased market access and together with sharply falling transportation and communication costs, this has facilitated the emergence of value chains. Production that once was primarily located close to sources of major suppliers of inputs (or near consumers in final markets) is now increasingly carried out wherever the necessary skills and materials are available at competitive cost and quality. This fragmentation of production has created new opportunities for developing countries to enter global markets as components or services suppliers, without having to build the entire value chain. By providing access to networks, global markets, capital, knowledge and technology, integration in an existing value chain can provide a first step to economic development – a path that is often easier to travel than building a complete value chain (OECD, 2013a: 10).

The emergence of value chains has major policy implications for economic growth in developing countries. For many industries, the global spread of integrated production segments across countries has lowered the costs of production of associated final goods, and increased the productivity of associated labour and capital. As Baldwin (2011) points out, this has two consequences for developing countries. Firstly, it has created an avenue through which countries can industrialise at a much earlier stage of development as producing firms choose to off-shore fragments of the production value chain to countries where labour is cheaper, or where other locational advantages confer a competitive cost advantage on the whole value chain. Such participation in value chains grants considerable benefits. It may allow suppliers to meet standards and regulations that permit them to access rich country markets; it may allow imports under privileged tariff treatment for intra-firm trade; it may permit the utilisation of network technology that would not otherwise be available; and finally, it may open up new sources of capital. However, the second consequence of a world in which production can be allocated to locations with the lowest cost is that countries trying to industrialise through import substitution policies, such as those prevalent in the pre-1990 period, are unlikely ever to reduce their costs to the point of being competitive on global markets. Stated differently, value chains raise the penalties for countries that seek to expand their exports through using their policy space to build competing domestic production networks; high border and regulatory barriers will only result in high-cost local production and poor connectivity to the global market.

In short, value chains appear to create opportunities for faster economic growth, but they also raise the penalties for maintaining inefficient border procedures, high tariffs, non-tariff barriers that unnecessarily constrain goods or services trade, restrictions on the flow of information, impediments to FDI, and restrictions on the movement of people. Participants in value chains share a political interest in reducing policy-induced delays and inefficiencies in the value chain – and in that sense can be powerful allies for reducing trading costs.

This chapter addresses how value chains offer a path to economic development. Based on the responses to the 2013 OECD/WTO survey, it assesses the resonance that value chains have in the aid-for-trade priorities and strategies of partner countries, bilateral and multilateral donors, and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation. As highlighted in the introductory chapter, one of the innovations of the 2013 OECD/WTO monitoring exercise was to solicit the views of the private sector on constraints that limit the opportunities of suppliers in developing countries to connect to value chains. Special attention has been paid to the specific constraints in value chains that are most important to developing country suppliers, *i.e.* agri-food, information and communications technology (ICT), textiles and apparel, tourism, and transport and logistics. This chapter suggests ways to engage the private sector more closely in the design, delivery and evaluation of aid-for-trade programmes.

VALUE CHAINS AS A PATH TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT

Motivated by the success of emerging economies within value chains, increasing numbers of developing countries are also aiming to become more integrated into international production networks.[1] Value chains as a new form of globalisation allow these countries to integrate more rapidly into the global economy. But despite their large advantages in terms of for example low absolute labour costs, developing countries are disadvantaged in other respects, such as high trade costs resulting from a broad range of factors including tariff- and non-tariff barriers, logistics and transportation costs, but also from geographical distances and cultural differences. As shown by a new global dataset of bilateral trade costs, developing economies face higher trade costs and larger connectivity constraints, which directly raise the costs of offshoring to these countries.[2]

According to a recent study, reducing supply chain barriers, which are especially detrimental to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), could increase world GDP six times more than the increase that would result from eliminating all tariffs (WEF, *et al.*, 2013). The same study reveals that if every country improved its border administration, as well as its transport and communication infrastructure, even halfway towards world best practices, global GDP could increase by 4.7 percent and exports by 14.5 percent. Consequently, the authors argue that, given the significance of supply chain barriers, the international community should urgently address these barriers. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB, 2013) concurs with this assessment. It also highlights the vital role transportation networks and efficient logistics play in reducing trade costs and improving competitiveness.

A common theme with respect to these constraints is speed: every day of delay in the movement of goods in the value chain diminishes competitiveness and raises prices for the final consumer. This means importing has to be as efficient as exporting, and services have to be competitive. Poor "connectivity" can occur either because natural barriers impede ready access to global markets (*e.g.* in a country that is landlocked, because poor infrastructure makes transportation costly, because institutions function poorly, or because policies have imposed barriers such as trade restrictions). Improvement in trade facilitation and logistics was a key factor behind the success of global value chains (GVCs) in East Asia and the emergence of "Factory Asia" (WTO/IDE-JETRO, 2011). Co-ordinating delivery times and multiple inputs into production at a given stage mean that a wide variety of both public and private services are critical to linking the production process over different countries (OECD, 2013a).

Trade costs play a larger role in vertical trade within value chains compared to regular trade, as vertical specialisation leads to goods crossing national borders more times before reaching the final consumer (Yi, 2003; Ma and Van Assche, 2010). Tariffs, for example, can add up to a significant level by the time the finished good reaches customers, stifling demand and affecting production and investment at all stages of the value chain. Protection against imports of intermediate goods and services increases the cost of production and reduce a country's ability to compete in export markets: tariff and other barriers on imports are in effect a tax on exports. Policies that restrict access to foreign intermediate goods and services also have a detrimental impact on a country's position in regional and global supply chains.

Integration into value chains depends to a large extent on the ease and costs of international flows of goods, services, capital, knowledge and people, etc. Effective policies at the border, as well as behind-the-border, are necessary to increase engagement in value chains. The reduction of trade barriers has strongly favoured the shift from import substitution to export promotion policies and has, for example, greatly promoted the economic integration of East Asia (Hummels, *et al.*, 2001). Trade barriers depend on the level of tariffs and the existence of non-tariff barriers; the efficiency of border processes and customs practices are also an important determinant of the costs and time to export and import. Furthermore, domestic regulations and trade-related bureaucracy are significant cost factors for companies that have to operate in a competitive and timely manner within value chains (WTO/IDE/JETRO, 2011).

Foreign direct investment is an important driver of export capacity. The cumulative effect of a number of seemingly small costs may discourage firms from investing, or from maintaining investment, in the country – and may lead them to relocate production facilities, technologies and jobs elsewhere. Just like trade barriers, lower investment barriers facilitate the integration of countries into international production networks as they attract investments by lead firms. In addition to specific investment rules or restrictions, barriers to investment cover a broad range of policy areas that determine how attractive countries are for international investment: investment policy, trade policy, competition policy, tax policy, human resources, infrastructure, corporate governance, responsible business conduct, public governance, promotion and facilitation (OECD, 2013a: 159).

Quality of infrastructure is increasingly considered a determinant for the success of countries in international production networks. High-quality transportation is an important factor influencing countries' integration into value chains. Gateway ports, hubs, and their inland transport connections are crucial for the international transfer of goods, services and people. Maritime transport has greatly benefitted from containerisation: standardisation, automation and inter-modality of freight have resulted in faster movement of intermediate and final goods within value chains. Air transport has become important, especially for the (international) transfer of high-value and low-volume products as well as for time-sensitive goods due to just-in-time production and other lean production processes within value chains (OECD, 2013a: 160).

Speed and flexibility are crucial not only for the exchange of physical goods/services, but especially for information flows across countries within value chains. Adherence to international standards has become more important for the production of increasingly modular physical goods, as well as for the exchange of information across borders. Value chains crucially depend on seamless and uninterrupted information flows across companies and countries; ICT networks channel business information and data needed for the efficient co-ordination of activities across locations. A well-developed ICT infrastructure is therefore necessary to connect countries to the value chain activities of companies (OECD, 2013a: 161). Overall, reductions in effective transportation and communication costs can be seen as equivalent to trade liberalisation in reducing the costs of exchange and enhancing trade between countries (Globerman, 2011).

In addition to investments in "hard" transportation and communication infrastructure, the development of a "soft" infrastructure (*i.e.* facilitating policies, procedures and institutions) is at least as important for the integration of countries into value chains. Recent research has pointed to the quality of the institutional framework as a source of comparative advantage (Grossman and Helpman, 2005). Since value chains involve a large number of activities contracted between different companies, *i.e.* lead firms and independent suppliers, contract enforceability is crucial for the smooth functioning of value chains. Countries with better legal systems are indeed found to export more in more complex industries (Levchenko, 2007; Costinot, 2009). Moreover, tasks that require more complex contracts (*e.g.* R&D, design, branding) are more cheaply conducted in countries that have well-functioning contractual institutions (Acemoglu, *et al.*, 2007). Countries characterised by bad governance and political instability have failed to attract foreign investors to export processing zones despite the fact that these dedicated zones promised to shelter investors from local rules (Cadot, *et al.*, 2011).

Competitiveness in value chains is critically dependent upon efficient services inputs. Embedded services largely represent the "glue" between countries' infrastructure and companies' activities within the trade-investment-services nexus of value chains. Investments in logistics services (*i.e.* services and processes for moving goods from one country to another) are found to be strongly trade enhancing; examples are the organisation and management of international shipment operations, tracking and tracing, and the quality of transport and information technology infrastructures. High-quality logistics impact trade relatively more than less policy-dependent trade determinants such as distance and transport costs. A recent OECD study indicates that every extra day needed to ready goods for export and import reduces trade by around 4 percent (Korinek and Sourdin, 2011).

Last but not least, the supply capacity of domestic firms (often SMEs) is key to connect them better to value chains. Lead firms are attracted to "deep" markets in their search for independent suppliers in foreign markets: if the market is large, companies will have a better chance to find the appropriate match and in the case the supplier fails to deliver, alternative solutions are available (WTO, 2008).

Capturing the gains

Connecting to value chains is a first step towards economic development, but the principal objective of partner countries remains to capture more of the value-added in each chain. Indeed, the link between participation in value chains and development still is questioned (Ismail, 2013) and while participation in value chains can bring benefits, it also presents risks.

Maximising the benefits

Not all value chains increase the transfers of skill and technology from lead firms to local suppliers in developing countries. Staritz, *et al.* (2011) analysed the role of value chains in socio-economic upgrading and observed that the literature often focused on the economic rather than social dimensions of upgrading (*i.e.* improved working conditions, higher-skilled and better paid jobs). Although the economic and social dimensions of upgrading are often intertwined, one does not necessarily lead to the other. Winkler (2013) analysed more systematically the spill-over effects of foreign investment in value chains, using survey data on direct supplier-lead firm linkages in Chile, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Viet Nam. Based on a literature review, the author suggests that the spill-over effects depend on the foreign investor characteristics (*e.g.* degree and structure of foreign ownership, length of foreign presence, technology intensity, the foreign investor's home country, sourcing strategy and motivations behind FDI), the recipient country's absorptive capacity (*e.g.* technology gap, R&D, skill level, firm size, exporting and location), and transmission channels (*e.g.* demand effect, assistance effect, diffusion effect, availability and quality effects). Accordingly, investment promotion alone is not sufficient to benefit from FDI spill-overs. Instead, the author emphasises the importance of embedding foreign investors in the local economy to increase the amount and quality of linkages, and therefore the potential for FDI spill-overs in the long-term.

To enable developing countries to capture more of the value-added along the production chain, it is necessary to strengthen backward linkages to the local economy. Poorly designed policies could, however, create new barriers to interconnectivity, undermine a country's participation in value chains, and leave it open to challenges under WTO rules (notably those relating to the Agreement on Trade-related Investment Measures - TRIMs). This is the case, for example, with national content rules that aim at capturing more of the value-added by reserving some activities to national firms or establishing a preference for domestic rather than imported inputs. In general, such rules negatively affect the competitiveness of local firms and the attractiveness of the country for foreign investors. Others, however, argue that such policies are essential to promote backward linkages and argue that TRIMs rules are at best an oversight and at worst "organised hypocrisy" (Adhikari, 2008). Therefore, it is essential for governments to identify those policies that are compatible with value chain participation, such as schemes to reward local sourcing, or policies to build local capacities that respond to the needs of lead firms.

Aid-for-trade programmes, such as support for upgrading the supply capacities of local SMEs or helping them to meet international standards, are already helping developing countries to achieve these objectives.[3] Moreover, lead firms are providing support to local suppliers with potentially important spill-over effects. For example, employees who are trained by lead firms could diversify their sales, *e.g.* by supplying other intermediate products, lead firm buyers in different markets and other lead firms in the same value chain; or the acquisition of new technologies could help to create a local production cluster. These public and private transfers and their spill-over effects contribute to enhancing local supply-side capacities and to capturing more of the gains of value chain participation.

Minimising the risks

Global value chains have contributed to increasing developing countries' exposure to external economic shocks through higher trade elasticity (Escaith, *et al.*, 2010). For example, the difficulties of the automotive industry in the United States were immediately transmitted through the value chain, affecting the income of rubber tappers in Liberia who were supplying raw materials for tires (Jansen and von Uexkull, 2010). In general, trade flows have become more volatile: changes in business strategies and practices can result in rapid shifts in demand and reconfiguration of the value chain. For example, the 2008-09 economic crisis resulted in the consolidation or reduction of the length of several value chains (*i.e.* the shortening of the segmentation of the chain or even the exclusion of some countries from the chain).

Value chains are sometimes criticised for the predatory behaviour of some lead firms that tap into developing countries' human and natural resources in an irresponsible or unsustainable manner, or do not share enough of the profits with local suppliers. This is probably more an issue for non-extractive (manufacturing) activities, which exist only because of global value chains, as foreign direct investment in mining and oil pre-date by decades, if not centuries, the emergence of GVCs. Actually, the mere existence of factory-less firms, which rely mainly on their brand and reputation with the consumer, are providing new channels, such as codes of conduct and corporate social responsibility (CSR), for dealing with the issue. It is therefore important to carefully monitor the growing array of supplier codes and guidelines,[4] and corporate and social responsibility codes, and create incentives for lead firms to comply with major principles for responsible investment and business, such as the UN Principles for Responsible Investment or the UN Global Compact. The OECD has also developed Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Beyond responsible investment, vertical relations in value chains may raise competition issues. Governments need to develop adequate competition frameworks to avoid captive relationships and the loss of economic freedom in the value chains.

ARE VALUE CHAINS PRIORITISED IN AID FOR TRADE?

The challenge for developing economies is to design and implement broad strategies that tackle the key barriers to integration and upgrading in value chains. To assist developing countries in alleviating these constraints and entering and moving up the value chains, support from the development community can help, especially when buttressed by appropriate domestic policies. Support through aid-for-trade programmes depends on mainstreaming value chain-related issues in national and sectoral development strategies and raising these issues in dialogues with the donor community. This section looks at whether value chains are a priority in the strategies of partner countries, bilateral and multilateral donors and the providers of South-South trade-related co-operation. Next, it highlights partner countries' perceptions of the specific barriers their firms face when trying to connect to value chains.

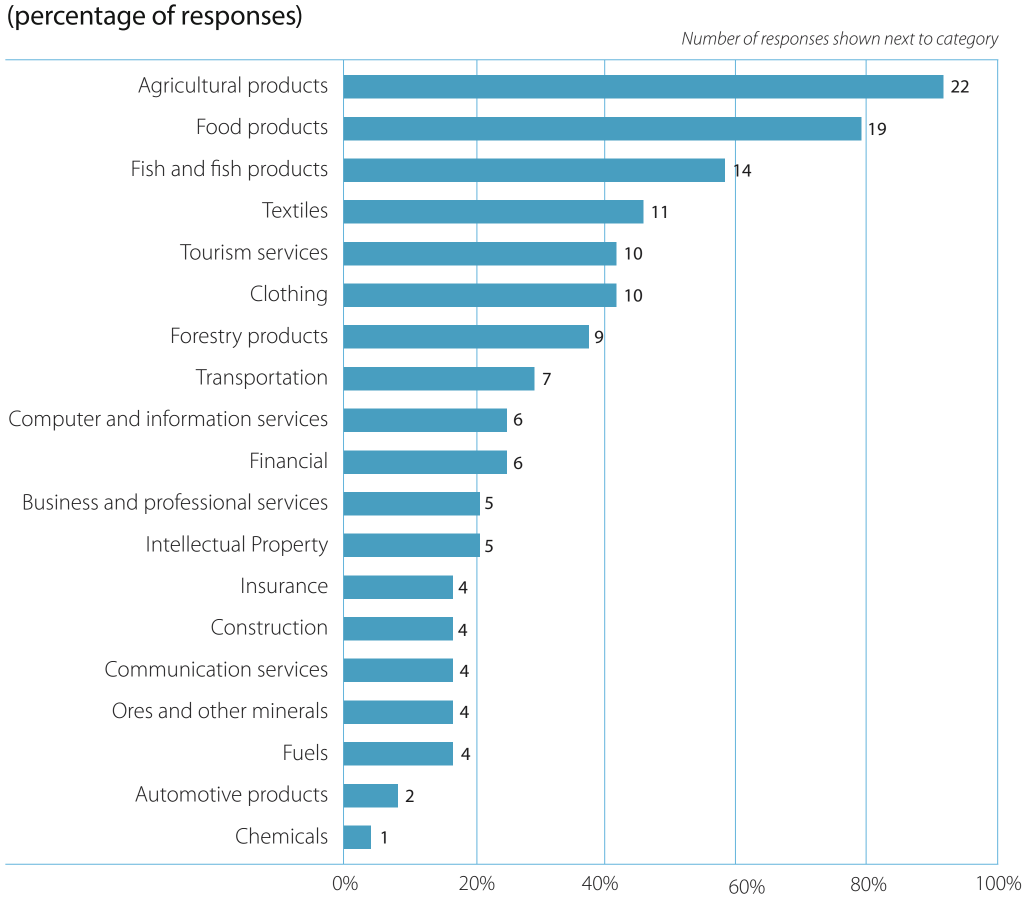
Donor experiences with value chains development

The responses to the OECD/WTO questionnaire indicate that value chains are increasingly influencing donor programming. Donors' experience with value chains is most advanced in the agricultural and food sectors. Bilateral donors report strong engagement in these sectors, in addition to value chains in fish and fish products, textiles and apparel, and tourism. Multilateral donors report that they have more experience with value chain development in transportation, financial services, and business and professional services. For providers of South-South trade-related co-operation, value chain development in textiles and apparel as well as automotive products is more prominent (Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

There are numerous examples of donors providing support to partner countries that promote supply chains associated with exports – mostly in agriculture and fisheries. Many of these projects are working at the "intensive margin" to support existing trade flows, *i.e.* improving quality or reducing delivery costs to supply to lead firms. In addition, donors provide support to strengthen the private sector in developing countries through creating a business friendly environment, including with respect to governance issues and policy, legal and regulatory frameworks. Aid for the private sector also encompasses activities which try to address market failures, overcome information asymmetries and provide business development services, such as R&D, standardisation and certification, and provision of financial services (OECD/WTO, 2013).

Some donor activities target individual enterprises in specific value chains with technical assistance, information and advisory services and the provision of finance. For example, these activities have included projects in Cameroon to promote the export of bananas and plantain, in West Africa to improve cotton and rice cultivation, in Rwanda to improve the quality of tea, in Ethiopia and Tanzania to improve the quality of coffee, in Bangladesh to upgrade quality in the readymade garment sector, in Guatemala to improve organic crops, in Honduras to improve oriental vegetables, in Grenada to improve fisheries, in Peru to improve milk quality, in Mozambique to revive processed cashew exports and in Tonga to control fruit flies, as well as in Indonesia to improve dairy livestock. Several projects were financed by donors to aid producers in meeting quality standards in their home and other export markets. Examples include EU assistance for fish production in Fiji, Honduras and Mozambique fisheries, as well as assistance for palm oil production in Ghana (OECD/WTO, 2013).

Figure 3.1 Bilateral donors' experience with value chain development (percentage of responses)

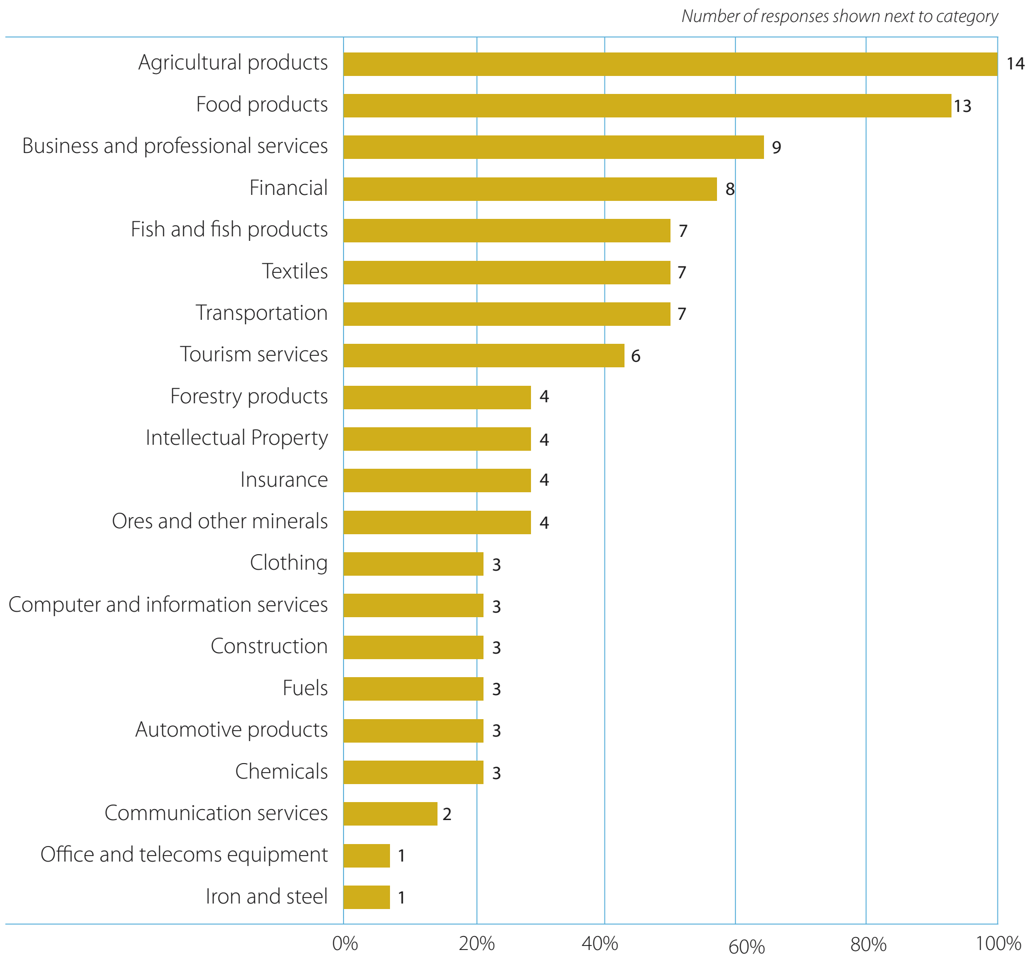


Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org*.

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854214*

Major donors, including the United Kingdom and the United States, operate numerous programmes that focus directly on the issue of value chains. The Africa Free Trade Initiative (AFTi), supported by the UK, aims to support 3 million additional people by 2015 to benefit directly from national and cross-border value chains, for example through the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund, which runs various projects to help people benefit from agribusiness value chains in Africa. The United States, through the Agriculture Development Value Chain Enhancement Programme (ADVANCE) in Ghana, has put in place a USD 32 million programme designed to improve the competitiveness of key agricultural commodity value chains in domestic and regional markets. The Trade and Global Value Chain Initiative supports increased and better employment opportunities, as well as improved incomes and working conditions within horticulture and garment sector value chains in Kenya and South Africa, and Bangladesh, respectively. The Responsible and Accountable Garment Sector initiative aims to improve working conditions in the garment value chain in poor countries. The Food Retail Industry Challenge Fund awards grants through a competitive selection process open to European businesses to develop and test new ways for African food exports to reach consumers.

Figure 3.2 Multilateral donors' experience with value chain development
(percentage of responses)



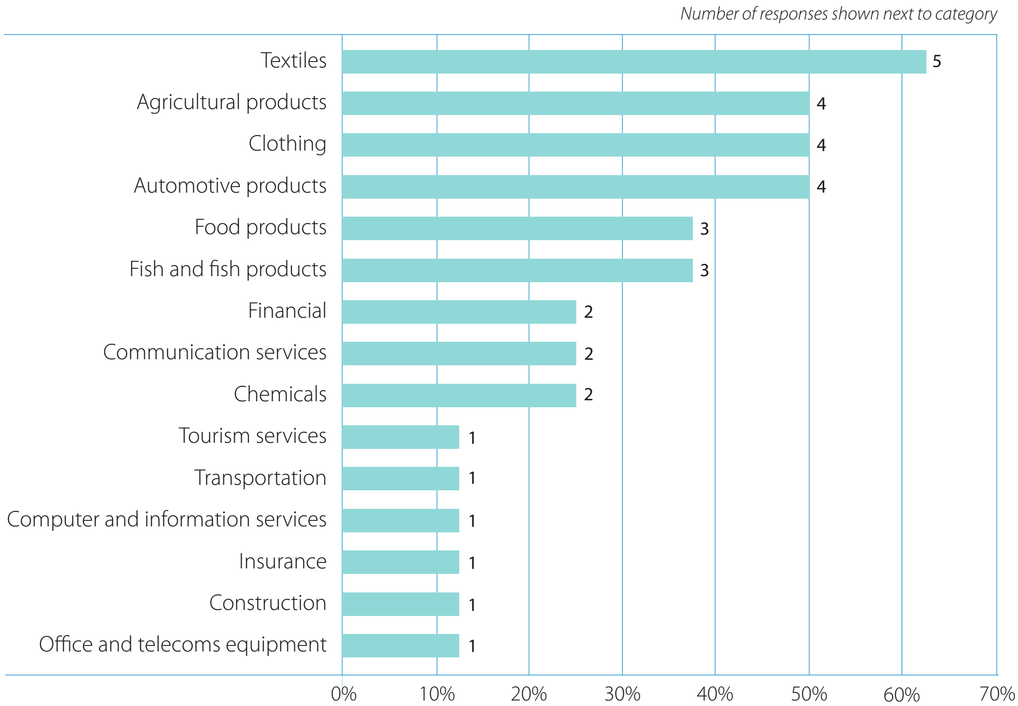
Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854233*

Through its Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy, which guides aid-for-trade activities, Canada is actively supporting a number of efforts to strengthen access to global value chains. These efforts have primarily focused on agribusiness value chains in Bangladesh, Ukraine and Viet Nam, and in the extractive sector value chains, most notably in Peru. Value chain development has been a strategic priority for Denmark since 2010, while New Zealand's Aid for Trade focus is on helping the Pacific Islands to engage in value chains and to encourage greater access to the New Zealand market. Germany's priority is to improve integration into regional and international value chains and strengthen compliance with social and environmental standards (BMZ, 2011:6). Germany also helps SMEs and small-scale farms to improve their exports and marketing capabilities, so as to use value chains at the micro level to achieve higher levels of value added.

Enabling SMEs in developing countries to export, which is a core objective of the International Trade Centre (ITC), often means developing the domestic and international segments of the value chain. This involves, for example, work towards the development and implementation of regional value chain strategies in the commodity sector in Africa (*e.g.* the cotton initiative). Many projects focus on the improvement of quality and standards to meet the requirements of lead firms (*e.g.* Ethiopian coffee quality improvement) or create products of appeal to lead firms (*e.g.* the Ethical

Figure 3.3 South-South providers' experience with value chain development
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854252*

Fashion Initiative). ITC also provides training that specifically targets supply-chain management and participation in international value chains, and explores further areas of co-operation with lead firms to improve developing countries' supply chain management and to better connect women-led SMEs to value chains.[5] As public-private dialogue is a critical ingredient for developing domestic value chains in developing countries, similarly, public-private co-operation in designing and delivering assistance to communities and other beneficiaries is a key dimension for success.

So far, few of these bilateral programmes have been evaluated, but those that have report tangible results. For example, UK's interim monitoring of its value chain activities and aid-for-trade projects found improved incomes, working conditions, and employment for partner country workers. Recently, the Netherlands also evaluated its value chain programmes for tea, cotton and cocoa and found an increase in household income and sustainability.

For many years, a number of specialised international organisations have been working in the least developed countries (LDCs) to promote the expansion of local and international value chains that benefit small agricultural producers and entrepreneurs, who create jobs and income. A recent example is the 2010 Abuja Declaration[6] which mandated the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to initiate joint action in the areas of African agribusiness value chains. In response, the organisations launched the Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative (3ADI). They report that the Initiative builds on existing political commitment to promote an agricultural sector that will increase to 50 percent the proportion of differentiated high-value products of the continent's food products. This 3ADI objective is financed through increased private sector investment flows and by mobilising donor resources. Furthermore, UNIDO has designed and implemented technical assistance programmes and provided integral policy support. Its interventions concentrate on the key pillars of agribusiness development: upgrading entire value chains, strengthening technology, promoting innovative sources of financing, and stimulating private sector participation.[7] The Haitian government also officially requested technical assistance from UNIDO to accelerate the development of the most promising agro-value chains (banana and tubers).[8]

While for some donors value chain issues are not addressed specifically in their aid-for-trade strategy (for example, Sweden has not institutionalised value chain analysis and identification in its programming), for others they are implicitly included. For example, while the term "value chain" is not used in France's aid-for-trade strategy, activities identified within that strategy look precisely at the activities firms undertake to create value.

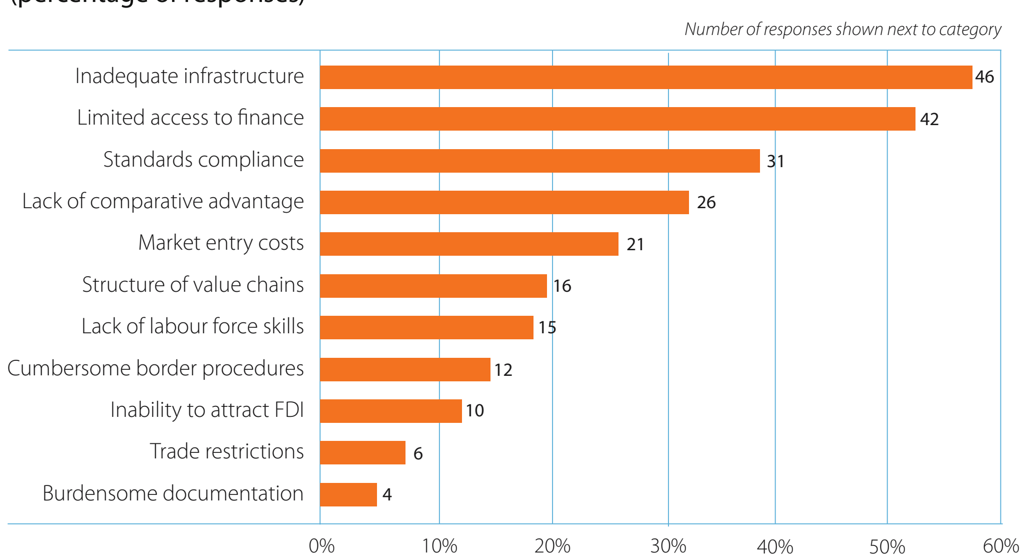
PUBLIC VIEWS ON ENTRY BARRIERS TO VALUE CHAINS

While many producers in developing countries are competitive at the farm or factory gate, a range of constraints undermine their competitiveness in regional and global markets and thus limit their potential for growth. This section highlights the barriers suppliers in developing countries face when entering value chains, as reported by partners, donors and providers of South-South co-operation in response to the OECD/WTO questionnaire. Finally, based on partner countries' responses, an assessment is provided of the effectiveness of donor support in easing entry barriers.

Inadequate infrastructure is identified by partner countries and providers of trade-related assistance as the single most important constraint (Figures 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7). In fact, 68 percent of partner countries reported electricity as a major constraint, confirming the findings of OECD (2013b) that access to and reliability of electricity is a major binding constraint to trade performance of developing country firms. The importance of this barrier is also consistently highlighted in the World Bank *Enterprise Surveys*.

Partners, multilateral donors and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation identify access to trade finance as the second most important binding constraint (bilateral donors consider it the third most binding). Trade finance is the lifeline of international trade, with more than 90 percent of these transactions involving some form of credit, insurance or guarantee. In particular, small exporters lack adequate access to trade finance (ITC, 2009:2).[9]

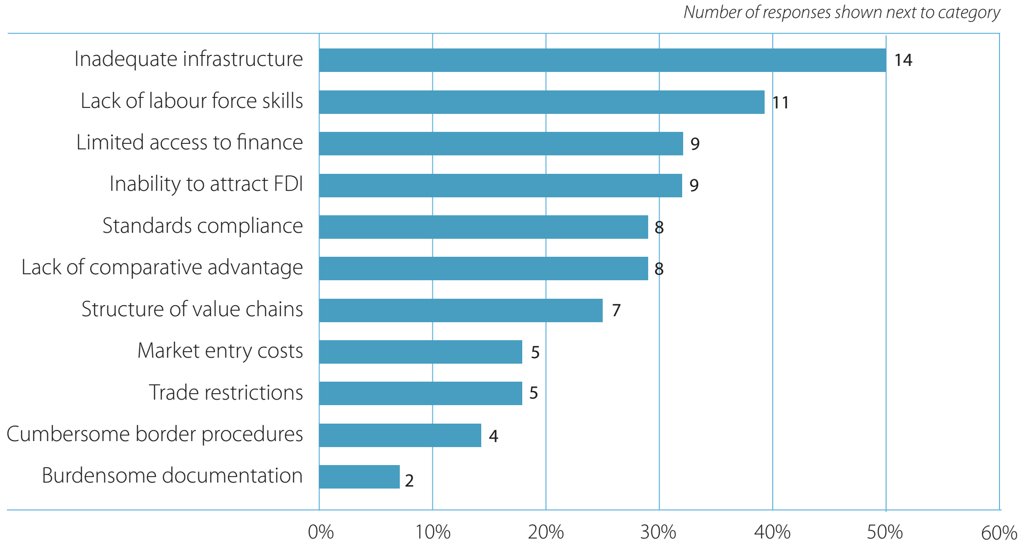
Figure 3.4 Partner countries' views on main barriers to firms entering value chains (percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854271*

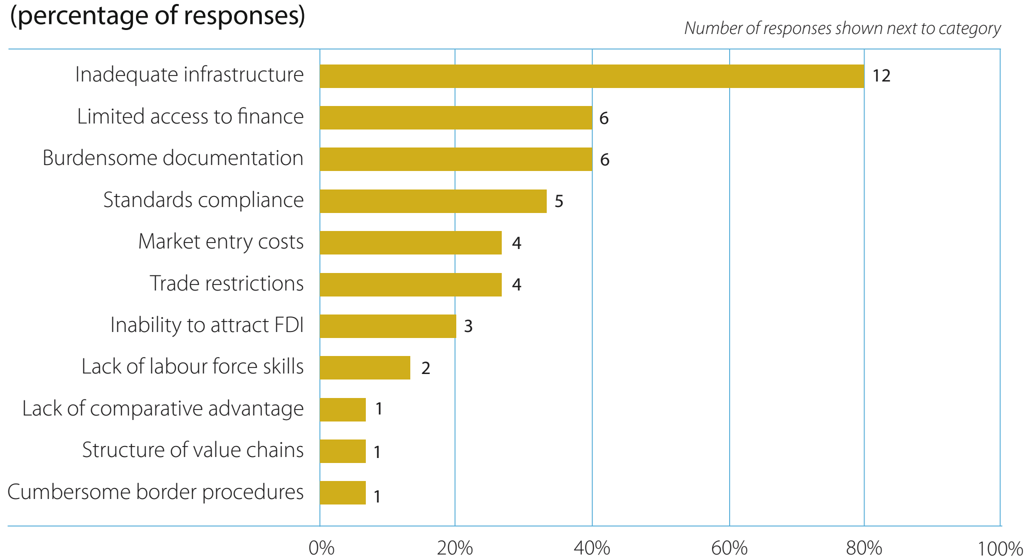
Figure 3.5 Bilateral donor's views on main barriers to firms entering value chains (percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854290*

Figure 3.6 Multilateral donor's views on main barriers to firms entering value chains (percentage of responses)



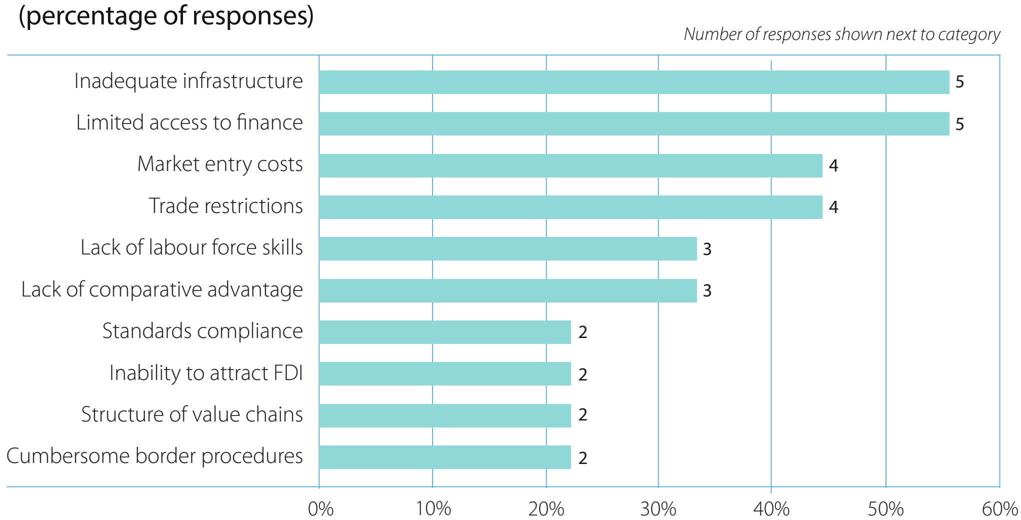
Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854309*

Another major constraint highlighted by partner countries and bilateral and multilateral donors, and to a lesser extent by providers of South-South trade-related co-operation, is meeting and certifying the technical, health and safety standards requirements that are necessary to access mature markets and participate in value chains. While high standards underwrite trade by instilling confidence in buyers and consumers, they can sometimes also act as an arbitrary and unjustified trade barrier that is difficult to challenge and hard to remove.

Bilateral donors highlight a lack of skills and human capital, as well as the inability of partner countries to attract FDI. Multilaterals pay more attention to business environment issues and refer to burdensome red tape, regulations, and associated documentation as a major barrier for firms to enter value chains. These types of barriers were not ranked as high by partner countries, bilateral donors and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation. Market entry costs and trade restrictions are also seen as an impediment, particularly among multilateral donors and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation, but significantly less so by partner countries and bilateral donors. The views of all respondents converge around the relative importance of impediments such as a lack of comparative advantage and the structure of value chains.

Figure 3.7 Providers of South-South trade-related cooperation views on main barriers to firms entering value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

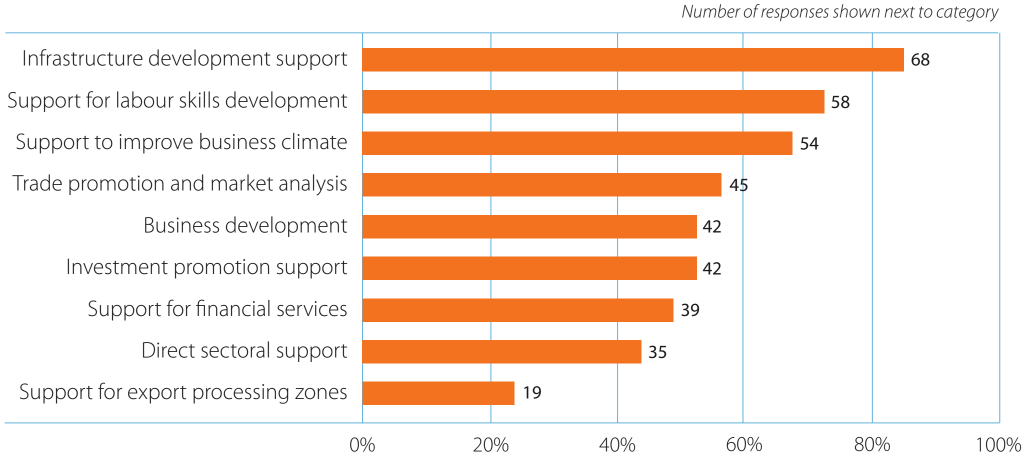
1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854328*

How effective is donor support?

Partner countries consider that aid for trade is effective in addressing their trade-related constraints. They report that infrastructure development support is very effective (68 countries) or effective (10 countries) in assisting firms to enter and move up value chains (Figure 3.8). Although partner countries, as noted above, did not identify labour skills as one of the major barriers to entering and moving up value chains, they did consider programmes to upgrade labour skills to be effective in addressing trade-related constraints. Donor support to improve the business climate is also among the top three aid programmes that are most effective in helping their firms connect to value chains. The findings of Chang *et al.* (2009) largely confirmed that the positive impact of trade on growth is greater if it is accompanied by improved economic infrastructure, increased education and skills, and deeper financial markets, but also institutional and regulatory reforms. Partner countries perceive that these types of programmes are particularly effective.

Direct sectoral support is not considered to be as effective as more focused support for trade promotion, market analysis, business development and investment promotion. Support to export processing zones is perceived as notably less effective. Indeed, not all economic processing zones have been successful and investments in infrastructure and generous tax incentives have not necessarily led to an increase in FDI. Even where FDI has been forthcoming, value-added has often been low, and backward linkages and technology transfers quite limited (Engman, *et al.*, 2007). Overall, the impact of most of these zones in Africa, particularly on local economic development, has been ambiguous at best.

Figure 3.8 Types of aid for trade identified as 'very effective' by partner countries (percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854347*

PRIVATE VIEWS ON ENTRY BARRIERS TO VALUE CHAINS

The OECD/WTO private sector survey was directed to firms in five sectors that are of particular importance to developing country suppliers: agri-food, textiles and apparel, tourism, information and communications technology, and transport and logistics. The exercise was undertaken in collaboration with Grow Africa, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

The survey, with close to 700 responses from over 120 countries, may perhaps not be considered as statistically significant due to the methodological constraints of this type of exercise. But the breadth and depth of the responses provide a good indication of the constraints that confront the private sector in expanding value chains to developing country suppliers, particularly when these responses are considered in the context of other research on the same issues (OECD, 2013a).

Firms were invited to self-select from two categories of respondent: either developing country suppliers or lead firms. They were asked to rank the main barriers to the participation of firms from developing countries as suppliers in value chains, and the main drivers of lead firms' decisions to source and invest in suppliers from developing countries to link them to their value chains. This section draws heavily on the more in-depth sector studies on value chains in the agri-food, textiles and apparel, tourism, ICT, and transport and logistics sector which are published as separate background reports for the Fourth Global Review of Aid for Trade.

Main findings

Developing country suppliers from the agri-food, textiles and apparel, tourism, ICT, and transport and logistics sectors all ranked lack of access to finance (in particular, trade finance) as the main obstacle preventing them from entering, establishing or moving up value chains. Transportation and shipping costs, inadequate infrastructure, and regulatory uncertainty (often tied to a complex business environment) were also cited as major obstacles. Lack of labour force skills was cited as a particular supply-side constraint by developing country suppliers across all five sectors.

Among lead firms across all five sectors customs procedures ranked high as a particular obstacle in bringing developing country suppliers into their value chains. Other prominent concerns included regulatory uncertainty (reflecting developing country suppliers' issues with the complex business environment) and standards compliance issues. Informal practices and payment requests were also cited as of particular concern in their relationships with suppliers.

Factors influencing sourcing and investment decisions cited included production and labour costs, standards compliance, production quantity and turn-around time (a particular issue for textiles), and investment and tax incentives. Labour skills also scored high (particularly in the ICT, textiles and apparel and tourism sectors) as a factor influencing investment decisions. Poor business environments, customs delays, lack of regulatory certainty, and corruption and graft were all cited as factors negatively influencing sourcing and investment decisions.

Both developing country suppliers and lead firms considered that future support should primarily be targeted to improving the business environment. Likewise, both sets of respondents reported that better market access would help them enter, establish or move up the value chain. Developing country suppliers put more emphasis on financing (access and incentives for domestic and foreign investment) as being effective support. Lead firms put particular focus on trade facilitation and better public-private dialogue. Labour force training also emerged as an effective way to increase supply-side capacity.

Findings from the sector studies

Agri-food

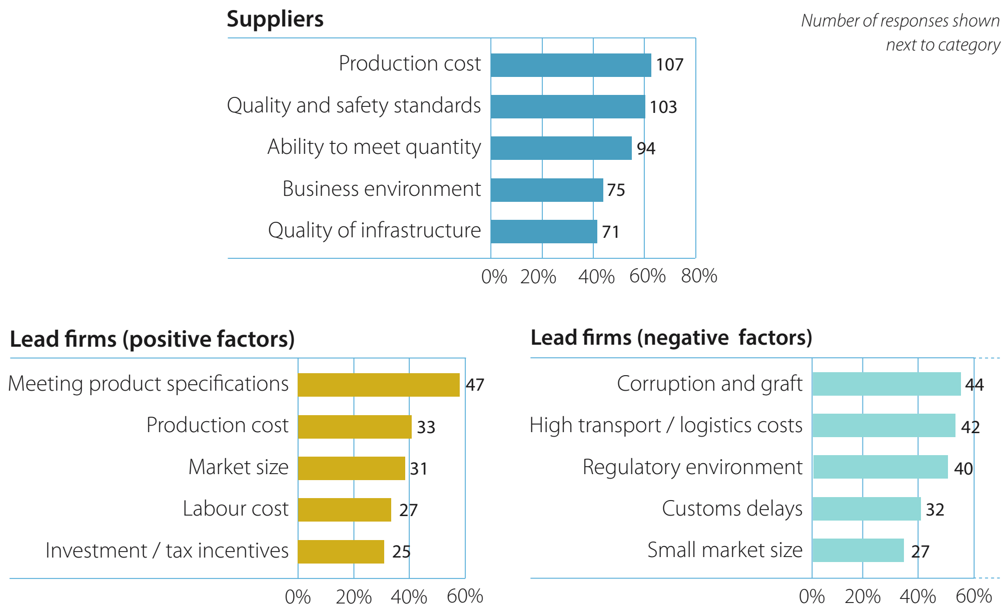
The agri-food sector is in a state of dynamic change. Rapid urbanisation and rising income levels in developing countries, changing diets, information and communications technologies (ICT), structural transformation in retail markets, and export market opportunities are catalysing this rapid change. Collectively, these factors are contributing to a paradigm shift in the way food is produced, processed, and sold – albeit at different speeds both across and within markets in developed, developing and least developed countries. New export markets, notably fast-growing populous Asian markets, are also a defining feature of this trend. So, too, is the penetration of modern retailing into developing countries, including low income countries.

The emergence of local, regional and global value chains is catalysing greater involvement of the private sector in agriculture and a focus on developing and improving agriculture value chains in terms of quality, productivity, efficiency, and depth. As (urban) consumer demands related to safety, quality and convenience grow, so the pace of change in food markets is quickening. In many agricultural markets, this is leading to a more active and assertive role for the private sector vis-à-vis the state.

Responses to the OECD/WTO questionnaire were received from 250 firms in the agri-food sector in 79 countries; 160 from suppliers in developing countries and 89 from lead firms.[10] They highlighted that costs (*e.g.* transport and labour) play an important role in decisions to link suppliers to value chains. The ability to meet standards and product specifications was also prominently identified, together with other factors such as the regulatory environment and labour skills. Access to finance and lack of infrastructure mainly represent a source of concern for suppliers in developing countries wanting to join value chains. Some other factors, such as the size and proximity of the domestic market, are important to lead firms and investors.

Suppliers in developing countries consider that the following factors most influence sourcing and investment decisions in agri-food value chains: production costs (64 percent of responses), the ability to meet quality and safety standards (60 percent), the business environment (44 percent), the quality of infrastructure (42 percent), and labour

Figure 3.9 What factors most influence sourcing and investment decisions in agri-food value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org*.

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854366*

skills/productivity (38 percent). Lead firms consider a developing country attractive for sourcing and investment opportunities, in the context of value chains development, if it is able to consistently meet product specifications (58 percent), has low production and labour costs (41 percent and 33 percent, respectively), has a large domestic market (38 percent) and offers attractive investment or tax incentives (31 percent).

Other factors include confidence in the regulatory environment (27 percent), labour skills (26 percent), the depth of local goods and services (26 percent), market openness and participation to trade agreements (25 percent each), language (25 percent), market proximity (21 percent), and short order completion times (16 percent). A country will be unattractive if it is subject to corruption and graft (53 percent) and has high transport and logistics costs (51 percent), a weak business and regulatory environment (48 percent), customs delays (38 percent), a small market size with low purchasing power (33 percent), and low labour skills (27 percent).

Asked about the support needed to join and move up value chains, developing country suppliers indicated that they seek as a priority better access to finance (59 percent of the answers), incentives for investment (57 percent), better market access (56 percent), investment in infrastructure (46 percent), internationally recognised standards (38 percent), and labour training schemes (36 percent). This largely mirrors the wishes expressed by lead firms, which point to better market access (52 percent), investment in infrastructure (46 percent), better public-private dialogue with national authorities (44 percent), trade facilitation measures (42 percent), better standards infrastructure and certification capacity (37 percent), and support to improve the business environment (36 percent).

Among the 160 developing country suppliers that responded 70 percent benefitted from a government initiative, 50 percent from a development agency initiative, and 20 percent from a foreign company initiative. For those firms that benefitted from support, the main impact has been better export market intelligence (46 percent of the responses), geographical and product export diversification (46 percent exported to new markets and 25 percent exported new products), improved standards compliance (33 percent), and improved competitiveness (28 percent). Less than 5 percent of the enterprises surveyed considered that aid-for-trade projects had no effects or were counterproductive.

Textiles and apparel

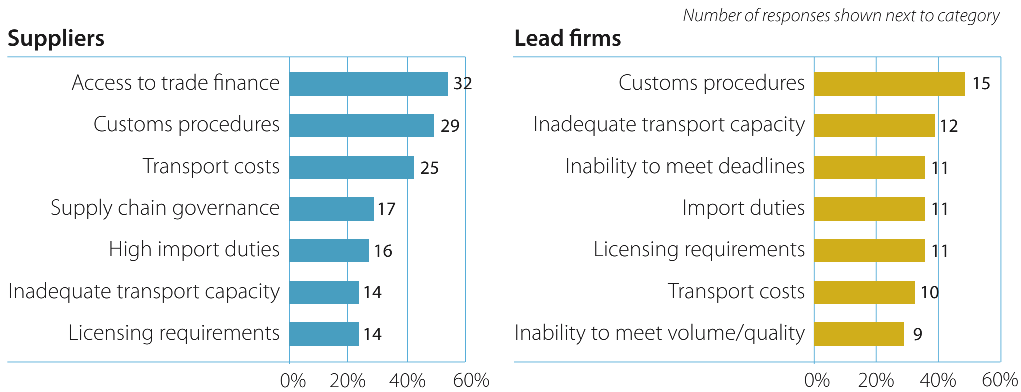
The textiles and apparel industry plays a central role in the industrial development of many low income and least developed countries. Low capital requirements, high labour intensity, and relatively simple production technology have made it a characteristic sector for early stage industrialisation (Gereffi and Memedovic, 2003). The industry, particularly the apparel sector, accounts for a significant share of total manufacturing exports for some LDCs, such as Lesotho (70 percent), Bangladesh (71 percent), Cambodia (85 percent) and Haiti (86 percent) (Frederick and Staritz, 2012). It has also generated significant employment opportunities for unskilled workers, most of them women. A clear benefit for developing countries entering into textiles and apparel value chains is that they generate employment for many women, especially young and less educated ones (*e.g.* the share of female workers in this sector is 80 percent in Bangladesh, 82 percent in Sri Lanka and 89 percent in Cambodia) (ILO, 2005).

With the expiry of the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing on 1 January 2005, the trading environment for global apparel moved from a structure of managed trade to one of more open global competition. Market distortions remain, however, in the form of tariff escalation, peaks and continued use of export subsidies. Duty-free, quota-free access for LDC exports remains an unresolved issue in the stalled Doha Development Agenda negotiations – although progress has been registered with existing schemes maintained and improved, and with new schemes established by developed and emerging economies. Preferential access schemes, notably the EU's Everything But Arms Scheme, the United States' African Growth and Opportunity Act, and both WTO members' GSP schemes, play a major role in defining global market access conditions for low income countries. Together, both the EU (44 percent) and the US (23 percent) accounted for two-thirds by value of global imports of clothing in 2011 – a global market worth USD 431 billion. A number of emerging market destinations are also growing in importance. Import growth of between 65 percent and 132 percent was recorded by Brazil, Chile, China, India, the Russian Federation and Thailand between 2009 and 2011. Together these six markets accounted for USD 17.1 billion in clothing imports in 2011, up from USD 3.9 billion in 2005.

Changes in trade policy and market access conditions have been accompanied by new dynamics in the apparel market. Supply chains have undergone profound reconfiguration to meet new market demands for "fast fashion", marked by rapid shipments, higher quality requirements and low retail inventories. The reconfiguration towards new styles and models has put a premium on shorter delivery cycles, improvements in factory skills and supply chain management, including fabric production, material sourcing and finishing process. On a global scale, buyers and intermediaries worldwide have turned increasingly towards suppliers that can source materials, co-ordinate logistics, induce creative development, and operate in geographically dispersed locations that allow shorter delivery cycles. Rapid and reliable transport networks and minimum customs clearance times have become as critical as labour and material costs.

The result has been significant supply chain consolidation, with fewer countries and larger suppliers, and the emergence of strategic sourcing relationships. Major buyers have shifted away from sourcing a multitude of small firms, and from the old-style cut, make and trim sewing facilities, to forging relationships with a smaller number of strategic suppliers, managing production across multiple factories and international locations, sharing financial liability, providing greater value-added services and, in the end, making a larger share of profits in the textiles and apparel trade. Apparel manufacture has declined sharply since 2005 in the Dominican Republic (-194 percent), Costa Rica (-174 percent), the Philippines (-63 percent), Mexico (-57 percent), Chinese Taipei (-57 percent), Swaziland (-51 percent) and South Africa (-45 percent), but expanded vigorously in value terms in Bangladesh (+192 percent), Viet Nam (+181 percent), China (+106 percent), Malaysia (+84 percent), Cambodia (+82 percent), Pakistan (+79 percent) and India (+64 percent).

Figure 3.10 Difficulties to connect developing countries to textiles and apparel value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854385*

Replies received to the OECD/WTO questionnaire underscore these changes in market dynamics. A total of 106 responses were received from 47 countries – including 39 lead firms from 27 countries (of which 19 were from developing countries or territories) and 63 developing country suppliers across 35 countries. Five of the lead firms and one of the developing country suppliers reported revenues in excess of US1 billion.

Both developing county suppliers and lead firms (Figure 3.10) accorded high priority to customs procedures (32 and 15, respectively). Efficient customs procedures are extremely important in a value chain that is characterised by low retail inventories, high order volumes and just-in-time manufacturing processes that respond to swiftly changing fashion trends. The need for speed is also apparent in the high priority given to constraints related to shipping costs and delays (25 supplier responses and 10 lead firms responses) and inadequate airport, maritime or transport capacities or links (12 lead firm responses). More than in most of the other value chains, trade policies are still an important barrier in the textiles and apparel industry; 16 supplier firms and 11 lead firms pointed to high import duties as well as export and licencing agreements.

Suppliers mention access to finance as the most important barrier to entering textiles or apparel value chains (52 percent). The 2008-09 economic crisis brought the importance of suppliers' financial stability to the attention of all buyers. The crisis has made access to credit much more difficult and, in the future, firms will have to prove their financial stability in order to become suppliers. To make matters worse, some customers are delaying payments and banks are becoming stricter with credit access. The general decline in credit availability is affecting all suppliers, but particularly hard hit are small and medium-sized firms and locally-owned firms (*i.e.* those with the least working capital), with credit providers being more risk averse in their lending decisions (Barrie and Ayling, 2009; Driscoll and Wang, 2009).

Asked about the factors that influence sourcing and investment decisions in value chains, suppliers and lead firms both point to production costs (70 percent and 48 percent, respectively) and the ability to meet standards (50 percent and 48 percent, respectively). Much less agreement exists about labour skills, which suppliers rate as an important barrier (55 percent) but lead firms consider less important (19 percent). This probably reflects the different perspectives of the respondents. Whereas quotas help to initiate a textiles and clothing industry in developing countries, maintaining or improving a country's position in the global apparel value chain requires a continuous process of workforce development. In the long run, innovative capacities depend on suitable human capital (Gereffi and Frederick, 2010).

Tourism

Tourist arrivals surpassed 1 billion for the first time in 2012. Despite occasional shocks, international tourist arrivals have enjoyed virtually uninterrupted growth – from 277 million in 1980 to 528 million in 1995, and 1.035 billion in 2012.[11] Developing countries are playing an increasingly prominent role in this expanding sector. Tourism is one of the top three exports for the majority of developing countries. It is the lead export for at least 11 LDCs and an important sector of economic activity in all LDCs that have managed to or are about to graduate out of LDC status.

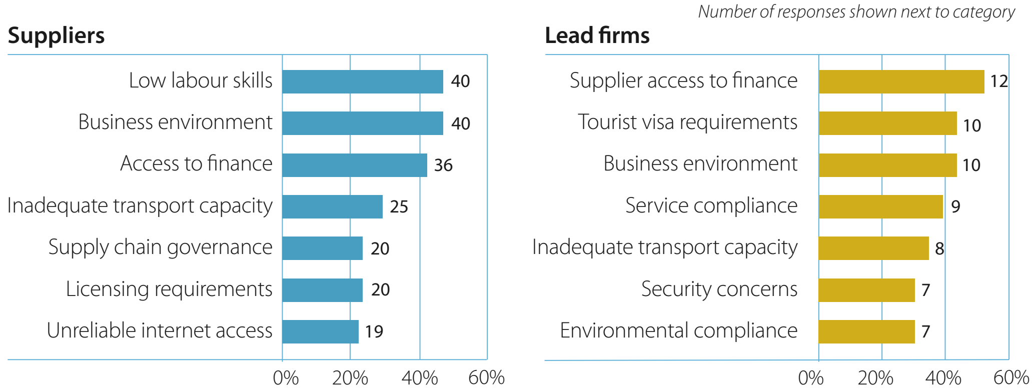
The tourism sector is contributing to economic growth in developing countries and offers significant further potential. Tourism is employment intensive and has linkages to many other parts of the economy. It contributes directly to poverty reduction – notably among women. This has been recognised by policy makers both at the national and international level. Development strategies in LDCs and other low income countries often highlight the tourism sector and its important potential to stimulate growth and poverty reduction. The majority of LDC Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies highlight tourism as a priority sector for growth and exports.

This section examines tourism value chains and the role of developing country firms within this global sector. It focuses on identifying bottlenecks that impede developing country firms from connecting to tourism value chains or that make it difficult for developing countries to reap benefits from tourism. It focuses on the 113 responses received from lead firms and developing country tourism operators across 46 countries collected through a joint OECD-WTO-UNWTO monitoring survey, conducted in collaboration with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and Grow Africa. In total, 23 lead firms replied from 17 countries (including from 6 developing countries) and 83 developing country operators from 34 countries. Among the lead firms, three respondents had a turnover in excess of USD 1 billion per annum. The survey results (Figure 3.11) highlight that:

- The quality of the general business environment and access to finance play a crucial role when it comes to allowing suppliers in low and middle income countries to operate effectively and to connect to global value chains. This is in line with findings in relevant empirical literature and with anecdotal evidence.
- Labour skills are another crucial determinant for the success of suppliers of services in the tourism sector. Although this determinant has received less attention in previous literature, the role of skills does not come as a surprise given the frequency and importance of personal contacts between service providers and clients in the tourism sector.
- Openness to imports, security and a smoothly functioning visa scheme are other elements that are crucial for the tourism sector to engage in a strong and sustainable growth path.
- The availability and quality of infrastructure plays a key role in the development of the tourism sector because of its role in bringing tourists to the country and in allowing them to travel through the country.

In order to maximise spill-over effects of the tourism sector to other sectors of the economy, inter-linkages matter, such as the possibilities to source food from the local economy, to offer other leisure services, or to sell local products to travellers. Increasingly, attempts are being made to gear the sector’s growth pattern towards resource efficiency, notably in terms of water and energy, thus controlling the sector’s impact on the environment.

Figure 3.11 Difficulties to connect developing countries to tourism value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854404*

Careful management of inter-linkages with other parts of the economy is necessary to fulfil tourism's development potential. In national policy making, this would require co-ordination across different ministries – most notably the tourism and trade ministry – and other relevant agencies, business communities and local authorities. In the context of aid for trade, this would require co-ordination across implementing donor and partner agencies, and across different target areas of aid (notably infrastructure and tourism), and possibly an increase in the typical size of aid projects targeting the tourism sector.

There is evidence that donors and implementing organisations are recognising the need for a co-ordinated approach to technical assistance projects in the area of tourism. A number of recent projects try to strengthen simultaneously the tourism sector itself and supplying sectors, like handicrafts or agriculture. The implementation of such projects is facilitated by increased co-ordination among international agencies, notably in the context of the United Nations Steering Committee on Tourism for Development.[12]

Transport and logistics

Transport and logistics is a sector in which global value chains play a vital role in connecting countries, spreading technology, and promoting best practice around the world. The transport and logistics value chain is notable for the variety of lead firms involved in it – including major shipping, express delivery, and freight forwarding firms – and the range of local operators they partner with. Increasingly, transport and logistics value chains are extending their reach into developing countries, including some low income countries and least-developed countries.

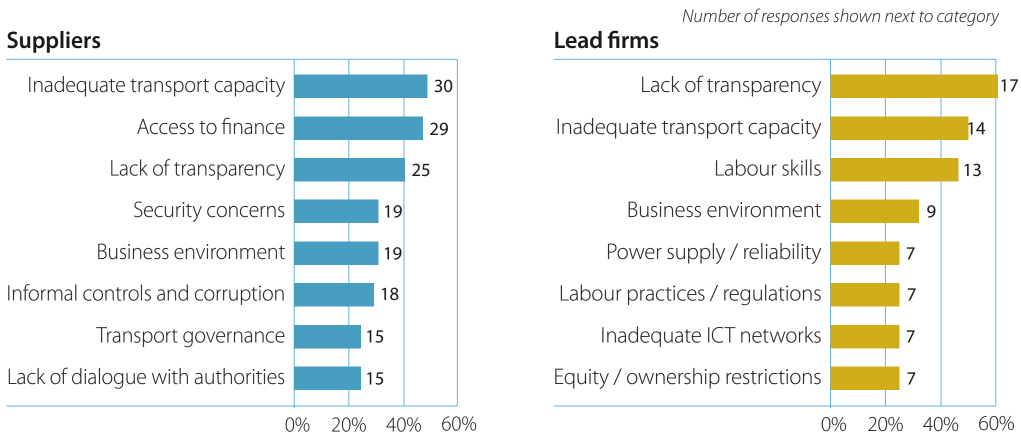
In addition to its role as a value chain in its own right, the transport and logistics sector is also key for the performance of other sectors of the economy. Manufacturing and agriculture both depend on being able to ship their goods to consumers quickly, cost-effectively and reliably. The value chain business model that has become so important in sectors such as electronics or agri-food is impossible to implement without a strong transport and logistics sector in each of the countries involved. The data suggest that countries with better logistics performance tend to specialise more in manufacturing value chains.

Indeed, transport and logistics have a number of direct and indirect links with important economic and social development goals. On the one hand, transport and logistics can boost trade performance, which, under appropriate circumstances, leads to higher incomes, employment gains and lower poverty rates. Sectoral performance is also a key determinant of a government's ability to move important human development goods – like basic foodstuffs and vaccines – to its population, particularly in remote areas, at the lowest possible cost.

The available data suggest that there is an encouraging trend of improvement in many aspects of transport and logistics sector performance in the developing world. Of course, performance varies considerably from one region to another, which suggests that there is a significant potential for South-South knowledge exchange to take place in this area. In terms of the main areas that influence performance of the transport and logistics value chain, the OECD/WTO survey data[13] from the private sector (Figure 3.12) reveal the following trends:

- *Infrastructure:* Trade and transport infrastructure remains a serious constraint in many developing countries. However, there is some evidence of improvement over recent years in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa. The most striking trend, however, is the rapid diffusion of information and communications technology (ICT) in most developing regions. Mobile telephony, in particular, has an enormous potential for bridging the communication gap, especially in rural areas. The availability of cheap and easy-to-use telecommunication devices has a particular interest when developing agricultural or eco-tourism clusters in developing countries. It stands out as an area in which donors (multilateral and bilateral), partner country governments and the private sector have all made important contributions to a significant development outcome.
- *Customs and other border procedures:* Although improvements are evident in border procedures in most regions, they are more pronounced in customs than in other areas. In part, this dynamic reflects the global dispersion of best practice through international instruments, as well as the active involvement of donors and partner countries in upgrading customs. However, other border agencies, such as health/quarantine agencies and agencies administering sanitary and phytosanitary measures, also need attention in order to improve supply chain performance. These other agencies are particularly important for developing countries involved in emerging agri-food value chains.
- *Private services and regulation:* The data suggest that the quality of private providers of transport and logistics services is generally improving around the world. Efforts at private sector development in this area would therefore appear to be bearing fruit. By contrast, improvement in the regulatory measures that support and shape the private sector's performance is taking place at a slower pace. It is important that policy makers and sectoral regulators ensure that further private sector upgrading is not inhibited by an unduly restrictive regulatory environment.
- *Red tape:* Data from the World Bank's Doing Business project suggest that although performance improvements are evident in many areas of the transport and logistics value chain, red tape remains a serious issue facing importers and exporters in many developing countries. Reductions in documentary formalities have been minimal in recent years, and costs have actually increased in many countries. Many countries have scope to further reduce delays and improve supply chain performance by rationalising red tape burdens.
- *Governance:* Excessive red tape often means that operators are more willing to make unofficial "speed money" payments, which undermines the objective of improving governance. The data suggest that governance remains a significant constraint in many developing countries.
  The uncertainty associated with poor supply chain governance can translate into increased indirect costs for operators. Transport and logistics service providers often find it easier to deal with a known delay, even if it is not as short as it could be, than with a highly uncertain one. Governance should therefore be an important aspect of value chain upgrading around the world.

Figure 3.12 Difficulties to connect developing countries to transport and logistics value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854423*

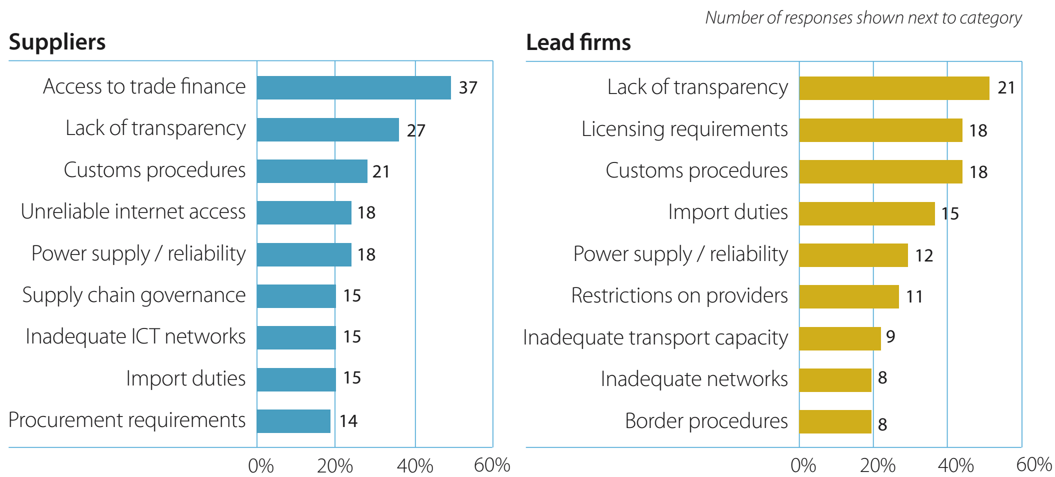
Partner countries consistently see domestic and foreign private investment, as well as official development assistance, as important sources of financing for development of the transport and logistics value chain. According to partner countries, the following areas will remain key for the agenda in the transport and logistics sector: *"Hard" infrastructure:* Many developing countries still require significant investments in basic infrastructure like ports, airports, roads and rail links. Mobilising funds for initial investment is not enough, however. It is also important to ensure that funds are available for continuous maintenance, so that facilities remain productive in years to come. *"Soft" infrastructure:* Hard infrastructure development only brings maximum benefits if it is combined with transport sector regulation, as this governs the conditions under which operators can access key international gateways. Customs and border procedures also matter, as they can have serious impacts on delays and uncertainty faced by traders. Finally, private sector development is also key, as the private sector is the engine of technological upgrading in the sector, a role that is enhanced as the transport and logistics value chains develop further.

Information and communications technology

Value chains in ICT cover a wide array of activities carried out by both manufacturing and services firms. Due to technical standards and standardised design and interfaces, ICT manufacturing value chains are modular in nature, with suppliers producing components following the design of lead firms. As a result of this modularity, ICT manufacturing is among the industries where the production process is the most fragmented internationally, relying on a high share of imported inputs.

Value chains in ICT manufacturing are concentrated in "Factory Asia". China, Japan and Korea are the largest producers, with China alone accounting for 37 percent of world ICT exports. Least developed and low and middle income countries are of marginal importance for production and trade in ICT manufacturing chains, with the exception of India, Indonesia and the Philippines. The potential for a developing country to successfully integrate into ICT manufacturing value chains depends, among other things, on its closeness to a big market or to a regional production network such as "Factory Asia".

Figure 3.13 Difficulties to connect developing countries to information and communications technology value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854442*

ICT services might offer greater potential for developing countries to integrate into ICT value chains, as distance and scale economies are less important than for manufacturing. Furthermore, ICT services such as telecommunications and computer services are vital inputs to other sectors and are hence crucial for the productivity of domestic firms and a country's broader economic development. Results from the OECD/WTO partner questionnaire confirm that ICT services are a greater priority for developing countries than ICT manufacturing. While more than 55 percent of ODA recipients have included communication services and computer and information services in their development strategies, only 12 percent have done so for the manufacturing of office and telecommunications equipment.

Telecommunication regulation plays an important role in the productivity of firms and economic development by promoting universal access and ensuring competition. Since the mid-1990s developing countries have privatised state-owned incumbent operators, set up independent regulators and introduced competition. Most countries in Latin America have introduced full competition in their telecommunications markets, while in Africa and the Arab states some monopolies or limited competition are still in place. Similarly to developed countries, developing countries face regulatory challenges such as spectrum management or Internet Protocol (IP) interconnection. While developing countries have made significant progress in liberalising their telecommunications market, few countries still apply foreign ownership restrictions or maintain discretion regarding the licensing and entry of foreign firms.

ICT infrastructure access and use are necessary conditions for economic development and can be an important catalyst to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Developing countries have made significant progress in ICT infrastructure development since 2005. Mobile phone penetration in LDCs increased from 7 percent in 2005 to 46 percent in 2011. Despite these positive developments, the digital divide between developed countries and developing countries, LDCs in particular, is still large. Only 7 percent of LDC inhabitants use the internet and fixed broadband penetration is below 1 percent. However, there is rapid growth in mobile broadband access, with subscriptions in Africa expected to increase from 4 percent in 2011 to 11 percent by the end of 2013.

Following the diffusion of mobile phones, developing countries face the challenge of ensuring broadband access to individuals and businesses which would foster economic growth and development. While infrastructure investments in undersea cables are to a large extent private sector driven, development finance and public-private partnerships can incentivise and leverage such investments. Besides facilitating infrastructure investments, policy makers and regulators face the challenge of increasing competition in access to undersea cables so that lower access prices will accelerate the proliferation of broadband.

ICT is an enabler of economic and social development for firms and households. Internet and mobile phones have allowed the rise of e-commerce. E-commerce provides entrepreneurs with improved access to domestic and foreign markets and allows for new types of services such as mobile money. However, developing countries still face significant challenges regarding e-commerce such as lack of internet access, insecure payments systems, lack of digital literacy or inadequate distribution networks, and customs procedures for the shipping of goods sold online.

The analysis of the replies of 80 suppliers from 41 countries and 44 lead companies from 30 countries (9 of which had an annual turnover in excess of USD 1 billion) to the OECD/WTO private sector questionnaire provides insights regarding the main difficulties developing country firms face when trying to enter, establish or move up ICT value chains.

Access to trade finance and customs procedures are the trade-related difficulties most often mentioned by suppliers, and are also highlighted by lead companies (Figure 3.13). Lead companies furthermore consider informal payment requests as a typical trade problem when dealing with developing country suppliers. Access to finance and lack of ICT skills in the labour force are the main national supply-side constraints for suppliers from developing countries. Absence of a sound business environment and of transparency in the regulatory environment is the most typical obstacle for lead companies when establishing a commercial presence in developing countries.

Hence, in many instances ICT firms face similar problems to suppliers in other value chains, and would benefit from aid-for-trade interventions targeted at significant horizontal constraints such as access to finance and trade financing, the business and regulatory environment, and customs procedures and delays. On the other hand, aid-for-trade interventions play a significant role in helping to overcome three sector-specific barriers: lack of ICT skills of the labour force, inadequate ICT infrastructure, and regulation of telecommunications markets.

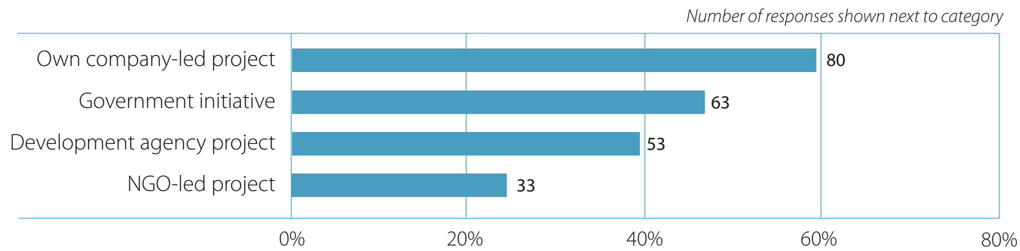
Furthermore, the responses to the OECD/WTO questionnaire reveal that while ICT infrastructure is as important as power supply to many developing country suppliers, power supply is the main supply-side constraint faced by LDC suppliers. The volume of aid to ICT projects is much lower than that to transport and energy infrastructure. This lower support can be explained by the fact that investments in ICT infrastructure tend to be more private sector driven and less capital intensive. On the other hand, the digital divide between developing and developed countries still exists and is widening in the case of LDCs.

ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative has always recognised the pivotal role of the private sector. Case stories collected in the preparation of the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade shed some light on the convergence of the public and private sectors' agendas (World Bank, 2011; OECD/WTO, 2013). Furthermore, donors and partner countries report that they have intensified their dialogue with the privates sector (see Chapter 2).

This section addresses the main drivers of private sector engagement in capacity building activities in developing countries and provides that sector's assessment of the effectiveness of donor programmes in connecting supplier firms in developing countries to value chains. Finally, the section highlights the lessons learned from initiatives to link developing country suppliers to value chains.

Figure 3.14 Leadership actions by lead firms to connect developing country suppliers to value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1787/888932854461*

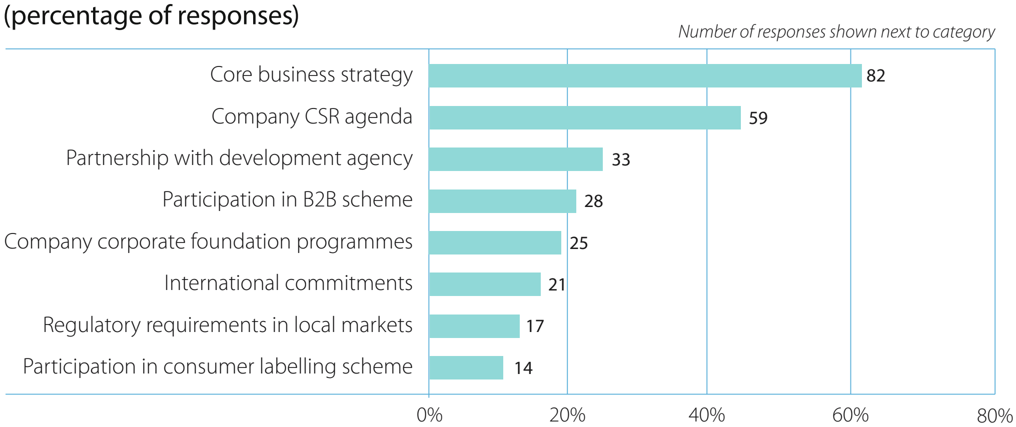
The OECD/WTO survey provides further information about this convergence and public-private partnerships in aid-for-trade practice. Over 65 percent of the 219 lead firms surveyed declared that they were engaged in actions aimed at better connecting developing countries to their value chains. These actions are primarily led by the companies themselves, but are also significantly undertaken in association with governments and donor agencies, with more than 40 percent of the lead firms involved in projects led by development agencies (Figure 3.14).

Increasingly, a new generation of programmes for better connecting developing countries to value chains has emerged, involving donors, partner countries, private firms and civil society organisations. For example, the Grow Africa programme is a partnership platform convened by the Commission of the African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the World Economic Forum and seeks to accelerate private-sector investments, enable multi-stakeholder partnerships, and expand knowledge and awareness of best practices and existing initiatives, with a view to fostering transformative change in African agriculture based on national agricultural priorities.

The main drivers of the engagement of lead firms in actions to better connect suppliers in developing countries to their value chains are company based. The most important driver is related to these firms' core business strategies (Figure 3.15). In addition, the corporate social responsibility (CSR) agenda of lead firms explains more than 40 percent of their actions in this area. Also important is participation in Business-to-Business schemes (*e.g.* suppliers' codes of conduct) and corporate philanthropy. For one out of four lead firms, their actions are mainly motivated in response to specific programmes in this area undertaken in partnership with development agencies.

According to lead firms, the impact of those actions has been largely positive: only a marginal share (less than 5 percent) of the participating firms found those actions had no impact or a negative impact. Efforts to better connect developing countries to their value chains helped lead firms develop new products, increase their exports and save costs. In addition, they achieved results that are perfectly aligned with the objectives of development community, such as: improved workers' skills, poverty alleviation, improved environmental performance, job creations, better infrastructure, better working conditions, and improved health among workers or local community. Consumers also benefited from lower prices (Figure 3.16).

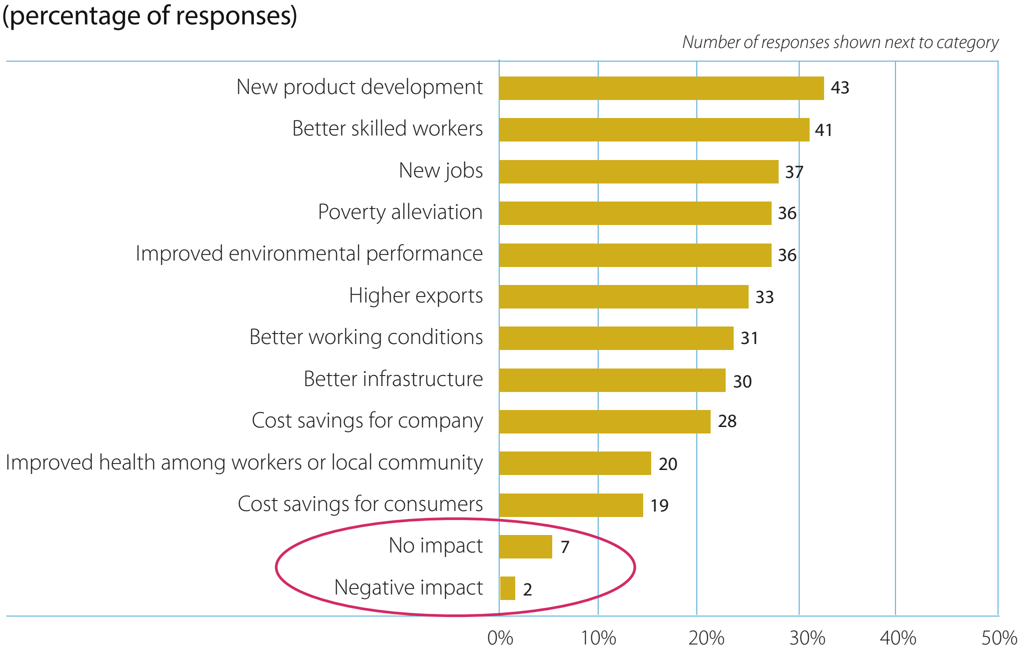
Figure 3.15 Reasons for lead firms to better connect developing country suppliers to their value chains
(percentage of responses)



Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854480*

Figure 3.16 Lead firms' assessment of the impact of activities to connect developing country suppliers to value chains
(percentage of responses)

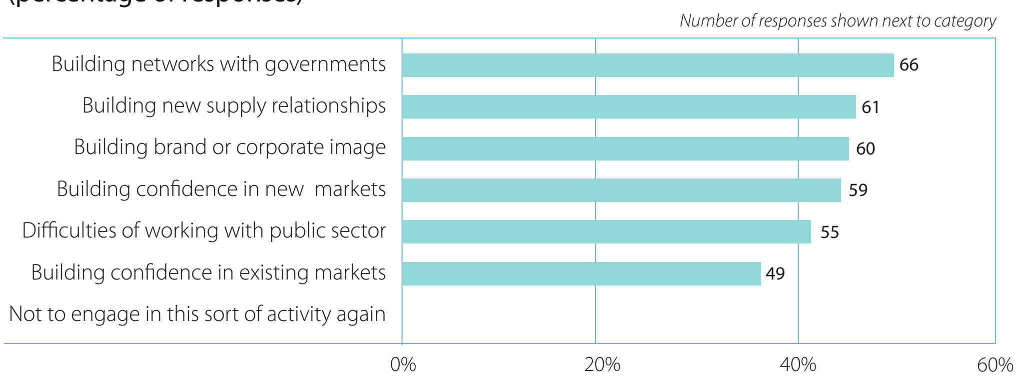


Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854499*

Lessons learned from these experiences are equally positive. None of the firms surveyed excluded their future participation in such activities (Figure 3.17). Lead firms found that their value chain development activities in developing countries were useful to their business: in particular, they helped build new relationships with suppliers and consumers, and contributed to improve their corporate image. However, close to 40 percent of the firms which participated in the survey still experienced difficulties in working with the public sector, suggesting room for improvement in public-private partnerships (Figure 3.17).

Figure 3.17 Connecting developing country suppliers to their value chains: lessons learned
(percentage of responses)

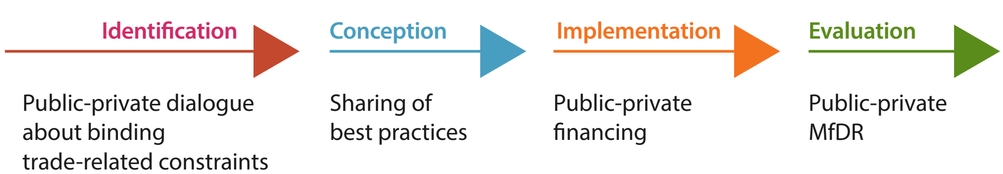


Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2013, *www.aid4trade.org.*

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854518*

Engaging the private sector more closely in aid for trade could be achieved at four different stages of the aid-for-trade project life cycle: at the stage of identification of the projects to alleviate binding trade related constraints, where the views of the private sector could be solicited to provide information about obstacles to be removed or incentives to be improved (OECD, 2013c); at the stage of conception of the projects, where the private sector could share best practices they have observed form other aid-for-trade programmes or programmes they have implemented themselves; at the implementation stage of the projects, where governments, donors and private companies could join forces to scale up their actions and maximise their impact; and at the stage of management and evaluation of the projects, where the private sector could provide evidence of success or failure (Figure 3.18).

Figure 3.18 Public-private management of the aid-for-trade programmes



Source: OECD (2013c)

CONCLUSIONS

Value chains create opportunities for economic growth in developing countries. The analysis of agri-food, ICT, textiles and apparel, tourism, and transport and logistics value chains highlights that developing countries are integral to these value chains – and can use their participation in them to achieve growth, employment and poverty reduction objectives. The responses to the OECD/WTO questionnaire also highlight that there is much scope to improve their participation, with many developing countries paying a competitivity penalty due to inefficient border procedures, high tariffs, non-tariff barriers that unnecessarily constrain goods or services trade, restrictions on the flow of information, impediments to FDI, and restrictions on the movement of people. The challenge for developing economies is to design and implement broad strategies that tackle these key barriers to integration and upgrading in value chains.

The responses to the OECD/WTO questionnaire indicate that value chains are indeed increasingly influencing donor programming. Bilateral donors' experience with value chains tends to be especially in the agriculture and food sectors, in addition to fish and fish products, textiles and apparel, and tourism. Multilateral donors tend to have more experience in transportation, financial services, and business and professional services, while for providers of South-South trade-related co-operation, textiles and apparel as well as automotive products are more prominent.

The main policy priorities of the governments of developing countries, *vis-à-vis* expanding their exports of goods and services, are to add value to their exports and to address export competitiveness issues. The main obstacles cited in this context were inadequate domestic infrastructure, access to trade finance, and standards compliance issues. Donors and South-South partners also pointed to the inability to attract foreign direct investment and the lack of comparative advantage. Increased exports and economic growth, together with employment and poverty alleviation, were rated the most important impacts of connecting to value chains by developing countries.

Developing country suppliers all ranked access to finance (in particular, trade finance) as the main obstacle preventing them entering, establishing or moving up value chains. Transportation and shipping costs, inadequate infrastructure and regulatory uncertainty (often tied to a complex business environment) were also cited as major obstacles, together with a lack of labour force skills. Among lead firms customs procedures ranked high across all five sectors as a particular obstacle to bringing developing country suppliers into their value chains. Other prominent concerns included regulatory uncertainty (reflecting developing country suppliers' issues with the complex business environment) and standards compliance issues. Informal practices and payment requests were also cited as of particular concern in their relationships with suppliers.

Factors influencing sourcing and investment decisions cited by suppliers and lead firms included production and labour costs, standards compliance, production quantity and turnaround time (a particular issue for textiles), and investment and tax incentives. Labour skills also scored highly, particularly in the ICT, textiles and apparel and tourism sectors, as a factor influencing investment decisions. Poor business environments, customs delays, lack of regulatory certainty, and corruption and graft were cited as factors negatively influencing sourcing and investment decisions.

These results also provide clear guidance about where aid for trade could help developing countries connect to value chains. There is a clear match between the perception of governments, donors and the private sector on the issues to be addressed. The priorities revealed by the survey could help to establish closer co-operation and synergies between the public and private sector in identifying aid-for-trade projects, financing their implementation, improving their monitoring and impact assessment, and ultimately increasing aid effectiveness. Such an approach would be very much in line with the Paris Declaration (2005), the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011).■

NOTES

1. Not all value chains are the same. Among other things, they differ in degrees with respect to the extent of market competition within the chain, barriers to access to the final market, and the control exerted by the lead firm (over technology, product specifications, and branding). Gereffi, *et al.* (2005) distinguish five general types of value chains, each with a different "governance" and role of firms: (*i*) *Market-driven* chains in which both buyers and suppliers have multiple sources of transactions, the price is fully market determined, and the cost of switching to new partners is low; an example is commodity markets; (*ii*) *Modular* chains in which suppliers produce to the specification of the buyers using generic technology; examples can be found in the electronics industry; (*iii*) *Relational* value chains in which interactions between buyers and sellers are mutually dependent, usually have sustained involvement over time, and are based on family or ethnic ties that tend to cement business relationships; an example is many apparel chains; (*iv*) *Captive* chains in which the lead firm controls a highly differentiated product, the key technologies, and/or product standards; suppliers have little incentive to move outside the production chain to work with the competitors; leading electronic firms such as Apple have these types of supplier relationships; (*v*) *Hierarchical* chains in which the buyer-supplier relationship is internal to the firm; auto companies have many suppliers that are internal to the firm; all intra-firm trade falls into this category.
2. Developed by the World Bank and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).
3. See, for example, the knowledge-sharing programme *Capturing the Gains* at *www.capturingthegains.org/.*
4. The International Trade Centre (ITC) has launched a review of voluntary standards. See: *www.standardsmap.org.*
5. See *www.intracen.org.*
6. The Abuja Declaration (2010) available at: *www.hlcd-3a.org/.*
7. *www.unido.org/businesspartnerships.html.*
8. *www.3adi.org/haiti.*
9. ITC has produced a guide providing an overview of financing issues from the perspective of small exporters, which discusses the financial instruments that are most suitable, which service providers are most relevant, and how to approach them.
10. Of the 89 lead firms that responded, 54 came from a total of 36 developing countries – with firms from Argentina, Barbados, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan each submitting three or more responses. Of the 89 lead firms, 10 responded that their turnover is in excess of USD 1 billion per annum.
11. *UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2012 Edition, http://mkt.unwto.org/en/publication/unwto-tourism-highlights-2012-edition.*
12. *http://icr.unwto.org/en/content/un-steering-committee-tourism-development-sctd.*
13. The OECD/WTO survey involved 96 respondents from a variety of developing and developed countries. Although it is a small sample, and results need to be treated with caution, it provides a useful indication of private sector sentiment in the transport and logistics value chain.

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CHAPTER 4:
BOOSTING VALUE CHAINS VIA REGIONAL AID FOR TRADE

This chapter shows that regional aid for trade has a critical role to play in boosting the participation of particularly low income and least developed countries in regional production networks, and in enabling them to connect and move-up value chains. The chapter highlights that one of the main motivations of the trend towards regional integration is the need to reduce barriers in regional production networks. Barriers to trade, bureaucratic bottlenecks, and infrastructure deficiencies reduce the attractiveness of countries as spokes in the hubs of the production networks. Regional aid-for-trade programmes – which have increased significantly since the 2002-05 baseline – are an effective means to address these constraints. The chapter highlights that while regional aid-for-trade programmes are inherently complex because of the need to involve and coordinate multiple governments, their various agencies and a multitude of private stakeholders, they constitute a cost-effective approach to helping countries achieve their trade and development objectives.

INTRODUCTION

The trade agenda of developing countries is increasingly being pursued through regional economic integration and co-operation efforts, a fact noted at the 3rd Global Review of Aid for Trade in 2011. In this context, regional aid for trade can help boost trade and facilitate movement along value chains. In Asia regional co-operation is motivated by attendant benefits in regional production networks; fully two-thirds of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) exports can now be traced to participation in these networks (ADB and ADBI, 2013). In Africa, where small, fragmented markets impede trade and competitiveness, regional co-operation is one way national markets can be enlarged, specialisation can emerge and risks can be shared. Latin America, which has a long tradition of economic co-operation, is actively using regional forums to lower the costs of doing business and of trade across the region and with external partners.

This chapter shows that regional aid for trade has a critical role to play in boosting the participation of, in particular, low income countries (LICs) and least developed countries (LDCs) in regional production networks, and enabling them to move up the value chain. One of the main motivations of the trend towards regional integration, which has become a key component of the international commercial policy landscape, is the need to reduce barriers in regional production networks. Barriers to trade, bureaucratic bottlenecks and infrastructural deficiencies reduce the attractiveness of countries as spokes in the wheel of these production networks.

The chapter first considers the links between regionalism and regional integration in the context of production networks, followed by an analysis of the role of the current regionalism trend in development strategies and its implications for the development of value chains. Relevant results from the 2013 World Trade Organization-African Union-UN Economic Commission for Africa (WTO-AU-UNECA) surveys regarding regional aid-for-trade issues and its impact are summarised. The next section considers how regional aid for trade can be used as a cost-effective approach to reducing the binding constraints to regional integration and the formation of regional production networks. Case stories are used to underscore how regional aid for trade has directly and/or indirectly facilitated regional production chains and integration. The chapter concludes with general assessments.

REGIONALISM, REGIONALISATION AND THE ROLE OF VALUE CHAINS

As underscored in this volume, previous *At a Glance* publications and the considerable literature that has emerged on the topic, trade has played an increasingly important role in successful development strategies and aid for trade has been an instrumental, cost-effective approach to lifting binding constraints to international integration. This section analyses how multi-country and regional aid-for-trade programmes can support regional integration (or "regionalisation") and value chains and summarises the policy-relevant implications of bilateral and regional economic co-operation (or "regionalism") for emerging and developing economies. The section begins with a discussion of regional co-operation and development in the context of the multilateral trading system, followed by a topology of economic effects inherent in regional co-operation with relevance to production networks. Next, it considers how regional co-operation can increase prospects for regional integration and production networks. Finally, complementary factors necessary for successful regional economic integration programmes are highlighted.

Regionalism in the global context

Some 546 notifications of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs), defined by the WTO as reciprocal trading agreements between two or more countries, have been made to the WTO. There are 354 in force,[1] up from 300 at the end of 2005 and 130 at the beginning of 1995. RTAs have been one of the defining international policy changes in the period since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. Developing countries, especially in Africa and Asia but also in Latin America and elsewhere, have become extremely active in the regionalism movement.[2] Driving much of this process has been the desire to promote regional production networks – as is explicitly the case, for example, in Asia. With no end to this process in sight (despite concerns over the relationship between the approaches of multilateral and bilateral trade rules), this trend can likely be a "building bloc" rather than a "stumbling bloc" if production networks prosper through openness and efficiency, not by creating discriminatory blocs (Plummer, 2007).

The economics of regional production networks

The potential gains to developing and emerging economies of regional co-operation can be large, provided that governments adopt an accommodating policy framework and are preparing the economy appropriately. Free trade areas (FTAs) remove discrimination between partner countries and domestic firms, leading to a positive productive efficiency effect ("trade creation") and, perhaps, greater investment flows to take advantage of lower barriers to trade among partners and potential synergies ("investment creation"). However, since FTAs grant preferences to partners beyond what is accorded to non-members of the group, they introduce a distortion between partner and non-partner firms, discriminating in favour of the former and to the detriment of the latter ("trade diversion").

Ultimately, trade diversion results in negative terms of trade effects that may lead to a country purchasing imports from a higher-cost source, representing a loss to efficiency. Hence, trade diversion is especially problematic for production networks, which depend upon lowest-cost sourcing. This is a key reason why the regionalism movement, backed by production networks, should remain open and outward-oriented: trade diversion can prevent this anathema to those who favour the effective organisation of value chains. It also provides a strong incentive to keep rules of origin – which are essential in FTAs to avoid "trade deflection"[3]– liberal, simple and symmetrical.

Moreover, the greater the degree of discrimination inherent in an FTA, the greater the potential for "investment diversion" in which foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to a country merely to take advantage of protected regional access. This "tariff hopping" FDI was once promoted extensively in developed and developing economies alike to try to lure increased investment flows. But such an approach is increasingly problematic today for production networks, which thrive when markets are open, not closed. Indeed, the rising importance of production networks might explain not only why FTAs and other forms of regional co-operation are increasingly open in nature, but also why barriers to trade and investment have been falling globally. The cost of isolating economies from the international marketplace has always been high, but is increasingly so in a truly globalised economy (OECD, 2012).[4]

In addition, value chains amplify the costs of tariff barriers. Even low tariff barriers across a region can inhibit value chains because they are cumulative. Enterprises downstream have to pay tariffs on their inputs as well as on the value of their exports, raising the costs of the production network geometrically (OECD, 2013). This magnification of protection along the value chain also holds for non-tariff barriers and behind-the-border impediments (see also Chapter 3). Hence, the efficiency effect of regional FTAs tends to be greater in the context of production networks. OECD (2013) underscores how various deep provisions in FTAs can significantly increase trade via supply chains. The role of regional aid for trade in facilitating production networks, and in meeting the goals of regional co-operation, is evident in this process.

Besides allocative efficiency benefits and greater FDI flows, further benefits to regional co operation include: the potential for greater economies of scale due to access to a larger market; technology transfer via FDI and other aspects of integration; and the potential for a more efficient policy framework due to behind-the-border and trade facilitation measures included in modern FTAs (*e.g.* with respect to quality standards, complex measures specific to the service sector, laws related to corporate and public governance, customs procedures and competition policy). All of these areas are pertinent to creating and enhancing regional production networks along the value chain, as discussed at length in this chapter.

Boosting regional production networks

Thus, trade and investment creation resulting from regional co-operation are highly relevant to production networks. By reducing barriers to trade and investment within the region, lead firms are able to organise production according to the respective comparative advantages of member countries. They create these networks using a number of channels, from FDI to licensing and contracting. The lead firms then engage in fragmented trade along value chains, increasing regionalisation. FDI inflows from within and outside the region rise, and with greater FDI inflows come myriad potential benefits to host economies, including increased employment, risk-sharing capital, foreign exchange, technological spill-overs and other productivity-enhancing knock-on effects. A regional presence allows lead firms to minimise transport costs and benefit from lower trade costs within a regional co-operation framework. This regional co-operation framework, in turn, is an important gateway to greater multilateral liberalisation.

Regional production networks boost the trade performance of a country and create demand for trade-enhancing measures to boost efficiency through, for example, trade facilitation and better soft and hard infrastructure. Participating in these regional networks allows ready-made external markets for local production and has a "learning-by-doing" effect on local firms as the economy opens up to regional and global markets. FDI inflows and other forms of interaction with lead firms generate important spill-overs to the economy that tend to accelerate moving up the value chain. In other words, production networks make use of each economy's comparative advantages to boost productivity and cut costs while bolstering investment and technology transfer, plugging developing economies into the global economy in ways that would have been impossible two decades ago. Through production fragmentation, lead firms allocate labour intensive segments to low-wage economies, resulting in rapidly growing intra-industry trade in parts and components along the value chain.

Regional co-operation holds especially significant opportunities for small LICs, which, as mentioned earlier, in the past have been generally excluded from the FDI-trade link. Therefore, regional co-operation serves as a stepping stone for deeper integration into wider regional and global markets and facilitates moving up value chains. Viet Nam, for example, benefitted from its accession to ASEAN in 1995 by adopting an increasingly liberal trade and investment regime through the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and the ASEAN Investment Area programmes, allowing it to participate along with its more developed partners in various production networks – a process further encouraged by WTO accession in 2007. This has led to increased globalisation of the economy, higher inflows of FDI, technology spill-overs, increased employment of its labour force and decreased poverty. Over time, Viet Nam began to move up the value chain, becoming a middle income country in 2012. It hopes to replicate these successes through participation in mega-regional economic co-operation accords in the Asia-Pacific region, discussed below. The Vietnamese success in this regard has had an important demonstration effect on other transitional economies in the region; Cambodia has been imitating Viet Nam's success in recent years and Myanmar, whose political opening in 2012 has been followed by an enthusiastic embrace of outward-oriented economic reforms, is counting on integration into production networks as a critical future source of FDI, employment and poverty reduction in natural resource and manufacturing sectors.

Indeed, Southeast Asia has been particularly successful in attracting regional production networks due to differences in wage and labour productivity levels across member states, which facilitates benefits from value chains; regional trade and investment liberalisation through such initiatives as AFTA and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC); increasingly competitive soft and hard trade infrastructure, such as efficient maritime ports, national "single windows" for customs under the ASEAN Single Window programme, and several industrial "growth triangles" (in many ways similar to export processing zones); and increasingly strong intra-regional and international links that result in lower production and logistics costs (Plummer and Chia, 2009; Athukorala, 2010).

For example, ASEAN began to create a dynamic trade sector in the early 1980s via trade and FDI liberalisation and investments in trade-related infrastructure. The reform programme led to major changes in the structure of trade, from a dominance of natural resource and agricultural products to manufactures. In this latter sector, the most significant changes took place in machinery and transport equipment (Standard International Trade Classification 7). Within this sector, by far the biggest change has been for thermionic valves (SITC 776), whose export value rose from USD 12 billion in 1990 to USD 120 billion in 2006, accounting for 16 percent of ASEAN's total exports of USD 759 billion (Plummer and Chia, 2009). ASEAN exports nearly one-third of the world's thermionic valves (USD 379 billion), which include television picture tubes; other electrical valves and tubes; diodes, transistors and similar semiconductors; electronic microcircuits; and piezoelectric crystals. In other words, these exports are part of an electronics value chain in which ASEAN is the key link. A main goal of the AEC is to repeat this success in attracting value chains in other areas as well.

Complementary factors in fostering regional economic integration

In order for regional co-operation (or any trade policy innovation) to spur regional integration successfully, some essential preconditions need to be in place. First, the impact will depend on the soundness of its member countries' domestic economic policies. Few firms will be able to benefit from regional trade if there are macroeconomic instability, weak property rights, corruption, or opaque tax laws and business regulations. An FTA typically spurs reform in domestic economic policy; given that FTAs tend to be much deeper than what has been the case in a multilateral context, this underscores an important advantage of regionalism as a complementary trade policy strategy. For example, Mexico was able to use its commitments under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) as part of a pervasive domestic economic reform programme, and the associated liberalisation of behind-the-border measures was "first best".

Second, success in attracting production networks via an FTA will also depend on the efficiency of transportation and other infrastructure, trade facilitation, and other policy-related measures. For example, to realise benefits from the FTA, the transportation and logistics networks between member countries need to have enough capacity to handle increased trade volumes. Landlocked countries, in particular, depend critically on the quality of the infrastructure in neighbouring countries.

Hence, in order for trade liberalisation to be successful, developing economies often require improvements in a variety of areas that have traditionally fallen under the central themes of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative: trade-related infrastructure, trade facilitation and creating a trade-enabling environment are essential for developing countries to benefit from trade liberalisation, regardless of the context. Regional trade agreements facilitate progress in these areas, as it is easier to address these (often politically sensitive) issues in the context of a small group of like-minded economies in the region than in, say, the multilateral context. Below, these complementary policies that help to determine the success of trade liberalisation and facilitation are surveyed, before proceeding to an analysis of how the emerging regionalism in the global economy is spurring production networks and fragmented trade along the value chain.

Transit/transport corridors

Transit/transport corridors are excellent examples of the advantages FTAs and other forms of regional economic co-operation offer to developing member economies, as by their very nature they are regional in scope. They are generally understood to be physical routes that connect two or more areas and allow for the flow of people and goods between or along the route. These corridors can serve to connect different areas of a single country, or they can connect sub-regions and regions. They are composed of roads, railways, bridges and port access. They can be developed to increase trade within a region, provide access to landlocked countries, and create international access to trade in goods by connecting a region to ports. Transit/transport corridors are particularly important to the trade and growth prospects of landlocked countries.

High transport costs undermine potential gains from trade liberalisation and can negate the price effects of reductions in tariffs and non-tariff barriers via FTAs. Thus, they limit the ability of economies to participate in production networks. Their significance in impeding trade resonates throughout the trade literature. For example, Limao and Venables (2001) estimated that the quality of infrastructure in developing economies accounted for 40-60 percent of the variation in transport costs, and that a 10 percent drop in transport costs subsequently increased trade by nearly 25 percent. Attention to transit corridors in aid-for-trade programmes in particular is therefore well merited.

Early attention to transport issues was most heavily focused on the development and improvement of physical infrastructure such as roads, railways and bridges. More recently, projects and programmes aiming to improve transport corridors have expanded to include measures that serve to remove bottlenecks at border crossings and decrease transit time and costs directly and indirectly through, for example, harmonisation of border controls, improvements in technology and communication, reduction of required paperwork, and improved efficiency of government agencies and border agents.

Taking a regional approach to developing transit corridors is efficient, but is often politically challenging (OECD, 2009). Countries bear different shares of project costs, so asymmetric incentives exist to expend the limited funds and resources for the corridor on other domestic projects, particularly when projections of which country "gains the most" are often highly disputed. In this sense, the role of an "honest broker", such as a multilateral or regional development bank, can help overcome the problem. Some examples include the role of the Asian Development Bank in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) and the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC), discussed below, in both of which it has invested heavily and plays the role of honest broker.

Tangible benefits of using a regional approach in place of a series of national approaches can range from standardisation of construction of railway lines, which would allow railway cars from each country within the region to use the lines along the corridor, to the development of regional weight standards. OECD (2009: Chapter 2) illustrates how regional co-operation organisations have worked with donor and partner governments to improve cross-border transport links as a strategic plan to boost regional economic integration. Further, as noted by Kuroda, *et al.* (2007), "No matter how good roads are, they are of little use if traffic is held up at the borders."[5] In order to maximise the impact that infrastructure has on trade, there must also be harmonisation of regulations and systems and co-operation among governments to ensure swift access across borders.

Trade facilitation

As it involves tackling many complicated and sometimes politically sensitive behind-the-border measures, trade facilitation tends to be more easily handled at the regional level than in multilateral negotiations. Trade facilitation is distinct from other issues in international trade because of its focus on *efficient* processes (UNDP, 2007). Measures geared towards enhancing trade facilitation are vital to countries' trade and development strategies: they allow for a realisation of trade expansion that would otherwise be stunted because of non-tariff and behind-the-border barriers. Such impediments to trade reduce potential efficiency gains, productivity improvements, and subsequent growth possibilities that derive from increased exports and imports. They are also detrimental to the creation of production networks and often are responsible for countries being excluded from value chains.

Many aspects of trade facilitation, when addressed at the regional level, do not lend themselves to discrimination across trading partners and hence lead to greater efficiencies in global trade rather than just regional trade. Indeed, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organisation has made significant progress in trade facilitation on a completely voluntary, non-discriminatory basis, including a set of trade facilitation principles devised in close consultation with the private sector (discussed elsewhere in this chapter).

Perhaps the most obvious argument in favour of regional trade facilitation initiatives relates to geography, as regional proximity allows for better information flows between traders, shared cultural practices, and common systems developed over time (Maur, 2008). As many non-tariff and behind-the-border barriers to trade are geographically located, regional solutions are logical. Specific regional trade facilitation initiatives related to geography might include sharing of border facilities, or regional harmonisation and co-operation to address duplication (arising because of differing standards across countries) and friction costs (for example, inefficient time usage because of repeated loading and unloading of commodities).

Second, regional trade facilitation can create efficiency gains through the elimination of costly procedures and services. Here, regional solutions can sometimes be easier to implement than multilateral approaches because of the complexity of trade facilitation deals and the fact that implementation of measures to decrease costs often necessitates regional co-operation on the ground. Eradicating costly procedures enables efficiency gains for firms and allows smaller scale operators to access export markets, a key problem in developing countries. Regional solutions include harmonisation, mutual assistance among authorities for customs valuation, and mutual recognition of rulings and of certification and testing (OECD, 2009).

Third, regional trade facilitation can also engender competition in trade-related activities. Regional agreements that generate increased transparency in regulations can, in turn, stimulate more efficient border management. Trade-related services that are dependent on regulatory co-operation benefit as well.

In short, experience suggests that transit corridors and trade facilitation are important to the success of any trade policy strategy, and that addressing associated issues tends to be easier and more efficient in the context of regional economic co-operation than in other approaches.

REGIONALISM AND PRODUCTION NETWORKS IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

The above analysis highlights the importance of regional co-operation in facilitating the participation of developing economies in value chains, as well as the necessary complementary policies to support the process. Lowering trade and investment barriers through regional trading arrangements reduces transactions costs associated with fragmented trade, and hence enables the creation of regional value chains (OECD, 2013). Orefice and Rocha (2011), for example, used a gravity model to capture the effects of deeper economic co-operation accords on production network-related trade. They estimate that these accords increase trade among partner countries by almost 35 percentage points. It is also easier to promote deep reforms in the context of regional agreements, as they are typically composed of a smaller set of like-minded countries and tend to preclude "free-riding". Even "special and differential" treatment in FTAs is increasingly expressing itself in the form of longer transition periods rather than derogations from policy reform exigencies.

This section considers briefly the respective experiences of the most successful region in establishing value chains, Asia, and the least successful, Africa. In addition, it includes a review of efforts in the Caribbean, which has been an especially active sub-region in trying to promote value chains. It also considers inputs regarding "revealed" strengths and weaknesses of regional aid for trade as a catalyst for regional integration using results from the 2013 WTO-AU-UNECA surveys of donors and partner countries in Africa and the 2011 OECD/WTO regional aid-for-trade monitoring and evaluation exercise.[6] The next section discusses how regional aid-for-trade constitutes an effective means to promote value chains and contribute to the success of these regional agreements.

Regional co-operation in Asia: a successful vehicle for value chain promotion

East Asia has been by far the most active – and successful – region in mobilising regional co operation as a means of promoting fragmented trade and production networks. Most Asian FTAs have been bilateral in nature, which means they tend to be easier to negotiate than in the case of, say, those with larger memberships or deeper accords such as customs unions. Moreover, a majority of these FTAs are with economies outside Asia. For example, ASEAN as a regional organisation has seven FTAs in place (with Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and South Korea), and its member countries have ten separate agreements with East Asian economies outside ASEAN and nine entirely outside East Asia, with several of the latter accords being more comprehensive than even intra-ASEAN co-operation (Petri, *et al.,* 2012). A great deal of empirical work has been done on production networks and fragmented trade in the region and with external partners.[7]

The driving force behind regional co-operation in East Asia is market-based: FTAs are being sought in large part as a means of increasing FDI flows to deepen existing production chains and promote new ones. As noted above, the region has been very successful in this regard; intra-regional trade and investment flows have been rising significantly over time, to the point that regional trade now constitutes more than half of total trade. However, if one computes trade on a value-added basis, intra-regional trade comes to significantly less than half of the total (ADB, 2008). In other words, the growing role of regional production networks leads to "double counting" of (nominal) intra-regional trade flows. This conclusion can also be gleaned from the OECD/WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database for selected countries; for example, in nominal terms China became Japan's most important trading partner in 2007, but in part this is because of the rising importance of China in Japanese-led production networks. According to the TiVA database, in value-added terms the United States continues to be Japan's most important trading partner.

While the vast majority of empirical studies on bilateral FTAs in Asia suggest that these accords have had (or will have) a positive effect on the welfare of their member states, they have important shortcomings: since the driving force behind Asian regionalism pertains to fostering regional production networks, bilateral FTAs will always tend to fall well short of potential. Regional FTAs would be needed to optimise value chains and lower costs associated with, for example, rules of origin (through "cumulation"), create regional intellectual property standards, adopt regional trade facilitation measures, and so forth. It is important to note that these policies are "first best" as all countries benefit, not merely partner countries.

Recognising these constraints, Asian governments have launched negotiations to create mega-regional accords, namely, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), a trend that has been called the "new regionalism" in Asia (Petri, *et al.,* 2012). As each would constitute approximately 40 percent of global trade, they will be highly significant new institutions in the global economy and will serve to undo many of the much-maligned inefficiencies associated with the FTA "Asian noodle bowl".

The TPP agreement negotiations were launched in 2008 and the 17th round of negotiations took place in May 2013. The TPP builds on a high-quality FTA between four small, open economies (Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore), known as the "P4". In addition to these negotiating parties, the TPP includes Australia, Malaysia, Peru, the United States, Viet Nam, and more recently Canada and Mexico. Japan confirmed its intention to join in March 2013 and will likely begin to participate as a full member in July.

The TPP is distinct in terms not only of large differences in levels of development, but also its ambitions to become a modern "21st century" agreement that would embrace a wide variety of areas, including border and non-border barriers to trade in goods and services, FDI, intellectual property protection, trade facilitation and competition policy There are even sections on science and technology and on small and medium-sized enterprises. All of these areas are pertinent to production networks.

The RCEP is a much more recent initiative launched in November 2012. It is the first major initiative spearheaded by ASEAN as part of its strategy of "ASEAN centrality". The RCEP is initially to be negotiated only by ASEAN and its existing FTA partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea and New Zealand). However, the Guiding Principles for Negotiating the RCEP, which were endorsed by ASEAN and its FTA partners' leaders, would allow the region's economic partners to accede to the agreement eventually. The RCEP is intended to be a "high-quality" agreement, although its focus on being more "flexible" than the TPP, as well as its membership, suggest that it will be less comprehensive. The RCEP leaders finished their first negotiating round, at which scope and methodology were discussed, in May 2013 with a second meeting planned for September. The leaders of the RCEP have targeted completion of the agreement by the end of 2015.[8]

Empirical studies suggest that these regional accords will have large effects on regional economic growth, to no small degree due to the effect that the TPP and RCEP will have on FDI inflows and outflows, that is, their effect in enhancing production networks. For example, Petri, *et al.* (2012) use an advanced CGE modelling approach to estimate the economic impact of the RCEP and the TPP as tracks leading to the FTAAP in 2025.[9] They estimate large gains for both tracks: the effects on the world economy would be small initially, but by 2025 the annual welfare gains would rise to USD 223 billion on the TPP track, USD 499 billion on both tracks, and USD 1.9 trillion with the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP), or almost 2 percent of global GDP, a very significant impact mainly derived from China and the United States being included in the same FTA.

Regional co-operation in Africa: attempts to develop new networks of integration

Africa has been just as busy as Asia in formulating FTAs and even deeper forms of integration, such as customs unions (*e.g.* the Southern African Customs Union, SADC, and the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS) and even monetary unions (*e.g.* the West African Economic and Monetary Union, known by its French acronym, UEMOA, for Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine). Extensive surveys of these initiatives and plans for the future can be found in the African Development Bank's *Regional Integration Strategy Papers* for various regions.[10] Like Asia, Africa has considered integrating its many FTAs in a "continental" or "pan-African" FTA. This began to be actively discussed at the 6th Ordinary Session of the AU Ministers of Trade in 2010. However, a major difference between the Asian and African experiences is that Asia has been far more effective in boosting intra-regional trade: intra-regional trade in Africa amounts to only about 10 percent of total trade.

The superior performance of Asia in increasing intra-regional trade relates in part to the structure of production: African economies tend to engage more in inter-commodity trade (*e.g.* natural resource exports for imports of manufactures), whereas Asia's export structure is much more diversified and is increasingly characterised by intra-industry trade, including fragmented trade via production networks. But at early stages of development most Asian economies also began with inter-industry trade; diversification proceeds as countries develop and move up value chains. In addition, as in Africa, intra-regional trade in Asia has been hampered in the past by connectivity issues. South-East Asian countries have been prioritising and placing significant resources into enhancing cross-border road and rail links, bridges and "soft" infrastructure in order to lower the cost of intra-regional interchange through transit corridors and other initiatives, with considerable success.

For example, to this end the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund was created in 2012 and the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), with its secretariat at the ADB, has been highly successful in addressing key bottlenecks to trade in the Mekong region since its inception in 1992. It is important to note that these initiatives are often framed in the context of the need to reduce the costs of intra-regional interchange *not* as a means of raising intra-regional trade shares as a goal in itself, but rather to attract production networks, which in turn usually have the effect of raising intra-regional trade, although not in all cases (intra-regional trade in ASEAN has only risen from 20 percent of total trade when AFTA was signed to about 25 percent today). But success in this regard should be measured by the effects on lowering costs, increasing competitiveness and attracting FDI, all of which have been a hallmark of the ASEAN success story over the past generation.

Moreover, "deep" regional co-operation that includes removing border and non-border impediments to trade has supported the integration process across East Asia, motivated by production networks. Further, the stress placed on services liberalisation in the context of the AEC and RCEP is indicative of this priority to attract value chains; as is clear from the TiVA database, international trade in services is much larger in terms of value-added (50 percent) than seemed to be the case in terms of nominal trade (around 30 percent). This difference is explained in large part by the prominent role the services sector plays in supporting international production networks. East Asian policy makers are now prioritising services.

Thus, the fact that Africa has not been able to create regional production chains has been an important factor behind this underperformance in terms of regional integration. The lack of intra-industry trade, and insufficient development of production networks as impediments to closer regional integration, have been underscored in the African Development Bank's *Regional Integration Strategy Papers*.

Clearly, African leaders are cognizant of these problems and have sought means to rectify them. For example, the African Union's Action Plan for Boosting Intra-Regional Trade (African Union, 2012) identifies the constraints limiting intra-regional trade and proposes specific projects to remove them. Among other things, it notes that "African countries will trade more with each other if they upgrade their productive capacities in dynamic sectors of the economy and support the development of regional enterprises and value chains" (p.8). It also prioritises programmes to increase FDI and develop regional enterprises and value chains.

Donors, too, have been addressing these core binding constraints to intra-regional trade in Africa. The 2013 WTO-AU-UNECA surveys were undertaken as part of the monitoring and evaluation preparations for the 4th Global Review of Aid for Trade. The WTO, in collaboration with the African Union (AU) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), designed an online questionnaire aimed at assessing how aid for trade can best support the AU objective of increasing intra-African trade. The questionnaire was circulated by the AU and ECA to African countries and regional economic co-operation organisations (RECs), as well as donors and Southern partners. Overall, 51 responses to the questionnaire were received, including 30 from African countries, five from the RECs and 16 from donors (eight bilateral and eight multilateral).

With respect to regional co-operation and integration, the donor survey revealed that:

- Three-fourths of donor respondents were investing in transit corridors in Africa, and three-fourths of these indicated that their activities were based on both regional and corridor strategies.
- More than three-fourths of donors said the demand for assistance with regional trade programmes by partners had increased significantly since 2005, suggesting the perception of a rise in interest in developing regional co-operation programmes with donors ("triangular co-operation"). Almost all donors noted that their support has been aligned with various AU trade initiatives, especially the African Productive Capacity Initiative (approximately 90 percent) and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (two-thirds).
- Over 80 percent of donors have participated in pan-African projects to promote regional trade co operation and integration, and over half of these reported involvement in various sub-regional initiatives as well, including the East African Community (EAC) (63 percent), ECOWAS (56 percent) and SADC (50 percent).
- Evaluations of donor programmes on regional trade co-operation suggest that these programmes have been highly successful: about two-thirds of donors found that these programmes had led to increased exports and trade, over two-fifths found that they had led to increased economic growth and reduced poverty, and slightly over one-third noted that the programmes had helped with export diversification.

The results of the donor survey therefore suggest that regional aid for trade has been: focused on removing the binding constraints to regional integration and on improving regional economic co-operation through improved hard and soft infrastructure; directed at sub-regional and regional initiatives and developed in close co-operation with development partners; and successful in spurring growth, reducing poverty and diversifying the economy (the essential goals of regional co-operation).

The accompanying 2013 WTO-AU-UNECA partner survey corroborated many of these themes.[11] According to this survey, trade-related infrastructure and transport are key sectors in regional trade strategies, as are agriculture, trade in services, and services to support exports. Respondents also reported that their regional co-operation strategies were developed through consultation with donor partners, regional partners and needs assessment, but added that consultation with the private sector (domestic and foreign) was an important part of the process. The EU was cited as by far the most important source of assistance for regional trade integration.[12] However, the notion that backing for regional trade programmes since 2005 had increased significantly was supported by less than 10 percent of the respondents, with less than half noting that it had increased somewhat. This finding may be suggestive of unmet demand for regional assistance.

Priority sectors for regional co-operation were similar to those cited by the donors, but recipient countries appeared to believe that donor support was less aligned with their own strategies, with only one-tenth saying it was well-aligned and two-thirds saying it was moderately aligned. Two-thirds indicated that they had not requested help with AU initiatives. The most important difficulties in implementing regional and/or sectoral trade strategies cited were lack of implementation by regional partner countries – underscoring problems associated with regional public goods – and capacity constraints of the implementing ministry.

Evaluations of the programmes revealed similar results to those of the donor survey, with increased economic growth, trade and poverty reduction among the greatest successes. However, increasing aid for trade for regional funds was also listed as an important outcome of evaluations. Half of the respondents said regional aid for trade had increased as a result, whereas less than 20 percent of the donors believed this to be the case.

In short, while regional co-operation can be an important stimulus to regional trade in Africa, as noted elsewhere in this chapter, support for soft and hard infrastructure and other complementary policies needs to be in place in order to achieve results. This is an important reason why the many attempts at formal economic co-operation have yet to have an important effect on regional integration. Hence, regional aid for trade is particularly effective in creating a better environment for value chains. The 2013 WTO-AU-UNECA surveys suggest that regional aid for trade has been effective, but that much more can be done.

The Caribbean: using regional aid for trade to promote integration

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is an organisation made up of 15 member states and dependencies. The Caribbean has a long tradition of economic co-operation. CARICOM evolved from the Caribbean Community and Common Market (1973) into the CARICOM Single Market and Economy, which went into effect in 2006. While the sub-region is small, with only about 17 million people, its integration objectives have been ambitious: the CARICOM Single Market and Economy is essentially a unified market with a common external tariff and free flow of goods, services, labour and capital.[13] Together with the Dominican Republic, CARICOM is linked to the EU through an Economic Partnership Agreement, which began in 2013. It also has a special FTA with the United States (the Caribbean Basin Initiative, CBI).

CARICOM has already been active in using regional aid for trade to foster regional integration and strengthen co-operation. In December 2012 it launched the Caribbean Community Regional Aid for Trade Strategy 2013-2015 (CARICOM, 2012), which outlines its regional aid-for-trade priorities and objectives for the next few years. It indicates that despite the best of intentions in terms of economic co-operation, its intra-regional economic interaction is operating at less than 50 percent of what it could – and should – be. CARICOM (2012) notes that "the Region's efforts to carve out a trade-led economic growth path have been beset by poor economic infrastructure, low and declining competitiveness, weak institutions, fragmented production systems and limited productive capacity", that is, many of the measures mentioned above that can be addressed by effectively targeted aid for trade. Indeed, using regional aid for trade to increase value-added in production is a salient priority of the Strategy.

What do partners report as the main challenges?

Responses to the 2011 OECD/WTO monitoring survey from regional organisations highlighted what they believed to be the most important impediments to trade, both in intra- and extra-regional contexts. The results are summarised in Table 4.1. In general, competitiveness, limited export diversification and inadequate transport links were deemed the most important impediments to intra- and extra-regional trade, with significant overlap across the two categories. Soft and hard infrastructure-related issues were cited across all regions, with trade finance and limited export diversification also being significant constraints for several regions. Standards and compliance issues were also cited frequently, especially in regard to the external trade of most African sub-regional organisations and CARICOM.

Table 4.1 Overview of constraints to intra- and extra-regional trade

Regional organisation	Most important constraints to intra-regional trade	Most important constraints to extra-regional trade
CARICOM	■ Competitiveness ■ Limited export diversification	■ Competitiveness ■ Limited export diversification ■ Inadequate transport links ■ Standards compliance
CEN-SAD	■ Low regional demand ■ Competitiveness ■ Limited export diversification	■ Low regional demand ■ Competitiveness ■ Cost of export
ECOWAS	■ Regulatory environment of doing business ■ Inadequate transport links ■ Cost of transport services ■ Limited access to trade finance	■ Competitiveness ■ Limited export diversification ■ Standards compliance
OECS	■ Competitiveness ■ Inadequate transport links ■ Limited access to trade finance ■ Standards compliance	■ Competitiveness ■ Inadequate transport links ■ Limited access to trade finance ■ Standards compliance
SADC	■ Low regional demand ■ Competitiveness ■ Limited export diversification ■ Inadequate transport links ■ Customs and border procedures ■ Informal restrictions	■ Competitiveness ■ Limited export diversification ■ Cost of export ■ Customs and border procedures ■ Informal restrictions
TTCA-NC	■ Competitiveness ■ Regulatory environment for doing business ■ Inadequate transport links ■ Standards compliance ■ Customs and border procedures ■ Informal restrictions	■ Competitiveness ■ Limited export diversification ■ Inadequate transport links ■ Cost of export ■ Access to trade finance ■ Standards compliance ■ Customs and border procedures ■ Informal restrictions

Source: OECD/WTO Questionnaire 2011, *www.aid4trade.org*.

In addition, the responses highlighted differences in perception even between organisations in the same region. For example, the three regional economic communities whose membership spans West African states answered quite differently regarding the most important constraints to intra-regional trade. The regulatory environment was a key constraint to intra-regional trade according to ECOWAS, and external trade according to the Northern Corridor Transit Transport Coordination Authority (TTCA-NC), but they were not considered key constraints by SADC (or the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, OECS). Limited access to trade finance was a significant constraint to intra-regional trade for SADC and OECS and to external trade for the latter. Competitiveness was given high importance except by ECOWAS. In addition, the cost of transport services was important for ECOWAS but not the other regional groupings. It is difficult to explain these differences in perception, but perhaps there is an interpretation problem; for example, the costs of transport services raise costs and reduce competitiveness.

In any event, according to the survey responses the most important constraints affecting intra- and extra-regional trade pertain to trade-related policies and trade facilitation, trade finance, transport links, limited export diversification, and low regional demand. As is clear from the 2013 WTO-AU-UNECA surveys and the regional case stories (see elsewhere in this chapter), regional aid for trade has proven effective in addressing all these issues except trade finance.

REGIONAL AID FOR TRADE AS AN EFFICIENT CATALYST OF VALUE CHAINS

For developing economies to attain the benefits of regional integration and co-operation, they must address a variety of market failures and constraints. This is where multi-country and regional aid for trade can play an important role. As is evident in the regional aid for trade case stories (OECD/WTO, 2011) and the 2013 WTO-AU-UNECA surveys, there are many areas in which regional aid for trade is efficiently and effectively addressing bottlenecks that impede closer bilateral and regional integration, in the context of a formal regional accord or by other means.

Regional aid for trade can play a cost-effective role in supporting regional integration and co-operation. It is a critical area in which donor and recipient countries can get the "biggest bang for their buck". This begs the question of the extent to which recipient and donor countries have thus far responded to the evident need for regional aid for trade. How has regional aid for trade fared in terms of growth in aggregate flows? How do these flows compare to overall aid-for-trade flows? Which sectors are receiving the largest regional aid-for-trade flows? And have there been significant regional differences in the distribution of regional aid-for-trade flows at the regional level?

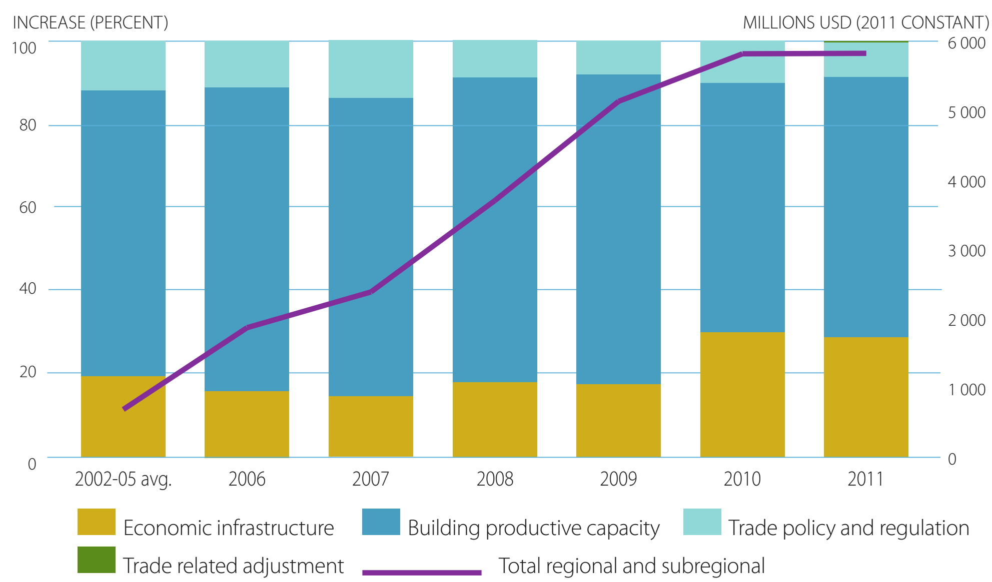
Chapter 2 notes that while aid-for-trade commitments continue to be strong relative to the 2002-05 baseline, they have been declining of late, concomitant with overall development assistance. While aid for trade has fared reasonably well during this difficult period, some cutbacks were perhaps inevitable. This highlights the importance of ensuring that aid for trade is as efficient and effective as possible. The remainder of this section considers trends in multi-country and regional aid for trade at the sectoral level. The next section provides examples of regional aid for trade in action. These experiences underscore the beneficial role of regional aid for trade in supporting the economic co-operation process.

Trends in regional aid-for-trade flows

Chapter 2 gives a thorough overview of the trends in overall aid-for-trade flows in the context of aggregate official development assistance (ODA) flows. Regional and sub-regional aid for trade – as defined in the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) – constitutes a relatively small share of total aid-for-trade flows, but it has been rising. In 2006 total disbursements under regional and sub-regional aid for trade came to USD 2.6 billion. In 2011 they rose to roughly USD 6.2 billion. Hence, the share of regional and sub-regional aid for trade in total aid for trade grew from about 12 percent in 2006 and 19 percent in 2011. While total aid-for-trade flows grew by about 50 percent over the 2006-11 period, regional and sub-regional aid for trade increased by 2.5 times as much.

At the sectoral level, there are significant differences in regional and sub-regional aid-for-trade flows compared to overall aid for trade. Since 2006, building productive capacity has consistently been the most important component of regional and sub-regional aid for trade by far (Figure 4.1). The share of disbursements to this sector remained fairly stable over the period 2006-09, in the range of 69-74 percent. However, building productive capacity experienced a decline of roughly 7 percent from 2009 to 2011, mostly in favour of economic infrastructure and, to a lesser extent, trade policy and regulations (Figure 4.1).

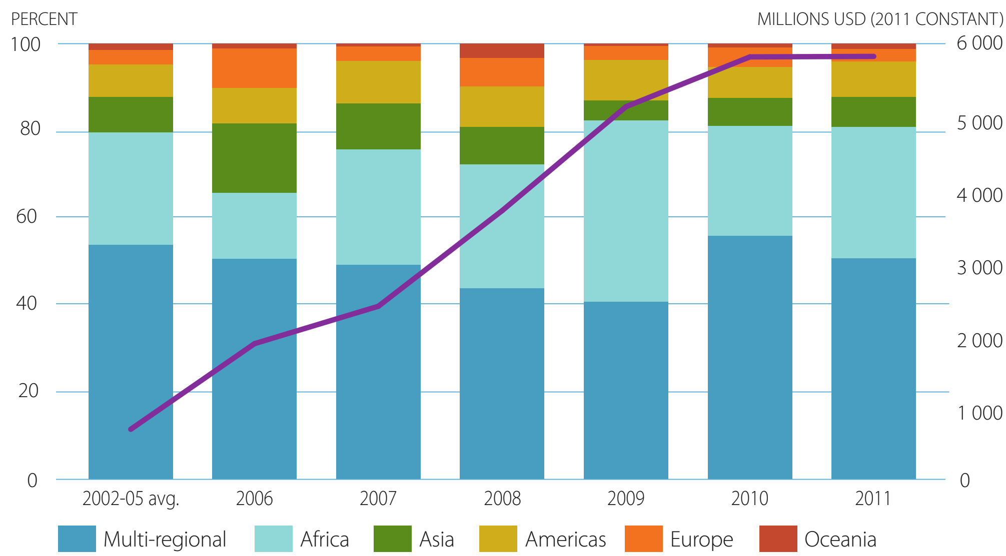
Figure 4.1. Regional and global programmes by category (disbursements)
Percent share and total value



Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*.

Figure 4.2 presents data for total and regional and subregional aggregates by region. Aggregates for Africa, Asia, and the Americas, Europe, Oceania and a "global (multi-regional)" category are included. The distribution of aid-for-trade disbursements differs widely across the total and regional and subregional categories, as one would expect given the nature of regional and subregional flows. The global category is the largest and reflects projects related to South-South co-operation, which has been increasing in importance in recent years, and multi-country aid-for-trade flows allocated to countries with similar needs but not determined by geography.

Figure 4.2 Geographical distribution of regional and global programmes (disbursements)
Percent share and total value



Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System Database, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#*

At the regional and subregional levels, the share of aid for trade disbursed to Africa is about four times that disbursed to Asia: excluding global flows, Africa's share has almost doubled from 31 percent in 2006 to 61 percent in 2011, whereas Asia's share has more than halved from 32 percent to 14 percent over the same time period. This is no doubt a reflection of the high priority placed on regional integration by African leaders.

In sum, the share of regional and sub-regional aid-for-trade flows has increased since the 2006 in spite of a very slight decrease in dollar amounts of total and regional flows from USD 6.3 billion in 2010 to USD 6.2 billion in 2011. Nevertheless, regional aid for trade continues to be relatively small, particularly given its potential, as noted above, and its proven effectiveness as described in the next section

Although the composition of these flows has changed somewhat over time, the "building productive capacity" and "economic infrastructure" sectors have consistently dominated regional flows. The literature on binding constraints to trade suggests that this focus is well merited, and the case studies reviewed below describe a number of successful projects. Still, trade facilitation, more efficient and practical accommodating policies, and facilitation of structural change are increasingly important to successful development strategies in general and to regional co-operation and integration in particular. Therefore, they constitute potentially high impact areas for future regional aid-for-trade programmes.

CASE STORIES OF REGIONAL AID FOR TRADE USED TO PROMOTE VALUE CHAINS

The above makes a strong case in favour of regional aid for trade as an effective way of lowering barriers to the creation and expansion of production networks, and of facilitating participation in value chains. However, realising the potential of regional aid for trade requires effective development planning in which regional projects are mainstreamed effectively in national development programmes. Herein lies the crux of the problem; it is often difficult for national governments to devote scarce financial resources to projects with strong externalities, and whose benefits cannot be appropriated nationally. Consequently, much of the focus of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative has been at the national level; instruments to support multi-country and regional programmes are less well developed. Coupled with declining ODA resources globally, augmenting regional aid for trade poses many challenges. But the above analysis strongly supports the notion that increasing regional aid for trade will pay rich dividends; well-targeted regional aid for trade can go a long way in offering firms in developing countries a stepping stone towards international production networks, regional integration and competitiveness globally.

There is ample empirical evidence that this is the case. In July 2010, the OECD and WTO solicited case stories for the Global Review of Aid for Trade 2011 from interested stakeholders (OECD/WTO, 2011). About 10 percent of the case stories submitted could be classified as multi-country or regional aid-for-trade projects, somewhat less than the share of regional aid for trade in total aid-for-trade flows. Below are summarised some of the key case stories and other projects pertinent to how regional aid for trade can contribute to production networks and deepening involvement in value chains.[14]

Insights from the regional case stories

In order to organise the case stories systematically, this section divides the projects into several categories: economic infrastructure, trade facilitation, trade-related policies, building productive capacity and value-chain promotion. It should be noted, however, that this is done for convenience rather than by economic design or priority. Indeed, many projects would comfortably fit under more than one category and all projects below have played an important role in addressing some binding constraint to regional integration and production networks.

Economic infrastructure

As noted above, insufficient economic infrastructure is a key constraint to regional economic integration and value chain creation in emerging and developing economies, particularly LICs. The case stories underscore that regional aid for trade for economic infrastructure projects and programmes must unavoidably rely upon close pluri-national co-ordination, and that this creates a veritable web of various government agencies and external stakeholders whose relationships need to be closely managed, requiring a careful balancing of their political and economic interests. Gaining traction with so many stakeholders and maintaining momentum is difficult, increasing the importance of high-level political commitment and support. Economic infrastructure requires some form of on-going funding and accompanying capacity-building measures to ensure that they are managed effectively and sustainably into the future, but also to fully realise the potential gain that can be delivered by removing bottlenecks, developing critical transport corridors, and strengthening information and communications technology backbones. These are all essential to promoting production networks and moving up the value chain.

The *Nacala Corridor Economic Development* Strategies programme, funded by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in close co-operation with the Government of Mozambique that aims to formulate development strategies to guide appropriate development and investment. Also, it could benefit the regional value chains and value-added through business services.[15] The Nacala Corridor has historically been an important transit corridor in southeastern Africa, but was disrupted due to the civil war in Mozambique that ended in 1992. With infrastructure in ruins, the corridor became an important priority for international donors. This programme seeks to formulate an integrated development strategy for the Nacala Corridor and create an effective planning framework. It takes both a regional approach, including regions in Mozambique and connections to neighbouring Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia; and a sectoral approach, including logistics, tourism, mining, industry, forestry, agriculture, water resources, electricity, communication, social infrastructure and transport infrastructure, enabling the programme to prioritise and formulate projects in an integrated way. In addition to improving available databases in areas relevant to both social development and business, the programme has reviewed development plans, prioritised development projects and public and private investments, analysed capacity constraints, and identified constraints to development in the Nacala Corridor, with a view to informing project selection and planning.

Founded in 2001, the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) programme is composed of ten Central Asian countries (including China) and supported by six multilateral institutions with the goal of enhancing economic development through regional co-operation.[16] It boasts regional projects in transport, economic corridor development, trade facilitation, energy, and trade policy, with 140 projects worth USD 21 billion to date. Arguably the greatest benefits thus far have been in the areas of "better connectivity", reducing the cost of doing business at home and across the CAREC region, and stimulating trade.[17]

Trade facilitation

As noted elsewhere in this chapter, trade facilitation has an important bearing on the creation of production networks. Lowering the costs of economic integration through trade facilitation is frequently cited by the private sector as a top priority in enabling production networks and boosting international trade, as well as ensuring that efficiency improvements in hard infrastructure translate into lower costs. Regional aid for trade can play a catalytic role in reducing these barriers to interchanges.

Various trade facilitation initiatives under the APEC framework offer excellent examples of how regional co-operation can lower the costs of economic interaction and promote value chains.[18] APEC economies were able to lower business transaction costs across the region by 10 percent through two Trade Facilitation Action Plans over the 2002-10 period. A Single Window Action Plan (2007) for customs and has also been promulgated, and an APEC webpage on tariffs and rules of origin ("WebTR") has been initiated. In addition, an APEC Business Travel Card has been created that reduces costs of business travel by allowing travel without visas and special express lanes at airports.

In the Americas, the FTA between the United States, Central America and the Dominican Republic stressed the importance of trade facilitation and Ministers launched the Trade Facilitation Initiative in 2011, with the goal of identifying key barriers to economic interchange in the region.[19] The three central areas were: customs and trade facilitation; logistics and the supply chain; and technical standards, including sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS). Surveys of stakeholders found that the areas requiring the most improvement were: customs administration, including risk management; logistics and related infrastructure; the need for integrated border management; and heavy bureaucracy at the borders. Such regional co-operation is effective in helping the region prioritise the greatest challenges to regional integration.

In addition, the International Transit of Goods programme, launched in 2008 by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), created a single electronic document to be used at the El Amatillo border crossing between El Salvador and Honduras, which has the highest volume of trade in Central America, with the goal of simplifying and harmonising border processes.

Another project related to trade facilitation and cost reduction has been spearheaded by Trademark South Africa (TMSA). At the Chirundu border crossing, Africa's first one-stop border post (OSBP) along the North-South Corridor, trade facilitation improvements are evident in transit cost reductions for the private sector and increases in government tax collection. Between June 2010 and June 2012, border crossing time fell by 36 percent to an average 25 hours, while during the same period the border post became much busier with the number of vehicles increasing by 65 percent. As a result, the private sector was averaging savings due to faster transit times of about USD 20 million per month by mid-2012. Without increasing tax levels, more efficient customs operations led to a doubling in the government of Zambia's trade tax from 2009 to 2012.

Trade-related policies

As noted elsewhere in this chapter, the trade policy and regulations sector is relatively small compared to economic infrastructure and building productive capacity. It includes projects related to: trade policy and administrative management; trade facilitation; regional trading agreements; multilateral trade negotiations; trade education and training; and tourism policy and administrative management.[20] In other words, this sector considers part of the "soft" infrastructure for regional co-operation and integration. Nevertheless, the OECD/WTO and WTO-AU-UNECA surveys reviewed above stress the importance of improving trade-related policies in order to boost regional integration and competitiveness.

Hence, regional aid for trade in the "trade policy and regulations" area can be important in facilitating intra-regional integration and building "soft" capacity in government agencies. While at present the allocation of regional aid for trade to trade policy and regulations is not high, it has great potential in the future, particularly as new configurations of regional trade arrangements emerge (for example, the proposal for the pan-African FTA and the RCEP noted above). Moreover, the potential gains from greater trade facilitation in multi-country and regional contexts will render this area increasingly attractive in terms of aid for trade.

The Caribbean Aid for Trade and Regional Integration Trust Fund (CARTFund): A Mechanism for Delivering Aid for Trade Support to CARICOM and CARIFORM States (CARICOM) programme, also supported by the United Kingdom and administered by CARICOM and CARIFORUM, started in 2009 as a demand-driven mechanism to support Caribbean implementation of EPAs with Europe and the CARICOM Single Market and Economy. By 2011, 18 projects had been approved in eight CARIFORUM states, of which five were regional and 13 national projects, accounting for approximately 70 percent of available funding with demand surpassing available resources. The establishment of the fund is especially notable as it is truly a joint effort across donor and recipient regional organisations.

The economic literature (*e.g.* Park and Lippoldt, 2008) suggests a clear link between FDI, intellectual property rights (IPR) protection, and moving up the value chain. However, there are often misconceptions about the desirability of IPR protection and this has sometimes led to policies that have reduced the potential for attracting regional production networks. The OAS Intellectual Property Value Capture Export strategy project, sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS), endeavours to increase awareness on the part of domestic and regional actors regarding potential increases in export income through the use of intellectual property (IP) strategies. Key to the success of this programme is the involvement of both local and regional stakeholders in selecting products; the inclusion of the private sector in the process and in the training module; the sequencing of the programme within each of the phases; and the final output of the methodology that can be used within the Caribbean to support additional products, as well as in other regions.

The lack of harmonisation of standards- and conformance-related policies can impede the functioning of regional production networks, as well. The German-financed Establishing a Regional Quality Infrastructure (QI) in the East African Community (EAC) project is designed to improve the regional quality infrastructure in East Africa. This involves standardisation, quality assurance, accreditation and testing. The project, which runs from 2004 to 2013, began working on the establishment of a regional QI compatible with WTO requirements. A Standards, Quality, Metrology and Testing Act passed in the EAC in 2007 established the framework for harmonisation of standards and co-ordination of activities. A regional QI system was created nearly from scratch: 1 100 standards were harmonised, although they have not been fully adopted at national levels; a pool of trained assessors for the accreditation of medical, testing and calibration laboratories was created and an East African Accreditation Board was established in 2009; capacities for regional harmonisation of inspection procedures and product certification have been developed; and metrology laboratories have improved in all EAC countries.

The COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite non-tariff barrier (NTB) notification and resolution system is web-based, but has been made accessible to the entire spectrum of traders through the use of a mobile phone functionality. Furthermore, the system has been embedded solidly in regional economic community, national government and private sector institutional structures and approaches. By the end of March 2013, 73 percent of NTB complaints had been resolved, often within days or weeks rather than the lengthy periods (months and even years) experienced in the past. The most frequently logged complaints include those related to lengthy and costly customs procedures throughout the Tripartite region; issues related to the application of rules of origin; costly road user charges; and issues related to the application of sanitary and phytosanitary standards. Lifting a ban on cross-border buses and heavy vehicles passing through the Kariba Border Post, has, among other things, boosted small-scale trade, increased the volume of cross-border trade, reduced travel and transit times, and boosted employment and clearing capacity.

Building productive capacity

From the case stories, it is clear that engaging and mobilising the private sector is a key but constant challenge when building regional productive capacity.[21] Yet the private sector constitutes the basic core of international and regional integration and production networks. Regional aid-for-trade projects are quite effective in addressing some of the greatest difficulties faced by the private sector in developing regions.

For example, the EU-sponsored Caribbean Trade and Private Sector Development Programme (CTPSD) – Phase II Caribbean Export Component contributed to the Caribbean Export Development Agency ("Caribbean Export"), which is a regional export and trade promotion agency, to support the private sector in the signing of the EU and CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement. The programme's aim is to work at the regional level to use regional organisations more effectively to achieve the goals of strengthening export capacities within the region. Involving Caribbean Export as a partner was deemed to be a key to the success of the programme, as it was an established regional organisation prior to the programme and already had important partnerships with public and private sector participants at the regional level.

An interesting example of a more advanced developing economy sharing its experiences in order to promote best practices at the regional level is the OAS-sponsored Strengthening the Official Sanitary System of Agricultural Goods for Export Markets in CARICOM Member States programme. The Government of Chile, through the Secretariat of the OAS, shared its SPS management rules and practices with the CARICOM countries. The success of this programme demonstrates the effectiveness of South-South co-operation.

The Canadian-sponsored Program for Building African Capacity for Trade (PACT) was a joint project implemented by the ITC, the Trade Facilitation Office Canada and various African organisations, with the objective of expanding and diversifying exports in the recipient African countries and building SME export capacity. The programme focused on offering training in export readiness and information and communications technology-based delivery of market information, expert advice on market readiness and market access missions. It resulted in an increase in exports to Europe, which included small farmers in Africa gaining access to European markets and Canada. Additionally, the programme facilitated the introduction and export of the Design Africa brand in home furnishing products to the EU, Canada and the United States. Furthermore, "Access! African Businesswomen in International Trade" provided export training and business counselling for women. At least 100 entrepreneurs completed two years of export preparedness seminars in the initial four countries and were selected to participate in trade missions and/or attend trade fairs. Of those, the study reports that 50-60 percent established business linkages with a distributor in the importing country, and 20 percent actually received orders or were in the process of doing so.

Value chain promotion

Each of the above case stories had a direct or indirect bearing on improving prospects for integration into value chains. However, several case stories also identified the promotion of value chains as their primary purpose.

For example, the Exports Promotion & Enterprise Competitiveness for Trade (ExPECT) Initiative, directed by ECOWAS, was launched in 2010 to develop and promote high export potential value chains. The EXPECT programme was designed to ensure the region's ownership and the sustainability of PACT II (Programme for Building African Capacity for Trade). The Initiative aims to create and strengthen the technical, managerial and institutional structures and capacities to help achieve the region's trade development agenda in the area of value chains. Thus far, the project has led to a large financial commitment from the ECOWAS Commission and ICT/PACT II for implementation support for 2011-13; the development of a results-based 2011 work plan developed by ECOWAS-10; and a mango value chain analysis that involved both the private and public sectors from the region in order to develop a regional mango strategy, among others. In 2011, the programme was scaled up to include implementation of clusters to increase SME competitiveness in the EXPECT-selected value chains for mango, cashew and palm oil; validation of the regional mango strategy at the national level, and completion of the process for a second good; and the first ECOWAS Export Actors Forum to discuss priorities for export value chain development and competitiveness.

CONCLUSIONS

The above analysis comes to the following general conclusions: regional production networks are becoming increasingly important to the success of the trade agenda of developing economies; in addition to increasing trade performance and generating many of the same gains that accrue from a more open trade and investment environment, participating in regional production networks can serve to reduce poverty, increase employment, and eventually help countries move up the value chain; outward-oriented regional economic co-operation can be used as an effective strategy to promote integration into value chains and enhance regional integration; and regional aid for trade can facilitate regional integration and value chains. The increasing share of regional aid for trade in overall aid-for-trade flows, coupled with responses to the 2013 WTO-AU-UNECA surveys, underscore the rising awareness among partners and donors about the effectiveness of regional aid for trade in meeting trade and development goals.

The OECD/WTO publication *Aid for Trade at a Glance 2009* highlighted the great impact that regional aid-for-trade projects can have, but also the problems associated with regional projects. In particular, it delineated two major challenges for the future: the need for better co-ordination at the regional level, and the need to strengthen human and institutional capacities. Concerning the first challenge, this chapter has identified three key problems: weakly articulated demands for regional aid for trade; lack of coherence between national and regional priorities; and lack of effective co-ordination at the regional level. Concerning the need for strengthened capacities, this chapter highlights that RECs have widely varying institutional and human capacities, which has significant ramifications for absorptive capacity for regional aid for trade. Moreover, the existence of multiple and overlapping regional integration arrangements and organisations can make establishing a stable donor-recipient relationship difficult.

From the 2013 WTO-AU-UNECA surveys of donors and partner countries in Africa and the case stories reviewed above, it appears that there has been substantial progress since 2009 in articulating demands for regional aid for trade and in fostering closer co-operation between donors and partner countries, although there is room for improvement. Strengthening the coherence between national and regional priorities remains a medium/long-term challenge, however. Enhancing the capacity of human and institutional capacities is also a medium/long-term challenge in the development process. However, donors and regional organisations have placed strong emphasis on relaxing this constraint with considerable success, and the movement towards mega-regional arrangements, especially in Asia and Africa, should reduce problems of overlapping arrangements.

It is difficult to generalise about experiences from regional projects and programmes, as they are so diverse in terms of their objectives, contextual situation, country composition and size. However, research and surveys undertaken by the OECD, WTO and other international organisations suggest that the "recipe for success" would be:

- Emphasising *ownership* on the part of stakeholders needs to be a high priority in order for the project to be successful.
- Related to the point above, active "buy-in" on the part of stakeholders is needed in order to ensure that a project will have support throughout its life. This is particularly important for regional and multi-country projects.
- Consistent and corrective monitoring and evaluating regimes need to be incorporated into project design, allowing comparisons across the regional/national dichotomy. CAREC is an example of best practice in this regard.
- Projects need to have clear, realistic goals. Timing needs to be practical and realistic, but not overly conservative. However, there also needs to sufficient, built-in flexibility to manage unanticipated events.

- While different projects have different goals, sustainability should be an important consideration for most projects, particularly in the economic infrastructure category.
- In regional aid-for-trade projects, particularly in the economic infrastructure and in building productive capacity sectors, it is important to engage the private sector and other non-government-affiliated partners, a point that was underscored in the WTO-AU-UNECA partner survey.

While regional aid-for-trade projects are inherently complex because of the need to involve and co-ordinate multiple governments, their various agencies and a great multitude of private stakeholders, they represent a cost-efficient approach to helping developing economies meet their trade and development objectives. At a time when fiscal budgets in donor countries are stretched, regional aid for trade offers an excellent example of producing large benefits for any given outlay. ■

NOTES

1. *www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/region_e.htm.*
2. For a list of these, updated to 13 January 2013, see *www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/region_e.htm.*
3. "Trade deflection" refers to the possibility of non-member economies diverting exports to the lowest-tariff country in an FTA.
4. A formal approach to this changing reality was developed in the "endogenous tariff" literature.
5. See H. Kuroda, M. Kawai and R. Nangia (2007).
6. Details regarding the 2013 WTO-AU-UNECA surveys are discussed later in the section.
7. Kimura and Obashi (2011) offer an extensive survey of the literature.
8. See the "Joint Declaration on the Launch of Negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership", *www.meti.go.jp/press/2012/11/20121120003/20121120003-2.pdf.*
9. In the actual Petri, *et al.* (2012) publication, the RCEP calculations only include the "ASEAN+3" economies, that is, ASEAN, China, Japan and Korea, while the TPP simulations do not include the three members that joined in the past year, Canada, Japan and Mexico. However, the website supporting the book *(www.asiapacifictrade.org)* includes numbers for RCEP ("ASEAN+6") and the TPP 12.
10. *www.afdb.org/en/.*
11. While the response rate to the partner questionnaire was fairly good, with 30 countries responding, responses to many questions were received from only a fraction of these countries, with most questions being answered by only about five respondents.
12. OECD (2009), Chapter 2, gives a good overview of EU assistance to African countries in implementing Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs).
13. For details on the CARICOM Single Market and Economy, see *www.caricom.org/jsp/single_market/single_market_index.jsp?menu=csme.*
14. Before beginning, it might be noted that these are case *stories* as opposed to case *studies;* that is, they tend to be descriptive and informational rather than analytical. Benefit-cost analysis was not part of the exercise, for example.
15. *www.jica.go.jp/project/english/mozambique/002/outline/index.html.*
16. *www.carecprogram.org/index.php?page=carec-development-effectiveness-review.*
17. For a "stocktaking" of progress after ten years, see *www.carecprogram.org/uploads/events/2010/9th-MC/Draft-10Year-Commemorative-Study-Main-Text.pdf.*
18. *www.apec.org/About-Us/About-APEC/Achievements-and-Benefits.aspx*.
19. *www.iadb.org/intal/intalcdi/PE/2013/11612.pdf.*
20. In the CRS database it also includes trade-related adjustment, but this component is negligible in size in terms of regional aid-for-trade flows.
21. In the CRS database, building productive capacity includes projects related to banking and financial services; business and other services; and agriculture, forestry and fishing.

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CHAPTER 5:
EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AID FOR TRADE

This chapter explores the effectiveness of aid for trade in promoting trade – both exports and imports – and conditions which tend to make it most effective. The review provides abundant evidence to suggest that aid for trade is indeed broadly correlated with increases in trade. Aid for trade works best when it is focused on reducing the costs of trading through improvements in infrastructure, trade facilitation, trade-related public institutions (such as customs, standards administration, and export promotion), and polices (including eliminating policy barriers to competition). Aid for trade – in varying forms – directed to low income countries is particularly helpful in promoting trade. Analysis in this chapter suggests that aid for trade destined to low and lower-middle income countries is likely to have a high pay-off. Typically, one dollar invested in aid for trade is associated with an increase of nearly USD 8 of exports from all developing countries – while one dollar of aid for trade to International Development Association (IDA)-eligible poorest countries amounted to US 20 in new exports and to USD 9 for all low and lower-middle income countries.

INTRODUCTION

Aid for trade, always an important component of development assistance, has risen substantially since the WTO ministerial in Hong Kong in December 2005. Aid-for-trade commitments increased from USD 19 billion in 1995 to USD 23 billion in 2005 and stood at USD 41.7 billion in 2011. The acceleration evident in the period 2006-10 seems to have tailed off somewhat from a peak of USD 44.9 billion in 2010 under the pressure of the global economic crisis. However, there can be little doubt that donor governments have invested heavily in building trade capacity (see Chapter 2). Concomitantly, trade from developing countries grew substantially and in an accelerating pattern not dissimilar to aid for trade over this same 1995-2011 period. Exports of developing countries rose from about USD 4 trillion to surpass USD 15 trillion.

Since the onset of the economic crisis in 2008, donor budgets have come under increasing strain. This has raised the level of scrutiny of all expenditures, including development assistance, to show results. The OECD and WTO have worked intensively to analyse evidence on ways aid for trade has affected trade performance as a stimulus to economic growth and poverty reduction (OECD, 2011c). This chapter explores the evidence of links between aid for trade and growth of trade in developing country recipients. It reviews studies that speak to three questions:

- Is aid for trade effective in increasing trade, thus fostering more rapid economic growth and sharper reductions in poverty, and if so, under what circumstances is aid most effective?

- As global and regional value chains become a central feature of the trade landscape, what changes does this imply for aid for trade, and has past aid for trade contributed to effective participation in global and regional production chains?
- Do management systems of governments, in partnership with donors, improve the effectiveness of aid for trade?

To answer these questions, the chapter argues that a full picture of the effect of aid on trade only emerges by looking at this relationship through various methodological prisms – including aggregate cross-country studies, programme reviews and project evaluation. The first section reviews the general findings about the relationship of aid for trade and trade creation. The second updates some of the past empirical findings and pushes the cross-country analysis into new areas, looking at the impacts of different types of aid for trade on particular categories of developing countries. The third section highlights the emerging role of value chains and works through the implications for aid for trade. The penultimate section looks at the role of government management systems, and charts how they interact with aid-for-trade donors, to understand which models seem to work best. From this analysis, the final section draws some conclusions and policy lessons.

WHAT IS SUCCESS IN AID FOR TRADE?

Much like all development assistance, aid for trade has as its ultimate objective raising standards of living and reducing poverty through its effects on economic growth. As described by the OECD (2011b), three generalised propositions link the transmission of aid for trade to growth and poverty reduction: aid for trade leads to more rapid growth of exports and imports; more rapid growth of trade raises productivity and income growth; and incomes rising with growth lift people out of poverty. This chain of causation, while arguably robust as cross-country generalisations over long periods,[1] does not necessarily hold for every country at any given time. For example, many factors affect the link between trade growth and income growth: conflict, indebtedness, governance, or the absence of complementary policies in finance, education, and/or investment. Similarly, in the last link of the chain, from growth to poverty reduction, the basic structure of the economy – initial distribution of income, land or natural resource ownership, the skill of the labour force, or the labour-intensity of production – strongly affects the pace of poverty reduction and the distribution of the benefits from income growth.

In exploring the literature on the effectiveness of aid for trade, this section concentrates on the evidence that aid for trade promotes more rapid growth of exports and imports. The objective is to identify the types of trade-related projects and country situations where aid for trade has the highest probability of success.

Expanding trade outcomes

For trade negotiators from developing countries at the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong, the measure of success of aid for trade was to expand exports, and to create the domestic productive capacity to take advantage of new market access to be achieved under the Doha round. The 2006 WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade that resulted from the Hong Kong ministerial summarised the objectives this way:

> 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.[2]

Beyond expanding exports to propel growth, other goals, although largely unmentioned in the Task Force report, emphasised progressively changing the composition of trade. This includes diversifying exports away from reliance on a few raw material commodities with volatile prices, increasing the domestic value-added in exports, and expanding intra-regional and South-South trade.

Other success indicators: reducing trade costs

In this context, negotiators realised that expanding and diversifying exports required aid for trade with the specific purpose of *creating greater capacity to trade.* This has two conceptually overlapping dimensions. One is augmenting investment in expanding the supply of exports through investment in new productive capacity and the new infrastructure necessary to support it. The second element is lowering trade costs through enhancing the efficiency of modern infrastructure use and adopting new technologies to achieve productivity gains and improvements in trade-related institutions, regulations and policies.[3]

OECD analysis (*e.g.* OECD, 2012; Moïsé and Le Bris, 2013) shows that poor *infrastructure* is a major contributor to high costs that impede trade, including developing countries' agricultural exports (Moisé, *et al.,* 2013), and is therefore an appropriate target for aid for trade. Limão and Venables (2001) were among the first to study the relationship between roads and telecommunications and shipping costs, and then the relations between shipping costs and trade volumes. Landlocked countries face higher transport costs since their ability to trade depends on the infrastructure of the neighbouring transit countries. For example, in East Africa goods bound for landlocked countries faced the time equivalent of at least three clearance processes of coastal countries. The authors' conclusion: "Poor infrastructure accounts for 40 percent of predicted transport costs for coastal countries and up to 60 percent for landlocked countries" (Limao and Venables, 2011). Several subsequent studies have confirmed this view of infrastructure as an underlying cause of high trade costs.

Similarly, *trade-related institutions* and *policies and regulations* (*e.g.* port operations, customs authorities, exchange rate policies, export taxes, or policy barriers to entry into key service sectors) also have a substantial impact on trade costs and undermine the effectiveness of aid for trade. Hummels and Schaur (2012), for example, have shown (using United States import data for air cargo) that each day of delay in transit is equivalent to a tariff increase of 0.6 - 2.3 percent. The welfare losses from delays can be large. The OECD has shown that in some African countries revenue losses from inefficient border procedures are estimated to exceed 5 percent of GDP (Moïsé and Sorescu, 2013).

All this points to the fact that aid-for-trade programmes and projects which centre on infrastructure, institutions and policies as a way of increasing investment in trade capacity and lowering trade costs are, if properly designed and implemented, likely to pay high dividends in the form of more rapid growth of trade. Regulations that restrict competition in the trade logistics chain can result in high mark-ups and inefficient service; the process can be self-reinforcing, as incumbents can lobby for continued restrictions on entry or technical regulations that become barriers to entry (Portugal and Wilson, 2009). Raballand, *et al.* (2010) find that prices of trucking services have been inflated because of competition-restricting market regulations. These policy problems are particularly acute for landlocked countries. Arvi, *et al.* (2010) underscore that for landlocked countries regulation has been important not only in the exporting country but also in the transit countries. Teravaninthorn and Raballand (2008) show that market restrictions in West and Central Africa have kept prices high, while competition in East Africa has produced lower costs to users. The Southern corridors are the most efficient in Africa, in large measure because they are the most unregulated and competitive.

In addition, trade economists and development organisations have long emphasised the need for complementary policies to offset any negative by-products of trade adjustment or trade-led growth. Policies of particular importance include those to improve the investment climate to attract new investment through more secure property rights and macroeconomic stability, and policies to increase public investments in education and other public goods that would improve competitiveness (OECD, 2011b). Policies that at the same time embed trade reforms in a context of a sound investment climate and protection for workers, maintenance of high-quality working conditions and facilitation of labour transitions can play an important role in realising the potential wage, employment and income gains associated with trade (Newfarmer and Sztajerowska, 2012).

This suggests an important corollary to evaluation of aid for trade: since complementary policies can support or detract from the effectiveness of a particular aid-for-trade programme, an analysis of the policy context should be central to any final assessment of aid for trade.

RESULTS THROUGH THE EVALUATION PRISM

The most difficult problem associated with assessing the impact of aid for trade is establishing the causal attribution of aid-for-trade inputs to impacts in terms of rising income and poverty reduction. Because of the diversity of trade objectives, intermediate objectives, instruments, sectors and activities (to say nothing of a country's initial conditions), firm conclusions about aid-for-trade outcomes and impacts cannot be drawn solely from one method.[4] A comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of aid for trade therefore requires using multiple lenses to look at the effects on trade – in effect, a prism of evaluation approaches (Cadot and Newfarmer, 2011). This section briefly reviews recent findings about the effects of aid for trade, organised into three categories: aggregate cross-country approaches, sectoral reviews, and project level evaluations. The discussion centres mainly on the WTO Task Force's stated objective of expanding developing country exports.

Aggregate cross-country evaluations

One way to approach the analysis of the effect of aid for trade on trade growth is to apply econometric techniques to multi-country panel data.[5] These typically attempt to solve the attribution problem by isolating aid for trade from other probable determinants of trade (or trade costs) performance.

Cali and te Velde (2010) look at the synergistic effects of aid for trade on both the exporter and its bilateral importing trading partner using a gravity model. They show that aid for trade has an overall positive and significant impact on exports – an effect almost entirely driven by economic infrastructure. They also demonstrate that aid for trade allocated to infrastructure results in an expansion of exports, especially in the mining and manufacturing sectors, with effects being the greatest in Africa. Aid for trade allocated to productive capacity (as opposed to infrastructure or trade facilitation) has no statistically significant effect on exports.

Three of the case stories presented to the OECD and WTO in 2011 also reported econometric findings. The Commonwealth Secretariat reports suggest that a doubling of aid for trade to economic infrastructure would raise merchandise exports by 3.5 percent, while a doubling of aid to trade facilitation would lower import costs by 5 percent. Similarly, econometric studies of Africa by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) show that a 10 percent rise in aid for trade correlates with a 0.4 percent increase in an index of economic diversification (OECD, 2011a: 144-145). The evaluation by the United States of its aid-for-trade programme, a review comprising 265 projects over 2002 06, concluded that "each USD 1 invested yielded a return of USD 42 in developing country exports two years later" (USAID, 2010).

Other aggregate studies focus on aid aimed at reducing trade costs. Development assistance to *trade facilitation* has been widely studied, if with widely differing definitions. The general finding is that improvements in trade facilitation measures are associated with increases in trade flows (Basnett, *et al.,* 2012). Reforming customs to increase efficiency, reducing transaction costs at the border, eliminating bureaucratic interventions that create opportunities for corruption, and adopting procedures to speed goods across borders can lower trade costs for importers and exporters alike. Helble, *et al.* (2012) undertake an analysis of these potential benefits, using gravity estimates from cross-country regressions, with a focus on aid for trade. In particular, they compare the effects on bilateral trade flows of trade-related development assistance (*i.e.* productive capacity building), trade policy assistance, and infrastructure support. They conclude that aid for trade targeted at trade policy and regulatory reform projects produces a high rate of return. They estimate that USD 1 of aid for trade targeted at trade policy and regulatory reform could lead to about USD 1.3 of additional trade.[6] Cali and te Velde (2010) also find strong relationships between aid and reductions in trade costs: a USD 1 million increase in aid-for-trade facilitation is associated with a 6 percent reduction in the cost of packing goods, loading them into a container, transporting the consignment to the port of departure, and loading it on a vessel or truck.

Aggregate cross-country econometric approaches have the advantage of neatly establishing a statistically significant general relationship between aid for trade and trade flows or reductions in trade costs, while controlling for other factors that might explain trade performance. The results are also, in principle, generalised across a variety of contexts since they identify *average* relationships, controlling for several other economic factors. However, this approach has three limitations. First, the identification of causal linkages has to be tempered with the understanding that even the cleverest econometrics cannot always filter out many confounding influences, account for all omitted variables, or control adequately for possible reverse causality. Second, these econometric studies, simply on grounds of parsimony, have difficulty incorporating effects on subsequent links in the results chain, or on simultaneous effects on cross-cutting issues such as gender, income distribution and environment. For these, the analyst is compelled to rely on the literature. Finally, country averages rarely help in providing specific policy direction for a particular country. To get a more complete picture of aid for trade, we need to look through the next lens in the evaluation prism.

Sectoral and programme evaluations

Several donors have conducted evaluations of their aid-for-trade programmes. These evaluations typically involve extensive review of a collection of projects over time to assess their aggregate impact on trade, growth and poverty, often looking at effects on cross-cutting issues. The OECD undertook a review of the first generation of trade-related evaluations in 2006.[7] It emphasised that "determining the effectiveness and longer term impact of trade-related donor assistance is often challenging" and noted that "a number of 'trade development programmes' have… been assessed as 'improving the enabling environment'"(OECD, 2006: 10). Half the reviewed evaluations found trade-related assistance to have increased partner country understanding of the importance of trade for growth and poverty reduction. The report eschewed drawing firm conclusions from donor evaluations of the effects of aid for trade on trade growth, trade costs or trade composition. Rather, it highlighted several challenges that at times impeded the effectiveness of aid for trade.

There has undoubtedly been some improvement with regard to some of these challenges in the years since the 2006 OECD review. For example, the finding that "needs assessments were unsystematic or incomplete" has been at least partially remedied with the dozens of Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) that have been undertaken since 2003, as well as numerous sector studies for more advanced developing countries. (These studies are themselves an invaluable form of aid for trade). Moreover, the discussion on aid for trade launched in Hong Kong in late 2005 and operationalised through OECD and WTO work since, has raised the visibility of trade and trade-related assistance – not only affecting the amount of aid for trade but also its "mainstreaming" into policy. One simple example from Uganda conveys the point: an analysis of annual budget speeches made since 2000 by the Ugandan Minister of Finance, as well as the national planning documents, indicates a steady and sharp rise in attention to trade as measured by trade-related word count totals (World Bank, 2013). Similarly, Cossack's (2008) analysis of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) undertaken for the UN Development Programme (UNDP) found a rather steady increase in the inclusion of trade in government-supported programmes. The case studies prepared for the OECD's January 2013 Policy Dialogue on Aid for Trade confirm that in most countries trade now figures more prominently among policy concerns than in the past. Moreover, systems of managing for results, a key recommendation of the 2006 OECD study, have proliferated and so project management has probably improved (although it is still likely to be a continuing problem in several low income countries). Similarly, donor co-ordination, while still sub-optimal in some countries, has improved with the establishment of in-country working groups, some in least developed countries (LDCs), prompted by the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF).

Since 2006, additional post-Hong Kong evaluations have been undertaken, including by Sweden (Goppers and Lindahl, 2009), Finland (Bird *et al.,* 2011), the EU, USAID (2011), the World Bank (2009), and Japan (Mizuhu, 2012) as well as the United Kingdom (Basnett, *et al.*, 2012). The OECD undertook a meta-evaluation of 162 trade-related aid programmes in Ghana, Viet Nam, and in the transport and storage sector (OECD, 2011a). These reviews present a generally more sanguine view of the effectiveness of aid for trade, if clothed in qualifications. For example, the UK evaluation concludes:

Taken together, the existing empirical literature tends to confirm that aid for trade can be effective at both the macro and micro level. However, its impacts may vary considerably depending on the type of aid-for-trade intervention, the income level and geographical region of the recipient country, and the sector to which the aid flows are directed (Basnett, *et al.,* 2012: 25).

The more specific conclusions are:

- While evidence is mixed for different types of aid flows, it appears that those targeted to specific trade-related activities – such as trade facilitation and infrastructure – are most effective in promoting exports.
- Some evidence suggests that aid to infrastructure, particularly transport infrastructure, is more effective in low income countries, while aid flows to the business sectors are more effective in higher income developing countries.
- Evidence suggests that Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions most likely to benefit from aid for trade (Basnett, *et al.,* 2012: 24).

The Japan review concurs with the general view that aid for trade promotes trade: "Based on the apparent improvements in economic performance (economic and export growth) in the main countries receiving aid for trade from Japan, positive conclusions could be reached regarding the 'effectiveness of results'…" (Mizuho, 2012).

The Swedish review broadly concurs, but laments the inability of evaluation to work systematically through the results chain to final impacts:

> In general the projects appear to be well-implemented in terms of delivering inputs and planned outputs. Trade education of good quality has been delivered, standards and certification systems established, accreditation institutions set up, market systems developed, etc. Beyond this, the outcomes of the trade-related technical assistance projects in terms of reaching their development objectives, such as influence on trade policy, provision of services to the trade sector, improved competitiveness and increased trade, are much less clear based on available results reporting (Goppers and Lindahl, 2009: 9).

Early reports from the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) country case studies also give weight to the effectiveness of aid for trade with regard to trade performance, if with somewhat different conclusions for each of four countries studied (Cambodia, Malawi, Mauritius, and Nepal) (ICTSD, 2012:4).

These recent evaluations point to the persistence of some challenges and the existence of a few new ones, including:

- While virtually all the programmes have found that aid for trade has been effective for the most part in helping developing countries to take advantage of opportunities in international trade, tracing the complex link from donor funds as inputs through the results chain to greater trade and greater trade-led growth, much less poverty reduction, remains a persistent challenge.
- Some evaluations have highlighted the inadequate attention of donors to the complementary policies needed to ensure that trade and liberalising trade reforms do not have a negative effect in creating losers (see, for example, World Bank, 2006).
- Attention needs to be given to establishing measurable objectives, quantitative baselines, and reasonable comparator groups against which to evaluate success remains a common failing.[8]
- Donors too frequently pay attention to an issue in one country or sector evaluation, but then ignore the same issue in another country or sector, a shortcoming noted in the OECD's (2011c) review of Ghana, Viet Nam, and transport and storage projects.
- Moreover, donor evaluations have paid too little attention to the overall policy context and how it might affect a programme or project. For example, high tariffs and/or other trade restrictions could affect the social rate of return of many projects (either positively or negatively) but have rarely been discussed in the evaluations – and indeed rarely mentioned (OECD, 2011c: 49).
- Inadequate donor expertise on trade-related matters, especially in the case of field missions, continues to short change a robust dialogue on trade-related issues.
- Insufficient donor co-ordination between headquarters and field level staff continues to cause a disconnect, a problem noted in the recent Japanese and Finnish reviews (Bird, *et al.,* 2011; Mizuho, 2012).
- The Paris and Geneva-based aid-for-trade discussions do not necessarily resonate with in-country processes, many of which are organised around private sector development, infrastructure development or agriculture. Some country case studies[9] have shown that private sector development working groups, commonly comprising donors and government officials, have often concentrated on World Bank Doing Business indicators as measures of success even if only some of them pertain to trade.

The breadth of the aid-for-trade definition suggests another fertile area for inclusion in the evaluation prism, namely, sectoral evaluations of donor programmes in what might be called the "aid-for-trade sectors" such as transportation, agriculture and energy infrastructure as well as private sector development. These do not normally feature trade centrally, if at all, in their analysis – nor should they, because non-trade factors may figure more prominently in determining outcomes. One example of trade being mentioned, although in passing, is the World Bank's (starkly critical) evaluation of its efforts in agriculture in Africa:

> One of the strongest areas of analysis at present …in this area has been produced to back the Bank's efforts in lobbying for a genuinely pro-development Doha Round and for eliminating OECD agricultural subsidies. Even so, the Bank's most recent trade-related analytical work has not had much influence on lending or country dialogue.[10]

On the other hand, more typical is the World Bank's study of transport activities, in which trade goes unmentioned except by inference of the reader, in the following:

> … past performance has been … effective, especially for intercity highway construction and rehabilitation, and the Bank's approach to transport contributed to private sector development. … However, transport must now focus more attention on confronting cross-cutting issues such as traffic congestion, environmental damages, safety, and efficiency.[11]

In summary, these evaluations offer the opposite mirror image of the strengths and weaknesses of the cross-country studies. They are enormously helpful in providing a rich country context and associated lessons, but they tend to be only loosely quantitative, and generalisations often rely on qualitative inferences. Where the cross-country studies typically have a narrow focus (*e.g.* expansion of exports), evaluations undertaken by donors often have such a wide focus – on various countries, sectors, instruments and dependent variables – that at times clear conclusions that would promote learning are lost.

Project-level evaluations – and the potential of impact evaluations

Project-level evaluations are common for trade-related interventions. Most development agencies conduct elementary *ex post* evaluations at the end of each project, but there are many types of evaluations for projects (OECD, 2011a). For example, the World Bank undertakes several forms: a quality assurance exercise at different stages of the project cycle applied to a subset of projects; a project implementation completion report, undertaken jointly with beneficiary governments, that assesses the project's development outcomes and financial effectiveness; formal independent evaluations for selected projects as well as for selected programmes (such as trade); and impact evaluations conducted by the relatively recent Development Impact Evaluation (the DIME Initiative) for selected projects (if for relatively few trade projects to date). Despite these efforts, integrating necessary information to evaluate projects quantitatively has yet to become ingrained in the culture of the trade community. One indication is that in the 269 case stories submitted to the OECD/WTO in 2011, only 44 percent included *any* quantitative measure of successful outputs while only 22 percent included even a partial quantitative measure of outcomes, and the great majority of these were at best rudimentary and limited in scope.[12]

The sparse evidence that exists suggests rather positive performance of aid-for-trade projects. The World Bank in its review of trade-related projects that had closed in 2002-08 found that 83 percent were rated satisfactory. Trade-related projects had an average economic rate of return of 32.4 percent compared to non-trade projects' return of 23.7 percent (World Bank, 2009). But a deeper examination of these projects gives pause before accepting a completely sanguine view. Cadot, *et al.* (2011) examined 85 World Bank trade-related investment projects in 1995-05 and found that too frequently evaluations were partial or absent altogether. Most projects used simple economic rates of returns calculations (31 percent), sometimes combined with stakeholder workshops and/or surveys to assess qualitative elements (an additional 26 percent), while 10 percent of surveyed projects had no evaluation at all. Even when quantitative, many *ex post* assessments did not control for outside influences and attributed to projects benefits associated with favourable conditions; inversely, when project outcomes fell short, these were at times ascribed to external conditions.

Project-level evaluation and sorting out attribution might be made much more informative by adopting techniques from formal impact-evaluation methods. These generally compare the before and after performance of a policy-affected group (the "treatment group") with a comparator group that has not benefitted from the policy intervention (the "control group"), both randomly selected from the larger respective subpopulations. These techniques are widely used in health, education and other areas of development work.[13] By construction, such methods are applicable only to policy interventions that affect selected firms or groups differentially, such as export promotion, technical assistance or geographically limited interventions.

These techniques are more difficult to undertake for trade-related projects for several reasons, and have led the OECD (2011a) to caution against their adoption. One problem is that trade policies or many infrastructure programmes affect the country as a whole, and so it is virtually impossible to distinguish beneficiaries from non-beneficiaries, which is necessary to set up a randomised control/treatment group test. Moreover, it would be time consuming and difficult – and enormously costly – to undertake pilots in a controlled experiment, wait the necessary year or two for definitive results, and then act. Costs are nontrivial. For many small-scale technical assistance projects, impact evaluations could readily cost as much as the activity itself. Finally, where impact evaluations can identify causal mechanisms precisely, quantify results and provide highly relevant lessons on the ground, it is often not clear how those lessons would carry over to different settings.

Still, much more could be done. Cadot *et al.* (2011) suggest ways of conducting "quasi-experiments" circumventing the strictures of more classical randomised approaches through the use of so-called "matching" and "difference-in-differences" methods. One example of a quasi-experimental design is that of Estevadeordal and Taylor (2009), who used the wave of trade liberalisations after 1990 to set up a natural experiment by dividing countries into a "treatment group" ("liberalisers") and a control group ("non liberalisers"). They find strong evidence that liberalising tariffs on imported capital and intermediate goods raised growth rates by about one percentage point annually in the liberalising countries. Changes to tariffs on consumption goods were only weakly correlated with growth outcomes.

Project level examples that quantify the benefits of aid for trade are too few to make generalisations about aid-for-trade outcomes. Brenton and Von Uexkull (2009) used a difference-in-differences method to examine the effects of 88 export development programmes in 48 different countries. They found that, on average, export development programmes had coincided with or predated stronger export performance. Volpe and Carballo's (2008) evaluation of export promotion programmes in six Latin American countries also found positive impacts on exports.

NEW EVIDENCE: UPDATING THE AID FOR TRADE AND TRADE RELATIONSHIP

Since the early aggregate studies looking at the relation of aid for trade to trade growth were undertaken, the trade growth of developing countries has continued to outpace growth of world exports and their own growth of GDP. Moreover, the composition of trade is shifting in favour of global value chains. It is therefore timely to revisit some of these early findings and explore further the broad link between aid-for-trade flows and trade growth.

Building on an empirical framework similar to Helble, *et al.* (2012), Cali and te Velde (2010) and Vijil (2012),[14] research for this chapter uses a gravity model of trade to estimate the impact of bilateral aid-for-trade commitments over 16 years (1995 2011) in a group of developing countries, the period for which disaggregated OECD data on commitments are available and for which trade numbers of many small low income countries are reported. The sample included trade of all non-oil exporting developing countries that were classified as developing in 1995 (since the analysis is intended to capture all historical effects); this resulted in the analysis comprising 110 exporters from developing countries and more than 200 of their bilateral importing countries (which included trading partners in rich countries), with 140 000 positive observations of bilateral pairs of trade flows over the period.[15]

To ascertain the effectiveness of aid for trade on increasing non-mineral non-oil exports, the impact of DAC-reported bilateral aid-for-trade commitments in a given year on non-mineral exports three years later was estimated using a gravity model. Lagging the expected export results is to account for the fact that commitments take some time to produce real investments and exports. Employing lags also provides some credence to the hypothesis that the direction of causality runs from aid to trade rather than the reverse. To determine the role of aid for trade as opposed to other possible explanations, estimates controlled for 11 other conventional determinants of trade levels in gravity models, including, for example, country characteristics of both exporters and importers (such as size), distance from trading partners and membership in trading agreements, as well as factors that might reduce trade such as social conflict and being landlocked. Idiosyncrasies affecting trade were controlled through introducing country and year fixed effects. (See Annex E for the regression estimates and Annex F for a detailed explanation of the methodology used in this chapter's regressions.)

Aid for trade is positively associated with greater exports…

Aid for trade does have a significant and positive association with greater exports. The results suggest that a 10 percent increase in the amount of bilateral aid for trade committed to developing countries would increase their exports by about 0.3 percent. While these amounts may appear small, they indicate that an increase in aid for trade of 10 percent (or about USD 1 billion) would increase exports of developing countries by about USD 9 billion in recent years (Table 5.1).

The impact of aid for trade is not only constrained by export flows of the recipient country. Aid for trade provided to a bilateral trading partner has an additional effect of promoting more imports from the exporter. For example, if in a given period Rwanda exports to Kenya, aid for trade would not only help Rwanda export more than non-recipients; but if Kenya also receives aid for trade, this will lead to even greater exports from Rwanda. That reflects the fact that aid to Kenya's transport infrastructure or border posts will also benefit exporters from Rwanda. In fact, for bilateral flows between two recipient countries, the increase in aid for trade to both partners increases the size of the twin coefficients to approach 0.4 percent.[16]

…especially in the case of low income countries…

Aid for trade is particularly powerful for the International Development Association (IDA)-eligible poorest countries. To arrive at this conclusion, the analysis separated the sample into three groups based on their 1995 incomes in the World Bank classification categories.[17] These roughly comprise LDCs for which data were available and other low income countries. Developing countries that had reached upper middle income status by 1995 are therefore excluded. The 53 countries that were IDA-eligible in 1995 (with published trade data) recorded particularly high benefits from aid for trade, *i.e.* one dollar invested in aid for trade is associated with a nearly USD 20 return (Table 5.1). Based on their average export earnings in 2009-11, a 10 percent increase would imply a nearly USD 8 billion increase in their collective exports. A 25 percent increase would be associated with a USD 20 billion increase in trade. For very low income countries, the effects are much lower – no doubt because of the more numerous obstacles they face in ramping up exports in volume. A 10 percent increase is associated with a USD 1.4 billion increase in exports, in part because of the much lower base of export volume.

Table 5.1 Expected increase in total exports associated with increases in aid for trade

(USD million)	Aid for trade increases of:					
	Return rate	**5%**	**10%**	**15%**	**20%**	**25%**
Low income	2.7	720.5	1 441.0	2 161.4	2 881.9	3 602.3
Lower middle income	9.1	2 109.4	4 218.8	6 328.1	8 437.5	10 546.8
IDA	19.5	3 986.2	7 972.4	11 958.6	15 944.8	19 931.0
Developing countries	8.1	4 554.1	9 108.1	13 662.2	18 216.2	22 770.2

Source: Calculated from the regressions in Annex E, Table E.2. Country groupings based on 1995 World Bank calculations. IDA countries comprise some low income and a few lower middle income countries also included in the first and second rows. Trade volume increases are calculated on the basis of average annual trade in 2009-11, aggregated for each income category in the sample.

The results also confirm the enormous disadvantages that countries in conflict face in trying to expand exports. The coefficients for conflict countries are significantly negative and strongly so (Annex E, Table E.1), underscoring the importance of peace and security for trade – and of a supportive environment that will allow aid for trade to be productive.

It should also be noted that participation in preferential trade agreements has robust and uniformly positive effects on exports, even controlling for other factors that could otherwise explain this finding (such as a common border or language). These results held in virtually all the estimations in the annexed tables. They coincide with Vijil's (2012) finding that aid for trade tends to be particularly effective in the presence of preferential regional trading arrangements, especially aid for trade aimed at institutional improvements (see also Chapter 4).

…but generalisations about optimal use of aid for particular countries are elusive

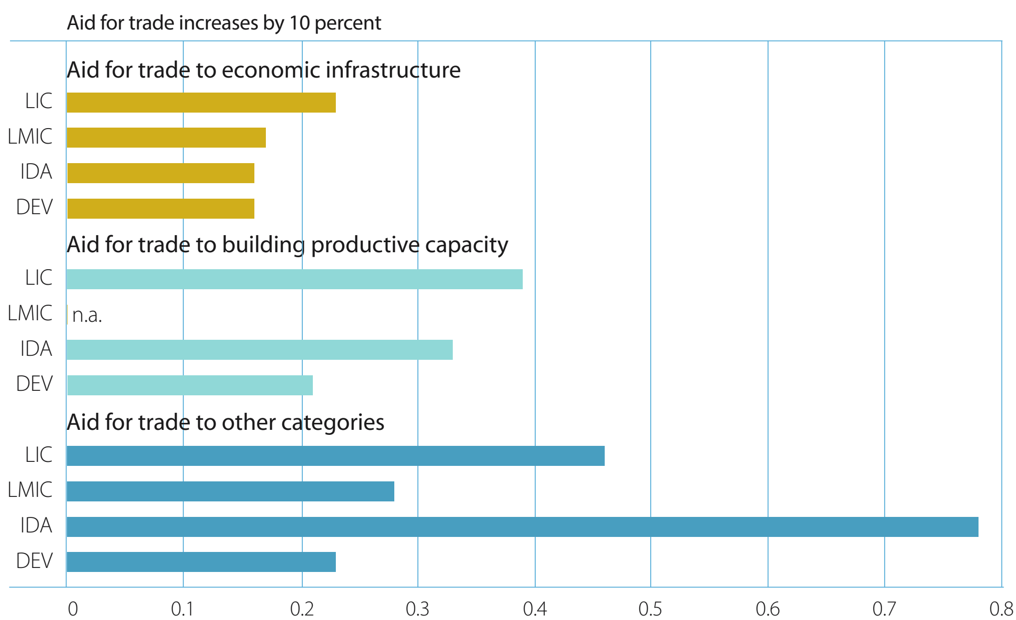
Some studies have tried to generalise about particular aid-for-trade allocations – whether for infrastructure, productive capacity, policies and regulations, etc. – and their appropriateness for selected categories of developing countries. Cali and te Velde (2010), studying the effects of aid-for-trade disbursements on trade performance by sub-category for the period 2002-07, found that aid for trade to infrastructure was more important for low income countries while aid to productive sectors was more important for middle income developing countries.

The OECD (2012b), based on its detailed study of the binding constraints to trade facing developing countries, presented some broad generalisations for the several key WTO constituencies about the key constraints that might be alleviated in part through aid for trade:

- For *landlocked countries,* geographical constraints were not found to be the only reason for their relatively low trade performance. As has been shown in fast-growing countries as diverse as Botswana, Burkina Faso, Rwanda and Uganda, solid domestic policies can promote trade growth. Restrictive trade policies (particularly for services) have a larger impact on trade performance in landlocked countries than in other countries. Policies fostering investment were found to have a sizable trade impact, if slightly smaller than in the full sample of countries. Macroeconomic policies also contribute to better economic performance, particularly in exchange rate management and, to a lesser extent, fiscal policy. Infrastructure, particularly access to electricity, was seen as a major constraint to trade development.
- For *small and vulnerable economies (SVEs),* trade is the lifeblood of economic growth. Small market size results, among other things, in a substantial concentration of exports in a few product groups. Infrastructure – particularly power and (in contrast to other categories of countries) telecommunications – plays a key role in SVEs performance.
- For *commodity exporters,* governance and macroeconomic policy is a priority. Better fiscal spending to raise the productivity of public investment, and better monetary policy to diminish overvaluation of the real effective exchange rate, were considered crucial.

Using a longer timeframe and somewhat different formulation, the analysis in the chapter described above explored the effects of three categories of bilateral aid – economic infrastructure, building productive capacity, and other (predominantly trade-related policy and regulation) – on trade. Aid for trade-related policies and regulations appears to be the most important component of aid for trade for all countries. This may reflect the magnified effects of relatively small amounts of support for technical assistance, even controlling for other aid-for-trade programmes with greater exports. Beyond this, for low income countries aid to building productive capacities seems to be more important than infrastructure, while the reverse is true for the lower middle income countries (the coefficient for productive capacity is positive but small and insignificant, and hence not registered in Figure 5.1).[18]

Figure 5.1 Expected impact of aid for trade increases on exports (percentage change in exports)



Source: Results in Annex E, Table E.3

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854537

These findings are the reverse of those of Cali and te Velde (2010). This may be because of the different methodologies used in their study compared with that used in this chapter (*e.g.* disbursements versus lagged commitments, differing time periods with 2002-07 compared to 1995-2011, and different specifications of country income categories). Therefore, more definitive generalisations have to await further research. In any case, generalisations of this type arguably fade towards insignificance when applied to specific country settings; binding constraints vary widely within specific categories of countries, so these generalisations provide no answers about remedies for a given country's trade problems, but only a first order indication of where to begin looking.

Aid for trade and other ODA

In the statistical analysis for this chapter, distinguishing the effects of aid for trade from other forms of official development assistance on exports presents a mixed picture. On the one hand, increases in other (non-aid for trade) bilateral ODA tends to dampen export performance.[19] This may reflect the effects of development assistance inflows on the real exchange rate; it is not uncommon for large ODA inflows to drive up the real value of the local currency and thus depress export competitiveness. On the other hand, this effect is not large and is offset by the fact that other ODA to importing trading partners has a positive effect, so any effect seems to be effectively neutralised.

THE EMERGENCE OF GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AID FOR TRADE

The emerging prominence of global value chains (GVCs), as discussed in Chapter 3, underscores the urgency of aid for trade. The recent OECD report on policy determinants for participation in GVCs listed seven elements: regional trade agreements; lower investment barriers to multinational corporations; high-quality infrastructure; speed and flexibility of movement of physical goods and information; effective legal and regulatory systems; efficient services; and the capacity of domestic firms (often SMEs) to contribute to the supply chain (OECD, 2013b). In each of these areas, aid for trade has demonstrated that it can be a useful instrument to promote much needed investment and better policies. While the existing pattern of aid for trade would speak to all of these constraints, their growing importance underscores particular areas of action (see Chapter 3). The World Economic Forum (WEF, 2013) highlighted several areas:

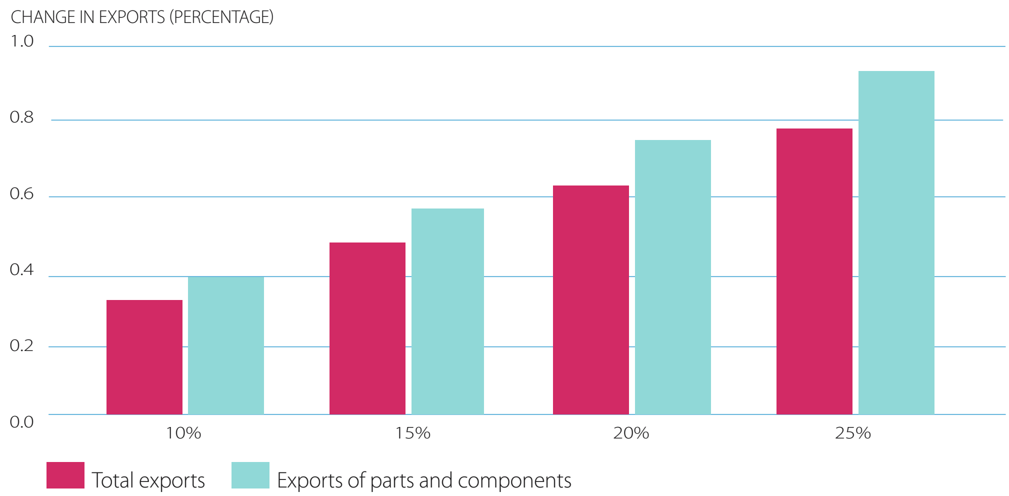
- *Border administration* and trade facilitation, as time spent at borders and ports is more important in GVCs;
- *Market access* barriers, including non-standardised, restrictive safety and sanitary regulations;
- *Services development* because transport and communications, standards, accounting norms, quality assurance functions and transport logistics are of increased importance.
- The *business environment* since regulations can handicap supply chains, and physical insecurity due to social conflict or lawlessness stifles supply chain growth.

Does aid for trade spur participation in GVCs?

To assess whether aid for trade has facilitated increased participation of developing countries in value chains, research for this section was conducted similarly to that for the previous one, but focusing on exports of parts and components as the variable of export interest. Trade in parts and components, whether intra-firm, part of lead firm networks or market-based transactions, generally captures the presence of trade in value chains, both regional and global. (This analysis uses the analysis by Kimura, *et al.* (2007) of these goods.)

Econometric analysis for this chapter confirms that aid for trade has a positive and significant correlation with increased exports of parts and components from developing countries. In fact, the results are somewhat stronger. A 10 percent increase in aid for trade to all developing countries is associated with a 0.4 percent increase in parts and components exports as compared to a 0.3 percent increase in all exports.[20] Moreover, as with the relation of aid for trade to all non-mineral exports, aid for trade to an importing developing country is associated with positive increases in trade. Here, too, the combined effects a 10 percent increase in aid for trade to both exporters and importers is associated with a 0.5 percent increase in parts and components trade as compared to a 0.4 percent increase for all non-mineral exports. Possible increases in aid for trade could have a substantial impact on increasing value chain trade; Figure 5.2 shows the direct effects on exports associated with differing levels of increases, leaving aside the influence of aid for trade on importing countries.

Figure 5.2 Impact of aid for trade increases on parts and components exports (percentage of additional aid for trade)



Source: Results in Annex E, Table E.4

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854556

In conclusion, many aid-for-trade programmes are dealing with GVC-related issues already – that is, border administration, market access, trade facilitation, and business environment – and this is reflected in value chain development as captured by intermediate trade. This implies that the new trade opportunities created with GVCs will likely require only incremental shifts in aid-for-trade strategies. In fact, the analysis of the OECD/WTO survey in Chapters 2 and 3 shows that this salutary movement is already beginning to take place.

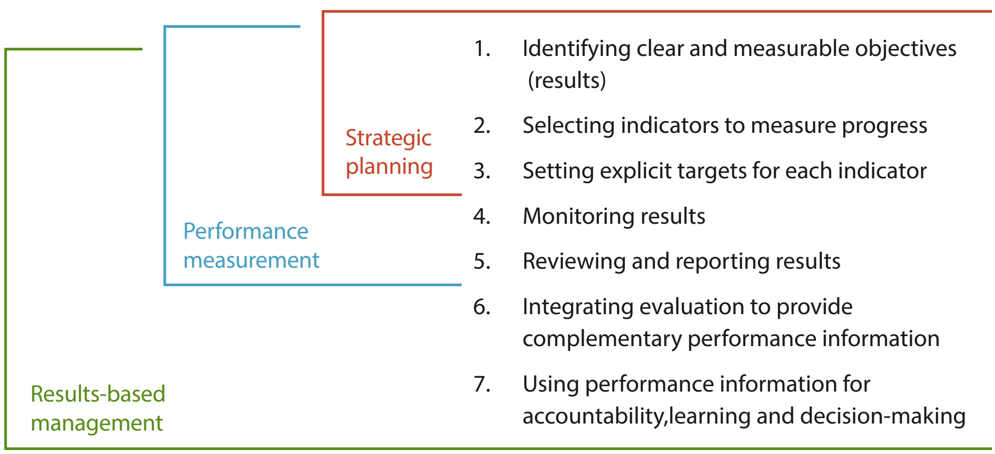
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: USING AID FOR TRADE EFFECTIVELY

As aid budgets have come under strain, the pressure on both donors and governments to increase the effectiveness of scarce resources has risen. Beneficiary governments play the most important role in ensuring a positive economic return on all development assistance, including aid for trade. Since the adoption of the Paris Principles in 2006, donors and governments have sought to establish frameworks for mutual accountability to ensure the most productive use of development assistance. On the one hand, donors have been charged with aligning their assistance programmes with the central priorities of beneficiary governments, co-ordinating with each other to better support agreed programmes, and using beneficiary country systems where feasible. For their part, developing countries have committed to provide strategic leadership for setting development priorities and to work with all domestic and donor stakeholders in establishing effective management systems to achieve results.[21]

Countries, working with donors and the multilateral financial institutions, have instituted various forms of management systems to monitor individual projects and programmes against original objectives. These management systems are intended to track more than inputs and outputs (*e.g.* the amount of money spent on road construction or the kilometres of roads built) and to focus on outcomes (*e.g.* lower transport costs and increases in goods exported) and impacts (*e.g.* rising export volumes and growth in income). This entails identifying the chain of results from project inputs, to activities, outputs, outcomes and long-term impacts:

> The results chain provides a framework within which to monitor and measure expected changes that will result from project activities. Key changes described in the results chain are translated into targets, and indicators are identified for tracking results at each step in the programme logic. Indicators are therefore a critical component of results-based management systems (OECD, 2011c: 75).

Figure 5.3 Seven phases of effective results-based management



Source: OECD (2011c)

Results-based management of aid for trade

To help developing countries and donor agencies to identify quantifiable objectives for aid-for-trade programmes, the OECD has collated indicators to measure progress towards them (OECD, 2013a). This tool is based on six case studies of existing results-based management in different development situations. The case studies were of Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana, Rwanda, Viet Nam and Solomon Islands. In all six countries the case studies reveal that trade had been mainstreamed in national development strategies, if mainstreaming is understood to mean integrated centrally into national development plans. These findings were confirmed by ICTSD in its three country case studies on Cambodia, Malawi and Nepal. The ICTSD also reported that "public recognition of trade as a vital component of economic growth was the first pre-requisite of sustained trade-related development efforts" and that "subsequent mainstreaming of trade into official development strategies led, in principle, toward better coordination and alignment…" (ICTSD, 2012: 11). The World Bank found the same to be true in its DTIS of Uganda (World Bank, 2013).

Of course, mainstreaming took different forms in each of the six case study countries. In Bangladesh the Perspective Plan, a ten-year programme of activities covering 2011-2021, was the principal vehicle. Ghana in the mid-1990s had prepared a Vision 2020 document. It then used this framework to prepare three-year programmes, the latest of which was the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda covering 2010 to 2013. Solomon Islands prepared a National Development Strategy 2011-2020. In all six countries overarching objectives were projected over a timeframe of one or two decades, usually with subordinate, more specific national planning documents with a two- to three-year horizon. All of these featured trade outcomes as prominent objectives and, even more frequently, objectives for the underlying determinants of trade capacity, particularly infrastructure and human skill development. For example, one of the five pillars of Colombia's National Development Plan was "sustainable growth and competitiveness: innovation, competitiveness and productivity growth, growth engines and job creation" (OECD, 2013a).

The national development plans, both long-term and shorter term, provided a framework for sectoral strategies evident in many of the case study countries. In Ghana, for example, accelerating agricultural modernisation through implementation of sector-specific programme was the objective of its Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy and the corresponding investment plan articulated in its Medium-term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan. In Rwanda, the relevant ministries and agencies had formulated more than two dozen sectoral and sub-sectoral strategies for implementation in association with their respective ministries' plans. Although in all the case study countries trade objectives had been mainstreamed in national programmes, the formulation of explicit targets for purposes of monitoring and evaluation – topics towards the lower end of the results framework described in Figure 5.3 – was only clear in Colombia, Ghana, Rwanda and, to a lesser extent, Viet Nam. These countries reported fairly specific trade-related objectives and measurable indicators, while Bangladesh and Solomon Islands did not. Similarly, even fewer countries evidenced detailed monitoring and evaluation systems that provided regular feedback to policy makers that could be used to make course corrections.

The ICTSD reported on its three country studies that "…mainstreaming of trade at a formal level…does not necessarily imply mainstreaming in practice…" (ICTSD, 2012: 11). Uganda, according to the World Bank's DTIS (2013), does have a workable system of results-based management (RBM) and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). While only partially effective, it permits monitoring of aid-for-trade implementation and transmittal of M&E information upwards for subsequent implementation improvement.

Evaluating donor performance

Because mutual accountability implies not only government obligations to donors but also donors' obligations to government, some governments have begun to work with donors to establish an agreed evaluation scheme for donor performance. For example, in Uganda the 2013 DTIS (World Bank, 2013) reports that the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) produces annually an evaluation of donor performance against the Paris Principles. In 2010/11 the government conducted its third survey of the Paris Declaration to measure progress against 15 pre-defined indicators. In 8 of the 15 indicators, the survey revealed some improved performance, particularly in "alignment with national priorities, better aid co-ordination, and avoidance of parallel systems for project implementation", while 6 indicators showed either no change or a declining trend in performance. These included using country systems, increasing predictability of funds, and ensuring better use of results-oriented frameworks. .

A leading example: Rwanda

Rwanda has developed a results-based management system that is as thorough and sophisticated as any found among low income countries. It is an example of effective implementation of all the stages of results-based management evident in Figure 5.3. It is also an example of an aid-for-trade partnership that, together with other initiatives, has produced rapid growth and poverty reduction. Versailles (2012) concluded that "…Rwanda now boasts what is very close to 'best practice' in mutual accountability frameworks".

Results-based management

The aid-for-trade programme was established in the general context provided by the objectives set out in the government's *Vision 2020,* and was operationalised in the five-year Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). The government has also set out a series of monitorable targets and indicators put forward in a Common Performance Assessment Framework (CPAF). To integrate development partners into the process, the government has set up 16 Sector Working Groups (SWGs) and/or districts down to the implementing agency, comprising both ministerial and agency representation and donors, to systematically track policy implementation and progress against the indicators. Results are evaluated annually and reported back up the chain of implementation, eventually to the economic cabinet.

The system is predicated upon a set of output and outcome indicators to be attained through enumerated (and often quantified) policies and actions that begin at the highest level of government and cascade down through the various ministries and agencies. Each level of government has its own outputs/outcomes and associated implementation plan. Taking into account only the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MINICOM) and the Ministry of the East African Community (MINECOFIN), the government tracks some 90 indicators related to aid for trade and more than 540 associated actions – and this is not counting the other ministries' annual action plans and performance contracts (Table 5.2). Finally, annual performance results are fed back into planning and action plans for future years, so that feedback loops play an important role in ensuring effective use of development assistance.

Donor accountability: the Paris Principles

Since mutual accountability also implies the obligations of donors to the partnership, the government, working with donors, has established a comprehensive Donor Performance Assessment Framework (DPAF) as part of its administration of official development assistance (ODA). This has proven effective in encouraging donors to consider ways they might contribute more to the realisation in Rwanda of the five fundamental principles outlined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The resulting DPAF is divided into five groups of indicators: financing national strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Rwanda's *Vision 2020;* use of national systems to strengthen ownership and accountability; facilitation of long-term planning through predictable development financing; reduction of transaction costs through the adoption of harmonised approaches; and budget support in a manner that enhances ownership predictability and lowers transaction costs. Each of these areas is associated with three to seven indicators that encapsulate the objective. By and large, for the 14 donors with time series data available, the trend is towards improved performance. Nevertheless, overall performance is still well below the aspirational targets. Of the 22 indicators across these five areas, donors had fully met the target in only two ("percent of technical co-operation provided through co-ordinate programmes" and "percent of total missions that are joint with the government"). While a few other countries have also begun to establish donor accountability frameworks, Rwanda's is arguably one of the most advanced.

Table 5.2 Rwanda's results-based management system includes indicators of outcome and of policy implementation at various levels of government

		Total		Trade-related	
		Indicators	Policies	Indicators	Policies/actions
Plans	EDPRS 2008-12	73	..	25	29
	CPAF Oct. 2011	45	80	12	22
	PSD Sector Working Group			2	4
	Other SWG (AfT-related)			10	18
	Annual Performance				
	MINICOM APR 2011/12			4	123
	MINICOM Imihigo contract 2012/13			3	59
	MINEAC APR 2011/12			9	52
	MINEAC Imihigo contract 2012/13			5	62
	Leadership Retreat	6	70	4	52
Strategies	National Export Strategy			10	56
	Trade Strategy 2009-12			30	113
Total (1+2+3+4)				90	546

Note: Does not include indicators and policies from sectoral strategies in infrastructure and productive sectors or reviews from relevant ministries. In some cases, "policies" include implementation of specific programmes or other actions.
Source: Newfarmer, et al. (2013)

Do effective results-based management systems improve aid-for-trade performance?

The case studies suggest that a solid results-based management system can raise the effectiveness of aid for trade. While the aid effectiveness literature provides a plethora of convincing studies on the broad relationship of "effective governments" to better use of official development assistance, it is virtually silent on aid for trade.

To begin to fill that lacuna, research for this chapter used econometric techniques to estimate the interactive effects of aid for trade in the presence of good management. As noted above, these estimations revealed significant and positive associations of aid for trade on exports of recipient countries, controlling for the country characteristics of the trading partners, their trading situation (*e.g.* distance, regional trade agreements, conflicts), and year. To understand the effect of good management, analysis used these same models, but for this section interacted the aid for trade measure with indicators of government effectiveness. The best proxy for good management – because it spanned the entire period 1995-2011 – was the World Bank's measure of "government effectiveness".[22] The results revealed that when the measure of "government effectiveness" was interacted with aid for trade, significantly greater than average increases in exports resulted.[23] Perhaps more revealing, when the management interaction term was included in the analysis, the separate positive effects of aid for trade evident in the base runs turns significantly negative; this suggests strongly that management is crucial to the effectiveness of aid for trade.

Similarly, good management also indicates a strong positive spill-over effect from other forms of development assistance on exports. This suggests an additional interpretation of the negative coefficient in the earlier regressions. It may well be that effective use of all development assistance because of better management contributes to better trade performance, while only those receiving substantial aid in less well-managed contexts suffer the negative effects of lower trade through the exchange rate channel. This hypothesis requires further investigation.

CONCLUSIONS

Aid for trade is effective…but requires a supportive environment

This chapter explores the effectiveness of aid for trade in promoting trade – both exports and imports – and conditions which tend to make it most effective. The review provides abundant evidence suggesting that bilateral aid for trade is broadly correlated with increases in trade. Analysis in this chapter suggests that aid for trade destined for low and lower middle income countries is likely to have a high pay-off. Typically, one dollar invested in aid for trade is on average associated with an increase of nearly USD 8 in exports from all developing countries – while one dollar of aid for IDA countries amounts to USD 20 in new exports and to USD 9 for all low and lower middle income countries.

Furthermore, there is abundant evidence that aid for trade is appropriately targeted on lowering trade costs – in the form of additional infrastructure, better institutions such as customs and standards authorities, and more trade friendly policies and regulations, whether in regard to tariffs and non-tariff barriers (NTBs) or regulatory measures that expose logistics companies to new competition. However, because country situations are very different, trade obstacles and opportunities in a specific country should dictate appropriate instruments rather than cross-country generalisations.

These broad conclusions notwithstanding, it is clear that aid for trade is not effective in all country situations in attaining its intermediate outcome objectives of increasing trade, much less its impacts in promoting rapid growth and reducing poverty. Aid for trade is most effective at increasing trade and promoting trade-led growth when recipient countries have a supportive business environment, particularly stable macroeconomic policies and an investment climate that encourages private investment.

The absence of peace and security has a large dampening effect on export performance, and conflicts have the power to wipe out any benefits from investment in aid for trade. Similarly, the well-known lessons that high and unstable inflation, corruption, unstable property rights and erratic microeconomic policies undermine the effectiveness of all aid also apply to the subset of aid for trade (OECD, 2012b).

Aid for trade can promote regional and global value chains

The role of aid for trade in promoting trade in regional and global value chains is only now receiving academic and policy-making attention. However, three pieces of evidence reviewed in this chapter point to a nontrivial contribution of aid for trade to value chain development. First, aid for trade provided to both sides of the bilateral trading partnership reveals a synergistic effect. This stands to reason: if aid for trade helps make border crossings more efficient on both sides of the border, it will facilitate expanded trade of the bilateral partners as well as third parties. Similarly, aid for trade to infrastructure, such as roads or communication, stimulates two-way trade. A second indication that aid for trade promotes regional and global value chains is the fact that exports are even higher when the aid-for-trade recipient is a member of a regional trade agreement, shares a common border, and has a common language.

Finally, even more compelling is the direct evidence that aid for trade stimulates trade in intermediate parts and components, key indicators of value chains. Econometric analysis in this chapter found that aid for trade was positively and significantly associated with the growth in parts and components. This would suggest that, although the progressive proliferation of global and regional value chains is reshaping global trade patterns and widening the set of trading opportunities open to developing countries, current efforts to improve infrastructure, increase productive capacity, and reduce trading costs work as well for fostering value chains as for arm's length trade transactions. The emergence of global value chains does not appear to require major shifts in the focus of aid-for-trade efforts.

Improving in-country management systems can contribute to better aid-for-trade effectiveness

Policy matters, but so do government management systems. Governments that work together with donors in the context of a well-formulated programme with specific goals to overcome supply-side constraints are likely to have the greatest pay-off. Evidence in this chapter shows that effective government management systems lead to significantly more productive use of aid for trade as measured by increases in exports. This underscores the importance of government ownership, mutual accountability and overall alignment and harmonisation in aid for trade – namely, the now familiar Paris Principles. As shown in this chapter, countries have varying capabilities to articulate needs, plan, budget, monitor and evaluate aid for trade. Assistance to help governments build this type of results-based management capacity has a high return for all development assistance as well as for trade.

Evaluations of aid for trade could be more comprehensive

This review also suggests that evaluations still could be improved. A first step is to build in clear objectives and quantified measures of each phase of the results chain for every project. OECD (2013) provides a comprehensive map of possible indicators from which to select. Second, evaluations have to take into account the larger policy environment, particularly the trade policy environment but also policies that the trade literature has dubbed "complementary policies". Third, importing efficiently is as important as exports, and too frequently evaluations fail to exhibit concerns about this dimension of competitiveness, a point that came out clearly in the case story submissions to the OECD/WTO and in the OECD's meta-evaluation of projects in Ghana, Viet Nam, and the transport and storage sectors (OECD, 2011c). Finally, impact evaluations, though perhaps limited to a subset of policies and aid-for-trade projects, could yield important lessons and merit wider and more creative application.

Calibrating expectations about aid for trade: the elusive quest for poverty reduction

One corollary is important: complementary policies essential for successful aid for trade need not – indeed could not – be included in every aid-for-trade project. Often issues of job creation, education, environment and social protection (all important complements of trade) require separate policies distinct from aid for trade. This implies that, for example, a power project or a one-stop border post, to be considered effective, need not show direct linkages to poverty reduction or to some of the other cross-cutting objectives that are of concern to the development community, such as environment, gender or creation of social capital. Many aid-for-trade projects have their own direct channels to poverty reduction, independent of the trade channel. An agricultural project may increase food security even though its contribution to exports is minimal. Said differently, evaluating aid for trade requires locating it in a careful examination of its country policy and performance context.■

NOTES

1. Several studies provide robust evidence of the main linkages. For the relationship between more rapid growth of trade and increases in productivity and income growth, see Newfarmer and Sztajerowska (2012) for a summary of the 14 most recent econometric studies. The OECD also reaches this conclusion: "…[B]oth import and export expansion boosts economic growth, although the constraints to exports differ noticeably from constraints affecting imports. This finding [implies]…that trade reform (and aid for trade) should focus not only on export promotion but also on enhancing imports to achieve growth, poverty reduction and development" (OECD, 2012b:2). For the link that rising incomes lift the poor, see Roemer and Gugerty (1997), Rodrik (2000), Dollar and Kraay (2005) and Ravallion (2007). This link is also supported by more than a dozen country studies undertaken in the last decade years.
2. WTO 2006 "Recommendations of the Task Force on Aid for Trade", WT/AFT/1, WTO. Geneva, 27 July, p. 1. This definition is echoed by most evaluations, for example that of Finland: "Aid for Trade (AfT) aims to contribute to increasing the volume and value of products developing nations export, to promoting their integration into the multilateral trading system and to enabling them to benefit from increased market access (2011: 25)."
3. While conceptually distinct, the formal economic literature has subsumed this into the concept of reducing trade costs (Cadot *et al.,* 2013).
4. The OECD (2011c) presents a useful annex on the variety of evaluation systems.
5. Basnett, *et al.* (2012), in one of the most comprehensive overviews of the recent aid-for-trade evaluation literature, includes a useful discussion of the methods and variables used in the aggregate analyses.
6. The widely cited working paper, using a different methodology, had an associated increase of nearly USD 700 (Helble, *et al.,* 2009). The journal version revised this estimate downwards.
7. The references to these studies can be found in the thorough summary of them in *Trade-Related Assistance: What do Recent Evaluations Tell Us?,* OECD, Paris, 2006. Studies reviewed include evaluations undertaken by the EC (2004), USAID (2004), the United Kingdom (2005), the Netherlands (2005), the World Bank (2004 and 2006), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (2002), the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (2003) and the Integrated Framework (2003).
8. See, for example, the case studies in OECD (2011a). This point is also elaborated in Cadot and Mattoo (2011).
9. See the case of Rwanda as described by Newfarmer, Savini and Vijil (2013) in the OECD series. A similar problem is described in the World Bank DTIS for Uganda (2013).
10. World Bank (2007).
11. World Bank (2006).
12. Reported in Cadot and Newfarmer (2011) on the basis of data in OECD, 2011c, table on p.147.
13. For more on this approach in development economics, see Banerjee and Duflo (2011) and Karlan and Appel (2011). For limited trade applications, see Cadot, *et al.* (2011), and Cadot and Newfarmer (2011).

14. Portugal-Perez and Wilson (2009) provide another example of the use of gravity models in this literature.
15. Oil exporters were excluded from the sample as exporters. These countries were either among the top 15 exporters of oil, following the United States Energy Information Administration, or their share of oil exports in total exports was higher than 75 percent during this period. See Annex F, Table F.3.
16. Other control variables included in the regression analysis show a consistent and predicted impact on bilateral export flows. For example, regional trade agreements tend to increase the total amount of goods traded between two countries and conflicts have a negative impact on exports.
17. The analysis used countries' income classifications of 1995 rather than current ones, so the analysis could look at the effects of aid for trade on exports over time (see Annex F).
18. See Annex E, Table E.3.
19. See, in particular, the coefficients shown in Annex E, Tables E.1 and E.2.
20. This can be seen by comparing the aid-for-trade coefficients in Annex E, Table E.4 with those in Annex E, Table E.1.
21. These mutual responsibilities under the Paris Principles and Accra Declaration are clearly recounted with some elaboration in *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action* OECD, *Paris, www.oecd.org/development/effectiveness/34428351.pdf.* In summary, the Paris Principles include ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing resources for results, and mutual accountability.
22. Other measures tested included, among others, a combination of public sector and trade sub-indices for the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (2007-09) and the IMF's Public Investment Efficiency Index (2010). These measures had the disadvantage of providing only partial country coverage (*e.g.* the IMF index) or limited time coverage (*e.g.* the available CPIA data).
23. See coefficients in Annex E, Table E.5.

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CHAPTER 6:
THE WAY FORWARD

INTRODUCTION

Much has been achieved since the start of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative in 2005. Previous Global Reviews of Aid for Trade and editions of *Aid for Trade at Glance* have clearly shown that aid for trade is bettering the lives of many men and women in developing countries. Comprehensive monitoring has provided clear evidence that the Initiative has resulted in the prioritisation of trade objectives in development strategies and has galvanised donor support to tackle the bottlenecks that undermine the ability of producers in developing countries to exploit regional and global market access opportunities. Aid for trade is helping developing countries tap into the power of markets and connect to new growth poles in the global economy. The aid-for-trade case stories (OECD/WTO, 2013) also paint an encouraging picture of numerous donor supported, trade-related projects and programmes that are delivering a wide range of tangible results in terms of trade performance, private investment and employment creation in a large number of developing countries. The 2013 joint OECD/WTO monitoring exercise described in this publication highlights that these positive trends are continuing.

However, since the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong agreed on the aid-for-trade mandate (subsequently operationalised by the WTO Task Force in 2006), much has changed in the trade and development environment. Research by the OECD and WTO on trade in value-added is shedding light on the complex production networks that characterise global trade today. The deepening and widening of value chains has boosted the share of intermediate goods and services in trade as more firms and countries join these diffuse networks. Fragmentation of production has created new opportunities for integration into regional and global trade.

In the area of development co-operation, the 2012 Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation provides a new and comprehensive framework for co-ordinating the efforts of a variety of donors to help developing countries leverage diverse forms of development finance, and for ensuring that all these efforts have a catalytic effect on trade and development.

This chapter summarises the main developments in aid for trade since the 2011 Global Review. Based on the findings of the OECD/WTO monitoring survey, the analysis of aid-for-trade flows, and conclusions in the broader trade and development literature, it appears that the proliferation and deepening of value chains and the concomitant widening of trade opportunities for developing countries do not require major shifts in the focus of aid-for-trade efforts. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement, such as further engaging providers of South-South trade-related co-operation and the private sector, expanding the focus from ODA to development finance, improving the conditions for regional projects, and better managing aid for trade and development results. To ensure that the Initiative remains relevant in the changing trade and development landscape, these issues should be discussed at the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2013.

SUMMARY

In 2013, 80 partner countries (including 36 LDCs) submitted aid-for-trade self-assessments. These countries received USD 22.8 billion in aid-for-trade commitments in 2011, or 67 percent of total country programmable aid for trade (excluding multi-country programmes). In 2013, 43 bilateral and multilateral donors submitted aid-for-trade self-assessments. Taken together, these agencies provided practically the totality of aid-for-trade commitments. In addition, nine providers of South-South trade-related co-operation (including China and India) participated in the 2013 OECD/WTO monitoring exercise.

As a new feature of the 2013 monitoring exercise, the views of the private sector were solicited on how aid for trade can assist in connecting to value chains. Not only was this solicitation of views an innovation in itself, but so were the partnerships established to undertake it, *i.e.* with Grow Africa, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The 524 responses submitted by firms and business associations in developing countries present strong views on the binding constraints they face in linking to, moving up and establishing value chains, while the 173 responses from lead firms show the obstacles they face in engaging with enterprises in developing countries. The 697 responses from the private sector indicate the areas that offer the greatest potential for public-private partnerships to deliver the objectives of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative.

Priorities

Aid for trade is evolving in response to changes in the trade and development environment. Increasingly, partner countries, including the least developed, are focusing on policies to reduce the thickness of their borders, improve the environment for private sector led economic growth, and create conditions that will assist their firms to connect to regional and global value chains. Bilateral donors are responding to these changing priorities. They are also putting more emphasis on programmes to promote private sector development, in particular through addressing market failures such as information asymmetries and trade finance as well as through helping SMEs to improve exports, particularly at the intensive margin. In addition, multilateral donors are focusing their attention on improving trade-related infrastructure, while providers of South-South co-operation continue to scale up their support to enhance South-South trade. Although many donors report that they prioritise value chain development in their strategies and programme design, others still have difficulties integrating this concept into their programming.

Among other challenges that remain, promoting private sector development and upgrading hard and soft infrastructure through instruments such as public-private partnerships are not without problems. Although there have been noticeable improvements, many projects are bedevilled by different expectations about appropriate roles and the sharing of costs and benefits. In engaging the private sector, donors should be open-minded about new solutions. In particular, the public sector should be prepared to play a supporting role in regard to the private sector's own initiatives. All stakeholders remain strongly engaged in the Aid-for Trade Initiative, and it seems that the opportunities offered through the rise of value chains have reinvigorated debate. While provision of aid for trade does not seem to be decisive in shaping the strategies and policies of partner countries, donors or providers of South-South trade-related co-operation, budget pressures have increased the urgency to show results. This has been reconfirmed as a priority.

Investment in trade capacities

The Monterrey Consensus highlighted that trade is in many cases the single most important external source for financing development. Increased trade and foreign direct investment, combined with complementary policies, can boost economic growth and provide a significant source of employment. While in many developing countries foreign and domestic investment provides the primary source for building trade capacities and connecting to value chains, ODA remains an essential complement, especially for the least developed countries.

After several years of increasing aid-for-trade flows, the financial crisis and subsequent budgetary economic challenges faced by OECD members, donors have put downward pressure on aid budgets. This is also affecting the volume of aid for trade. In 2011, commitments amounted to USD 41.5 billion – an increase of 57 percent compared to the 2002-05 baseline average, but a 14 percent decline from 2010 levels. However, and reflecting the increasing priority that partner countries and donors attach to private sector development, aid to that sector increased in 2011 by USD 171 million to reach USD 18.23 billion, up 58 percent from the baseline. Furthermore, the trade development objective of these programmes more than doubled, from USD 2.6 billion in 2007 to USD 5.4 billion in 2011. Support for multi-country programmes, which often have a greater impact than national programmes, reached its highest ever level at USD 7.7 billion.

While aid-for-trade resources have been scaled up significantly during the last five years, the outlook for the coming years is less positive, particularly for bilateral donors. Based on provisional 2012 ODA data, a further decline in aid for trade is likely, in line with an overall decrease in ODA of 4 percent in real terms. On the basis of the DAC Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans and the OECD/WTO monitoring survey, a moderate recovery in aid levels is expected in 2013. Multilateral donors have reported that they will maintain their spending. One cause for optimism is that providers of South-South trade-related co-operation have indicated that they will continue to scale up resources over the next five years. With prospects of a return to economic growth in the OECD at best muted, assistance from South-South partners to connect to growth poles in the global economy may be particularly valuable.

Value chains as a development path

The international fragmentation of production in value chains (driven by technological progress, cost reductions, access to resources and markets, and trade policy reform) has important policy implications for economic growth in developing countries. Value chains can create a path through which countries will be able to industrialise at a much earlier stage of development. Value chain participation may offer considerable opportunities. It encourages suppliers to meet standards and regulations that permit them to access export markets; it may permit the utilisation of network technology that would not otherwise be available; and it may open up new sources of capital. However, value chains also raise the costs of maintaining inefficient border procedures, high tariffs and non-tariff barriers that unnecessarily constrain goods or services trade, restrictions on the flow of information, impediments to FDI, and restrictions on the movement of people.

The responses to the OECD/WTO questionnaire indicate that value chains are indeed increasingly influencing partner country development strategies and donor programming. Developing country governments' main objectives in linking to value chains are to add value to their exports, increase employment and reduce poverty. The main obstacles to these reaching these objectives are lack of access to finance (in particular, trade finance), transportation and shipping costs, inadequate infrastructure and regulatory uncertainty (often tied to a complex business environment), together with a lack of labour skills. Donors and South-South partners also point to the inability to attract FDI and the lack of comparative advantage. Among lead firms, customs procedures rank high while other prominent concerns include regulatory uncertainty (reflecting developing country suppliers' issues with the complex business environment) and compliance with standards. Informal practices and payment requests were also cited as areas of particular concern for their negative impact on investment decisions.

There is a clear convergence between the perceptions of governments, donors and the private sector on the issues to be addressed, which provide clear guidance about where aid for trade could help developing countries connect to value chains. The priorities revealed by the OECD/WTO survey could also help to establish closer co-operation and synergies between the public and private sectors in identifying aid-for-trade projects, financing their implementation, improving their monitoring and impact assessment, and ultimately increasing their effectiveness. Such a co-operative approach would be very much in line with the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

The potential of regional approaches

Regional production networks boost trade performance and create a demand for trade-enhancing measures to strengthen efficiency through, for example, trade facilitation and better soft and hard infrastructure. Participating in these regional networks may provide ready-made external markets for local production. It also has a "learning-by-doing" effect on local firms as the economy gradually opens up to regional and global markets. Regional co-operation presents especially significant opportunities for small LICs, which in the past have generally been excluded from beneficial FDI-trade links. Therefore, regional co-operation can serve as a stepping stone for facilitating linkages to value chains and deeper integration into wider regional and global markets.

For developing economies to attain the benefits of regional integration and co-operation, they should address a variety of market failures and constraints. Multi-country and regional aid for trade can play an important role in this regard. Donors have been supporting regional co-operation through aid-for-trade programmes that have focused on removing the binding constraints to regional integration. These programmes, developed in close co-operation with partners, have mainly been directed at the sub-regional level. Evaluations have shown that they have been successful in spurring growth, reducing poverty and diversifying the economy. Regional aid for trade can play a cost-effective role in supporting regional integration and co-operation; it constitutes a critical area in which donor and recipient countries can get the "biggest bang for the buck".

Tangible results

There is growing evidence suggesting that aid for trade is broadly correlated with increases in trade. In the case of trade between two countries, econometric studies and statistical analysis in this publication indicate that aid for trade is associated with greater exports and imports. Aid for trade targeted at infrastructure has helped build new connections to regional and global markets by financing investments in roads, ports and telecommunications. Similarly, aid for trade targeted at productive capacity (*e.g.* in developing tourism, agriculture or special economic zones) is helping to increase trade.

Aid for trade works best when it is focused on reducing trading costs through improvements in infrastructure, trade facilitation, trade-related public institutions (such as customs, standards administration and export promotion) and policies (including eliminating policy barriers to competition). Furthermore, aid for trade best boosts trade performance and promotes trade-led growth when recipient countries have a supportive business environment, stable macroeconomic policies, and an investment climate that encourages private investment. The absence of peace and security has a large dampening effect on export performance, with the power to wipe out any benefits from investment in aid for trade. Similarly, the negative impacts of high and unstable inflation, corruption, lack of well-defined property rights, and erratic microeconomic policies, which undermine the effectiveness of all aid, apply to aid for trade.

Not only does policy matter, but so do government management systems. Governments that work together with donors to overcome supply-side constraints in the context of a well-formulated programme with specific goals are likely to have the greatest pay-off. This implies government ownership, mutual accountability, and overall alignment and harmonisation and management for results (*i.e.* adherence to the Paris Principles of aid effectiveness). A first step towards such co-operation is to build in clear quantitative objectives for every project, at each phase of the results chain, along with indicators to measure progress. Assistance to help governments build this type of results-based management capacity has a high pay-off for all development assistance, as well as for trade.

THE WAY FORWARD

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative has succeeded in raising awareness about the development potential of trade, mainstreaming trade in partner country and donor agency planning and policies, mobilising resources, and achieving results. The Initiative has proven to be flexible enough to incorporate new trade and development dimensions.

The original aim of this every-two-years monitoring exercise was to put a spotlight on aid for trade (*i.e.* to raise awareness about the role of trade as an engine of growth and economic development, measure aid-for-trade flows to assess their additionality and sustainability, and create incentives for more and better aid for trade). Monitoring has subsequently evolved to examine implementation, effectiveness and results and has created a community of knowledge sharing about best practices in aid for trade. The monitoring framework has broadened the partnership involved in the Initiative, with strong participation from the donor community, partner countries and providers of South-South trade-related co-operation, and (as highlighted in this publication) the private sector.

At the global level, a broad aid-for-trade agenda is justified in order to capture the broad range of binding constraints that developing countries face in improving their trade capacities. At the country level, the aid-for-trade dialogue should be focused on a narrower set of priorities that reflect local conditions and specific constraints. Furthermore, as shown in this publication, both the public and private sectors in developing countries favour a broad conception of aid for trade that includes investment (domestic and foreign), prioritising competitiveness, trade-related infrastructure, access to finance, and skills development.

Revisiting the monitoring framework?

Aid-for-trade monitoring relies on self-assessments through questionnaires. This approach ensures that all stakeholders have a channel for feedback. Furthermore, the self-assessments have generated ample amounts of unique information, allowing for extracting best practices concerning aid-for-trade policies, programmes and procedures. This does not imply that these findings should be accepted uncritically, nor does it preclude more rigorous systematic analysis. On the contrary, a key strength of the Initiative has been its flexibility in incorporating new results and embracing evaluations, impact assessments and research findings from international organisations, think tanks and academia. The global monitoring effort that the Initiative embodies helps give these other approaches direction. As the agenda has evolved, the Initiative has stimulated a broad range of diverse initiatives and activities at the regional and country level. Without the global spotlight effect, these initiatives would likely have attracted limited attention.

Concerns have been expressed regarding the disconnect between the global dialogue on aid for trade that takes place in Geneva and donor capitals on the one hand, and in-country donor-government collaboration in managing aid for trade on the other. Because the 2006 WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade recommended a broad concept for global measurement of aid for trade, activities are included despite the view of several line ministries (and donor departments) that they do not think of themselves as providing aid for trade. One possible way to address this concern would be to distinguish more clearly between the current broad measurement of aid for trade – which is useful for global monitoring – and a narrower subset of activities directly associated with trade expansion, such as projects to reform border posts, standards facilities, customs, tariff reforms, non-tariff barriers and the like. Such a distinction would also be more in line with the WTO Task Force definition of aid for trade as "projects and programmes that have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies."[1] A narrower local optic such as this would facilitate a more focused discussion on a limited set of policy objectives and facilitate better global-local dialogue, not only between donors and partner countries but also between donors' headquarters and in-country staff and between the trade community and development community.

As outlined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the promotion of mutual accountability, such as in the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, is designed to build genuine partnerships among different communities and focus them on delivering results. Three elements are central in establishing such partnerships: a shared agenda with clear objectives and reciprocal commitments; monitoring and evaluation of these commitments; and, closely related, dialogue and review to create incentives for honouring commitments and, ultimately, changing behaviour. In fact, the Aid-for-Trade Initiative has been characterised as "one of the key examples of global partnerships for development at work".[2]

Informing the post-2015 agenda

The Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have rallied the global community behind a common vision for development. The MDGs have been effective in mobilising worldwide awareness, leveraging resources, guiding global efforts, monitoring progress and increasing accountability. Providing assistance for trade capacity building is one of the indicators that measure progress towards a global partnership for development (MDG 8). Thus, aid for trade plays a supportive role in the realisation of the MDGs, especially MDG 1 (eradication of extreme poverty and hunger).

Work has already begun on a new post-2015 agenda and framework. The WTO and others have argued that "economic growth and trade – as a driver of growth – deserve a prominent place in the post 2015 development agenda", calling for an "agenda that integrates economic growth with social inclusion and with environmental protection" (Lamy, 2013). For the post-2015 development framework, the OECD proposes a small number of high-profile goals and targets at the global level as well as goals, targets and indicators at the national level that are defined and tailored to the diverse starting points, specific contexts, priorities and capacities of each country (OECD, 2013). Furthermore, the OECD has suggested a set of MDG objectives and targets to guide country-owned trade-related development strategies and indicators, which could be used to measure progress.

Renewing the commitment

What seems to be most needed now is a renewed commitment by all stakeholders to continue supporting developing countries in building the supply-side capacities and infrastructure they need to make trade an engine of growth and poverty reduction. The Global Review in July 2013 and the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2013 provide important opportunities for discussions on how to ensure the continued relevance of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative in a changing environment for trade and development.■

NOTES

1. WT/AFT/1 (2006).
2. UN System Task Team on the post 2015 development agenda (2013: 6).

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Lamy, P., (2013), *A prominent place for growth in the post-2015 development agenda*, Conference on International Cooperation in 2020, Hague, (7 March 2013), WTO, Geneva. *www.wto.org/english/news_e/sppl_e/sppl268_e.htm*.

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AID-FOR-TRADE
COUNTRY FACT SHEETS

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON AID-FOR-TRADE COUNTRY FACT SHEETS

The aid-for-trade country fact sheets provide factual information to stimulate a debate on results at the country level. The aim is to compare performance in four categories of indicators over the period 2005-10. The fact sheets are not an attempt to establish attribution at a macro level for aid-for-trade results. Methodological difficulties prevent such causality from being established. Instead, the fact sheets are a spur for further in-depth, country-based research.

The country fact sheets are structured according to the results chain framework normally used in project-based development interventions. The factsheets are constructed from four elements:

(a) inputs; (b) outputs; (c) outcomes; and (d) impacts, which all serve to illustrate the causal sequence for an intervention to achieve trade and development objectives. Inputs and their accompanying activities lead to outputs, which in turn lead to certain outcomes – contributing to long-term impacts from the development intervention.

The fact sheets put the results chain framework in a macroeconomic context to illustrate the significance of aid-for-trade disbursements. These disbursements are compared to other development financing flows. While the factsheets do not allow for causal inference, they contribute to a greater understanding of the important role aid-for-trade flows plays in a country's achievement of the trade and development objectives targeted by the flows.

The choice of indicators has been influenced by the availability of time series data. New indicators are appearing which may, in some cases, be more fitting for the purpose of this analysis. However, the absence of historical data and geographic coverage means they are not ripe for inclusion. As such, the indicators in the fact sheets will be updated and refined in future editions.

The fact sheets contain four sections following the results chain framework:

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

The inputs section covers investment and financing flows in the economy that form the basis for development and economic growth. Indicators include: gross fixed capital formation (overall, public and private) capturing investment into fixed capital; and external financing inflows capturing the reliance of capital investment on financing from abroad. External financing inflows can be used to finance capital investment and also serve other purposes such as private and public consumption. These inflows are measured using the following indicators: foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows; long-term external debt and IMF disbursements; disbursed trade-related non-concessional flows; disbursed aid-for-trade commitments (overall, by sector and by donor); and remittances and compensation of employees by migrants and non-resident workers.

The comparison of disbursed aid-for-trade commitments flows with other external financial inputs illustrates the relative importance of aid for trade for investment in the local economy.

Sources and variables:

- OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database: Aid-for-trade disbursements (overall, by sector and by donor), trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed, i.e. "other official flows" that are not considered as official aid either because they are not primarily aimed at development or because they have a grant element of less than 25 percent.
- World Bank (WB), World Development Indicators: Gross fixed capital formation (overall, public and private), FDI inflows, remittances and compensation of employees.
- WB, International Debt Statistics: Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements.

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

In the results chain, inputs and accompanying activities result in outputs. The trade performance section covers trade performance indicators that provide a reflection of inputs, policies and economic developments. The trade to GDP ratio is a simple measure for trade openness and the importance of trade for the economy. The importance of services trade for the country is captured by the share of commercial services exports (imports) in total exports (imports). The shares of non-fuel intermediates in merchandise exports and imports suggest to what extent the country is positioned at intermediate stages of value chains. Furthermore, trade values for 2005 and 2011 and the respective changes are shown for exports and imports of goods and commercial services, as well as for commercial services exports by category. Finally, to provide a dynamic view on the export structure of countries, the top five markets and products for merchandise exports and imports are presented for 2005 and 2011 (or other years depending on data availability).

Sources and variables:

- WTO Secretariat: Trade to GDP ratio, commercial services exports (imports) as percent of total exports (imports), non-fuel intermediates (percent of merchandise exports (imports)), goods and commercial services export and imports, top five markets for exports (imports), top five export (import) products.

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

The outcomes section assesses a country's trade policies and trade performance. Indicators include GDP growth and the number of exporting firms, which both represent significant outcomes on the way to achieve long-term development impacts. The Hirschman-Herfindahl index of export concentration shows to what extent the country is concentrated or diversified in terms of exported products with scores closer to zero indicating a more diversified export portfolio and scores nearer to 1 indicating high concentration on a few products. Similarly, export shares by region provide insights into export concentration with respect to destination markets. The number of regional trade agreements covering goods and economic integration agreements covering services capture the country's engagement in regional trade liberalization. Simple and weighted averages of applied import tariffs indicate the extent of market access for goods provided by the country. On the other hand, the market access conditions the country faces when exporting are captured by the tariffs faced in its top five export markets and the share of exports reaching these markets duty free. The indicators time and cost to export and import, and the logistics performance index (LPI; the index ranges from one to five with a higher score indicating better performing logistics) capture administrative- and infrastructure-related trade costs. For these latter indicators, countries are benchmarked against their income group following the classification of the World Bank.

Sources and variables:

- UN Comtrade: Hirschman-Herfindahl index of product export concentration ranging from close to zero (perfectly diversified export portfolio) to one (the country exports only one product).
- WB, Exporter Dynamics Database: Number of exporters.
- WB, World Development Indicators: GDP growth, time and cost to export (import), logistics performance index (LPI; from 1=low to 5=high).
- WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles: Goods regional trade agreements (RTAs) and services economic integration agreements (EIAs) notified to the WTO, services sectors with GATS commitments, merchandise export shares by region, applied MFN tariffs on imports (simple and weighted average), export tariffs faced (weighted average) and duty free exports (value in percent). Export tariffs faced and duty free exports are based on the country's overall top five export markets in 2005 and its top five export markets for respectively agricultural and non-agricultural products in 2011.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

The impacts section covers indicators that describe long-term objectives of economic development which aid for trade aims to achieve. GDP per capita (in constant 2000 USD and in current international dollars) capture the country's overall economic development over time and in comparison to their income group following the classification of the World Bank. The unemployment share and the share of female labour force disclose how inclusive development has been. The share of official development assistance in gross national income, the share of import duties in tax revenue and the total debt service as a share of total exports indicate, respectively, the country's reliance on foreign aid, its use of trade policy to generate public income, as well as its foreign debt burden. The human development index ranges from zero (minimum level of development) to one (maximum level of development) highlighting the three basic development dimensions: health; education; and living standard. Finally, population shares living below USD 1.25 and USD 2 and the income share held by the highest 20 percent of the population illustrate the distributional aspects of development.

Sources and variables:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Human Development Indicators: Human development index (from 0=minimum level of development to 1=maximum level of development).
- WB, World Development Indicators: GDP per capita (in const. 2000 USD and based on purchasing power parity, PPP, in current international $), unemployment (percent of total labour force), female labour force (percent of total labour force), net official development assistance (ODA) received (percent of GNI), population living below $1.25 and $2 a day (PPP) (percent), income share held by highest 20 percent of the population.
- WTO, Trade Profiles: Import duties collected (percent of tax revenue).

Legend:

"d.b.z." division by zero

"n.a." data not available

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

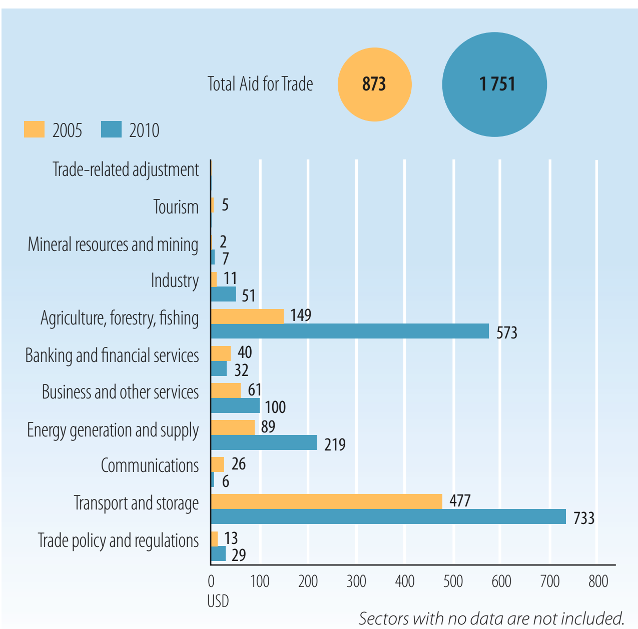
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Afghanistan

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 130.9	1 949.6	2 807.6	32%
of which: public	1 540.1	994.4	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	590.8	955.2	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	271.0	300.0	75.7	-72%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	0.0	132.1	87.4	d.b.z.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	21.4	26.5	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	872.7	1 180.1	1 750.7	101%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

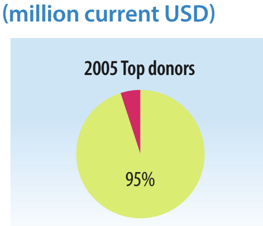
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



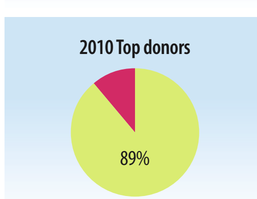
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
United States	631.5	72
World Bank	142.7	16
EU Institutions	20.0	2
United Kingdom	19.3	2
Germany	19.3	2



2010	value	%
United States	1 115.6	64
Asian Dev. Bank	230.4	13
World Bank	78.7	4
Canada	73.0	4
Japan	67.8	4



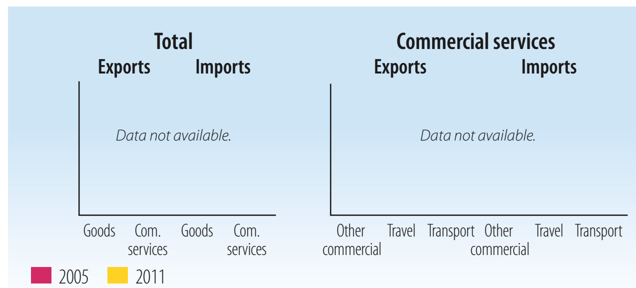
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2008	%	2010	%
Pakistan	49	Pakistan	39
India	24	India	17
Russian Federation	7	Turkey	9
United Arab Emirates	3	Iran	8
Iran	3	Russian Federation	8

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2008	%	2010	%
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	51	Special transactions not classified	29
Floor coverings, etc.	28	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	28
Special transactions not classified	8	Floor coverings, etc.	18
Works of art, antiques, etc.	6	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s	10
Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s	4	Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2008	%	2010	%
Pakistan	16	Uzbekistan	21
China	14	China	14
Japan	12	Pakistan	12
Iran	6	EU (27)	10
Uzbekistan	6	Japan	10

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2008	%	2010	%
Special transactions not classified	49	Special transactions not classified	46
Works of art, antiques etc.	14	Briquettes, lignite, peat	19
Animal, vegetable fats, oils, n.e.s.	5	Meal, flour of wheat, flour of meslin	4
Meal, flour of wheat, flour of meslin	5	Lime, cement, construction material	3
Rubber tyres, tubes,etc.	4	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	14.5	8.2
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.07
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.7	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	13.5	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	36.6	n.a.

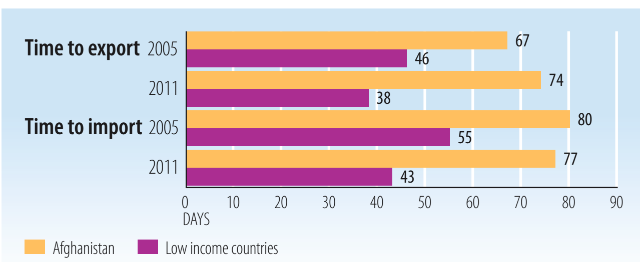
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

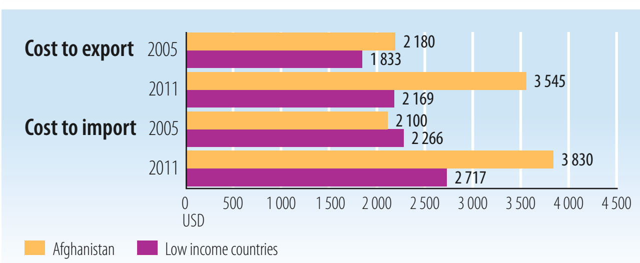
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

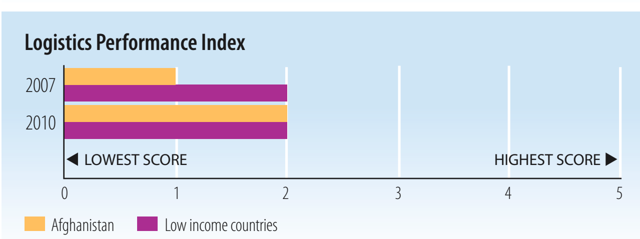
	2005	2010
Africa	n.a.	1.0
Asia	n.a.	59.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	12.1
Europe	n.a.	13.9
Middle East	n.a.	12.7
North America	n.a.	1.1
South and Central America	n.a.	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







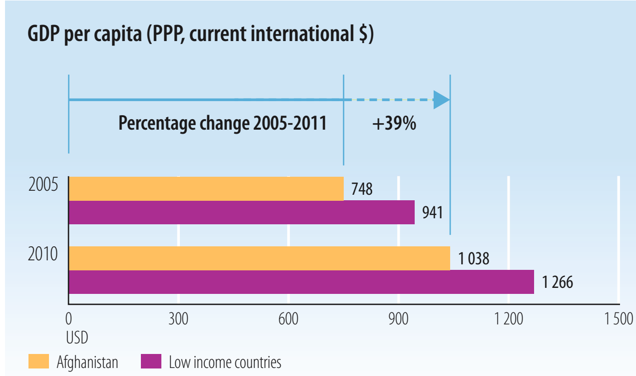
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

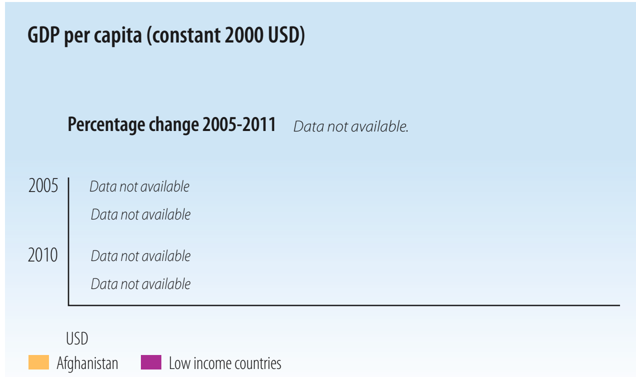
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	8.5	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	13.7	15.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	41.6	42.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	41.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.34	0.39

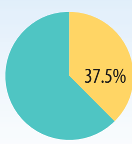
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2008**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844695

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

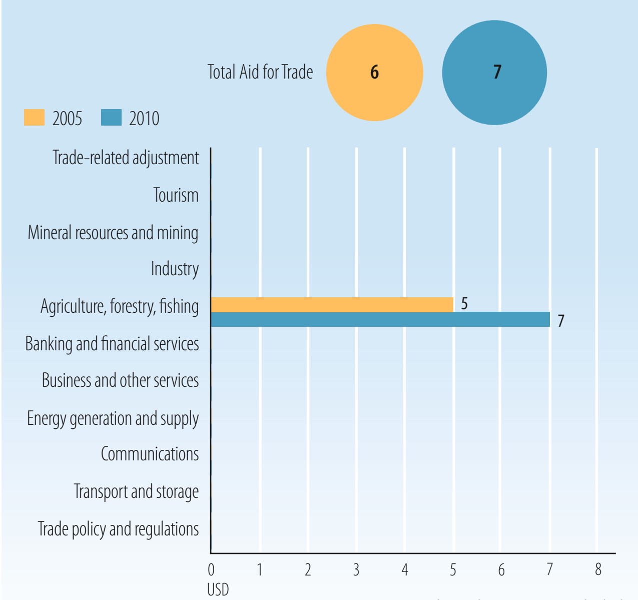
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Antigua and Barbuda

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	367.2	342.8	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	221.0	174.2	96.7	-56%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	5.5	0.5	6.7	22%
Remittances and compensation of employees	22.0	25.5	24.8	13%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	5.4	97
EU Institutions	0.1	2
United States	0.0	0

2010	value	%
Japan	6.5	97
WTO	0.1	2
EU Institutions	0.1	1
Germany	0.0	0
Korea, Rep. of	0.0	0

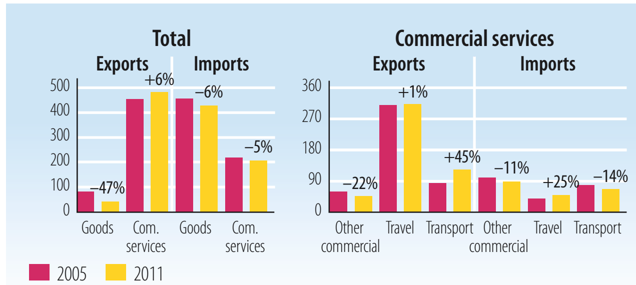
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	118	114	103	-16
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	85	89	92	7
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	32	28	33	0
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	7	n.a.	21	14
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	20	n.a.	18	-2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
Netherlands Antilles	23	United States	38
EU (27)	23	EU (27)	16
Saint Kitts and Nevis	10	Barbados	7
United States	8	Trinidad and Tobago	7
Anguilla	7	Jamaica	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	70	Textile articles n.e.s.	22
Ship, boat, floating structure	11	Alcoholic beverages	8
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5	Sound recorder, phonograph	8
Textile articles n.e.s.	2	Ships, boats, floating structures	6
Printed matter	2	Mechanical handlng equipment	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
United States	49	United States	33
EU (27)	12	EU (27)	8
Trinidad and Tobago	11	Trinidad and Tobago	4
Netherlands Antilles	10	China	3
Japan	3	Japan	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	34	Special transactions not classified	35
Ships, boats, floating structures	4	Other meat, meat offal	3
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Alcoholic beverages	2
Furniture, cushions, etc.	2	Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	2
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2	Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.2	-4.2
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	32	32
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.7	10.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.8	6.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	96.7	40.3

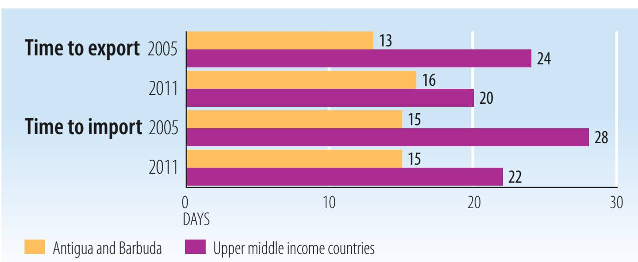
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

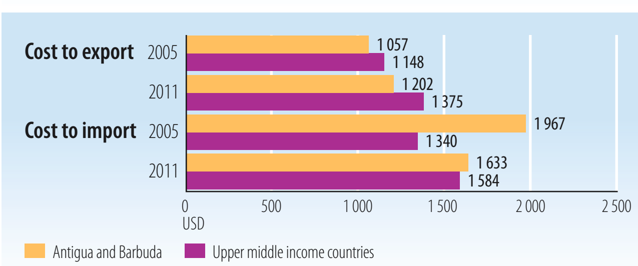
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

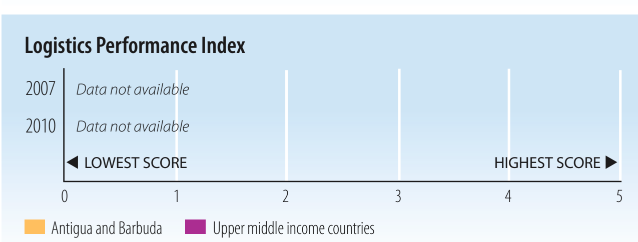
	2005	2011
Africa	8.4	0.0
Asia	0.1	2.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	23.2	16.6
Middle East	0.0	0.1
North America	8.1	39.9
South and Central America	60.2	38.4

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







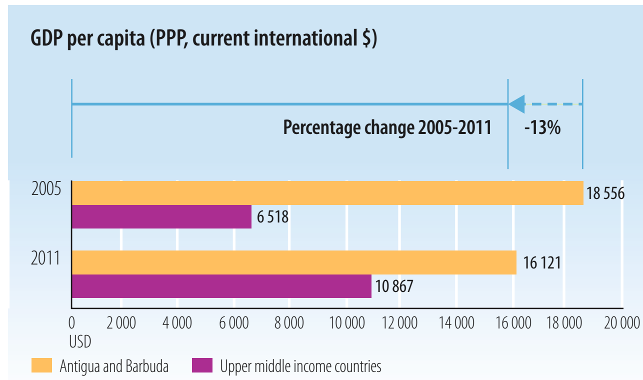
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

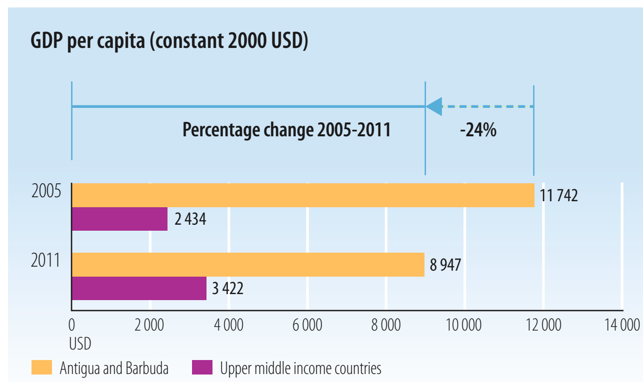
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.8	1.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.76

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844714

BAHAMAS

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

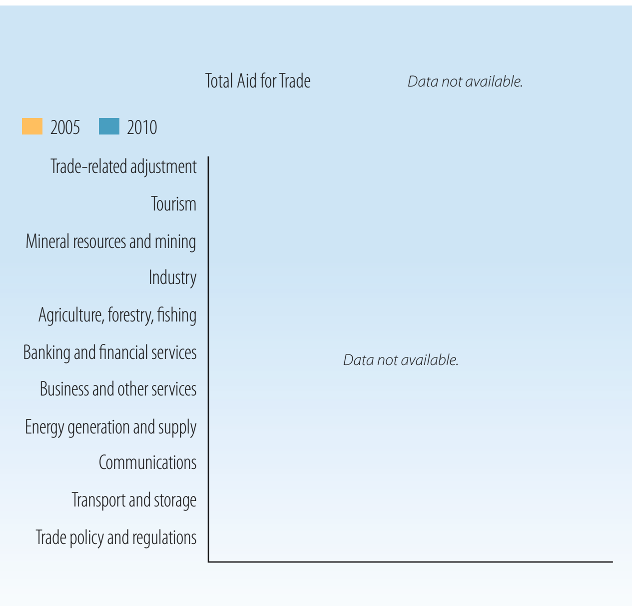
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Bahamas

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 863.9	2 112.8	1 821.2	-2%
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	563.4	860.2	872.0	55%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Data not available		

2005 Top donors

Data not available.

2010	value	%
Data not available		

2010 Top donors

Data not available.

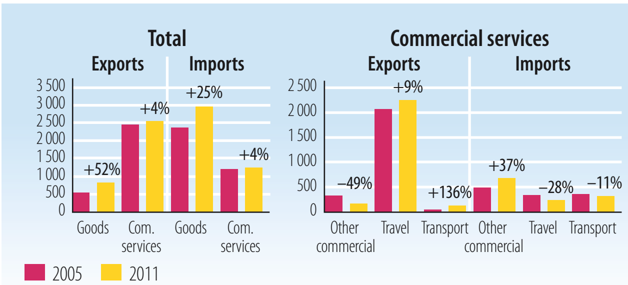
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	86	96	98	12
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	82	72	75	-6
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	34	29	30	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	65	49	43	-22
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	29	29	28	-2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	61	United States	76
EU (27)	30	EU (27)	10
Canada	6	Nigeria	4
South Africa	1	Canada	3
Australia	1	Jamaica	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Polymers of styrene	43	Petroleum products	30
Crustaceans, molluscs, etc.	29	Polymers of styrene	19
Organo-inorganic compounds	15	Crustaceans, molluscs, etc.	10
Alcoholic beverages	6	Organo-inorganic compounds	10
Other crude minerals	5	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	86	United States	91
Netherlands Antilles	7	Trinidad and Tobago	2
EU (27)	2	EU (27)	2
Japan	1	Switzerland	1
Brazil	1	Canada	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	19	Petroleum products	27
Special transactions not classified	4	Special transactions not classified	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	2
Furniture, cushions, etc.	3	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	2
Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	2	Medicaments	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.4	1.6
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	30.2	35.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	20.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.3	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	97.7	77.3

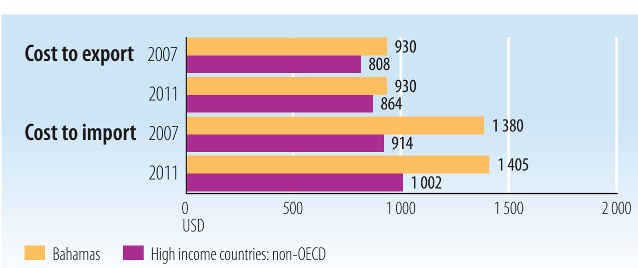
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

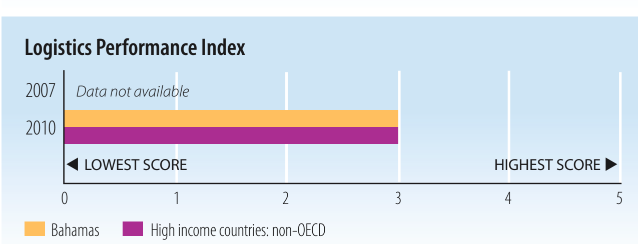
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	1.1	0.0
Asia	0.9	2.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	29.7	12.2
Middle East	0.0	0.1
North America	67.2	81.4
South and Central America	1.0	3.7

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





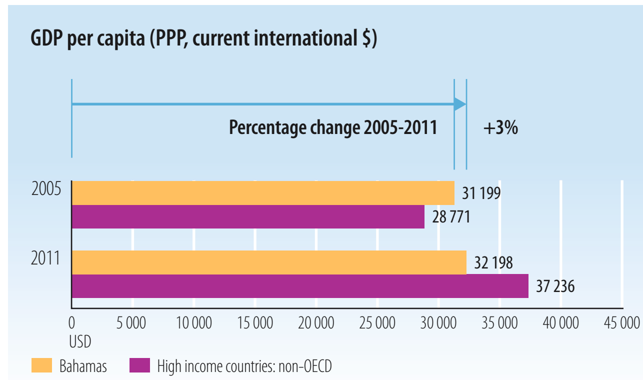
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

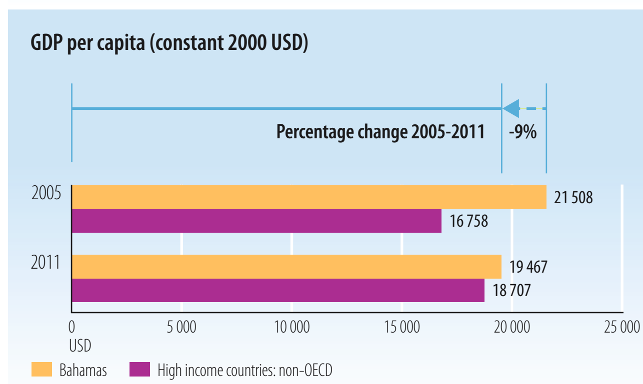
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.2	14.2
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	48.4	48.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	n.a.	n.a.
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	47.2	32.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.77	0.77

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844733*

BANGLADESH
AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

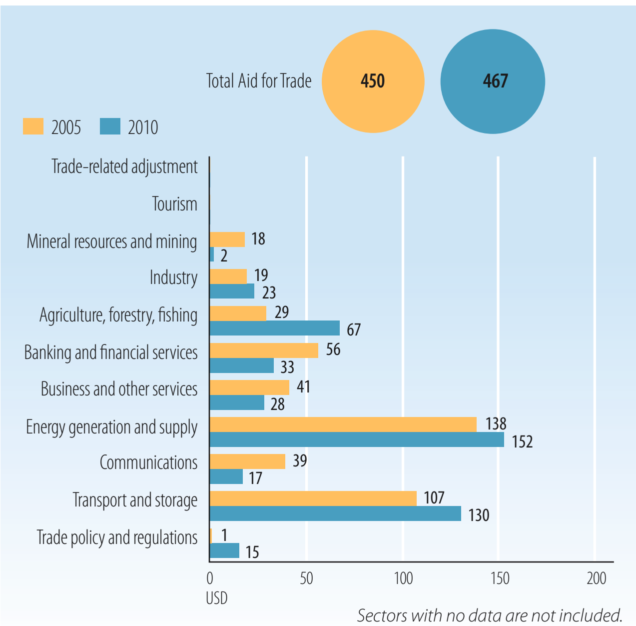
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Bangladesh

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	14 784.4	19 258.4	24 500.9	66%
of which: public	3 740.8	3 941.4	5 032.9	35%
of which: private	11 043.6	15 317.0	19 468.0	76%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	813.3	1 009.6	916.9	13%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	975.9	1 938.5	962.7	-1%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	12.4	0.0	145.3	1073%
AfT flows disbursed	449.5	549.9	466.7	4%
Remittances and compensation of employees	4 314.5	8 940.6	10 851.9	152%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

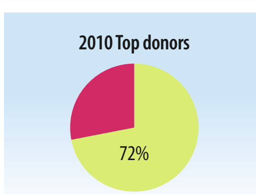


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	267.7	60
United Kingdom	43.1	10
Germany	31.1	7
Denmark	30.0	7
Japan	22.0	5

2010	value	%
World Bank	143.3	31
Japan	58.3	12
Korea, Rep. of	50.1	11
Asian Dev. Bank	49.6	11
Canada	33.7	7



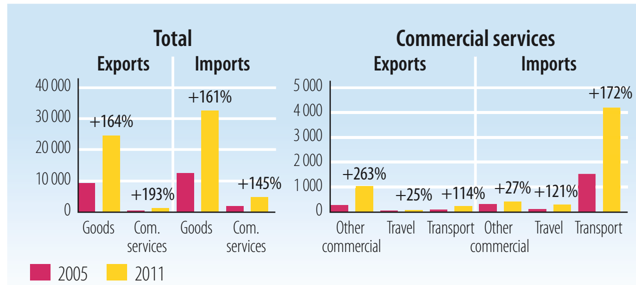
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	40	52	57	17
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	5	5	5	0
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	14	14	13	-1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	61	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	51		
United States	29		
Canada	4	*Data not available*	
India	2		
Hong Kong, China	1		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	28		
Mens, boy's clothing, not-knitted	25		
Women's, girl's clothing, not-knitted	11	*Data not available*	
Mens, boy's clothing, knitted	6		
Crustaceans, molluscs, etc.	4		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
China	16		
EU (27)	11		
India	11	*Data not available*	
Kuwait	7		
Japan	6		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	9		
Cotton	5		
Textile, leather machines	5	*Data not available*	
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5		
Cotton fabrics, woven	4		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	6.0	6.7
Number of exporters	5 610	7 694
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.05	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	5
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	9	9
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	15.2	14.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	4.9	4.4
Exports: duty free (value in %)	69.3	72.5

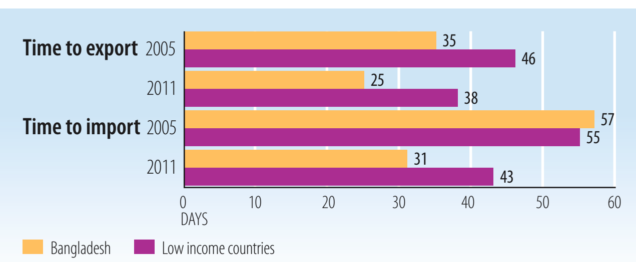
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

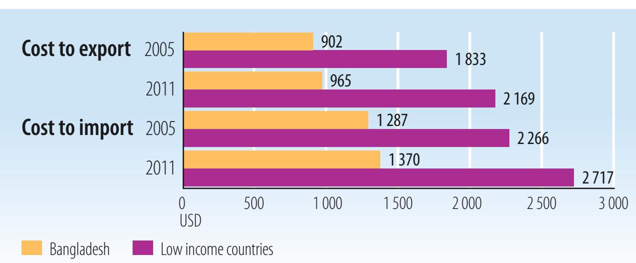
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

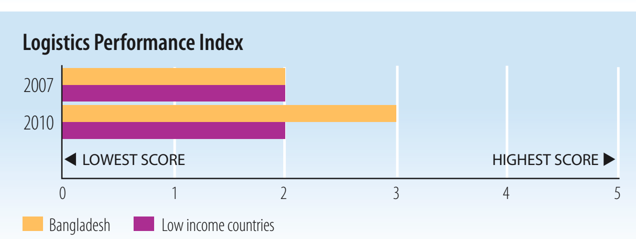
	2005	2011
Africa	1.1	n.a.
Asia	9.7	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.2	n.a.
Europe	52.6	n.a.
Middle East	2.0	n.a.
North America	32.6	n.a.
South and Central America	0.3	n.a.

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







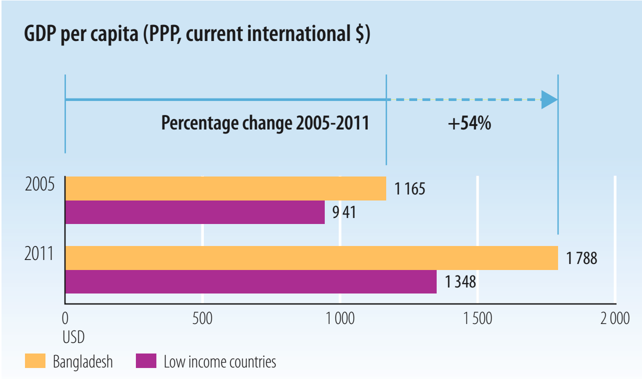
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

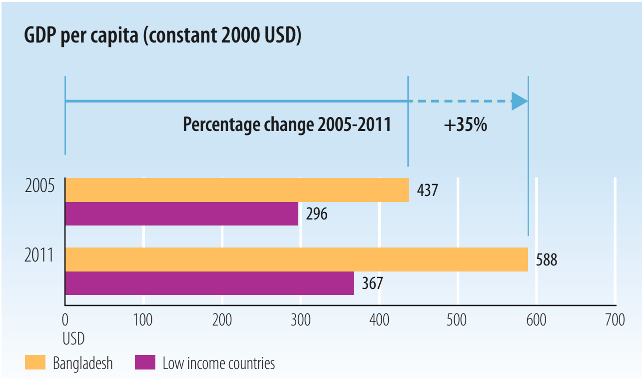
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.3	5.0
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	38.4	39.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	2.1	1.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	42.5	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.5	4.7
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.46	0.50

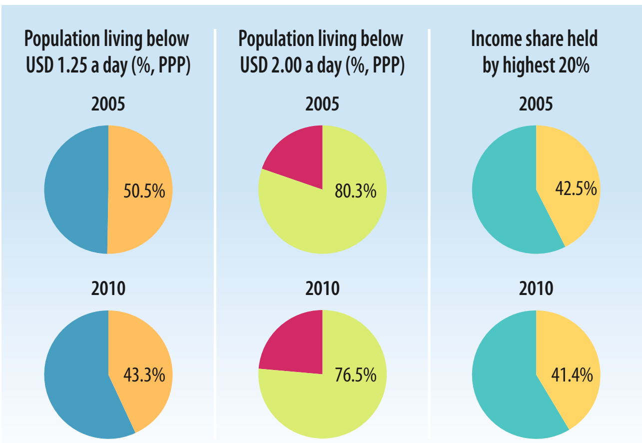
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844752

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

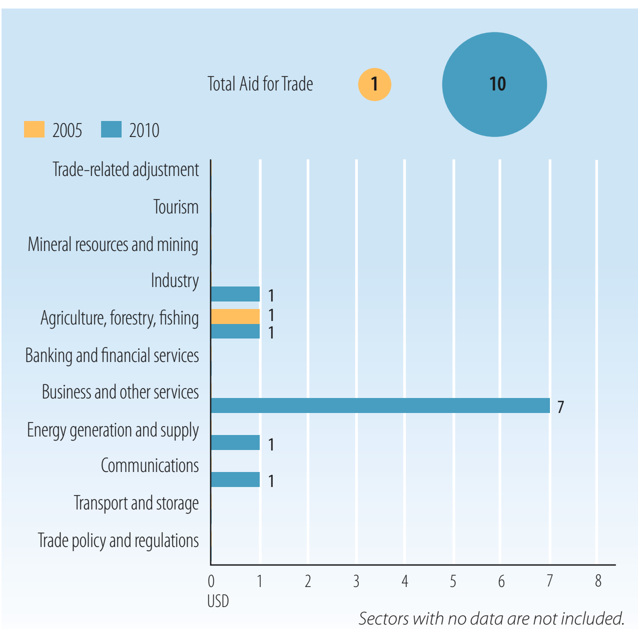
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Barbados

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	720.9	826.8	601.2	-17%
of which: public	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	720.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	238.3	462.0	668.8	181%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	46.7	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	0.6	0.6	10.3	1613%
Remittances and compensation of employees	134.8	101.2	123.0	-9%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

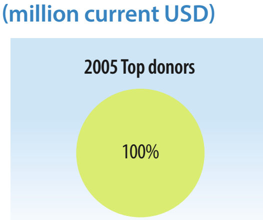
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	0.5	85
Canada	0.1	14
United States	0.0	1



2010	value	%
EU Institutions	8.5	82
IACB	1.4	13
Canada	0.2	2
Australia	0.1	1
Germany	0.1	1

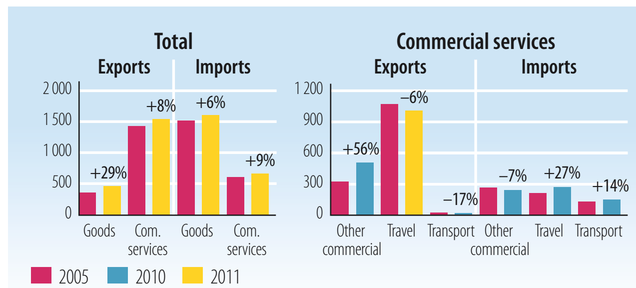
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	130	131	116	-14
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	80	79	77	-3
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	29	27	29	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	27	25	17	-10
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	29	33	28	-1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	13	United States	25
EU (27)	12	EU (27)	20
Trinidad and Tobago	11	Trinidad and Tobago	8
Saint Lucia	6	Saint Lucia	6
Jamaica	6	Jamaica	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	27	Petroleum products	36
Alcoholic beverages	9	Medicaments	14
Sugars, molasses, honey	6	Alcoholic beverages	9
Medicaments	5	Petroleum oils, crude	4
Lime, cement, construction materials	5	Printed matter	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	36	United States	44
Trinidad and Tobago	21	EU (27)	15
EU (27)	13	Trinidad and Tobago	7
Japan	8	China	5
Canada	3	Canada	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	17	Petroleum products	26
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	7	Medicaments	3
Telecomm.equip. parts n.e.s.	4	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2
Medicaments	3	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	2
Gold, silverware, jewelry, n.e.s.	2	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.2	-5.3
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.09	0.14
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	21	21
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.5	10.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	14.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.3	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	97.8	99.9

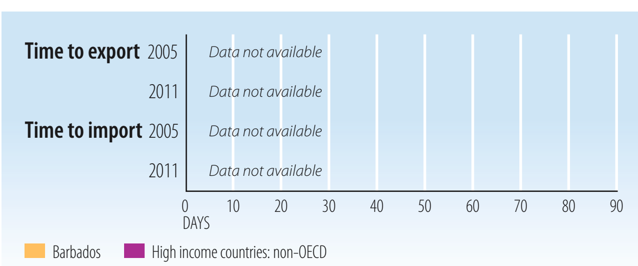
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

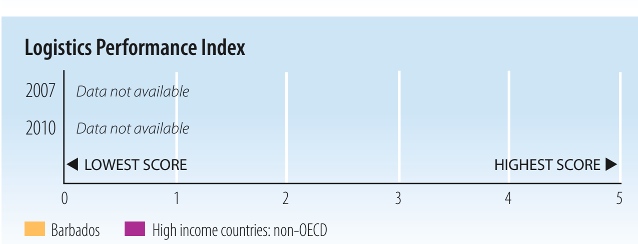
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	0.1	0.1
Asia	0.9	1.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	12.7	13.3
Middle East	0.1	0.1
North America	15.5	15.6
South and Central America	44.4	43.5

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





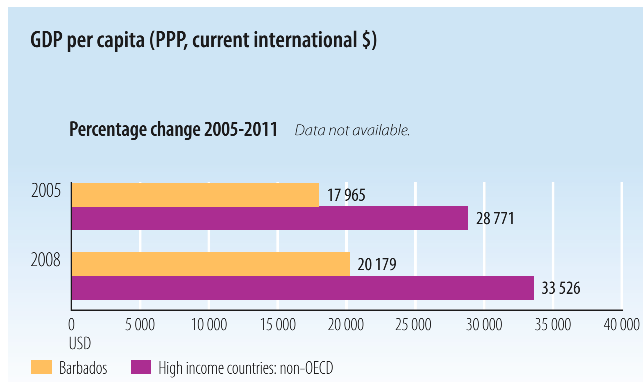
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

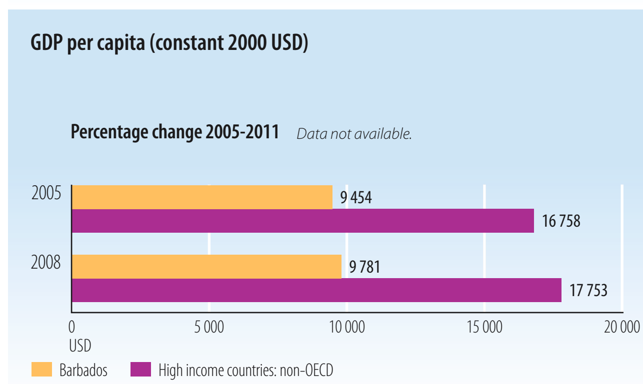
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.1	8.1
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.8	46.7
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	-0.1	0.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.79	0.79

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844771

BELIZE

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

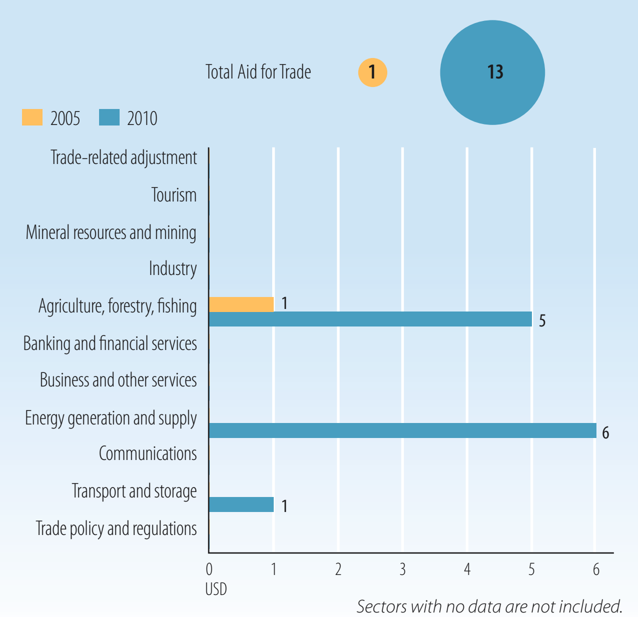
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Belize

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	206.3	345.9	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	126.9	169.7	96.4	-24%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	212.6	41.3	31.0	-85%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.5	0.0	4.3	701%
AfT flows disbursed	1.5	10.8	12.8	758%
Remittances and compensation of employees	46.1	78.1	79.5	73%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

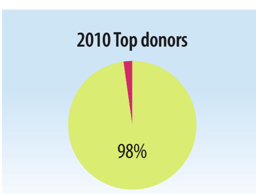


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	0.7	50
Japan	0.7	44
United States	0.1	4
Austria	0.0	2

2010	value	%
Japan	6.1	48
EU Institutions	5.3	42
OFID	0.5	4
Kuwait	0.4	3
United States	0.2	1



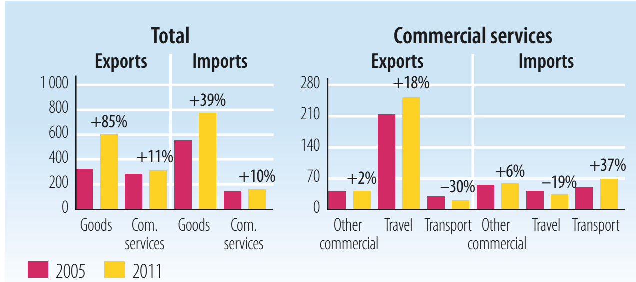
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	118	131	126	8
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	47	43	34	-12
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	21	17	17	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	21	14	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	32	28	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	54	United States	49
EU (27)	27	EU (27)	31
Trinidad and Tobago	5	Costa Rica	4
Jamaica	5	Japan	3
Mexico	4	Mexico	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Fruit, vegetable juices	26	Petroleum oils, crude	36
Crustaceans, molluscs, etc.	20	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	19
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	18	Fruit, vegetable juices	15
Sugars, molasses, honey	17	Sugars, molasses, honey	12
Mens, boy's clothing, knitted	8	Crustaceans, molluscs, etc.	10

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	40	United States	48
Cuba	15	Mexico	10
Mexico	12	China	10
EU (27)	7	Guatemala	8
Guatemala	7	Panama	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	20	Petroleum products	15
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4	Special transactions not classified	5
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	3	Footwear	4
Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	3	Paper, paperboard, cut etc.	3
Animal feed stuff	2	Mens, boy's clothing, not-knitted	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.0	2.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.12	0.17
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	17	17
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.8	11.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	15.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	16.2	1.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	63.5	91.1

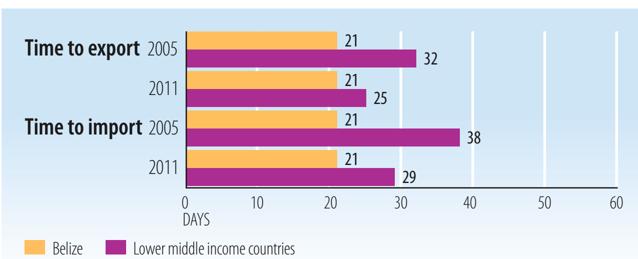
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

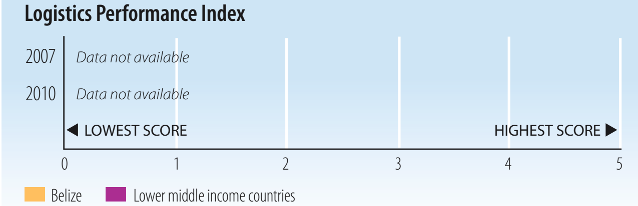
	2005	2010
Africa	0.0	0.0
Asia	1.9	3.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	27.0	31.3
Middle East	0.4	0.3
North America	58.3	52.2
South and Central America	12.4	12.7

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS



Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

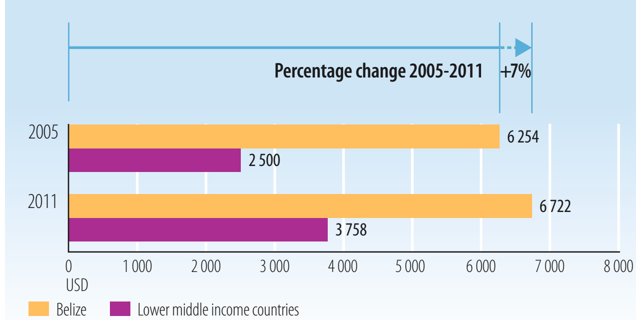
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.0	8.2
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	35.9	37.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	1.2	2.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	36.5	12.1
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.69	0.70

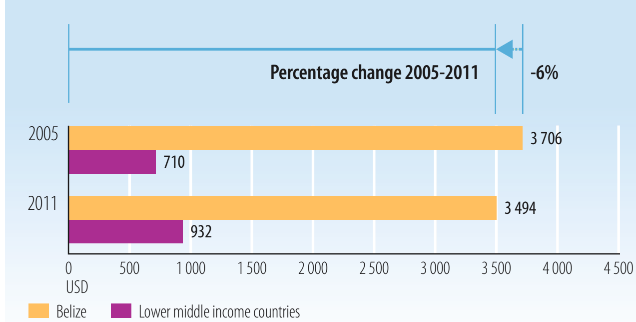
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844790*

BENIN

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

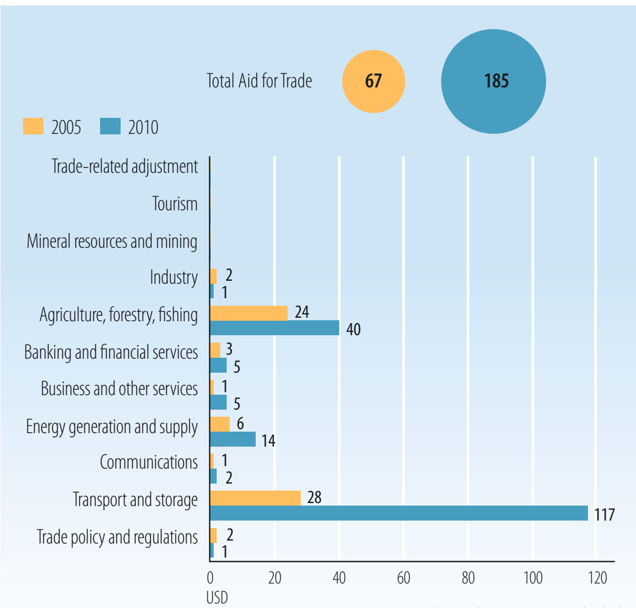
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Benin

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	811.2	1 382.8	1 710.3	111%
of which: public	286.8	387.5	652.5	127%
of which: private	524.4	995.4	1 057.7	102%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	53.0	169.8	110.9	109%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	98.0	162.2	209.1	113%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	66.8	182.8	184.9	177%
Remittances and compensation of employees	172.7	251.3	248.1	44%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

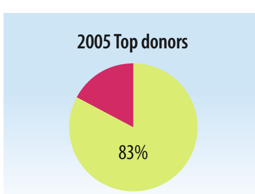


Sectors with no data are not included.

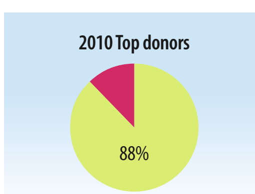
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	16.7	25
World Bank	13.1	20
Denmark	10.7	16
African Dev. Bank	9.0	13
Japan	6.0	9



2010	value	%
United States	57.6	31
EU Institutions	46.4	25
World Bank	29.8	16
African Dev. Bank	16.5	9
Denmark	13.2	7



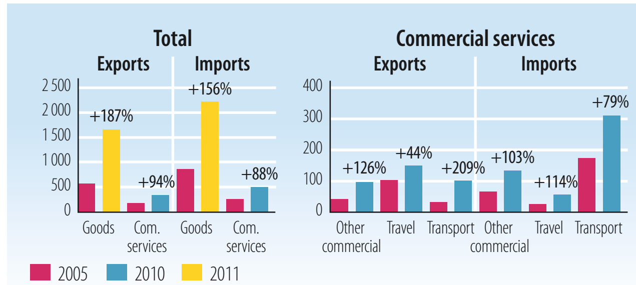
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	44	60	53	9
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	24	20	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	24	21	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	81	72	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	33	33	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
China	36	Nigeria	49
EU (27)	10	China	12
India	7	EU (27)	7
Nigeria	6	India	5
Niger	5	Chad	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Cotton	58	Cotton	23
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	7	Other meat, meat offal	21
Tobacco, manufactured	7	Rice	21
Lime, cement, construction materials	4	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	7
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, soft	3	Iron, steel bar, shapes etc.	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	38	EU (27)	41
China	9	China	13
Ghana	7	Togo	11
Côte d'Ivoire	7	Malaysia	5
Thailand	7	Nigeria	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	14	Petroleum products	12
Rice	11	Other meat, meat offal	9
Electric current	6	Electric current	8
Other meat, meat offal	5	Rice	5
Lime, cement, construction materials	5	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, other	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	2.9	3.1
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.20	0.13
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	12	12
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	11.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	12.3	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	24.3	4.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	24.7	44.7

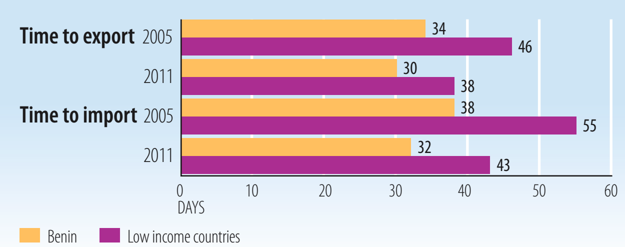
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

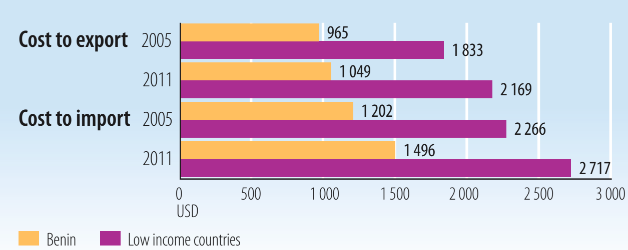
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2010
Africa	28.0	63.2
Asia	58.9	28.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	12.3	7.7
Middle East	0.4	0.9
North America	0.0	0.0
South and Central America	0.4	0.1

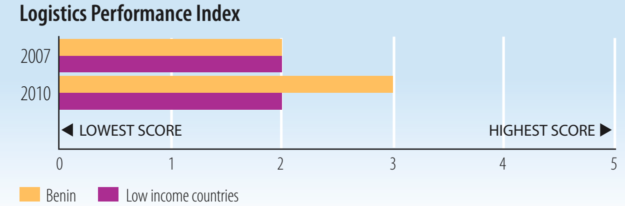
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

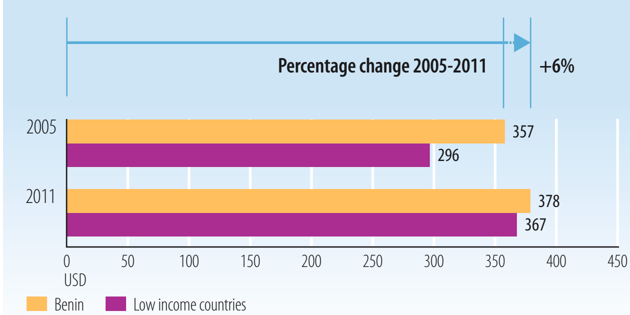
Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	47.5	47.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	8.1	10.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	25.5	26.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.9	2.5
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.41	0.43

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)

GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844809

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

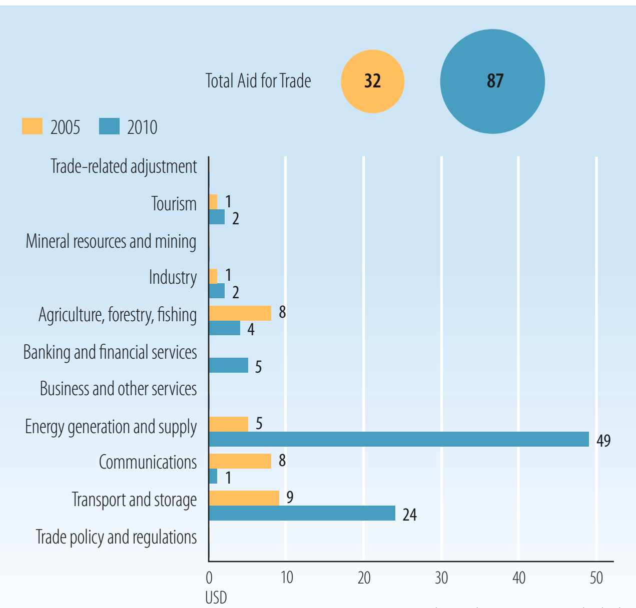
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Bhutan

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	408.8	486.4	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	83.2	154.7	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	325.6	331.8	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	9.1	3.1	19.0	109%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	81.9	31.7	177.8	117%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	21.0	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	32.1	20.0	87.0	171%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	3.6	4.8	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

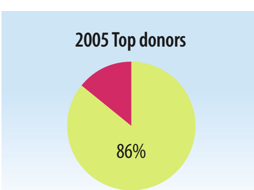


Sectors with no data are not included.

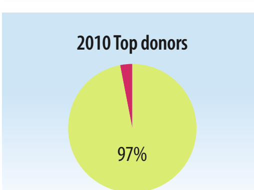
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	12.7	40
Denmark	6.6	20
World Bank	3.4	11
Netherlands	2.7	8
Austria	2.4	7



2010	value	%
Japan	37.8	43
Asian Dev. Bank	36.5	42
World Bank	4.4	5
Austria	3.8	4
Norway	1.5	2



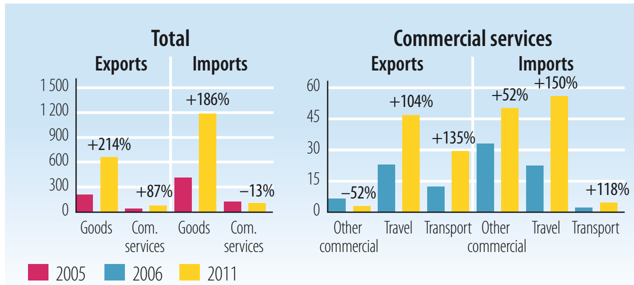
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	97	112	121	23
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	17	8	11	-6
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	24	12	9	-15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	53	3	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	50	46	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
India	88	India	82
Hong Kong, China	6	Hong Kong, China	12
Bangladesh	5	Bangladesh	5
Singapore	1	Japan	1
Nepal	0	Nepal	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Electric current	30	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	30
Textile yarn	7	Musical instruments, etc.	11
Wire products excluding electrical	7	Copper	9
Other chemical compounds	6	Lime, cement, construction materials	8
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	6	Other chemical compounds	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
India	75	India	75
EU (27)	5	Korea, Rep. of	5
Japan	4	EU (27)	4
Singapore	3	Thailand	3
Thailand	2	Singapore	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	12	Petroleum products	11
Iron, steel bar, shapes etc.	5	Civil engineering equipment	7
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Copper	5
Electrical power machinery, parts	3	Goods, special transport vehicles	4
Textile yarn	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	8.8	8.4
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.12	0.13
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	22.1	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	9.3	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	40.3	n.a.

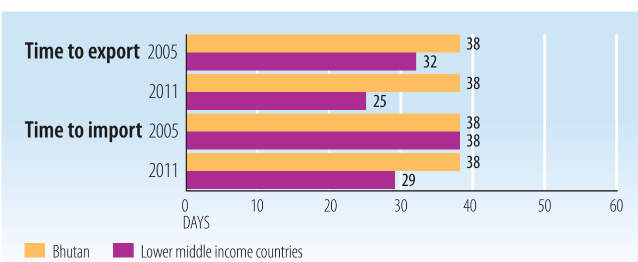
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

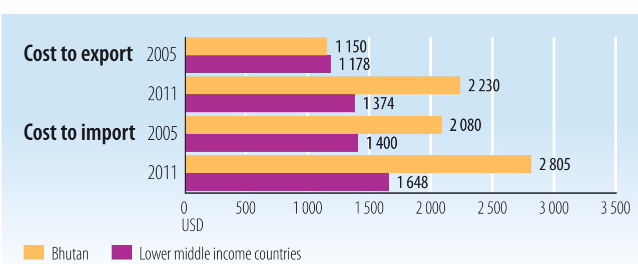
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

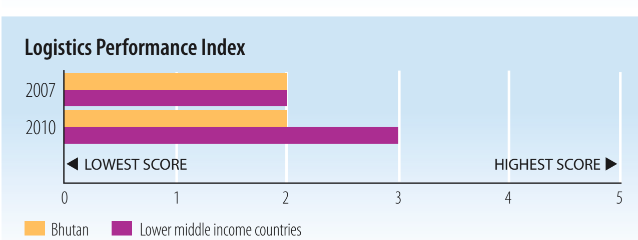
	2005	2010
Africa	0.0	0.0
Asia	99.9	99.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.1	0.1
Middle East	0.0	0.0
North America	0.0	0.0
South and Central America	0.0	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







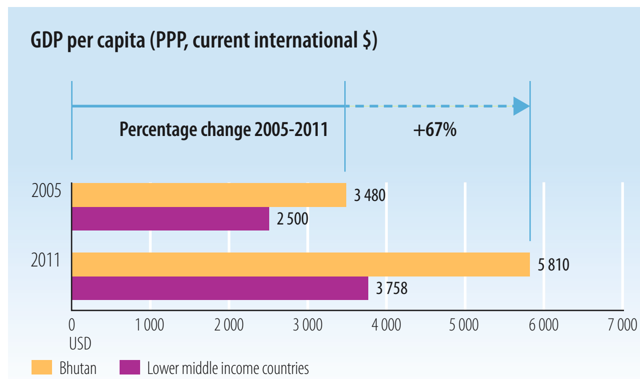
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

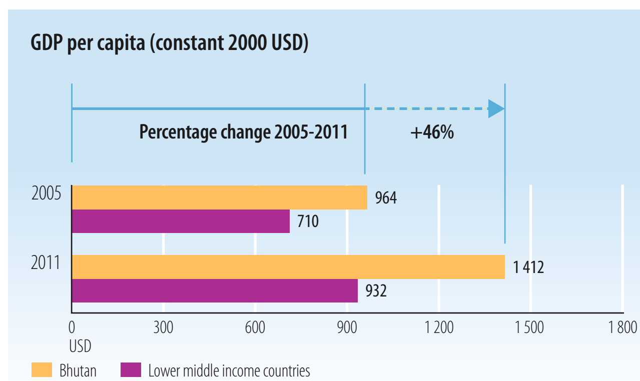
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.1	4.0
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	41.5	42.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	12.6	9.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	7.7	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.7	14.1
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.52

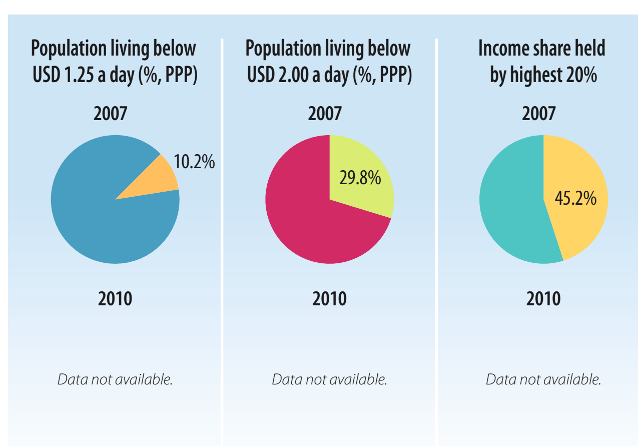
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844828

BOTSWANA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

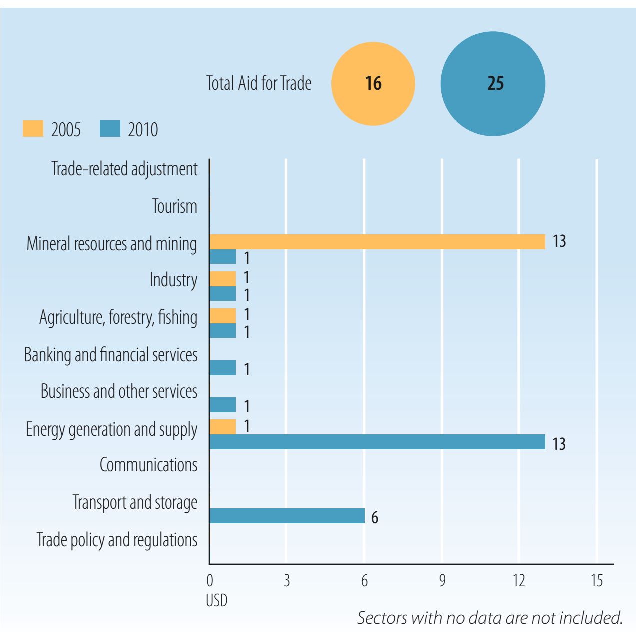
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Botswana

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 516.5	3 064.2	4 041.4	61%
of which: public	740.4	1 678.4	1 959.5	165%
of which: private	1 776.2	1 385.7	2 081.9	17%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	492.4	902.4	265.0	-46%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	10.7	54.5	16.7	56%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	2.7	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	16.3	10.7	24.8	52%
Remittances and compensation of employees	131.0	114.3	99.5	-24%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

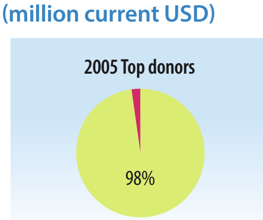
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



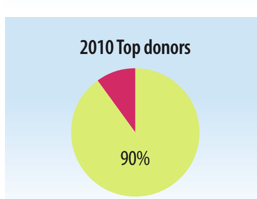
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	13.0	80
Japan	1.1	7
United States	1.0	6
Germany	0.5	3
Denmark	0.4	2



2010	value	%
Japan	13.6	55
OFID	5.8	24
Sweden	1.3	5
United States	0.9	3
EU Institutions	0.8	3



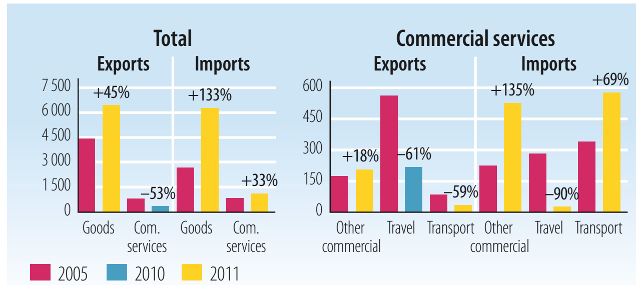
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	86	80	79	-7
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	16	15	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	24	15	15	-9
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	89	88	90	0
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	39	42	44	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	77	EU (27)	61
South Africa	9	South Africa	13
Norway	6	Norway	9
Zimbabwe	4	Israel	5
United States	2	Zimbabwe	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Pearls, precious stones	74	Pearls, precious stones	75
Copper ores, concentrates	10	Nickel ores, concentrates, matte	6
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	2	Women's, girl's clothing, not-knitted	1
Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	2	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	1
Bovine meat	2	Copper ores, concentrates	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
South Africa	84	South Africa	73
EU (27)	7	EU (27)	13
Zimbabwe	2	China	5
United States	1	Israel	2
China	1	United States	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	12	Petroleum products	13
Goods, special transport vehicles	4	Pearls, precious stones	12
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Goods, special transport vehicles	4
Special transactions not classified	3	Rotating electric plant	4
Medicaments	2	Electric current	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	1.6	5.1
Number of exporters	1 572	1 855
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.42
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	19	19
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	8.0	7.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	7.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.8	2.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	98.9	90.2

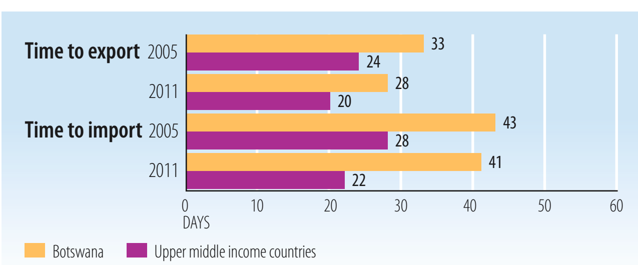
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

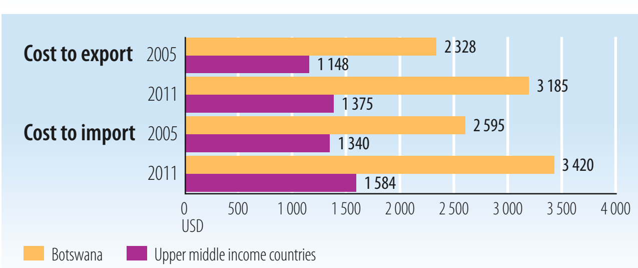
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

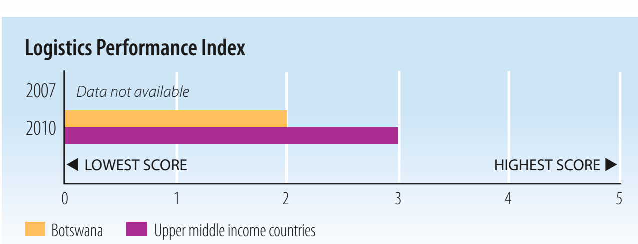
	2005	2011
Africa	13.7	18.9
Asia	0.2	3.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	83.5	71.5
Middle East	0.3	5.4
North America	2.2	1.1
South and Central America	0.0	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







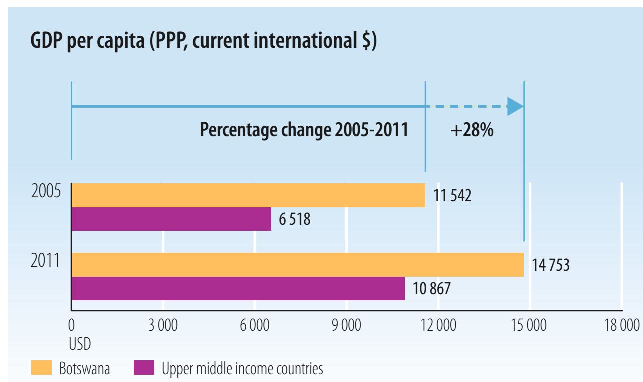
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

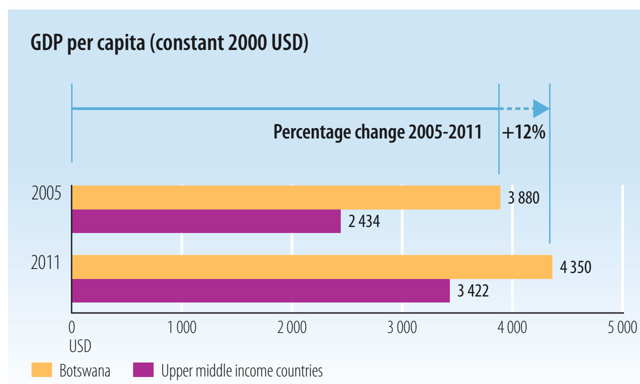
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	17.6	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.7	46.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.5	1.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	0.9	1.5
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.60	0.63

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844847*

BURKINA FASO

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

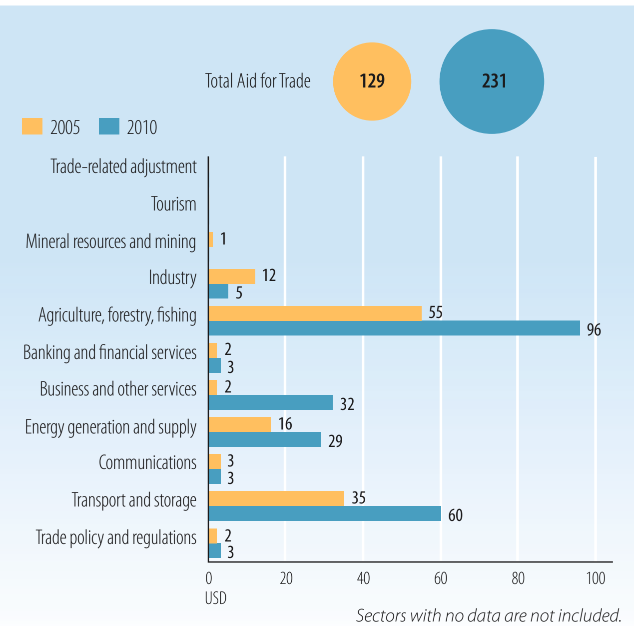
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Burkina Faso

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 055.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	32.0	152.5	37.1	16%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	218.4	312.0	295.6	35%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	128.6	175.2	231.2	80%
Remittances and compensation of employees	56.6	99.3	95.0	68%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

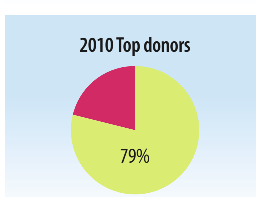


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	35.0	27
Denmark	24.4	19
EU Institutions	24.0	19
African Dev. Bank	10.6	8
Japan	8.3	6

2010	value	%
World Bank	106.3	46
African Dev. Bank	34.5	15
EU Institutions	18.5	8
Germany	11.6	5
United States	11.0	5



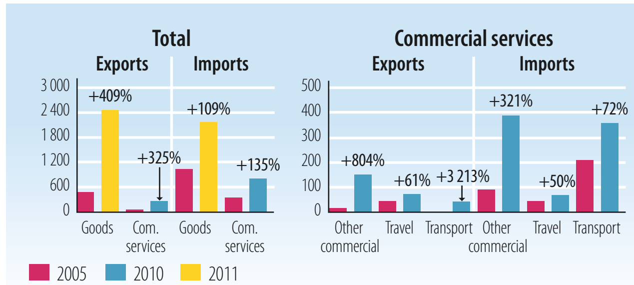
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	35	40	45	10
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	12	12	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	25	25	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	89	91	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	40	40	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Togo	41	Switzerland	63
Ghana	17	South Africa	11
EU (27)	14	EU (27)	9
Côte d'Ivoire	10	Singapore	5
Switzerland	9	Ghana	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Cotton	75	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	69
Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	4	Cotton	17
Tobacco, manufactured	2	Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	4
Live animals	2	Oilseed (other fixed vegetable oil)	1
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	2	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	33	EU (27)	30
Côte d'Ivoire	18	Côte d'Ivoire	16
Togo	11	China	10
Benin	7	Togo	4
Ghana	6	United States	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	19	Petroleum products	21
Rice	6	Lime, cement, construction materials	4
Fertilizer, except group 272	5	Fertilizer, except group 272	4
Lime, cement, construction materials	4	Medicaments	4
Medicaments	4	Rice	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	8.7	4.2
Number of exporters	303	481
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.55	0.61
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	2	2
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	11.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	11.7	10.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	26.8	1.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	25.2	63.9

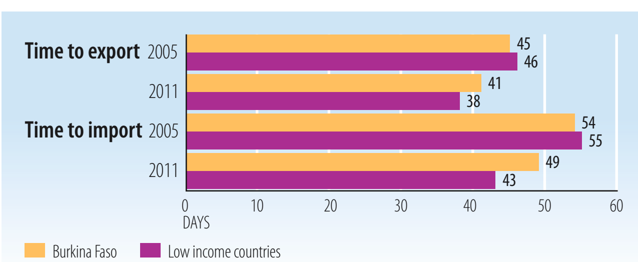
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

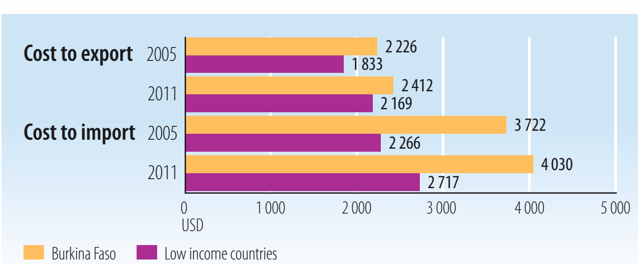
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

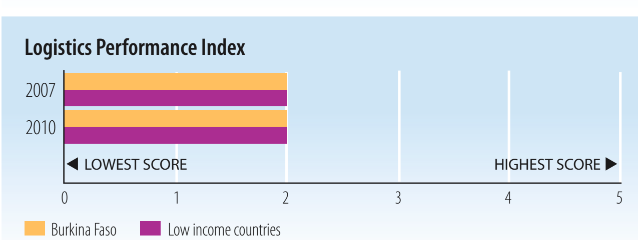
	2005	2010
Africa	73.4	20.3
Asia	2.5	5.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	23.1	72.6
Middle East	0.0	0.8
North America	0.1	0.6
South and Central America	0.0	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







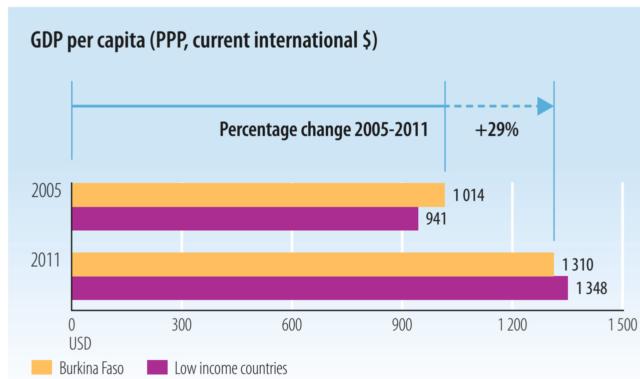
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

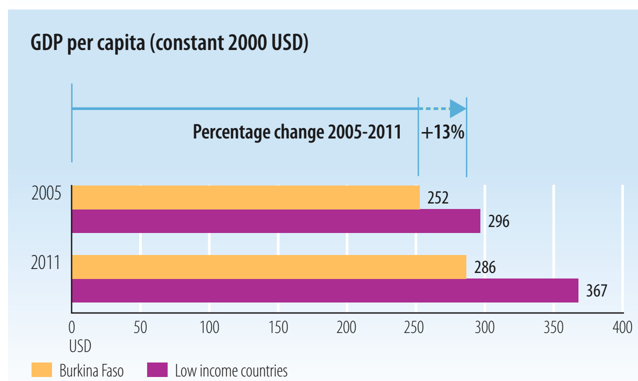
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.7	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	47.8	47.6
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	12.8	12.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	17.3	17.0
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.7	3.7
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.30	0.33

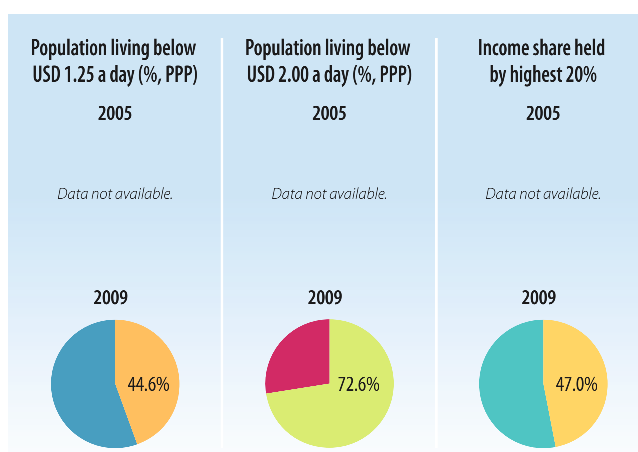
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844866*

BURUNDI

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

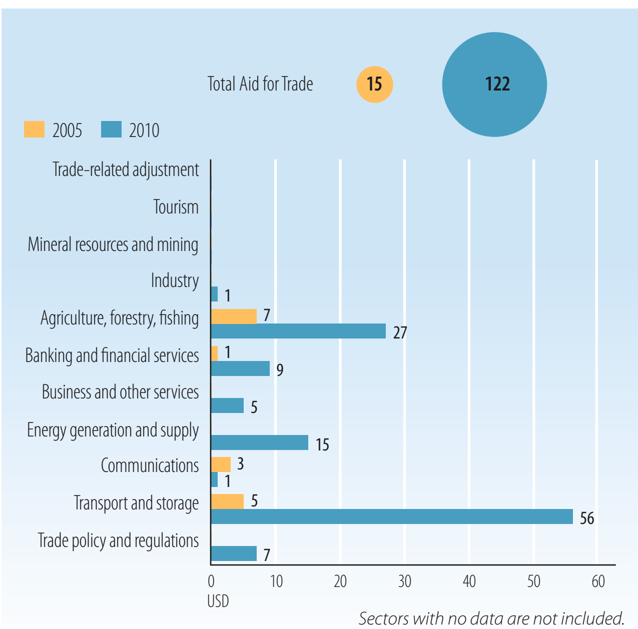
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Burundi

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	96.8	302.9	364.9	277%
of which: public	52.1	153.0	162.7	213%
of which: private	44.7	149.9	202.2	352%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	0.6	3.8	0.8	34%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	63.3	46.6	55.8	-12%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	15.4	74.5	121.6	687%
Remittances and compensation of employees	0.1	3.6	28.2	39312%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

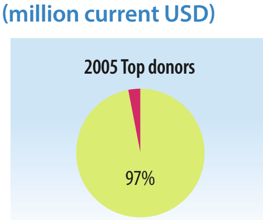
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



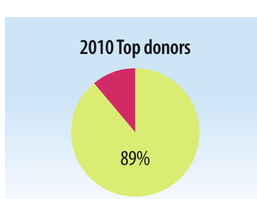
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	7.8	51
Belgium	3.7	24
African Dev. Bank	2.4	16
Italy	0.6	4
UNDP	0.4	3



2010	value	%
EU Institutions	36.9	30
World Bank	32.5	27
Japan	17.2	14
Belgium	12.0	10
African Dev. Bank	9.8	8



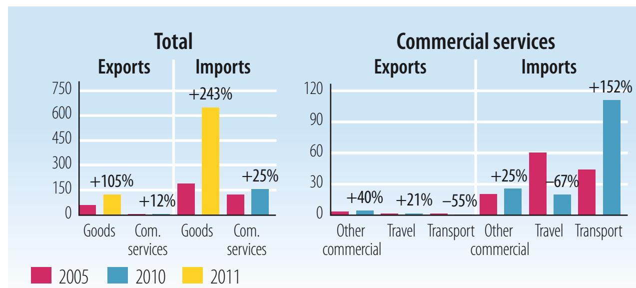
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	34	40	33	-1
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	10	4	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	40	42	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	95	83	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	51	55	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Switzerland	36	EU (27)	31
United Arab Emirates	25	Switzerland	27
EU (27)	20	United Arab Emirates	9
Kenya	7	Kenya	9
Rwanda	4	Congo, Democratic Rep. of	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	48	Coffee, coffee substitute	60
Coffee, coffee substitute	41	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	11
Cotton	2	Tea and mate	9
Goods, special transport vehicles	1	Ores and concentrates of base metals	3
Alcoholic beverages	1	Hides, skins (excluding furs), raw	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	34	EU (27)	27
Kenya	12	China	12
Japan	9	Japan	9
Turkey	8	Zambia	8
Tanzania	5	Kenya	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Iron, steel bar, shapes etc.	9	Medicaments	9
Petroleum products	8	Lime, cement, construction materials	9
Medicaments	6	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	5
Goods, special transport vehicles	5	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	5	Sugars, molasses, honey	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	0.9	4.2
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.18	0.37
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	22	22
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.7	12.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	13.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.5	1.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	94.0	87.7

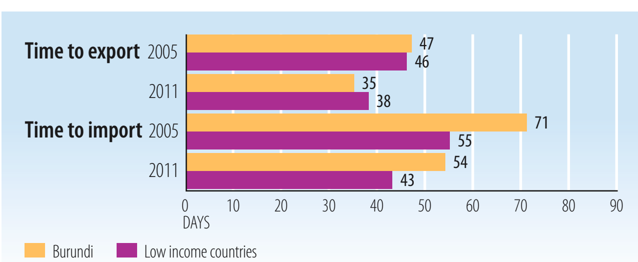
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

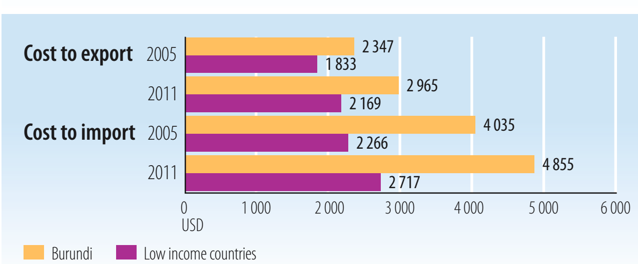
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

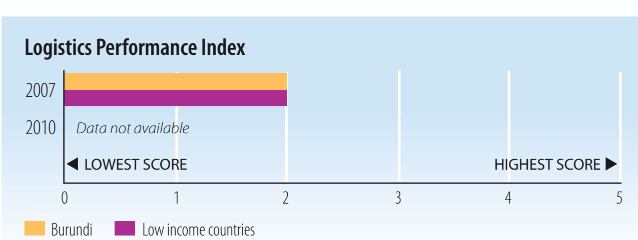
	2005	2010
Africa	15.4	22.8
Asia	1.6	8.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.6	0.1
Europe	56.4	57.9
Middle East	25.4	10.6
North America	0.2	0.1
South and Central America	0.0	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







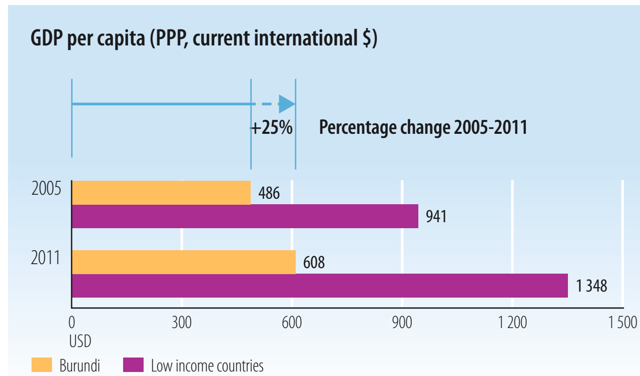
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

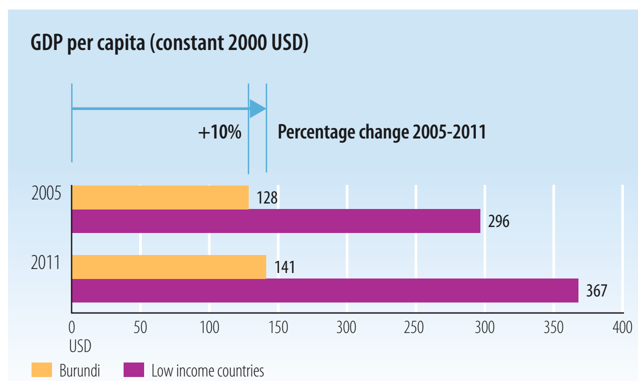
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	52.6	52.1
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	32.1	31.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	39.8	16.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.27	0.31

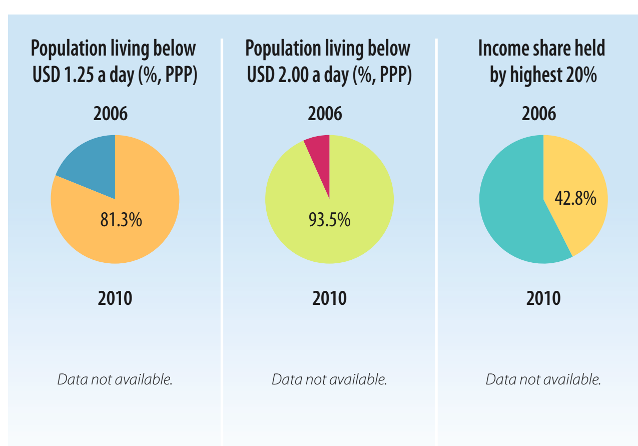
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844885

CAMBODIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

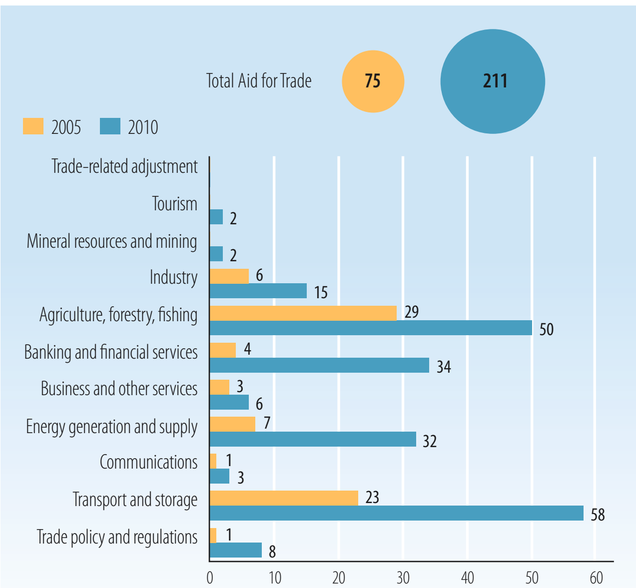
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Cambodia

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 188.6	1 787.5	1 820.6	53%
of which: public	339.0	652.1	728.2	115%
of which: private	849.6	1 135.3	1 092.3	29%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	381.2	815.2	782.6	105%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	168.1	383.3	346.7	106%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	10.0	11.5	5.7	-44%
AfT flows disbursed	75.4	140.4	211.0	180%
Remittances and compensation of employees	199.7	325.2	369.5	85%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

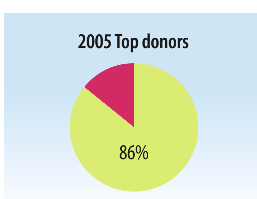


Sectors with no data are not included.

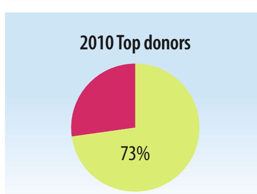
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	24.8	33
World Bank	21.1	28
Australia	7.5	10
France	5.7	7
Germany	5.4	7



2010	value	%
Japan	55.7	26
Asian Dev. Bank	46.3	22
Korea, Rep. of	20.6	10
Spain	16.3	8
Germany	15.1	7



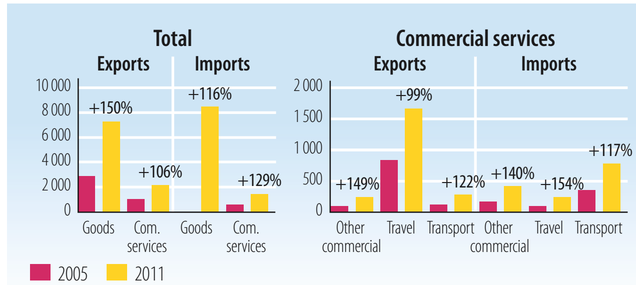
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	135	133	150	15
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	27	26	23	-4
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	14	13	15	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	23	25	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	60	61	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	53	United States	34
Hong Kong, China	18	Hong Kong, China	25
EU (27)	17	EU (27)	17
Canada	4	Singapore	8
Singapore	2	Canada	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Women's, girl's clothing knitted	29	Printed matter	32
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	24	Women's, girl's clothing knitted	21
Printed matter	19	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	20
Men's, boy's clothing, knitted	16	Men's, boy's clothing, knitted	12
Women's, girl's clothing, not-knitted	2	Footwear	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Hong Kong, China	18	China	24
China	17	Thailand	14
Taipei, Chinese	11	Hong Kong, China	11
Thailand	11	Viet Nam	10
EU (27)	9	Taipei, Chinese	10

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Knitted or crocheted fabric n.e.s.	17	Knitted or crocheted fabric n.e.s.	20
Fabrics, man-made fibres	15	Fabrics, man-made fibres	8
Petroleum products	7	Petroleum products	6
Photographic apparatus, etc., n.e.s.	5	Civil engineering equipment	4
Tobacco, manufactured	3	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	13.3	6.9
Number of exporters	517	656
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.09	0.08
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	6
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services sectors with GATS commitments	94	94
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.3	10.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	10.9	9.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	10.6	8.9
Exports: duty free (value in %)	35.0	46.5

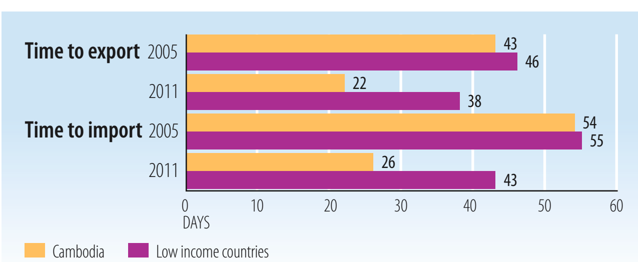
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

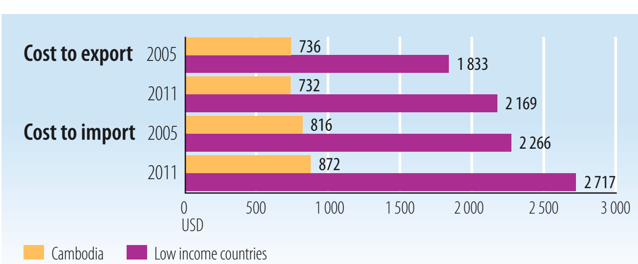
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

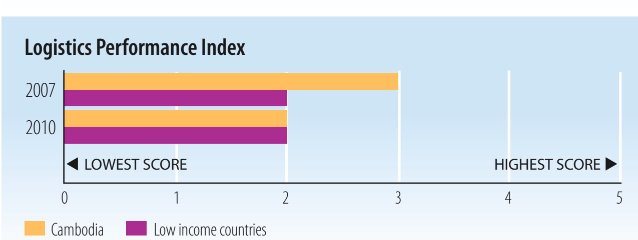
	2005	2010
Africa	0.0	0.2
Asia	25.7	41.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.1	0.4
Europe	17.3	17.2
Middle East	0.1	0.3
North America	56.6	39.5
South and Central America	0.1	0.6

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







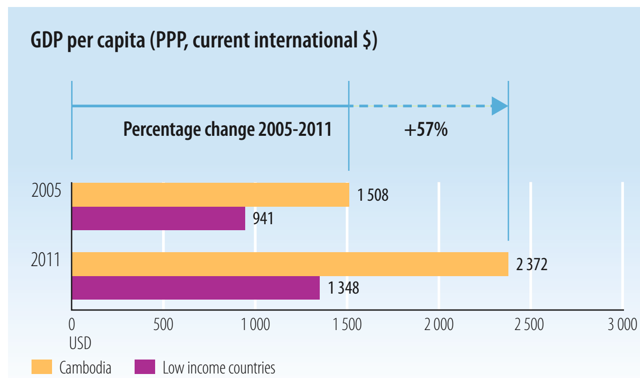
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

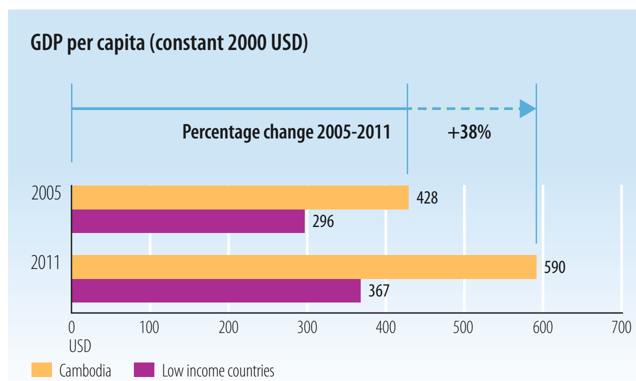
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	1.7
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	49.3	49.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	8.9	6.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	27.1	21.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	0.8	0.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.49	0.52

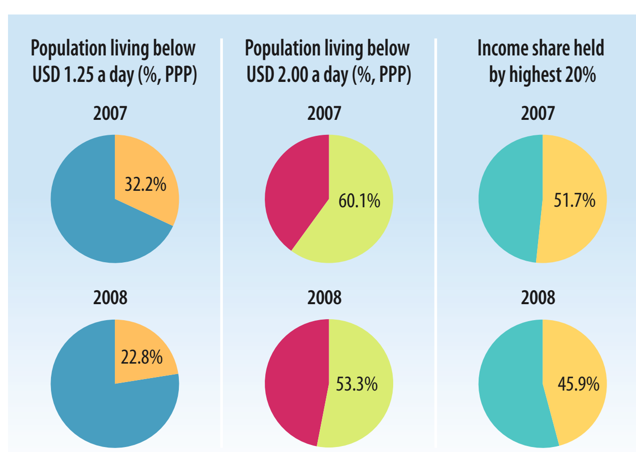
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844904*

CAPE VERDE

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

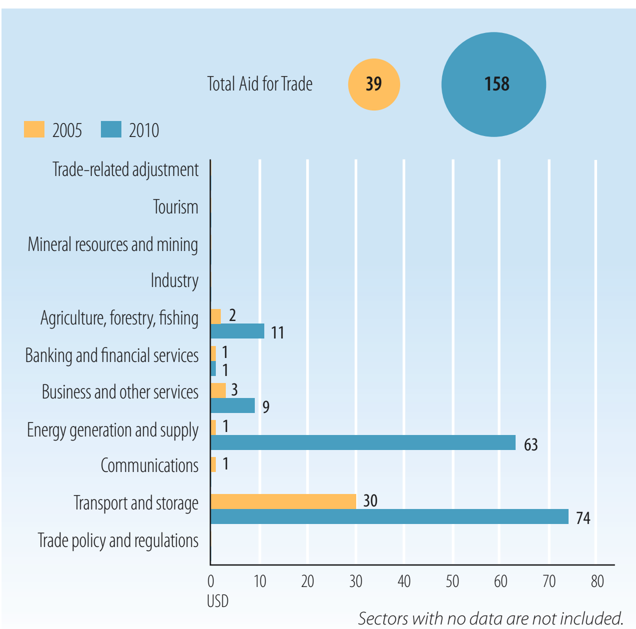
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Cape Verde

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	348.0	722.1	776.7	123%
of which: public	124.9	216.0	311.4	149%
of which: private	223.1	506.0	465.3	109%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	80.4	211.3	111.7	39%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	77.9	74.8	192.1	147%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	2.7	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	38.6	99.4	158.1	309%
Remittances and compensation of employees	136.6	155.1	138.6	1%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

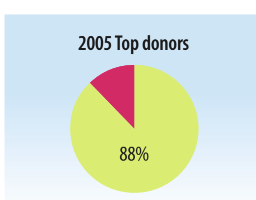


Sectors with no data are not included.

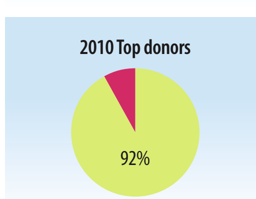
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Portugal	16.4	43
World Bank	6.4	16
United States	6.3	16
EU Institutions	2.6	7
Luxembourg	2.3	6



2010	value	%
Portugal	82.5	52
United States	34.1	22
World Bank	12.7	8
Japan	8.9	6
Spain	7.1	4



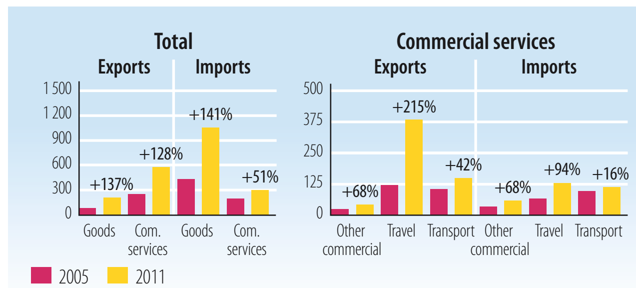
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	101	120	113	12
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	74	83	73	-1
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	31	30	22	-9
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	5	n.a.	1	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	34	37	34	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	57	EU (27)	94
Côte d'Ivoire	13	El Salvador	4
Senegal	10	Sao Tome and Principe	1
United States	6	United States	1
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	5	India	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	47	Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	44
Trailers, semi-trailers, etc.	14	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	36
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	12	Footwear	7
Measure, control instrument	3	Men's, boy's clothing, not-knitted	3
Footwear	3	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	72	EU (27)	80
Brazil	8	Brazil	4
United States	4	Japan	3
Japan	3	China	3
China	1	Thailand	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	8	Petroleum products	18
Lime, cement, construction materials	5	Rotating electric plant	4
Milk and cream	4	Milk and cream	3
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Lime, cement, construction materials	3
Ships, boats, floating structures	3	Rice	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	6.5	5.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.19	0.25
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	103
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.4	10.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	12.3	11.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.2	1.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	96.9	92.2

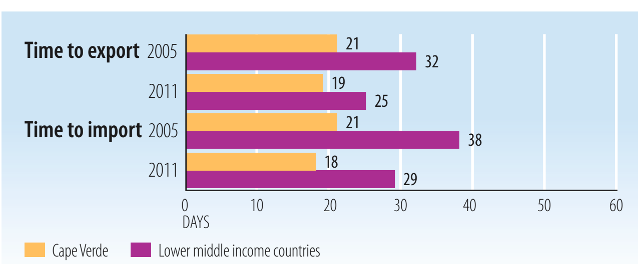
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

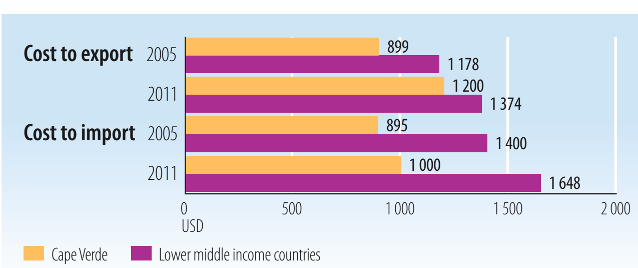
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

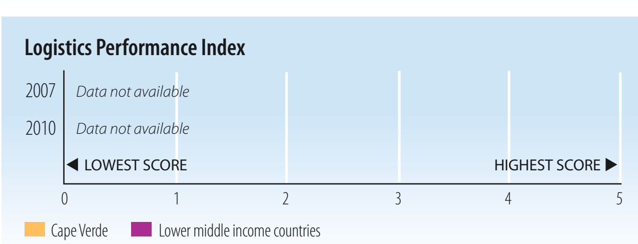
	2005	2011
Africa	30.7	1.0
Asia	0.4	0.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	57.1	94.2
Middle East	5.2	0.1
North America	6.0	0.5
South and Central America	0.6	3.5

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







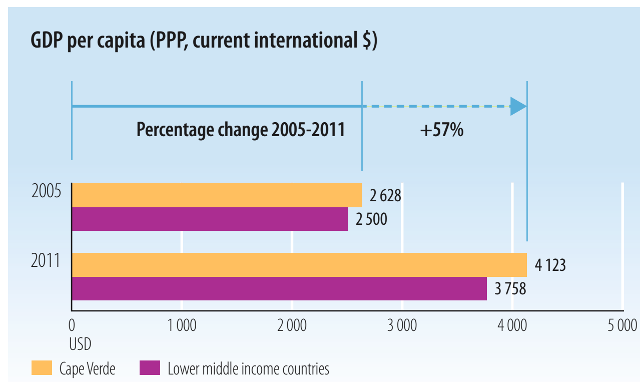
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

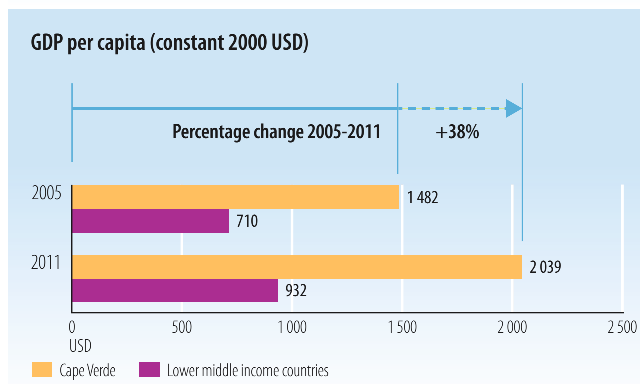
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	38.3	38.4
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	17.3	20.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	9.5	5.3
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.54	0.57

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844923*

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

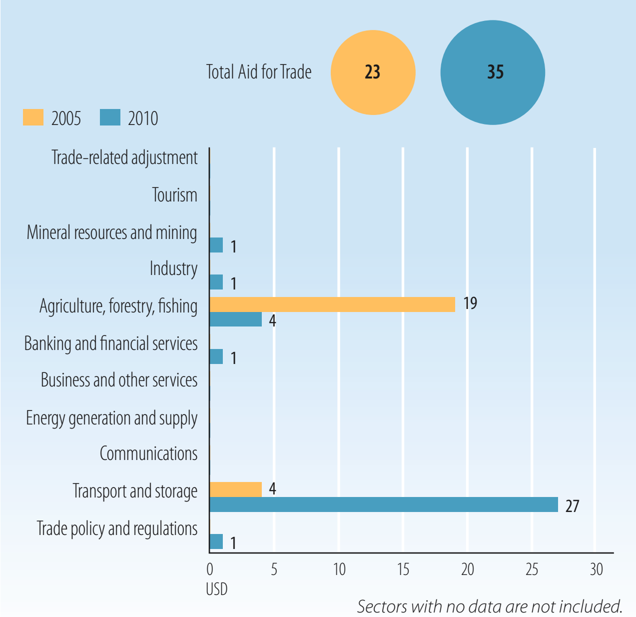
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Central African Republic

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	120.3	230.6	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	54.6	89.5	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	65.8	141.2	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	32.4	117.1	72.0	122%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	0.0	24.9	19.3	d.b.z.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	23.1	18.6	34.7	50%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

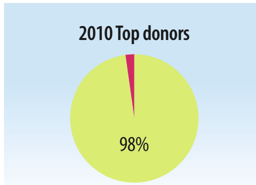


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
United States	16.8	73
France	3.3	14
Germany	2.0	9
EU Institutions	0.7	3
UNDP	0.2	1

2010	value	%
EU Institutions	23.0	66
World Bank	8.2	24
United States	1.7	5
France	0.7	2
UNDP	0.4	1



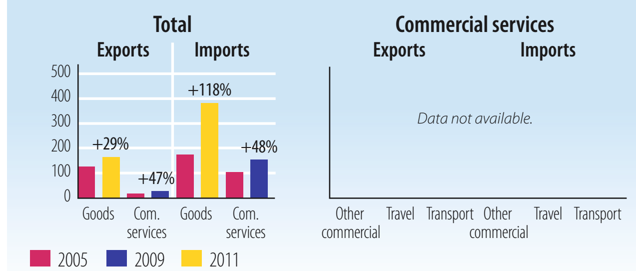
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	32	33	25	-6
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	13	16	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	38	35	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	97	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	47	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
EU (27)	59	EU (27)	80
Switzerland	14	China	9
Cameroon	12	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	3
Israel	5	Turkey	2
Hong Kong, China	3	Cameroon	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2006	%	2009	%
Pearls, precious stones	48	Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	62
Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	16	Wood rough, rough squared	20
Wood, simply worked	15	Wood, simply worked	11
Wood rough, rough squared	12	Coffee, coffee substitute	2
Special transactions not classified	9	Photographic apparatus, etc., n.e.s.	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
EU (27)	21	EU (27)	40
Cameroon	16	United States	16
Congo, Democratic Rep. of	6	Cameroon	9
Japan	4	China	8
Congo, Rep. of	4	Japan	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2006	%	2009	%
Pearls, precious stones	38	Vegetables	11
Wood rough, rough squared	23	Medicaments	10
Wood, simply worked	19	Meal, flour of wheat, flour of meslin	6
Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	12	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5
Special transactions not classified	7	Other cereal meal,flours	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	2.4	3.1
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.26	0.41
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	17	17
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	18.0	17.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	21.3	16.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.6	2.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	98.2	90.1

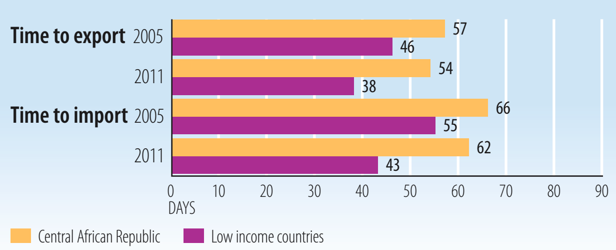
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

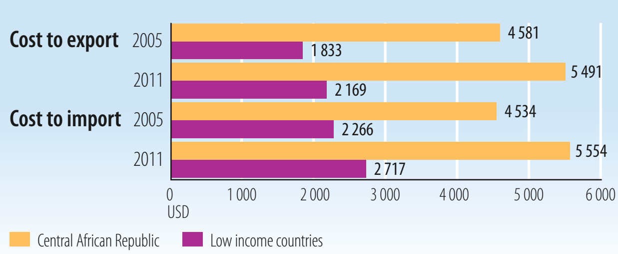
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

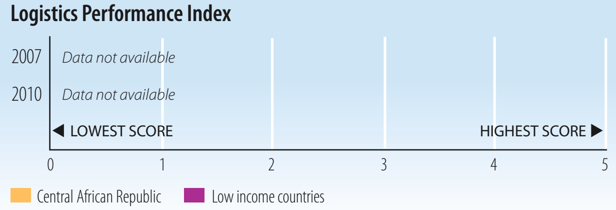
	2005	2009
Africa	15.4	3.2
Asia	3.3	10.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	74.3	82.5
Middle East	5.2	3.1
North America	0.3	1.1
South and Central America	0.0	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

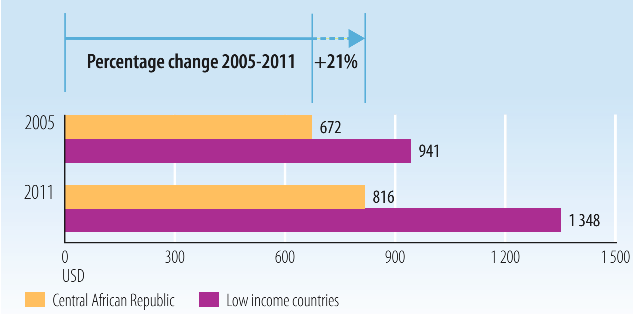
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.8	47.1
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	6.6	13.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	19.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.31	0.34

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

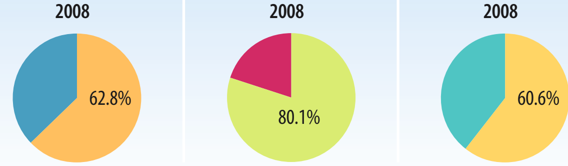
GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	2005	2005
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2008	2008	2008



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844942

CHAD

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

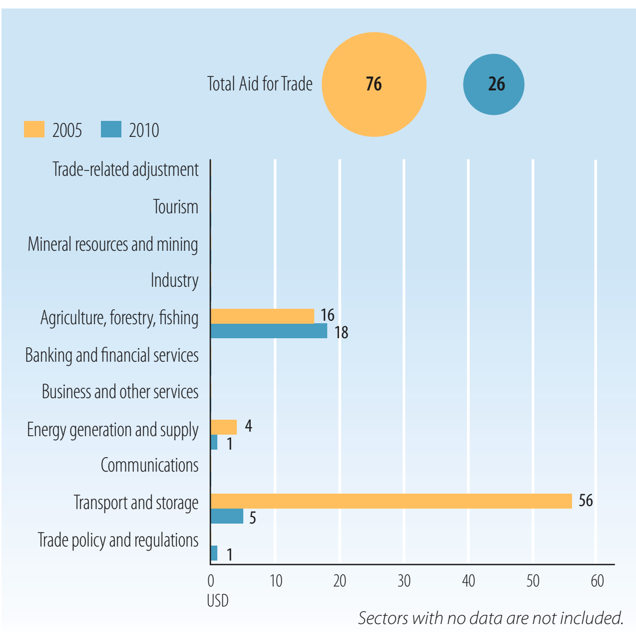
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Chad

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	883.4	1 997.4	2 716.4	207%
of which: public	411.3	660.2	773.9	88%
of which: private	472.1	1 337.1	1 942.4	311%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	-99.3	233.6	781.4	887%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	115.7	97.2	57.4	-50%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.5	4.3	0.0	-100%
AfT flows disbursed	76.3	69.8	26.4	-65%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

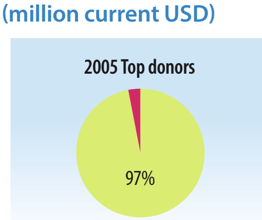
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



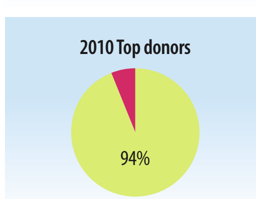
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	40.3	53
EU Institutions	22.6	30
France	5.3	7
African Dev. Bank	4.0	5
Switzerland	2.2	3



2010	value	%
African Dev. Bank	11.5	44
EU Institutions	6.2	24
World Bank	2.7	10
Switzerland	2.6	10
OFID	1.7	6



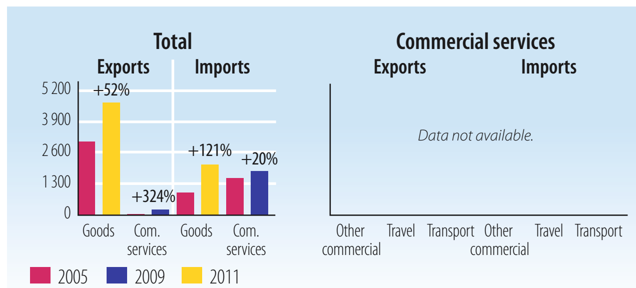
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	106	98	72	-35
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	2	3	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	62	48	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

CHAD

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	17.3	3.1
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	2	2
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	18.0	17.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.5	1.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	94.7	90.7

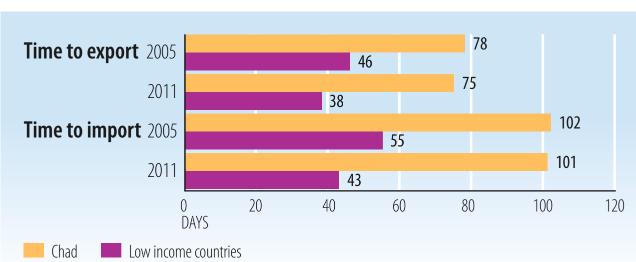
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

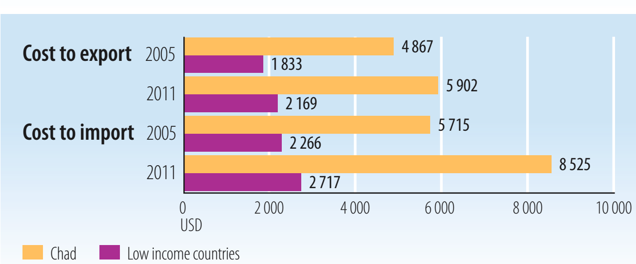
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

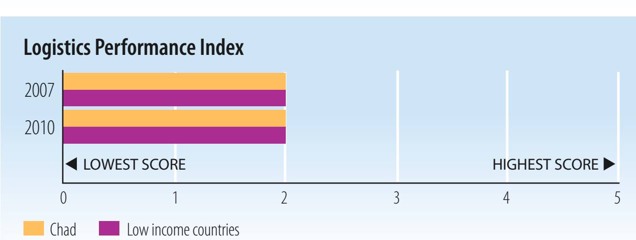
	2005	2011
Africa	n.a.	n.a.
Asia	n.a.	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	n.a.
Europe	n.a.	n.a.
Middle East	n.a.	n.a.
North America	n.a.	n.a.
South and Central America	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







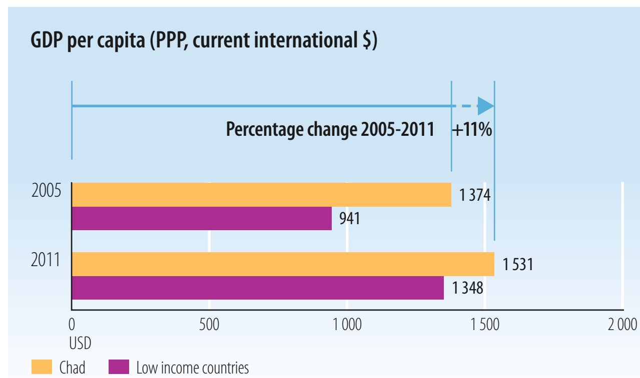
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

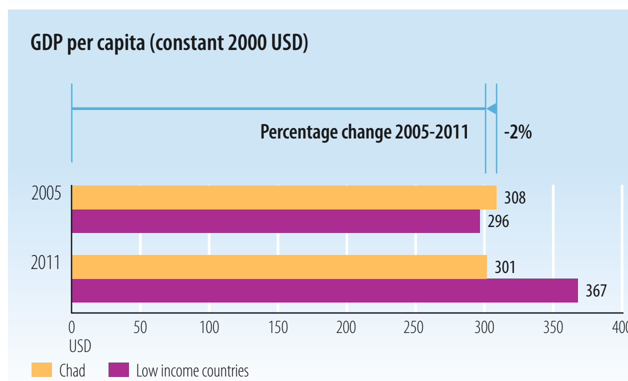
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	45.4	45.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	9.0	6.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.31	0.33

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844961*

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

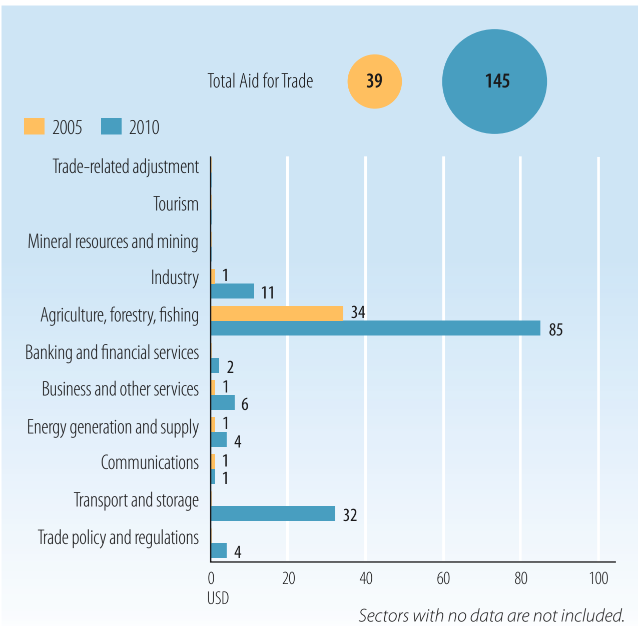
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Colombia

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	28 813.4	50 583.4	66 576.1	131%
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	10 252.0	10 619.6	6 899.3	-33%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	6 520.6	7 094.4	12 839.8	97%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	334.2	451.1	247.2	-26%
AfT flows disbursed	38.7	164.4	145.4	275%
Remittances and compensation of employees	3 345.6	4 884.1	4 058.0	21%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

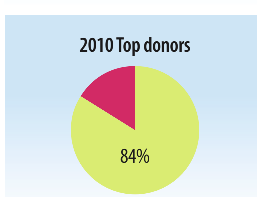


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
United States	20.8	54
Netherlands	5.9	15
EU Institutions	3.6	9
Germany	2.7	7
Spain	2.3	6

2010	value	%
United States	71.3	49
OFID	30.0	21
IACB	8.8	6
Spain	6.9	5
Germany	5.7	4



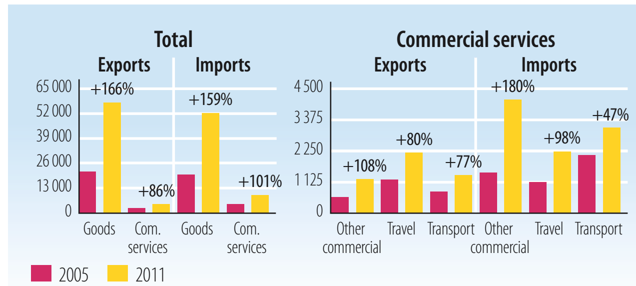
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	34	36	37	4
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	11	10	8	-3
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	19	16	15	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	33	31	22	-11
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	53	51	46	-8

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
United States	42	United States	39
EU (27)	13	EU (27)	16
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	10	Chile	4
Ecuador	6	China	3
Peru	3	Panama	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	19	Petroleum oils, crude	40
Coal, not agglomerated	12	Coal, not agglomerated	14
Coffee, coffee substitute	8	Petroleum products	8
Petroleum products	7	Coffee, coffee substitute	5
Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	4	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
United States	28	United States	25
EU (27)	14	China	15
Mexico	8	EU (27)	14
China	8	Mexico	11
Brazil	7	Brazil	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	8	Petroleum products	7
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Aircraft, associated equipment	5
Aircraft, associated equipment	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	5
Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., derivatives	3	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4
Flat-rolled iron etc.	3	Goods, special transport vehicles	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.7	5.9
Number of exporters	9 718	9 252
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.06	0.19
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	9
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	6
Services sectors with GATS commitments	57	57
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.5	8.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	11.4	7.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced	5.7	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	91.0	95.8

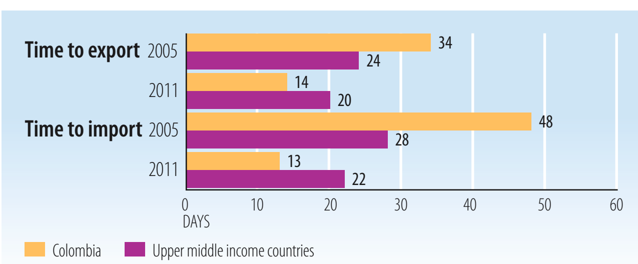
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

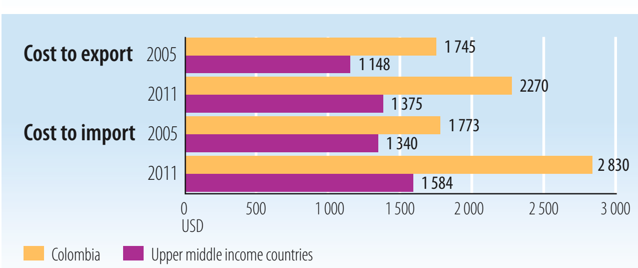
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	0.2	0.6
Asia	4.3	7.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.4	0.2
Europe	14.7	18.6
Middle East	1.1	1.3
North America	46.1	40.9
South and Central America	31.4	30.7

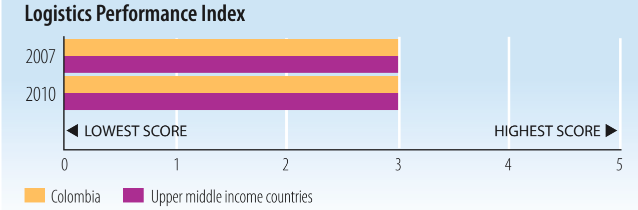
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

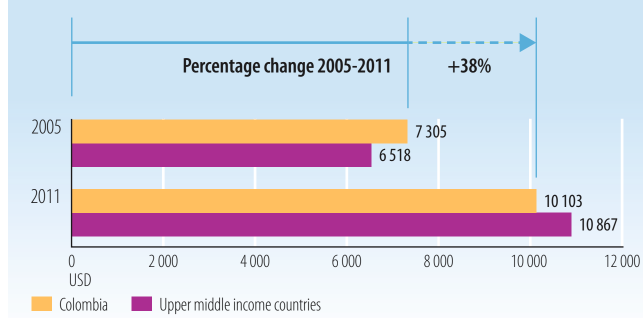
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.3	11.6
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	40.9	42.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.4	0.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	6.5
Total debt service (% of total exports)	40.2	21.0
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.68	0.71

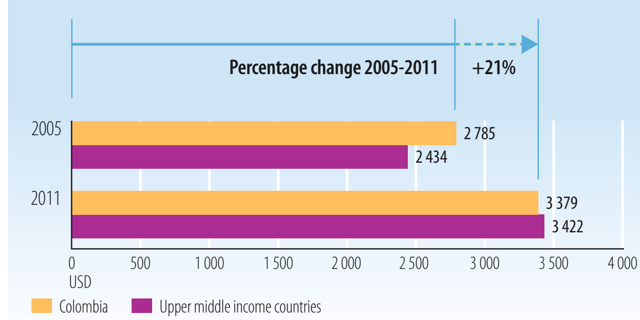
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

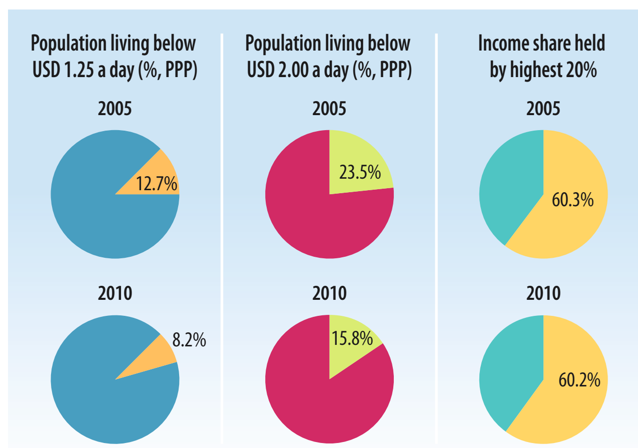
GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844980

COMOROS

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

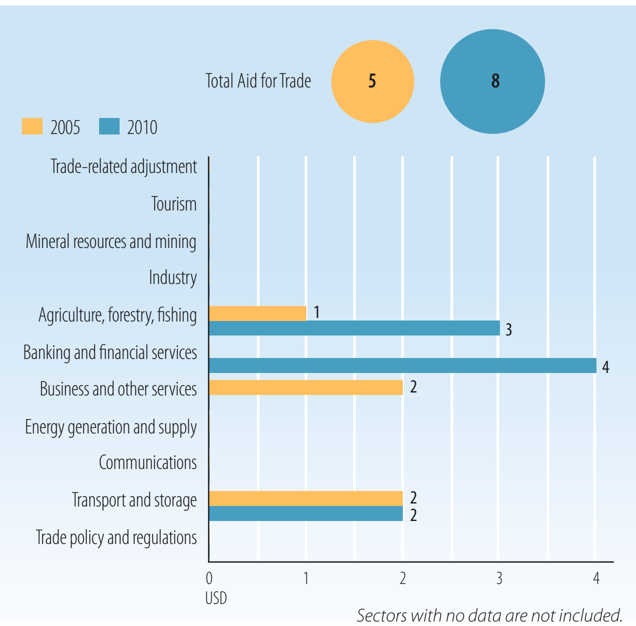
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Comoros

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	36.0	75.7	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	17.4	49.1	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	18.6	26.6	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	0.6	7.5	9.4	1581%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	3.3	6.7	217.4	6568%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.1	0.0	2.6	4250%
AfT flows disbursed	5.0	3.4	7.9	57%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

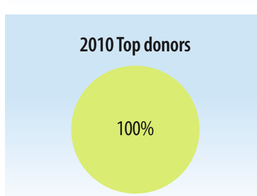


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
France	4.4	88
World Bank	0.4	8
Belgium	0.1	3
EU Institutions	0.0	1
Japan	0.0	1

2010	value	%
France	5.9	74
EU Institutions	1.7	22
World Bank	0.2	2
Japan	0.1	1
Turkey	0.0	0



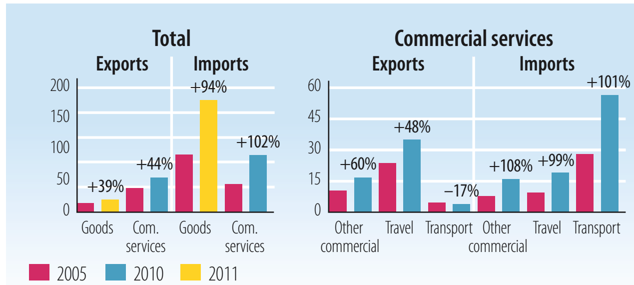
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	49	60	33	-17
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	73	86	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	33	30	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
EU (27)	84		
India	6		
Mauritius	2	*Data not available.*	
United Arab Emirates	2		
Singapore	2		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
United Arab Emirates	30		
EU (27)	26		
South Africa	17	*Data not available.*	
India	4		
Pakistan	3		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.2	2.2
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	28.9	11.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.6	3.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	82.5	71.2

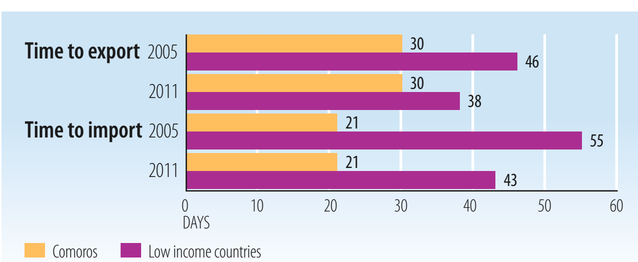
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

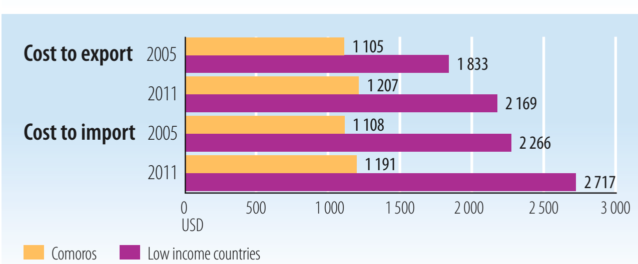
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

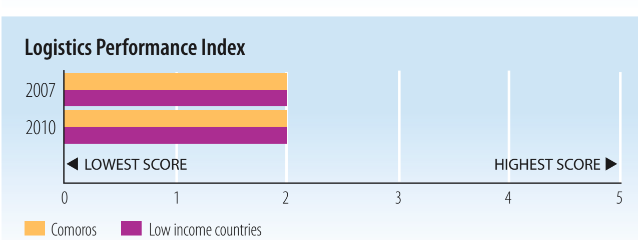
	2005	2011
Africa	4.2	n.a.
Asia	9.6	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	n.a.
Europe	84.2	n.a.
Middle East	1.8	n.a.
North America	0.0	n.a.
South and Central America	0.0	n.a.

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







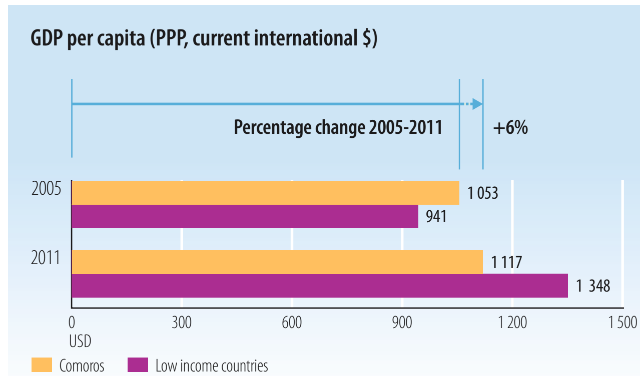
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

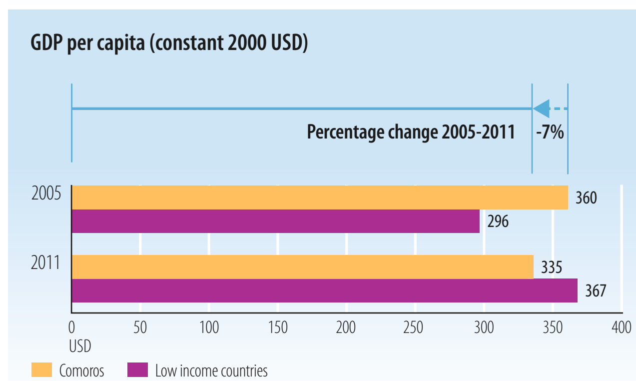
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	29.1	30.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	5.9	12.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.7	14.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.43	0.43

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844999*

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

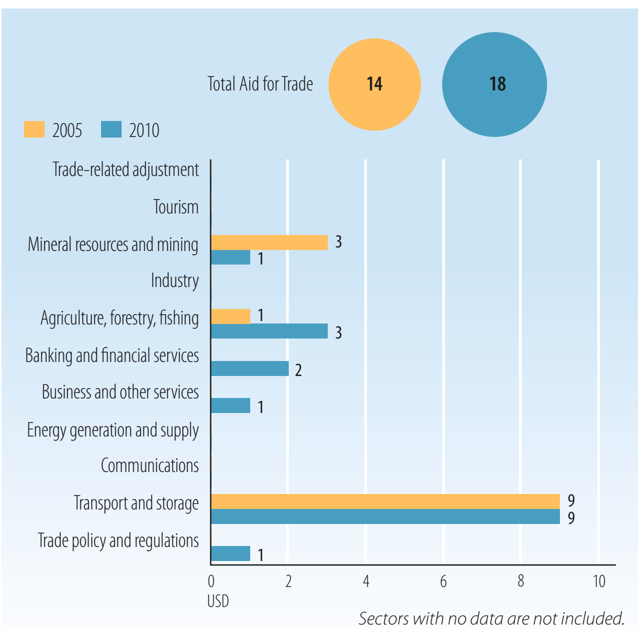
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Republic of the Congo

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 200.5	2 137.1	2 434.1	103%
of which: public	380.2	1 051.6	1 208.3	218%
of which: private	820.3	1 085.4	1 225.8	49%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	513.6	2 483.2	2 816.0	448%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	232.0	20.5	75.2	-68%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	13.6	37.2	18.4	35%
Remittances and compensation of employees	11.4	14.8	14.8	30%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

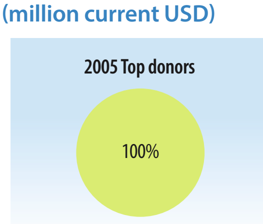
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



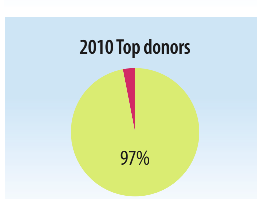
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	12.5	91
France	0.8	6
EU Institutions	0.3	2
UNDP	0.0	0
Belgium	0.0	0



2010	value	%
EU Institutions	9.1	49
World Bank	4.7	26
African Dev. Bank	1.9	10
France	1.8	10
Japan	0.4	2



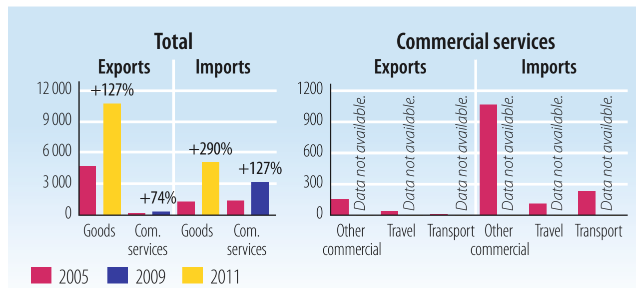
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	126	129	107	-19
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	52	54	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2007	%	2010	%
Petroleum oils, crude	84	Petroleum oils, crude	65
Ships, boats, floating structures	8	Ships, boats, floating structures	27
Petroleum products	2	Liquefied propane, butane	2
Wood rough, rough squared	2	Wood rough, rough squared	1
Wood, simply worked	1	Measure, control instrument	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2007	%	2010	%
Ships, boats, floating structures	65	Ships, boats, floating structures	61
Petroleum products	4	Petroleum products	5
Measure, control instrument	2	Civil engineering equipment	3
Civil engineering equipment	2	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	2
Medicaments	1	Lime, cement, construction materials	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	7.8	4.5
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.71	0.45
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	4	4
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	18.4	17.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.6	0.4
Exports: duty free (value in %)	85.3	93.8

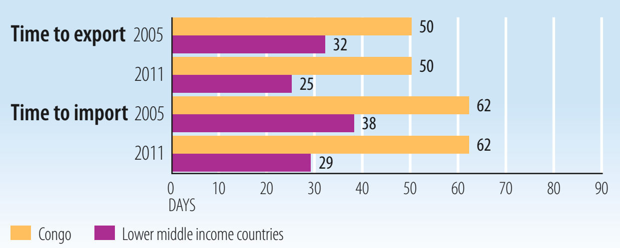
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

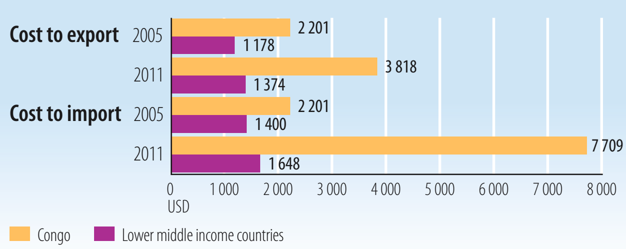
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2007	2010
Africa	10.0	21.7
Asia	61.0	34.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	10.0	24.1
Middle East	0.0	0.1
North America	12.1	11.7
South and Central America	6.0	2.8

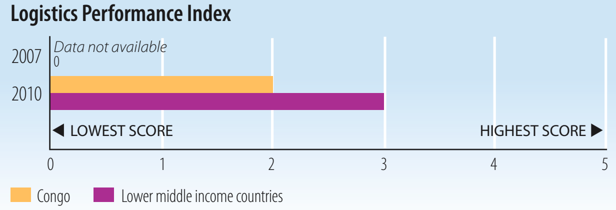
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

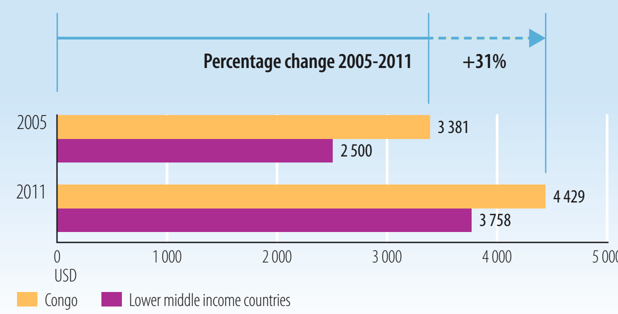
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	48.8	48.6
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	35.4	14.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	17.0	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.2	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.51	0.53

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)

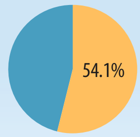


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)

2005

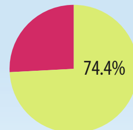


2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)

2005

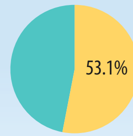


2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005



2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845018

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

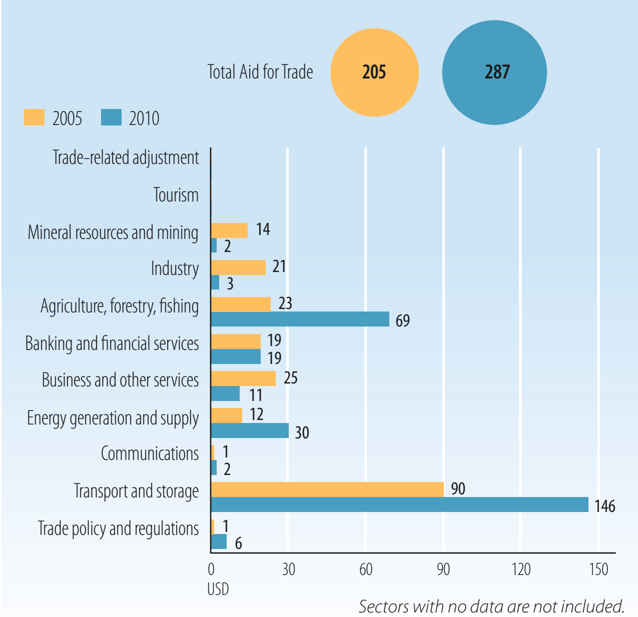
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Democratic Republic of the Congo

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 008.3	2 783.9	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	262.6	1 466.8	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	745.7	1 317.0	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	n.a.	1 726.8	2 939.3	n.a.
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	288.1	99.9	116.0	-60%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	204.7	261.8	287.5	40%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

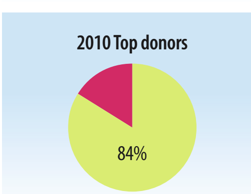


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	172.9	84
EU Institutions	18.2	9
Belgium	6.1	3
United Kingdom	3.2	2
Germany	2.8	1

2010	value	%
World Bank	88.3	31
EU Institutions	52.6	18
African Dev. Bank	40.8	14
Belgium	35.4	12
United Kingdom	23.1	8



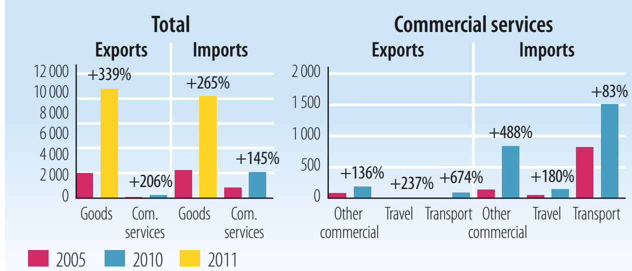
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	86	135	130	44
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	4	5	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	27	22	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	7.8	6.9
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	12	12
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	n.a.	n.a.

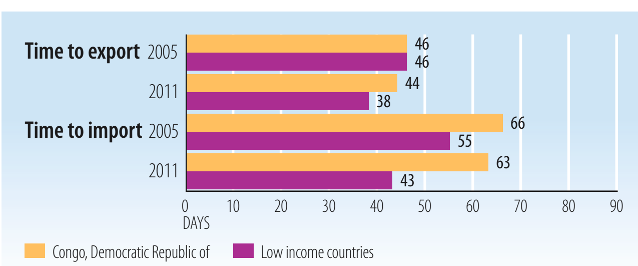
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

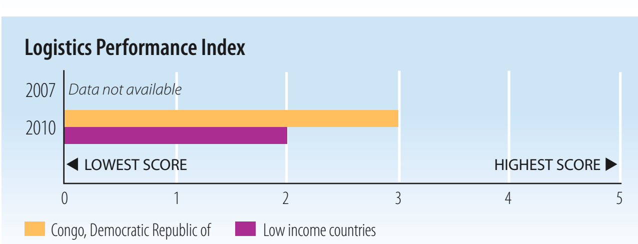
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	n.a.	n.a.
Asia	n.a.	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	n.a.
Europe	n.a.	n.a.
Middle East	n.a.	n.a.
North America	n.a.	n.a.
South and Central America	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





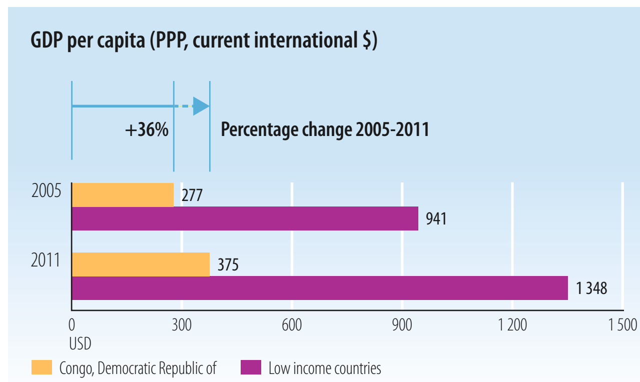
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

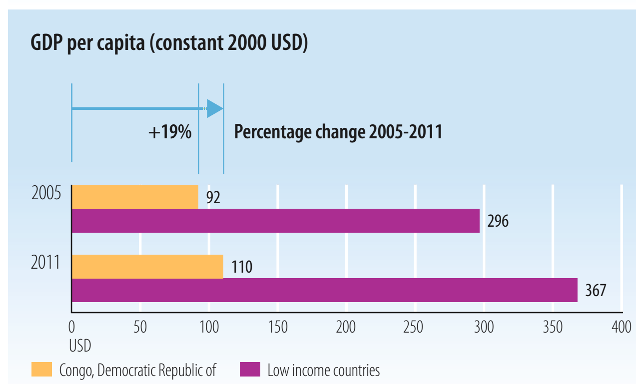
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	50.2	49.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	28.2	29.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	32.9	34.5
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.8	3.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.26	0.28

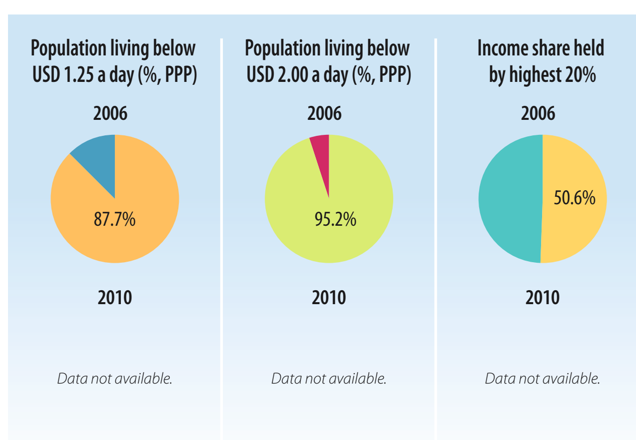
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845037

COSTA RICA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

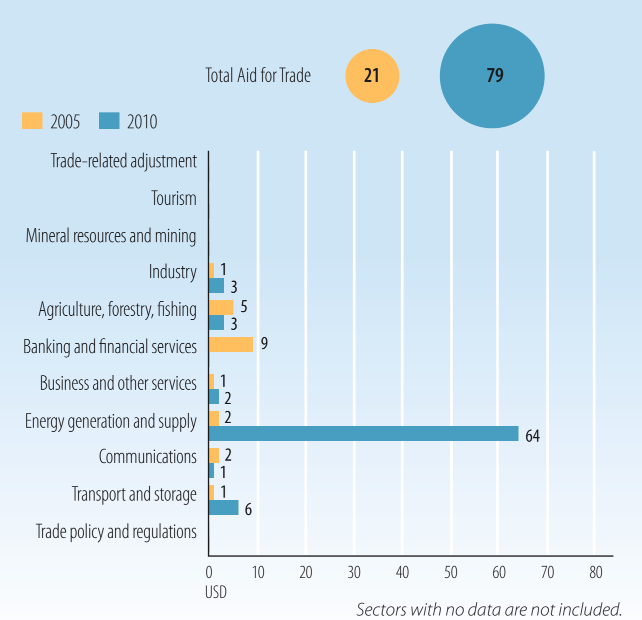
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Costa Rica

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	3 740.6	7 038.3	7 025.5	88%
of which: public	211.6	653.8	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	3 528.9	6 384.5	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	861.0	2 078.2	1 465.6	70%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	985.6	1 114.6	1 503.9	53%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	4.6	28.6	212.9	4496%
AfT flows disbursed	21.5	52.4	78.6	266%
Remittances and compensation of employees	420.3	604.8	551.8	31%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



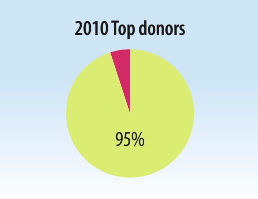
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	5.3	25
Norway	5.2	24
Belgium	3.5	16
Germany	3.1	14
Switzerland	2.5	12

2010	value	%
Japan	65.3	83
Germany	6.7	8
IACB	1.0	1
Belgium	1.0	1
Spain	1.0	1



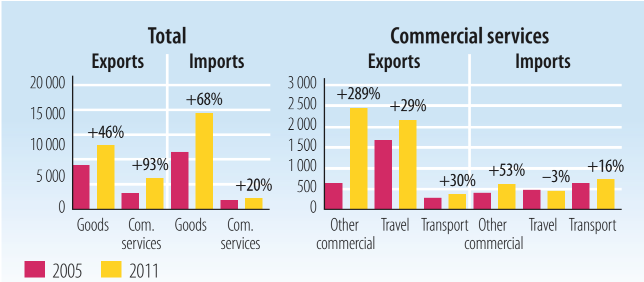
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	102	101	80	-23
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	27	30	32	6
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	14	11	10	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	54	56	55	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	57	54	49	-8

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	43	United States	37
EU (27)	17	EU (27)	18
Hong Kong, China	7	Hong Kong, China	5
Guatemala	4	Panama	5
Nicaragua	4	Nicaragua	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	13	Transistors, valves, etc.	19
Transistors, valves, etc.	11	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	15
Parts for office machines	9	Medical instruments n.e.s.	8
Medical instruments n.e.s.	7	Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	4
Coffee, coffee substitute	4	Coffee, coffee substitute	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	41	United States	47
EU (27)	13	EU (27)	8
Japan	6	China	7
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	5	Mexico	6
Mexico	5	Japan	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Transistors, valves, etc.	17	Petroleum products	11
Petroleum products	8	Transistors, valves, etc.	8
Medicaments	3	Electrical, switching and relay circuits	4
Paper and paperboard	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.9	4.2
Number of exporters	2 500	2 802
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.03	0.05
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	8
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	6
Services sectors with GATS commitments	20	20
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.9	5.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	4.3	4.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced	7.3	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	86.7	99.4

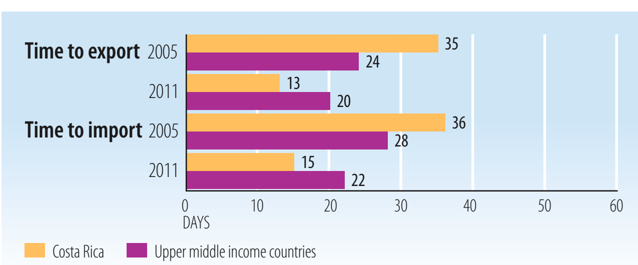
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

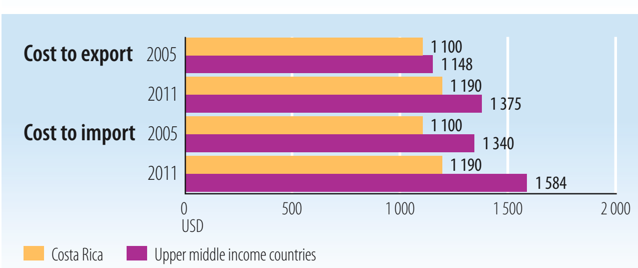
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

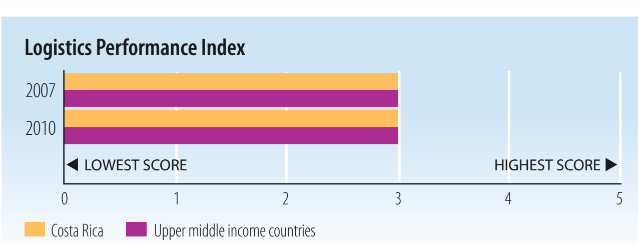
	2005	2011
Africa	0.1	0.1
Asia	14.5	12.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.3	0.3
Europe	17.5	17.7
Middle East	0.1	0.2
North America	46.3	42.0
South and Central America	21.2	27.3

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







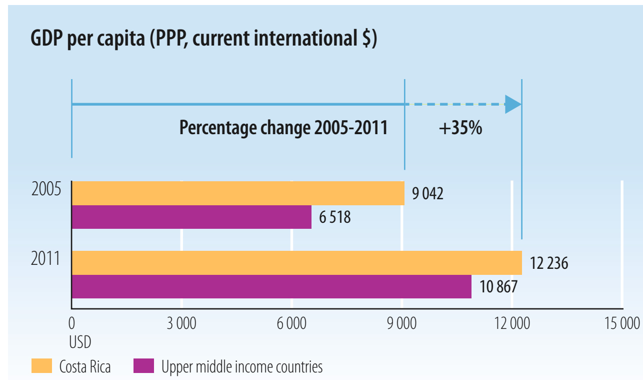
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

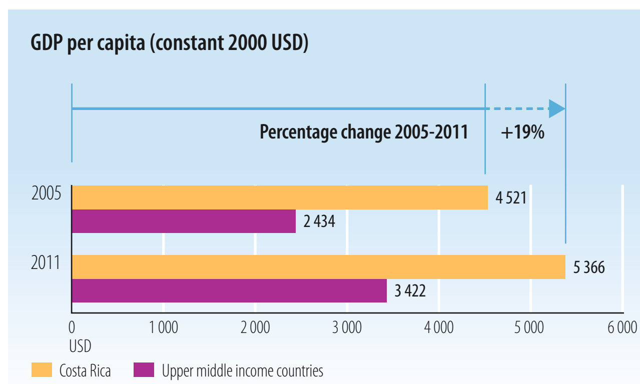
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.6	7.8
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	34.8	36.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.1	0.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	4.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.0	7.7
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.72	0.74

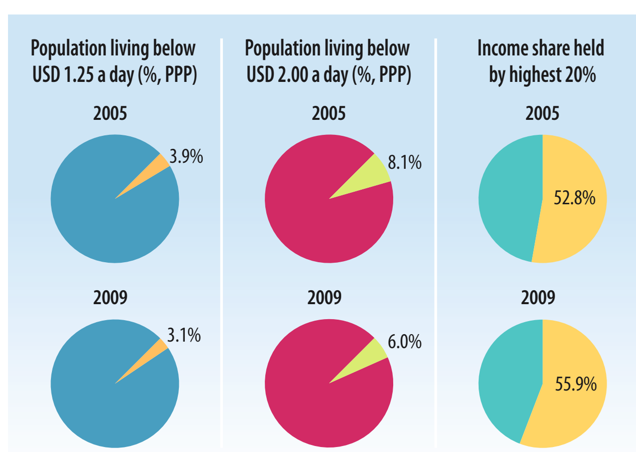
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845056*

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

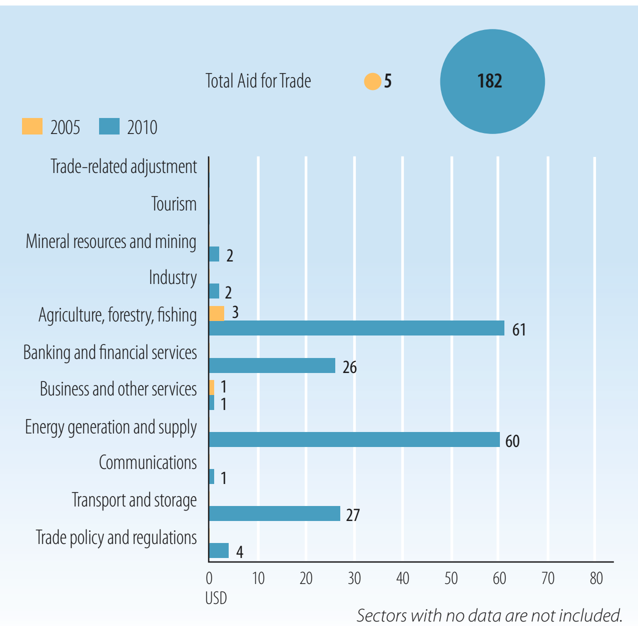
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Cote d'Ivoire

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 593.1	2 374.4	3 155.8	98%
of which: public	446.1	713.7	1 057.4	137%
of which: private	1 147.0	1 660.7	2 098.4	83%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	311.9	446.1	417.9	34%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	55.0	117.8	126.9	131%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	6.8	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	4.8	243.5	182.3	3734%
Remittances and compensation of employees	163.2	198.9	179.0	10%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

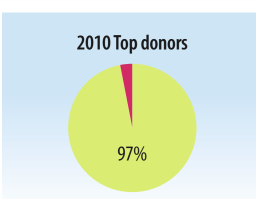


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
France	1.3	28
Germany	1.3	27
African Dev. Bank	0.7	15
Belgium	0.5	11
EU Institutions	0.4	9

2010	value	%
World Bank	95.9	53
EU Institutions	29.8	16
United Kingdom	25.7	14
Japan	17.8	10
Belgium	6.9	4



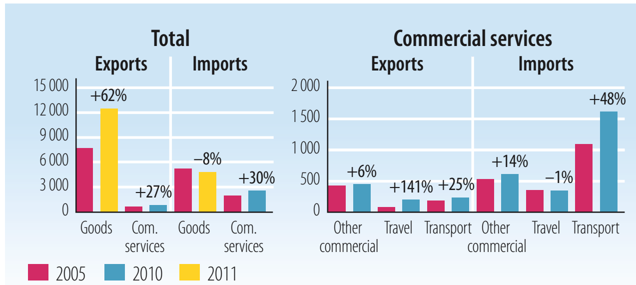
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	96	89	72	-24
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	8	8	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	27	26	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	46	48	64	18
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	27	30	32	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	42	EU (27)	39
United States	14	United States	10
Nigeria	8	Ghana	8
Panama	4	Nigeria	7
Burkina Faso	3	Burkina Faso	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Cocoa	27	Cocoa	37
Petroleum products	20	Petroleum oils, crude	12
Petroleum oils, crude	7	Petroleum products	12
Arms and ammunition	6	Natural rubber, etc.	10
Ships, boats, floating structures	5	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	41	Nigeria	26
Nigeria	25	EU (27)	25
Singapore	7	China	7
China	3	Thailand	4
United States	2	Colombia	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	27	Petroleum oils, crude	26
Arms and ammunition	8	Rice	8
Ships, boats, floating structures	6	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	5
Rice	4	Medicaments	4
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	3	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	1.3	-4.7
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.08	0.11
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	29	29
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	11.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	7.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	3.5	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	87.0	90.0

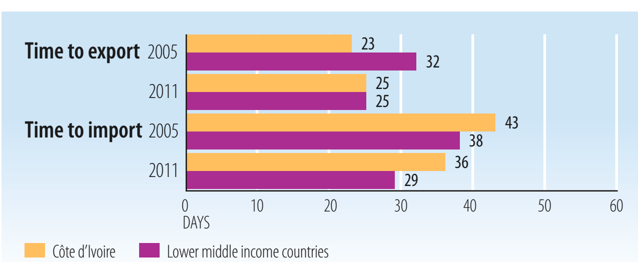
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

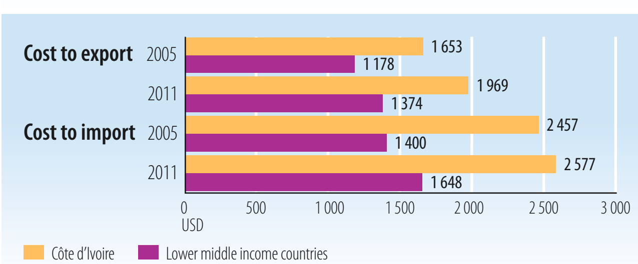
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

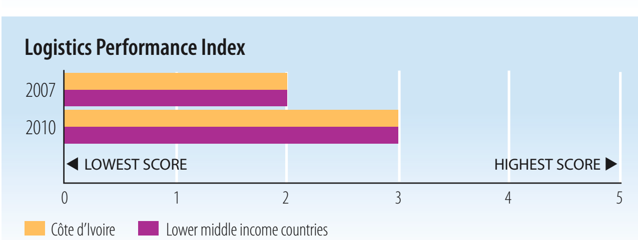
	2005	2011
Africa	29.8	30.0
Asia	5.1	9.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.6	0.2
Europe	43.2	40.2
Middle East	0.5	0.2
North America	14.4	18.3
South and Central America	5.2	1.4

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







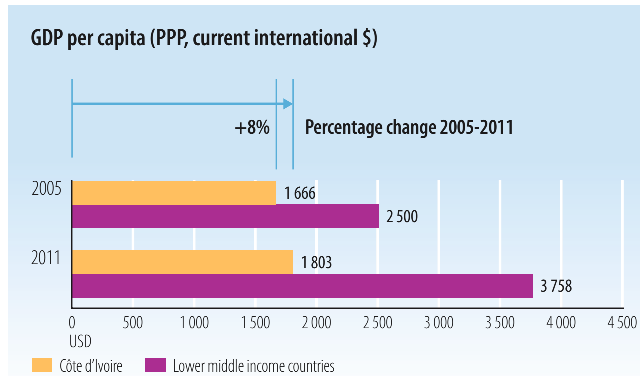
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

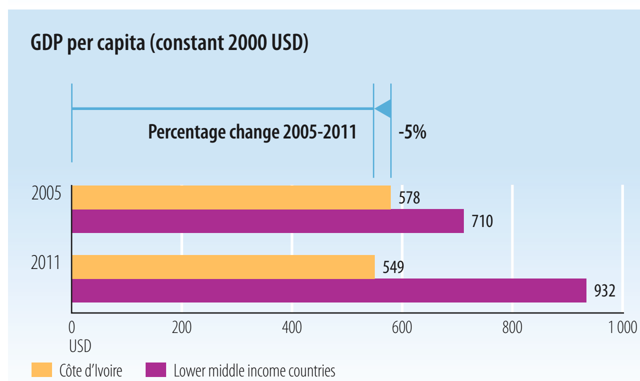
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	36.2	37.4
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.6	3.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	41.2	35.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.5	9.5
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.38	0.40

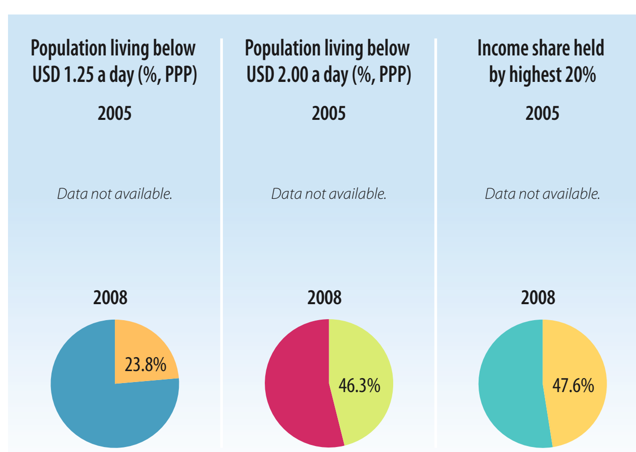
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845075

DJIBOUTI

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

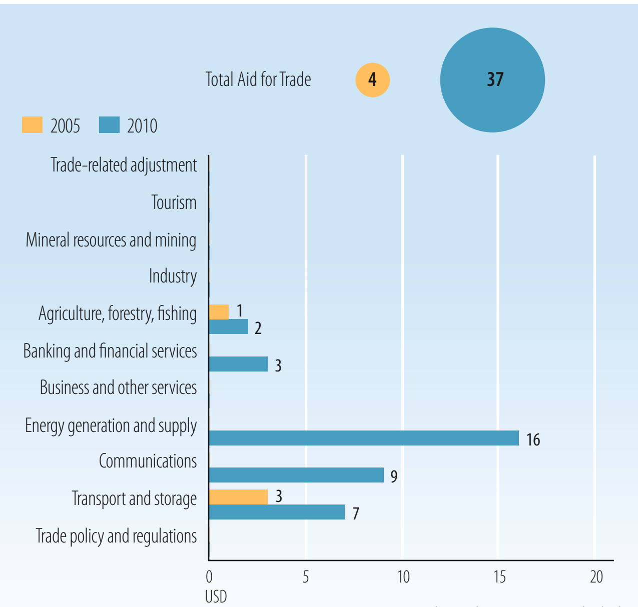
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Djibouti

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	134.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	65.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	68.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	22.2	227.7	36.5	64%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	26.5	52.0	37.3	40%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	21.3	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	3.5	16.3	37.2	957%
Remittances and compensation of employees	25.8	30.3	32.7	26%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



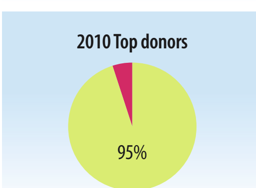
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	2.3	66
Japan	0.4	12
African Dev. Bank	0.4	12
France	0.3	7
World Bank	0.1	2

2010	value	%
Japan	17.1	46
Kuwait	6.6	18
United States	4.8	13
African Dev. Bank	3.9	11
EU Institutions	3.1	8



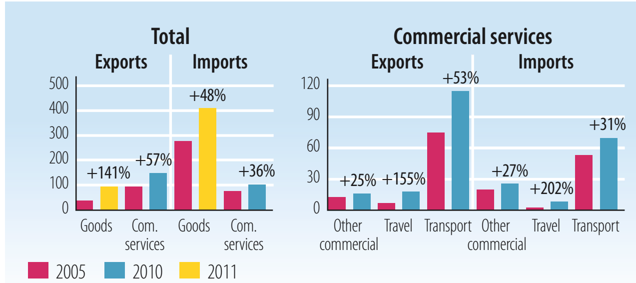
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	69	91	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	71	66	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	22	17	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

	%	2009	%
		Ethiopia	35
		EU (27)	21
Data not available.		Somalia	12
		Brazil	9
		Qatar	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%	2009	%
		Goods, special transport vehicles	15
		Articles of rubber, n.e.s.	12
Data not available.		Agricultural machinery, ex. tractors	9
		Milk and cream	8
		Parts for tractors, motor vehicles	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%	2009	%
		EU (27)	37
		United Arab Emirates	18
Data not available.		Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6
		Japan	5
		Ethiopia	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%	2009	%
		Telecomm. equipment parts n.e.s.	8
		Petroleum products	6
Data not available.		Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	6
		Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	6
		Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.2	5.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.06
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	13	13
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	28.1	21.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	17.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced	6.4	0.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	59.9	91.7

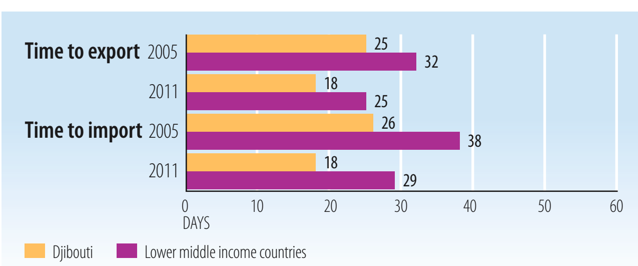
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

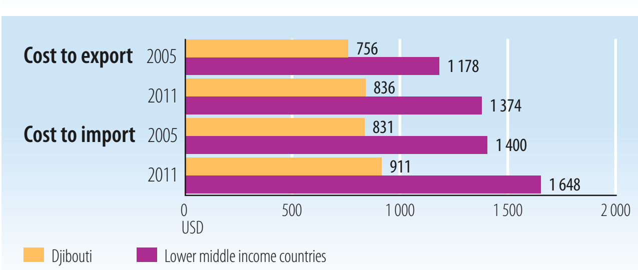
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

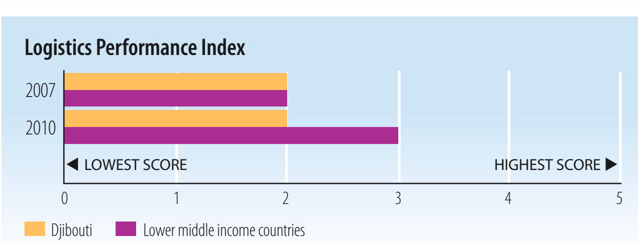
	2005	2009
Africa	n.a.	49.4
Asia	n.a.	4.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	0.0
Europe	n.a.	20.7
Middle East	n.a.	11.5
North America	n.a.	0.5
South and Central America	n.a.	8.7

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







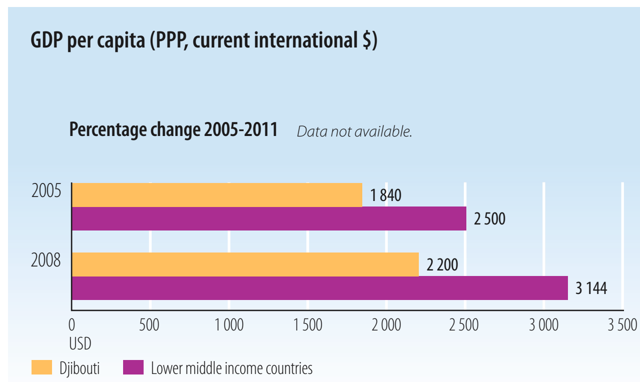
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

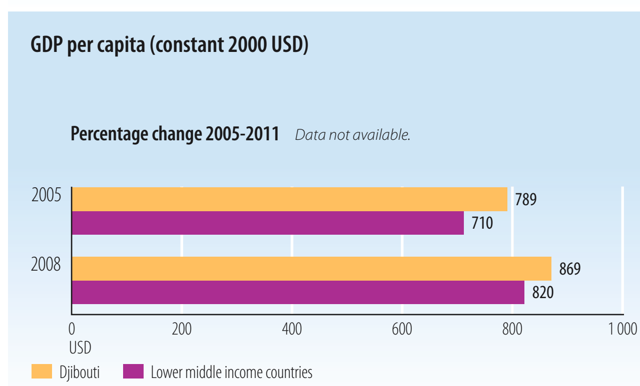
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	33.7	34.8
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	9.6	14.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.9	7.5
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.40	0.43

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845094*

DOMINICA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

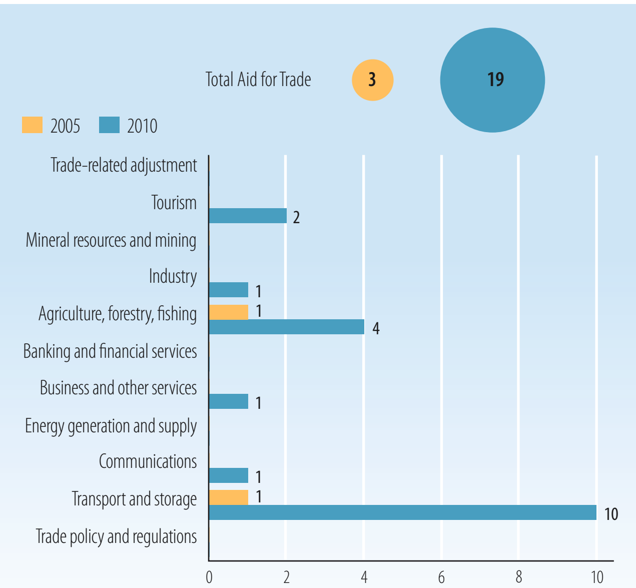
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Dominica

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	86.0	117.8	105.2	22%
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	19.2	56.5	24.3	27%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	8.0	11.1	29.4	269%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.3	0.0	0.0	-100%
AfT flows disbursed	3.1	11.6	18.5	505%
Remittances and compensation of employees	25.0	26.1	26.2	5%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



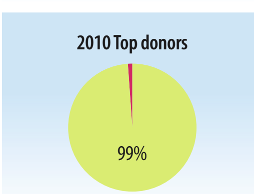
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	2.0	64
Japan	0.5	16
World Bank	0.4	14
Belgium	0.2	5

2010	value	%
EU Institutions	11.0	59
France	3.1	16
Kuwait	2.2	12
Japan	2.0	11
World Bank	0.2	1



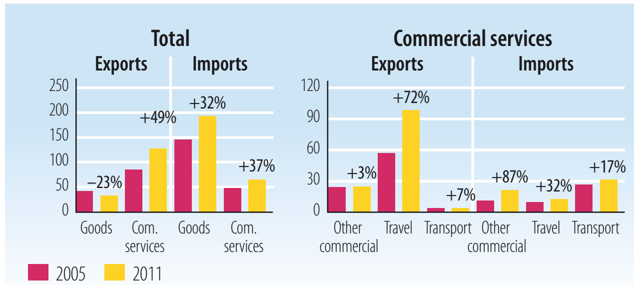
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	88	97	87	-1
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	67	73	79	13
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	25	24	25	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	17	25	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	37	39	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	28	Saint Kitts and Nevis	18
Jamaica	13	Jamaica	17
Antigua and Barbuda	11	EU (27)	17
Trinidad and Tobago	9	Trinidad and Tobago	14
Saint Lucia	7	Antigua and Barbuda	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Soap, cleaners, polish, etc.	28	Soap, cleaners, polish, etc.	40
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	25	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	14
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	14	Printed matter	13
Pigments, paints, etc.	7	Vegetables	6
Stone, sand and gravel	6	Pigments, paints, etc.	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	37	United States	42
Trinidad and Tobago	21	Trinidad and Tobago	15
EU (27)	13	EU (27)	8
Japan	5	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	7
Barbados	3	Japan	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	12	Petroleum products	16
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5	Other meat, meat offal	3
Paper and paperboard, cut, etc.	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2
Other meat, meat offal	3	Animal oils and fats	2
Goods, special transport vehicles	3	Paper and paperboard, cut, etc.	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

DOMINICA

AID FOR TRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	-0.4	1.1
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.11	0.14
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	20	20
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.9	10.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	12.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced	16.8	4.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	50.0	75.4

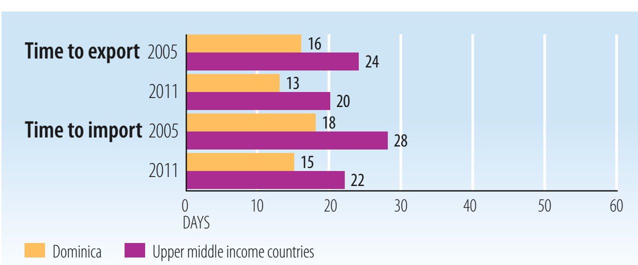
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

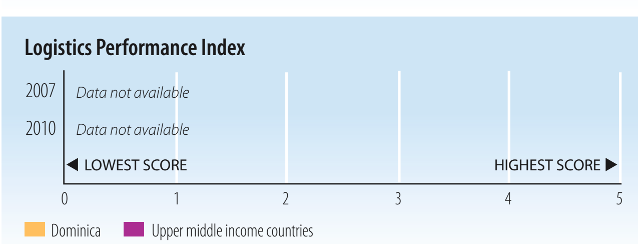
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2010
Africa	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.0	0.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	27.8	16.8
Middle East	0.0	0.0
North America	4.8	3.9
South and Central America	60.7	75.4

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





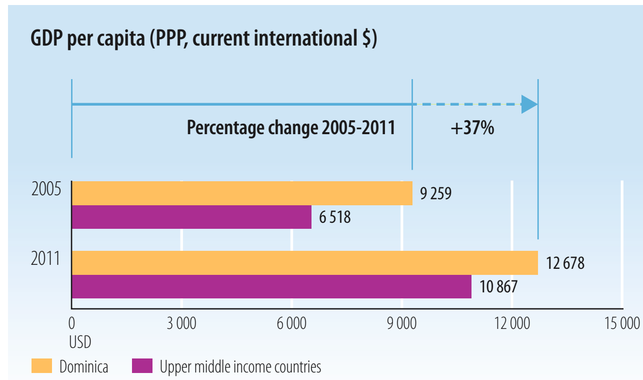
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

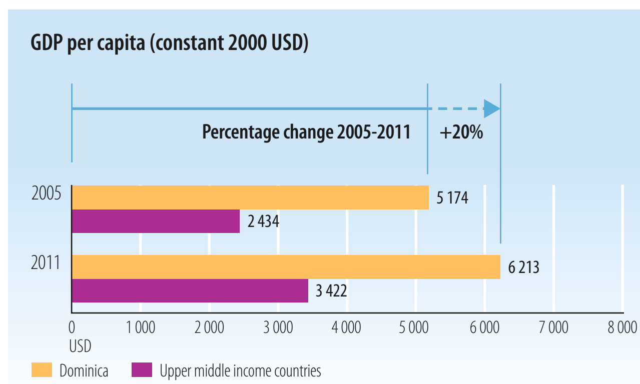
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	6.2	7.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	12.0	9.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.71	0.72

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845113*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

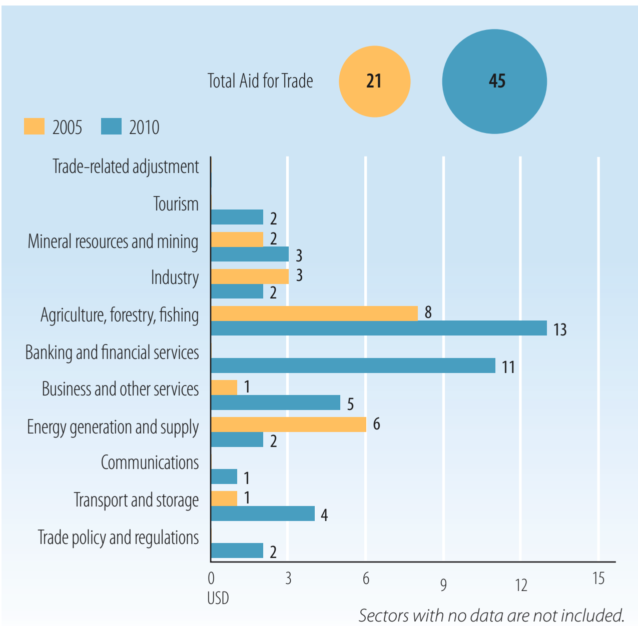
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Dominican Republic

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	5 565.1	8 324.8	8 427.4	51%
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	1 122.7	2 870.0	1 625.8	45%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	894.3	1 420.2	2 591.2	190%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	2.7	1.9	158.8	5747%
AfT flows disbursed	20.8	84.5	45.2	118%
Remittances and compensation of employees	2 719.2	3 667.0	3 368.6	24%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

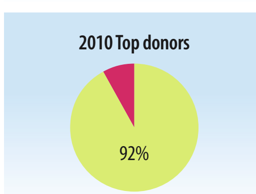


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	4.4	21
Germany	4.2	20
Japan	4.2	20
Spain	3.7	18
Denmark	2.3	11

2010	value	%
Spain	16.1	36
United States	11.5	25
EU Institutions	7.5	16
Japan	3.7	8
IACB	2.9	6



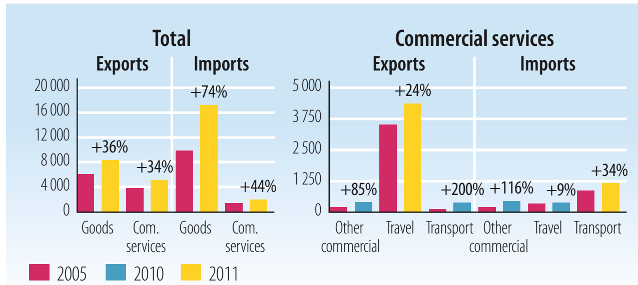
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	63	64	59	-4
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	39	42	38	0
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	13	11	11	-2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	30	38	47	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	51	54	44	-7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	70	United States	57
EU (27)	6	Haiti	16
Haiti	3	EU (27)	11
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	1	China	2
Canada	1	Jamaica	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Mens, boy's clothng, not knitted	18	Medical instruments n.e.s.	11
Medical instruments n.e.s.	8	Tobacco, manufactured	6
Gold, silverware, jewelry n.e.s.	8	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	5
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	6	Cotton fabrics, woven	5
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	6	Electrical, switching and relay circuits	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	55	United States	39
EU (27)	11	China	11
China	5	EU (27)	9
Japan	5	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	7
Brazil	4	Mexico	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	9	Petroleum products	14
Cotton fabrics, woven	5	Petroleum oils, crude	5
Goods, special transport vehicles	3	Liquefied propane, butane	3
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	3	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	3
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	2	Textile yarn	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	9.3	4.5
Number of exporters	2 588	3 009
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.04	0.03
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services sectors with GATS commitments	60	60
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	8.5	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	9.0	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	54.1	n.a.

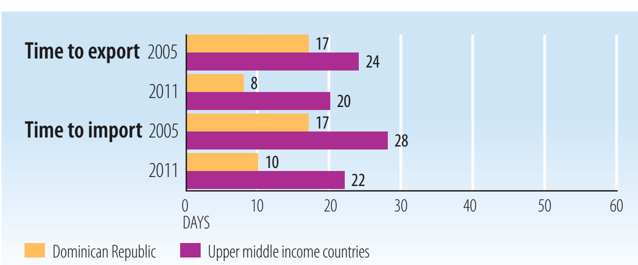
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

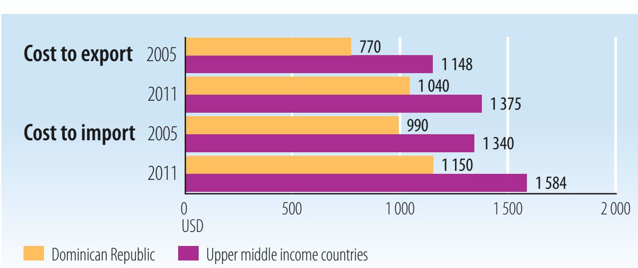
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

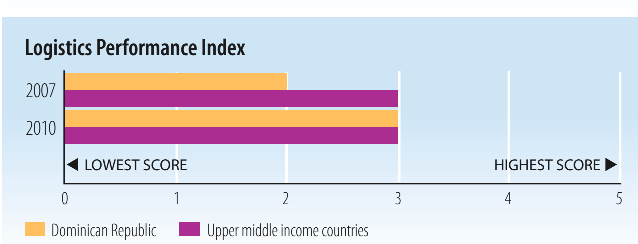
	2005	2011
Africa	0.0	1.6
Asia	2.9	8.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.1
Europe	6.7	8.3
Middle East	0.0	0.1
North America	71.0	55.8
South and Central America	4.7	25.4

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







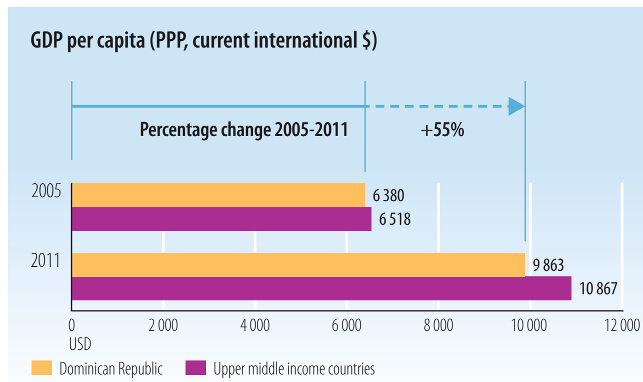
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

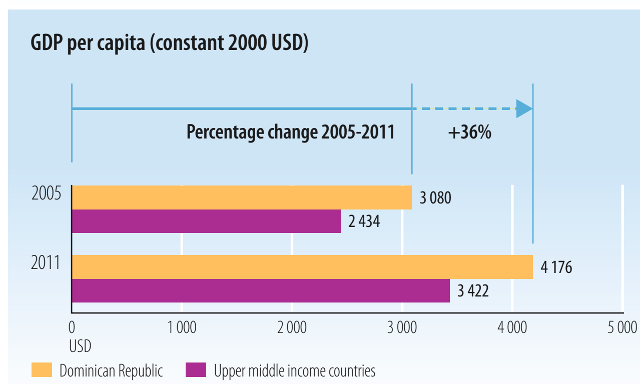
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	18.0	14.3
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	37.9	39.4
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.3	0.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	9.7	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	9.6	11.0
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.66	0.69

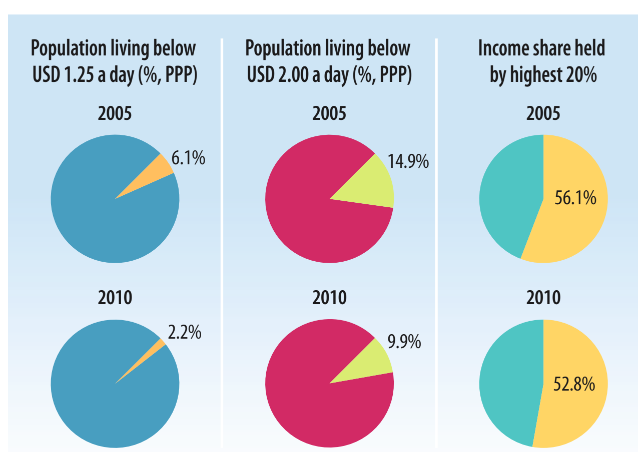
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845132*

EL SALVADOR
AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

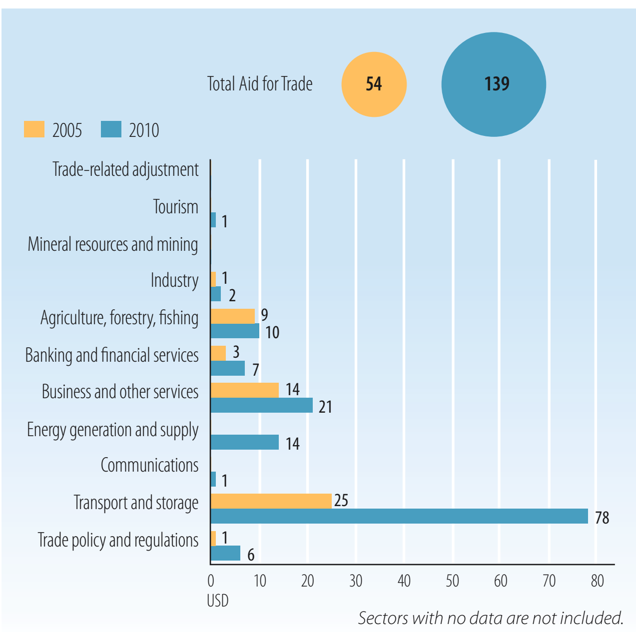
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for El Salvador

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 611.0	3 257.7	2 852.5	9%
of which: public	402.0	520.0	483.9	20%
of which: private	2 209.0	2 737.7	2 368.6	7%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	55.1	371.2	-5.3	-110%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	1 221.9	1 042.2	1 054.8	-14%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	25.0	1.0	29.7	19%
AfT flows disbursed	53.6	76.7	138.9	159%
Remittances and compensation of employees	3 029.7	3 758.1	3 449.4	14%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

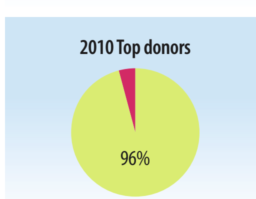


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	26.4	49
United States	11.0	20
Spain	5.0	9
EU Institutions	4.0	7
Germany	2.1	4

2010	value	%
United States	109.4	79
Spain	9.2	7
Germany	6.3	5
EU Institutions	5.3	4
Japan	3.4	2



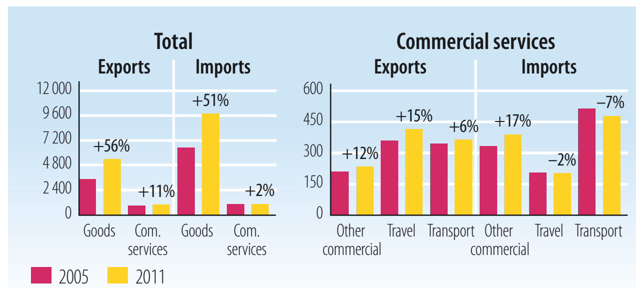
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	70	76	75	5
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	21	18	16	-5
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	14	12	10	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	25	34	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	44	47	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	53	United States	48
Honduras	14	Guatemala	14
Guatemala	12	Honduras	13
EU (27)	5	Nicaragua	5
Nicaragua	5	EU (27)	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	27	Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	23
Women's, girl's clothing, knitted	6	Coffee, coffee substitute	5
Men's, boy's clothing, knitted	6	Men's, boy's clothing, knitted	5
Coffee, coffee substitute	5	Electrical machinery, apparatus n.e.s.	4
Electrical machinery, apparatus n.e.s.	4	Sugars, molasses, honey	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	37	United States	37
Guatemala	9	Guatemala	9
Mexico	8	Mexico	9
EU (27)	7	EU (27)	7
Brazil	4	China	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	7	Petroleum products	8
Knited or crocheted fabrics n.e.s.	7	Petroleum oils, crude	6
Petroleum oils, crude	5	Knited or crocheted fabrics n.e.s.	5
Medicaments	3	Medicaments	3
Special transactions not classified	3	Textile yarn	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.6	1.5
Number of exporters	2 471	2 569
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.04	0.04
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	8
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	7
Services sectors with GATS commitments	29	29
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.9	5.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	6.7	6.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced	10.1	0.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	43.2	97.6

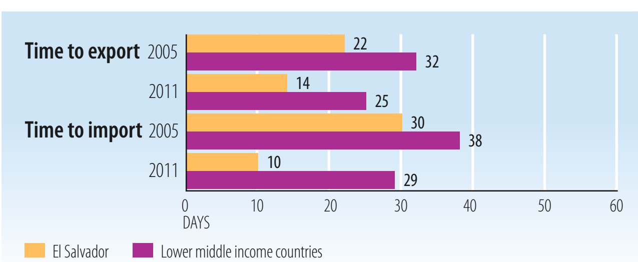
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

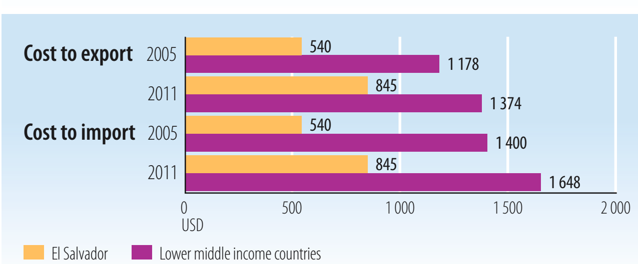
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

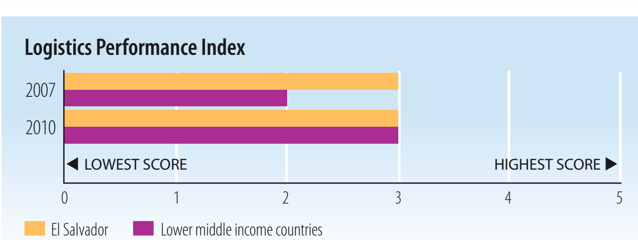
	2005	2010
Africa	0.0	0.1
Asia	1.1	1.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.7	0.4
Europe	5.2	4.3
Middle East	0.0	0.0
North America	54.8	51.6
South and Central America	38.2	41.8

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







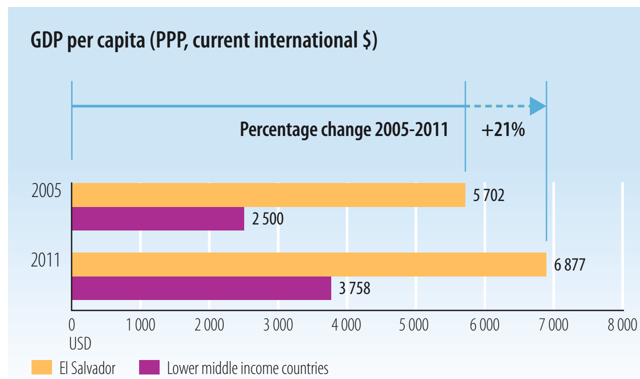
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

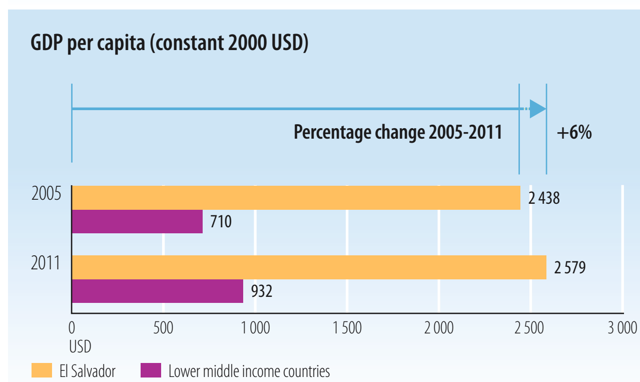
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	7.2	7.3
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	40.4	41.4
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	1.2	1.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	8.3	4.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	18.5	19.0
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.65	0.67

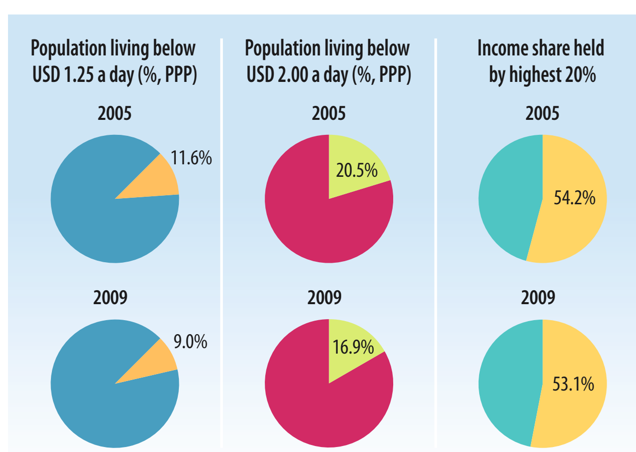
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845151

ETHIOPIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

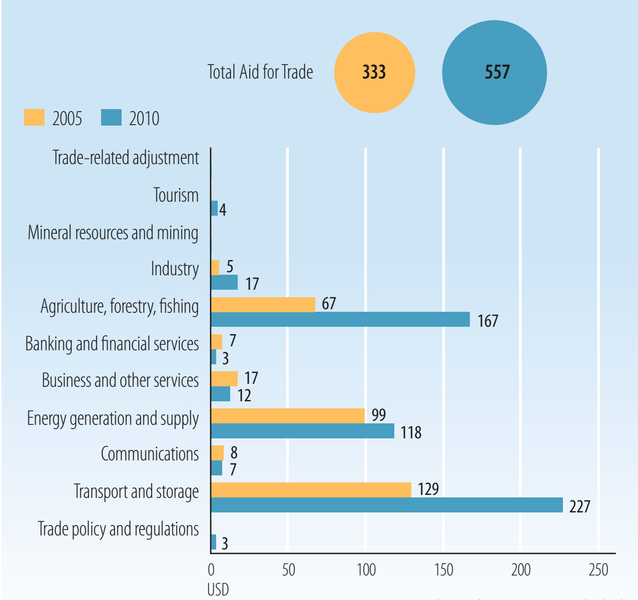
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Ethiopia

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 829.8	5 293.7	6 382.2	126%
of which: public	1 811.1	3 726.8	4 892.2	170%
of which: private	1 018.7	1 566.9	1 490.0	46%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	265.1	108.5	288.3	9%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	527.3	379.2	1 882.4	257%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	332.9	560.4	557.3	67%
Remittances and compensation of employees	173.5	386.7	224.5	29%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

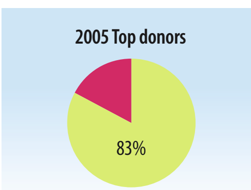


Sectors with no data are not included.

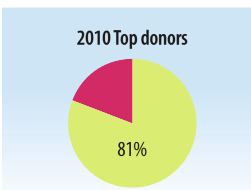
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	92.2	28
Italy	75.6	23
EU Institutions	52.9	16
African Dev. Bank	40.6	12
Japan	15.8	5



2010	value	%
World Bank	171.9	31
EU Institutions	96.1	17
African Dev. Bank	84.7	15
Canada	68.6	12
Japan	32.5	6



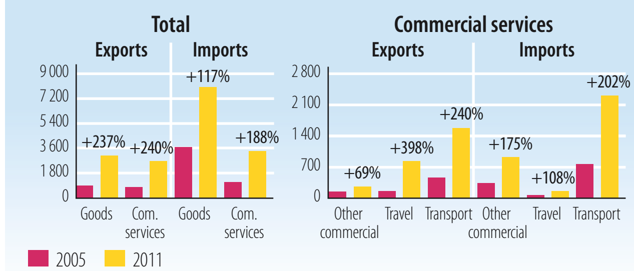
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	54	48	54	1
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	46	53	46	0
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	24	25	30	6
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	55	73	69	15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	45	45	47	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	32	EU (27)	34
China	10	China	11
Japan	7	Somalia	9
Somalia	6	Sudan	7
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	36	Coffee, coffee substitute	32
Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	19	Vegetables	16
Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s	11	Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	13
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	5	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s	8
Vegetables	4	Live animals	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	25	China	19
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	15	EU (27)	15
China	13	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	10
United States	9	India	8
United Arab Emirates	6	United States	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	15	Petroleum products	17
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	5	Goods, special transport vehicles	5
Telecomm. equipment, parts n.e.s.	4	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	5
Civil engineering equipment	4	Fertilizer, except group 272	4
Goods, special transport vehicles	4	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, other	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	11.8	7.3
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1.
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	16.8	17.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	10.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced	2.1	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	89.8	94.4

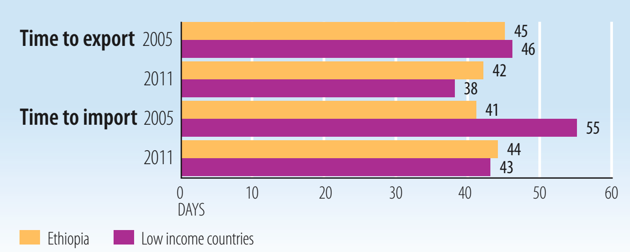
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

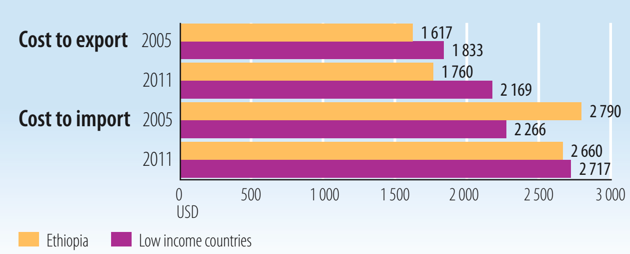
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	17.3	22.3
Asia	21.0	17.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.3	0.4
Europe	39.2	40.7
Middle East	15.9	14.4
North America	5.6	4.3
South and Central America	0.2	0.3

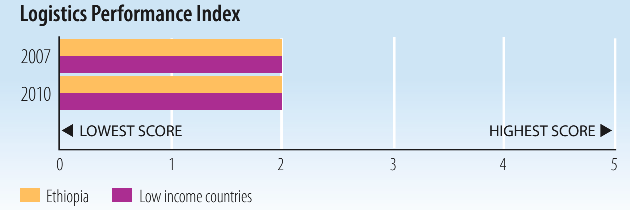
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

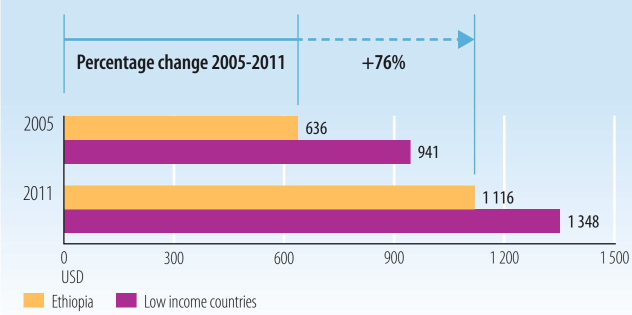
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.4	20.5
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.9	47.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	15.7	11.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	61.8	32.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.7	3.0
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.31	0.36

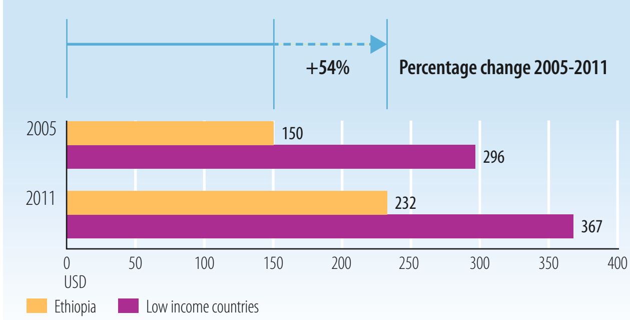
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

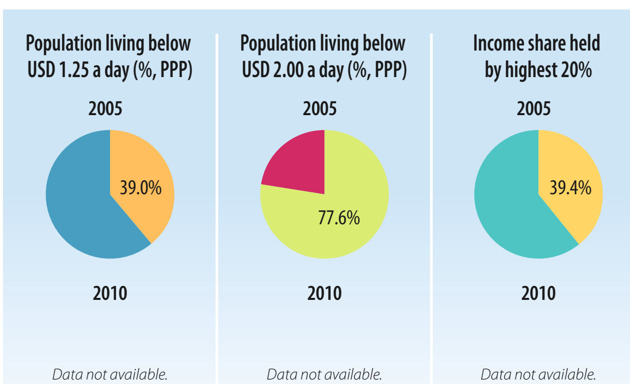
GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845170

FIJI

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

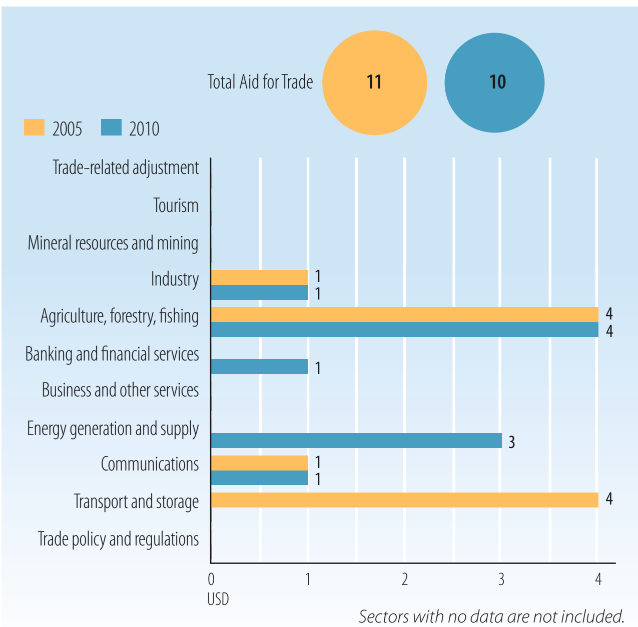
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Fiji

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	630.3	743.8	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	93.4	94.1	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	536.9	649.7	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	155.7	309.4	196.2	26%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	14.1	13.4	32.6	131%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	7.4	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	11.3	7.3	9.6	-15%
Remittances and compensation of employees	185.1	123.4	183.3	-1%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

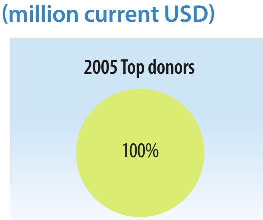
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



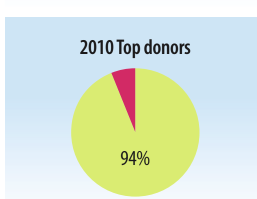
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	6.6	58
EU Institutions	3.8	34
Australia	0.7	6
New Zealand	0.2	1
UNDP	0.1	0



2010	value	%
Japan	3.2	33
Australia	3.1	32
Korea, Rep. of	1.7	18
Turkey	0.5	5
EU Institutions	0.5	5



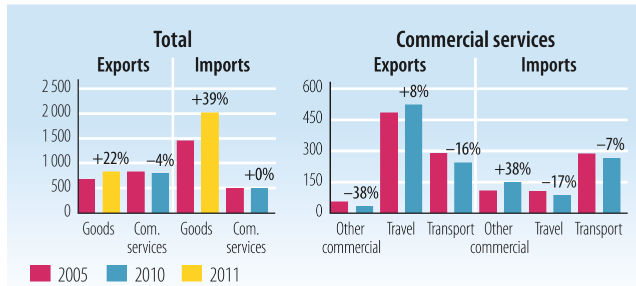
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	115	125	75	-41
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	55	52	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	26	22	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	38	35	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	34	33	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Australia	20	Australia	21
Singapore	20	United States	11
EU (27)	16	Japan	8
United States	15	New Zealand	6
Japan	6	EU (27)	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	23	Petroleum products	25
Sugars, molasses, honey	19	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	13
Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	8	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	9
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	6	Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	8
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	5	Sugars, molasses, honey	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Singapore	30	Singapore	33
Australia	25	Australia	20
New Zealand	18	New Zealand	16
Japan	4	China	6
United States	4	United States	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	28	Petroleum products	30
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	2	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	2
Telecomm. equipment parts n.e.s.	2	Telecomm. equipment, parts n.e.s.	2
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	2	Aircraft, associated equipment	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	0.7	2.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.10	0.08
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	4
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	1	1
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.2	12.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	13.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.7	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	77.9	74.1

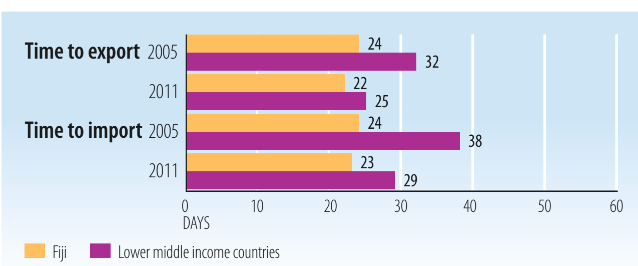
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

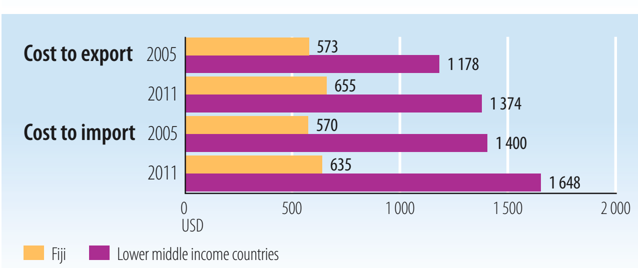
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

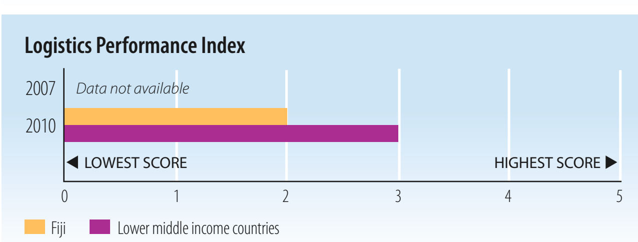
	2005	2010
Africa	0.1	0.7
Asia	66.8	61.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	15.9	5.7
Middle East	0.0	0.2
North America	15.5	11.6
South and Central America	0.2	2.9

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







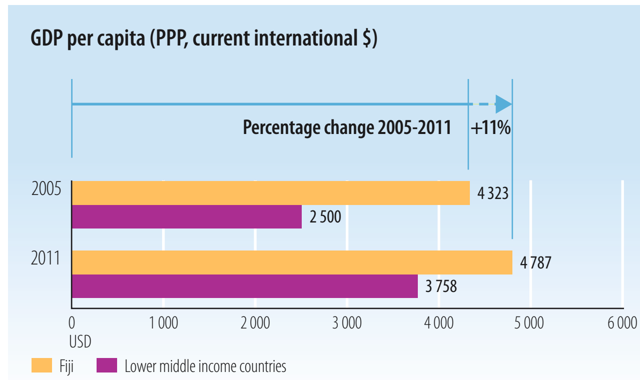
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

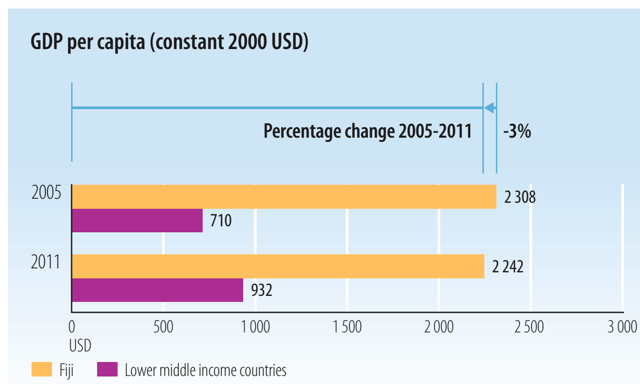
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.6	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	32.6	32.4
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	2.2	2.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	19.2	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	0.9	1.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.68	0.69

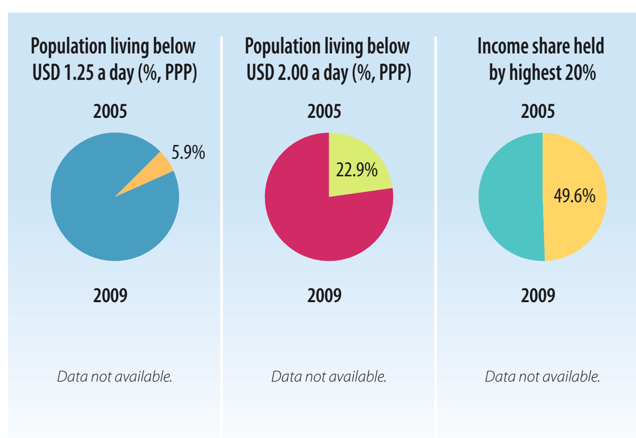
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845189

GABON

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

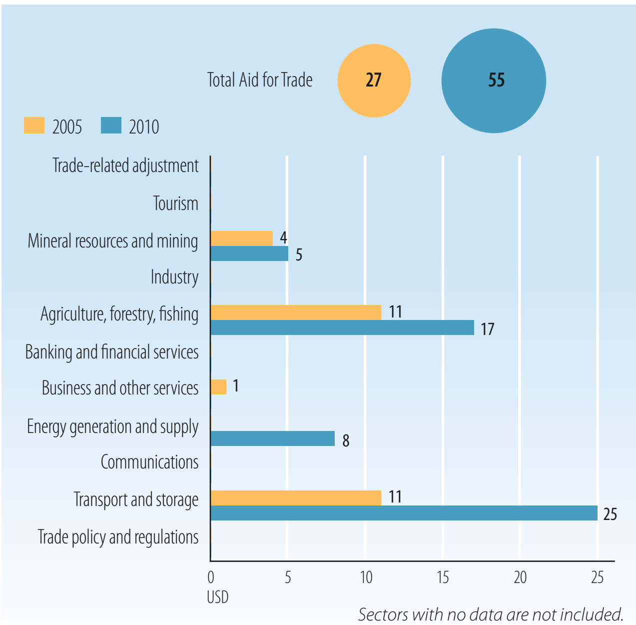
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Gabon

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 846.7	3 543.5	3 505.3	90%
of which: public	366.7	666.6	1 213.5	231%
of which: private	1 480.0	2 877.0	2 291.8	55%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	242.3	209.0	170.4	-30%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	18.5	107.7	482.0	2512%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	1.1	24.2	36.2	3196%
AfT flows disbursed	26.9	20.5	55.3	105%
Remittances and compensation of employees	11.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



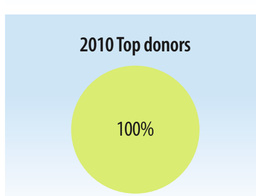
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	12.8	48
France	7.8	29
Japan	6.2	23
UNDP	0.1	0
Germany	0.0	0

2010	value	%
Japan	23.9	43
France	22.6	41
EU Institutions	7.9	14
Kuwait	0.5	1
United States	0.2	0



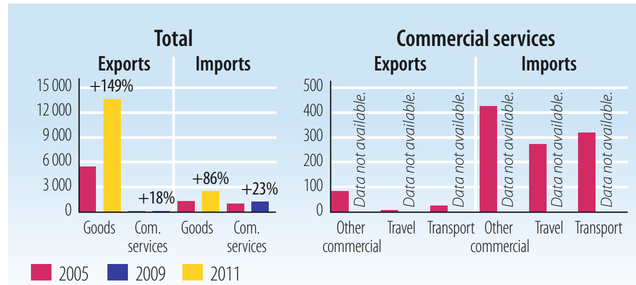
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	92	92	95	3
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	43	43	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	14	10	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	46	43	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
United States	66	United States	59
EU (27)	10	EU (27)	18
Switzerland	5	China	8
China	4	Malaysia	4
India	2	Korea, Rep. of	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2009	%
Petroleum oils, crude	83	Petroleum oils, crude	81
Wood rough, rough squared	6	Wood rough, rough squared	7
Ores and concentrates of base metals	4	Ores and concentrates of base metals	3
Veneers, plywood, etc.	2	Veneers, plywood, etc.	2
Petroleum products	1	Petroleum products	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
EU (27)	65	EU (27)	65
United States	6	United States	7
Cameroon	4	China	5
Japan	3	Japan	2
Brazil	2	Cameroon	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2009	%
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	5	Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	7
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Petroleum products	6
Civil engineering equipment	3	Metallic structures n.e.s.	4
Other meat, meat offal	3	Civil engineering equipment	4
Medicaments	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.0	4.8
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.69	0.67
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	15	15
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	18.0	17.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	16.9	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.0	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	99.9	91.0

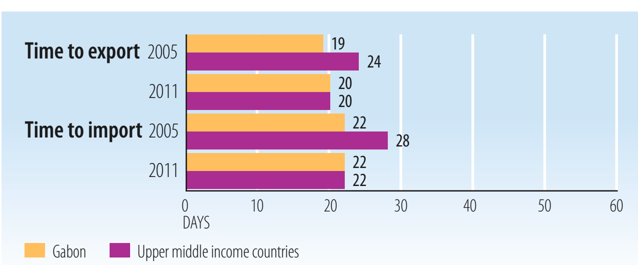
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

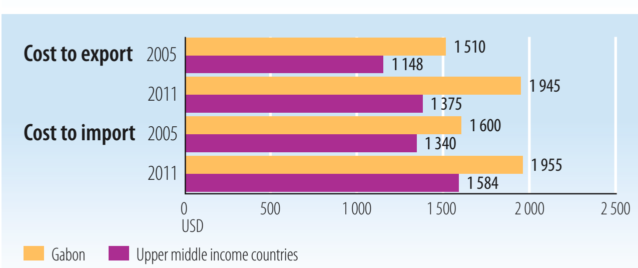
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

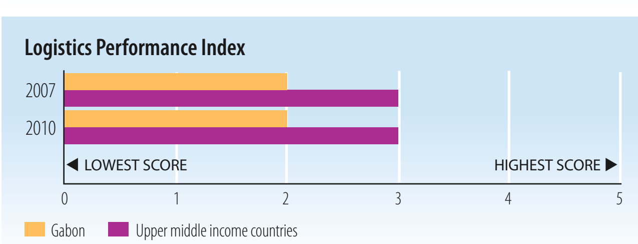
	2005	2009
Africa	4.7	5.4
Asia	10.8	15.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.7	0.1
Europe	16.2	19.6
Middle East	0.0	0.2
North America	66.5	59.0
South and Central America	1.0	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







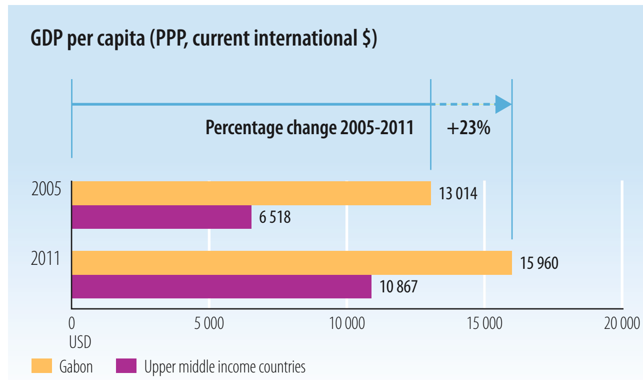
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

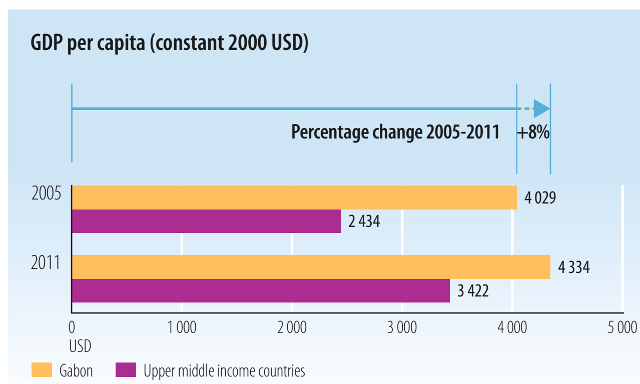
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.2	46.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.8	0.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.4	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.65	0.67

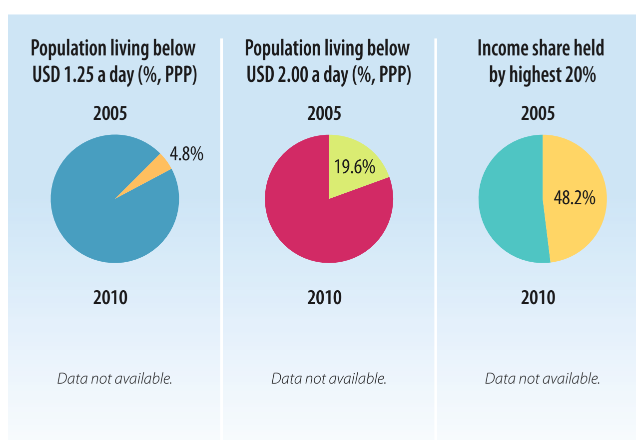
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845208

GAMBIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

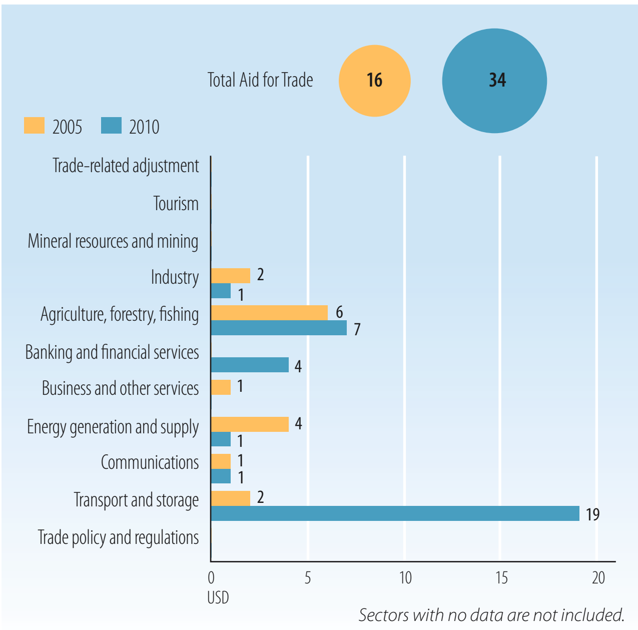
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Gambia

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	137.2	145.0	203.9	49%
of which: public	50.7	38.6	85.9	69%
of which: private	86.5	106.4	118.0	36%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	53.7	78.6	37.4	-30%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	54.3	43.6	46.9	-14%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	16.1	16.7	33.6	109%
Remittances and compensation of employees	59.3	64.8	115.7	95%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

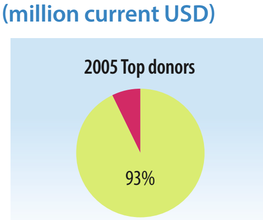
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



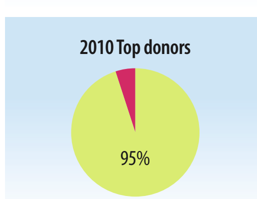
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
African Dev. Bank	7.2	44
World Bank	4.3	27
Japan	1.6	10
Germany	1.2	7
United States	0.7	4



2010	value	%
EU Institutions	17.3	52
World Bank	6.4	19
African Dev. Bank	4.4	13
Kuwait	2.8	8
Japan	1.0	3



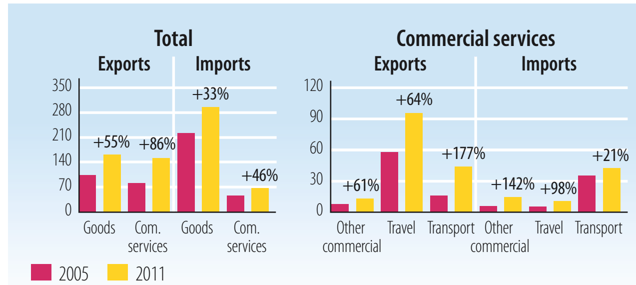
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	72	66	61	-11
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	44	36	48	4
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	17	24	19	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	7	40	69	62
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	37	36	35	-2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Guinea	45	EU (27)	50
EU (27)	35	Senegal	16
Senegal	9	India	8
Mauritania	3	Hong Kong, China	8
United States	1	Guinea	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	44	Fabrics, man-made fibres	44
Vegetables	10	Worn clothing, textile articles	5
Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	9	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	4
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	6	Milk and cream	4
Textile, leather machines	5	Sugars, molasses, honey	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	45	EU (27)	30
Côte d'Ivoire	13	Côte d'Ivoire	20
China	9	Brazil	13
United States	6	China	7
India	5	India	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	16	Petroleum products	22
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	9	Rice	9
Rice	9	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, other	5
Sugars, molasses, honey	6	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	5
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, other	6	Sugars, molasses, honey	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	0.3	5.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.20
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	110
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	n.a.	14.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	12.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced	n.a.	1.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	n.a.	94.7

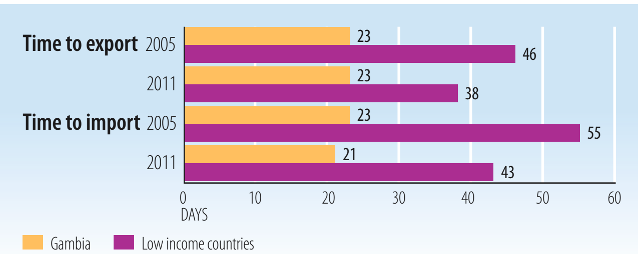
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

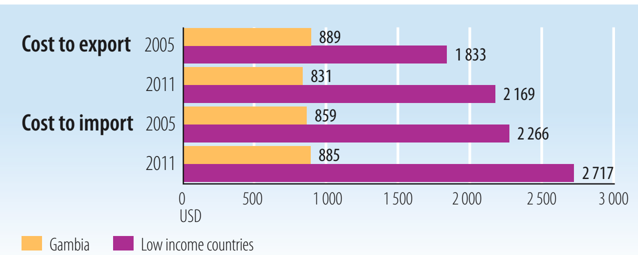
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	59.0	87.2
Asia	4.4	6.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	34.9	5.6
Middle East	0.4	0.2
North America	1.4	0.1
South and Central America	0.0	0.4

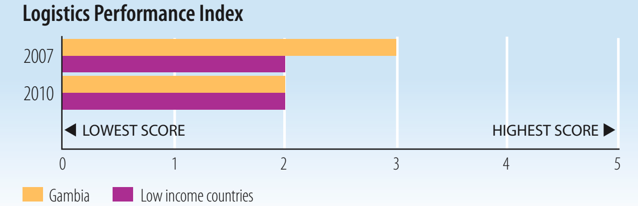
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

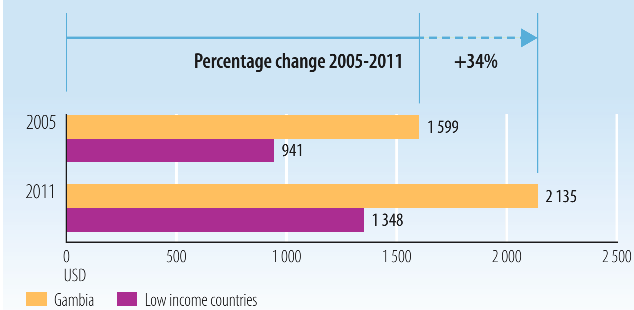
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	47.6	47.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	10.2	11.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	15.0	7.2
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.38	0.42

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845227*

GHANA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

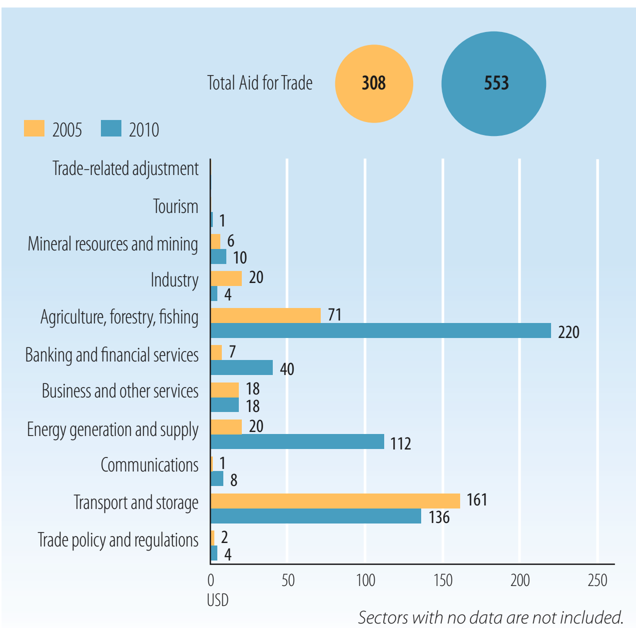
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Ghana

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	3 109.1	6 119.7	7 013.9	126%
of which: public	1 286.7	2 667.5	1 265.6	-2%
of which: private	1 822.5	3 452.2	5 748.3	215%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	145.0	2 714.9	2 527.4	1643%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	515.8	598.4	1 279.5	148%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	41.2	49.3	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	307.9	381.0	552.8	80%
Remittances and compensation of employees	99.2	126.1	135.9	37%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

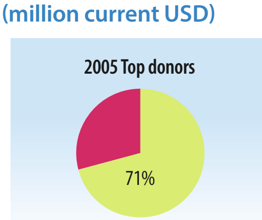
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



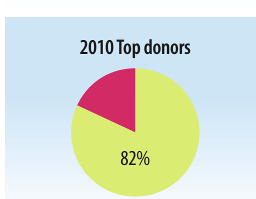
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	96.8	31
EU Institutions	39.2	13
African Dev. Bank	29.1	9
Germany	28.6	9
Japan	23.3	8



2010	value	%
World Bank	161.5	29
United States	122.9	22
African Dev. Bank	69.4	13
Canada	63.3	11
Japan	36.6	7



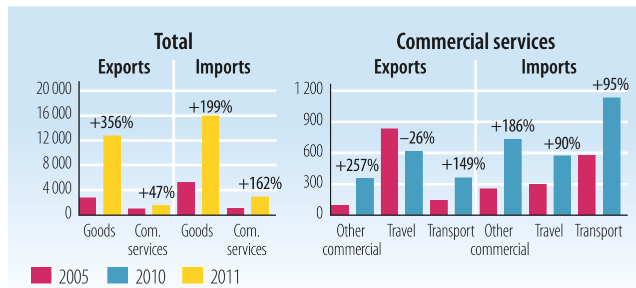
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	97	67	85	-12
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	28	23	11	-17
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	18	17	16	-2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	88	91	49	-38
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	43	41	53	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	40	South Africa	53
South Africa	25	EU (27)	18
Nigeria	13	United Arab Emirates	7
Switzerland	5	Switzerland	4
United States	3	Mali	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Cocoa	29	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	26
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	28	Liquefied propane, butane	24
Veneers, plywood, etc.	16	Petroleum oils, crude	16
Wood, simply worked	4	Cocoa	12
Petroleum products	2	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	36	EU (27)	31
Nigeria	12	United States	14
China	8	China	13
United States	7	Korea, Rep. of	4
South Africa	4	South Africa	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	13	Printed matter	13
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	8	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	6
Goods, special transport vehicles	4	Goods, special transport vehicles	5
Printed matter	4	Telecomm. equipment, parts n.e.s.	3
Lime, cement, construction materials	3	Civil engineering equipment	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.9	14.4
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.16	0.14
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	30	30
Tariffs (%, 2004-2010)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.0	13.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	10.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.4	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	97.1	89.1

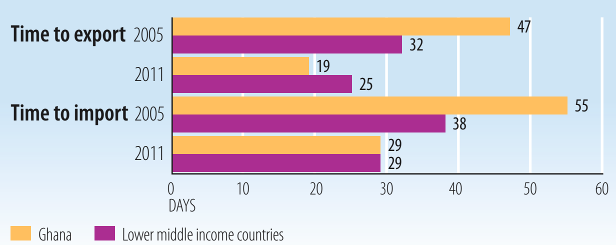
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

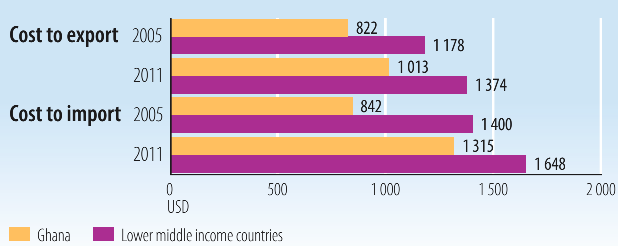
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	40.3	51.8
Asia	7.0	7.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.7	0.3
Europe	46.8	31.5
Middle East	1.0	5.6
North America	3.5	3.2
South and Central America	0.8	0.5

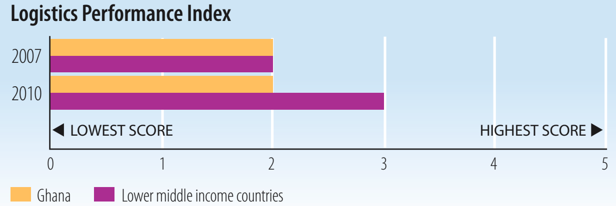
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

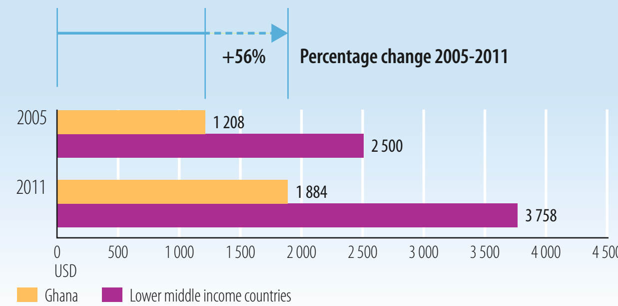
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.6	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	47.9	47.6
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	10.9	5.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	16.8	23.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.1	3.4
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.48	0.53

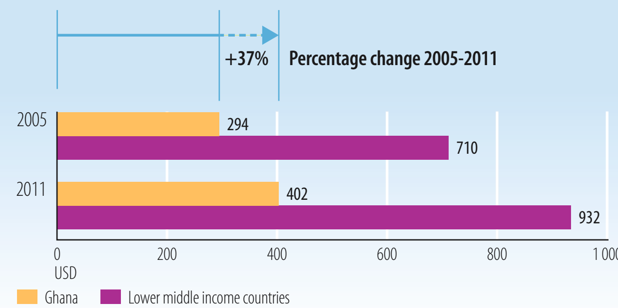
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



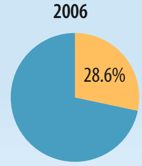
GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)

2006

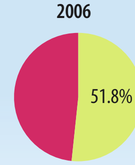


2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)

2006

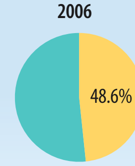


2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2006



2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845246

GRENADA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

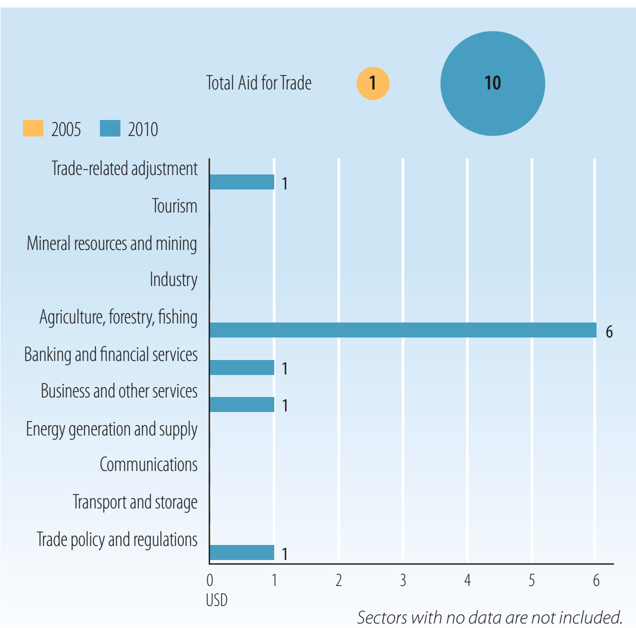
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Grenada

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	279.1	223.3	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	70.2	142.2	60.2	-14%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	38.5	39.1	27.5	-29%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.3	0.1	2.0	523%
AfT flows disbursed	0.6	1.9	9.8	1462%
Remittances and compensation of employees	51.6	55.4	54.5	6%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

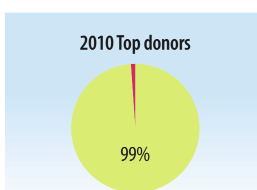


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	0.3	46
World Bank	0.2	27
United Kingdom	0.1	18
Japan	0.1	9

2010	value	%
Japan	5.7	59
World Bank	2.0	21
EU Institutions	1.5	15
Kuwait	0.3	4
Australia	0.1	1



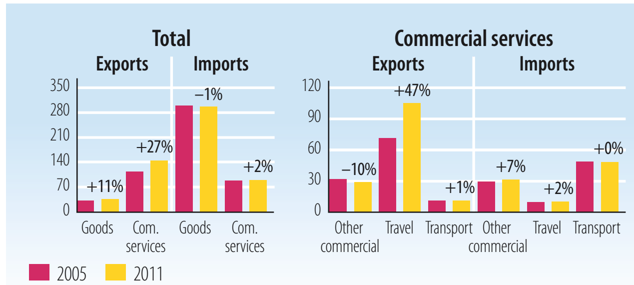
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	77	76	70	-7
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	78	79	80	2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	23	24	23	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	26	47	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	47	33	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2008	%
EU (27)	24	Dominica	16
United States	21	United States	16
Trinidad and Tobago	10	EU (27)	16
Saint Lucia	9	Saint Lucia	11
Barbados	6	Barbados	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2008	%
Spices	30	Meal, flour of wheat, flour of meslin	25
Meal, flour of wheat, flour of meslin	14	Paper and paperboard, cut, etc.	10
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	12	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	10
Paper and paperboard, cut, etc.	9	Spices	9
Goods, special transport vehicles	5	Cocoa	8

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
United States	37	United States	32
Trinidad and Tobago	21	Trinidad and Tobago	25
EU (27)	14	EU (27)	12
Japan	4	Japan	4
China	3	China	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2008	%
Petroleum products	6	Petroleum products	19
Wood, simply worked	5	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3
Veneers, plywood, etc.	3	Other meat, meat offal	3
Rotating electric plant	3	Lime, cement, construction materials	3
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Milk and cream	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	12.0	1.1
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	19	19
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.2	10.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.5	3.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	92.9	58.1

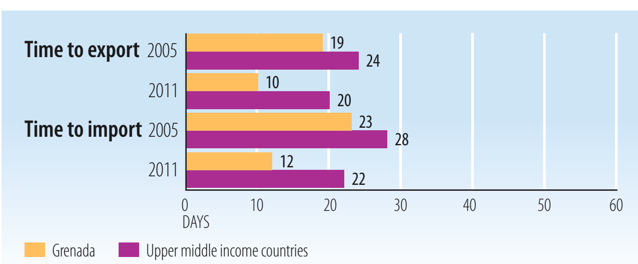
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

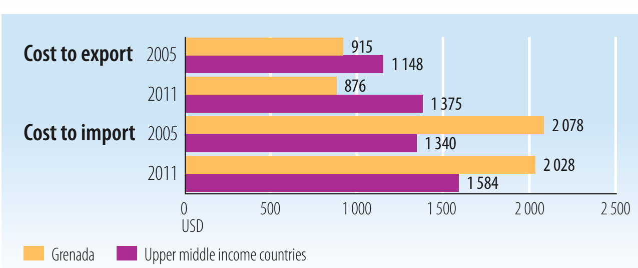
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

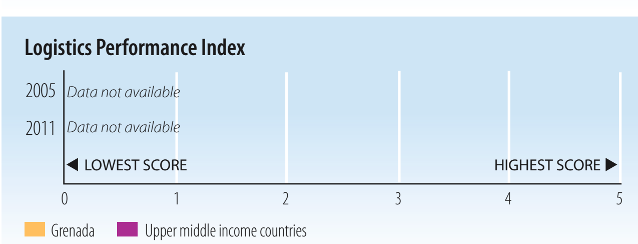
	2005	2008
Africa	0.0	0.1
Asia	1.0	4.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	24.3	17.2
Middle East	0.0	0.0
North America	23.9	19.2
South and Central America	50.8	59.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







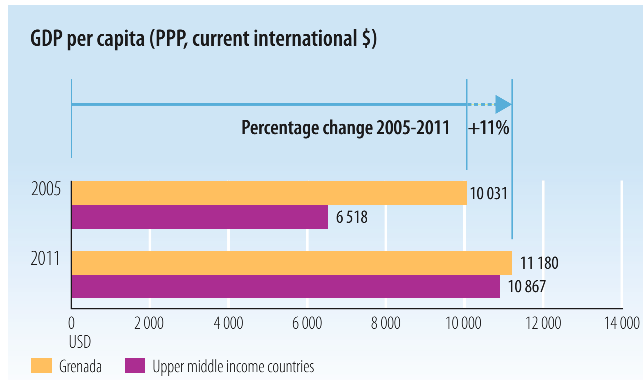
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

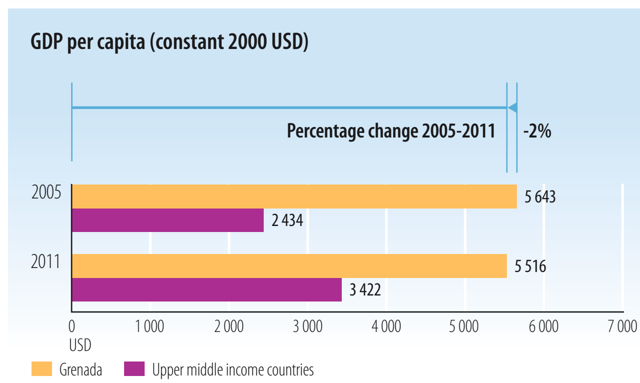
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	7.8	4.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.6	14.3
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.75

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845265*

GUATEMALA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

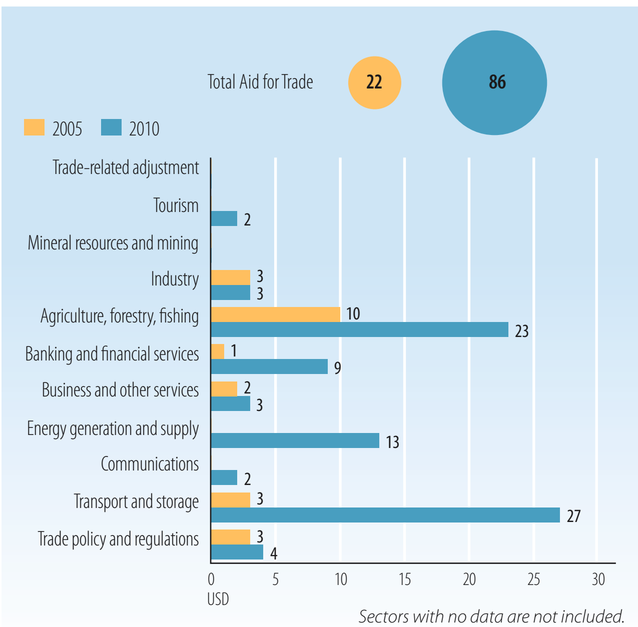
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Guatemala

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	4 979.0	7 018.0	6 121.4	23%
of which: public	750.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	4 228.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	508.6	753.8	881.1	73%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	2 184.3	1 037.2	1 442.0	-34%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	6.7	49.4	124.7	1767%
AfT flows disbursed	21.9	34.2	85.7	291%
Remittances and compensation of employees	3 066.6	4 459.7	4 229.2	38%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

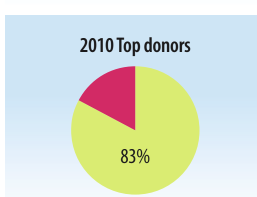


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Spain	6.8	31
Germany	3.1	14
Japan	2.7	13
EU Institutions	2.4	11
United States	2.2	10

2010	value	%
Japan	42.6	50
Spain	13.4	16
United States	8.5	10
EU Institutions	4.1	5
Canada	2.8	3



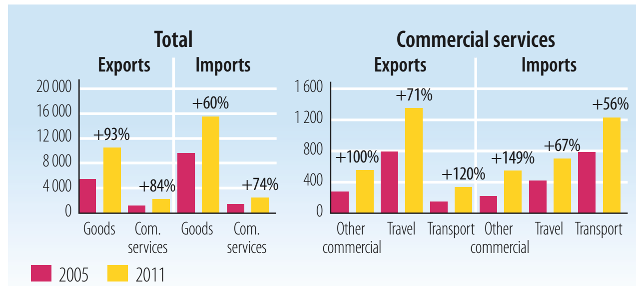
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	65	64	66	0
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	18	18	18	-1
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	13	14	14	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	35	44	52	17
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	47	46	45	-2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	50	United States	39
El Salvador	12	El Salvador	12
Honduras	7	Honduras	8
EU (27)	5	EU (27)	6
Mexico	4	Mexico	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Women, girl's clothing, knitted	13	Coffee, coffee substitute	11
Coffee, coffee substitute	9	Precious metals ores, concentrates	9
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	7	Sugars, molasses, honey	7
Women, girl's clothing, not-knitted	6	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	6
Sugars, molasses, honey	5	Women, girl's clothing, knitted	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	34	United States	37
Mexico	9	Mexico	11
EU (27)	8	China	7
China	7	EU (27)	7
Korea, Rep. of	6	El Salvador	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	13	Petroleum products	17
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3
Knitted or crocheted fabric n.e.s.	3	Medicaments	2
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Paper and paperboard	2
Medicaments	3	Textile yarn	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.3	3.9
Number of exporters	4 202	4 610
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.03	0.03
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	7
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	6
Services sectors with GATS commitments	20	20
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.6	5.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	5.9	6.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	8.6	2.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	54.3	93.9

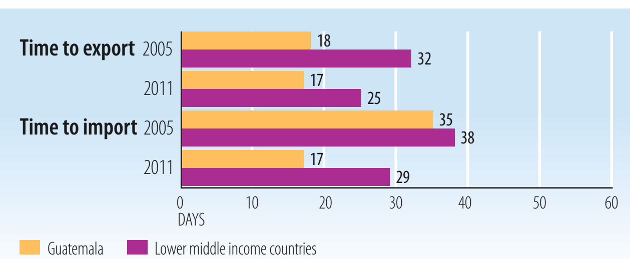
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

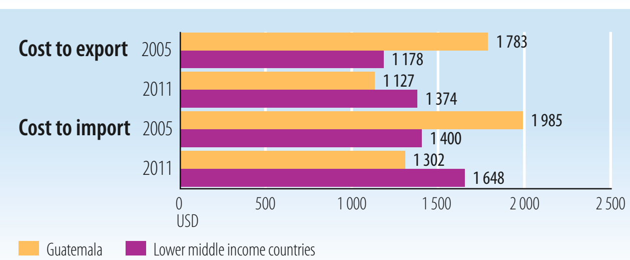
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

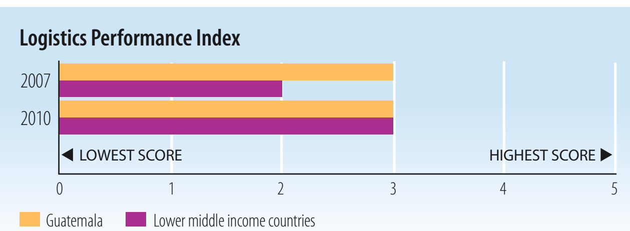
	2005	2011
Africa	0.3	0.7
Asia	2.9	4.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.4
Europe	6.3	6.8
Middle East	1.1	2.0
North America	55.4	48.1
South and Central America	33.0	36.8

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







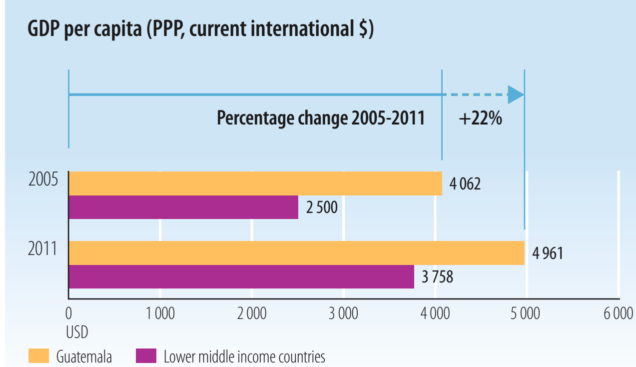
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

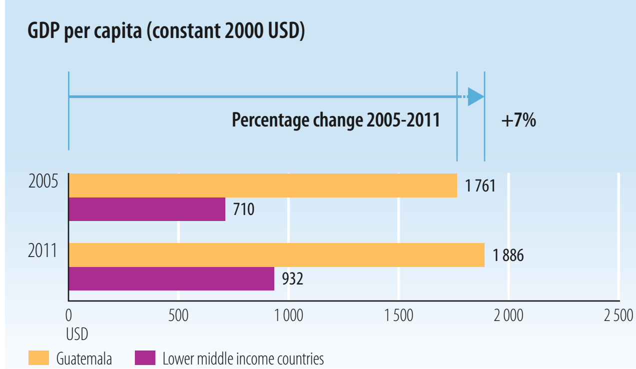
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.8	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	36.3	38.1
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	1.0	1.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	16.0	6.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	17.8	14.3
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.55	0.57

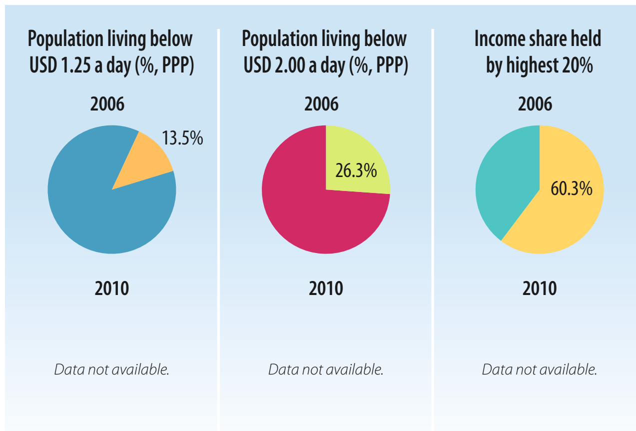
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845284

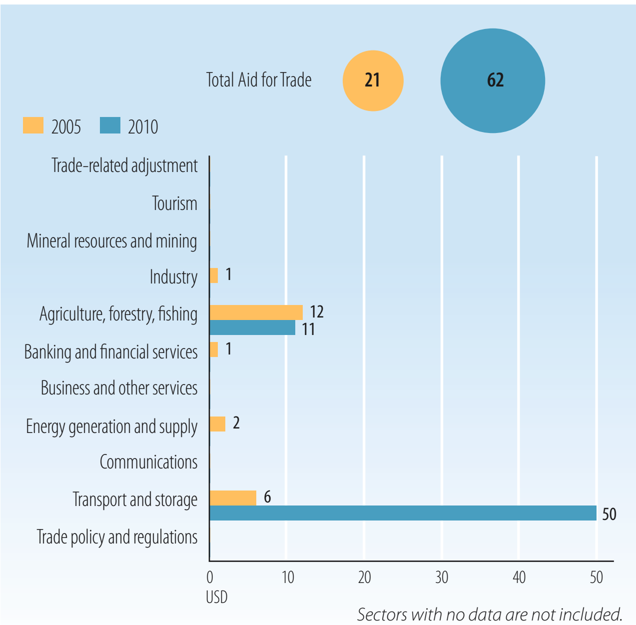
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Guinea

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	545.0	588.5	947.7	74%
of which: public	82.2	131.7	205.6	150%
of which: private	462.7	456.8	742.1	60%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	105.0	381.9	101.4	-3%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	91.5	94.5	36.3	-60%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	20.9	62.0	62.2	198%
Remittances and compensation of employees	41.6	71.8	60.4	45%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

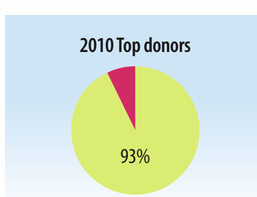


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	5.6	27
Japan	3.6	17
African Dev. Bank	3.0	14
France	2.9	14
World Bank	2.9	14

2010	value	%
EU Institutions	41.1	66
France	6.5	11
African Dev. Bank	6.0	10
Kuwait	2.2	4
Germany	2.0	3



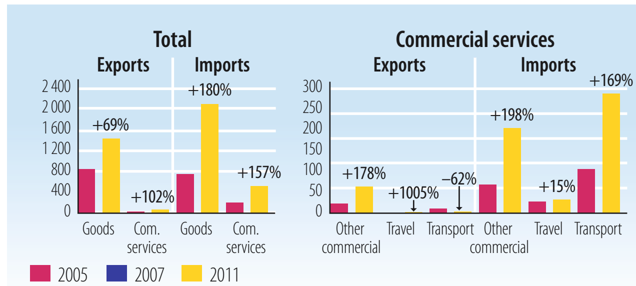
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	63	85	81	18
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	4	7	5	1
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	21	23	20	-1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	92	98	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	23	37	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2008	%
EU (27)	64	EU (27)	50
United States	10	Switzerland	19
Senegal	3	Russian Federation	11
Canada	3	United States	7
Mali	3	Canada	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2008	%
Aluminium ores and concentrates, etc.	65	Aluminium ores and concentrates, etc.	51
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	13	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	32
Pearls, precious stones	7	Printed matter	8
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	6	Wood, simply worked	2
Natural rubber, etc.	2	Natural rubber, etc.	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2008	%
EU (27)	20	EU (27)	54
Côte d'Ivoire	14	China	7
United States	7	United States	5
China	4	Australia	4
Thailand	3	Brazil	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2008	%
Special transactions not classified	52	Petroleum products	33
Rice	6	Civil engineering equipment	8
Lime, cement, construction materials	3	Lime, cement, construction materials	4
Tobacco, manufactured	3	Rice	4
Metallic structures n.e.s.	2	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	37.8	3.6
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.45	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	9
Tariffs (%, 2005-2010)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	11.9	11.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	11.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.6	2.4
Exports: duty free (value in %)	60.8	63.3

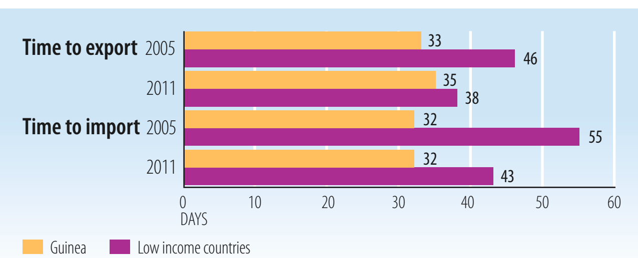
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

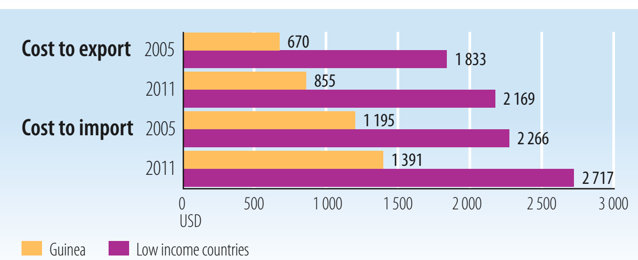
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

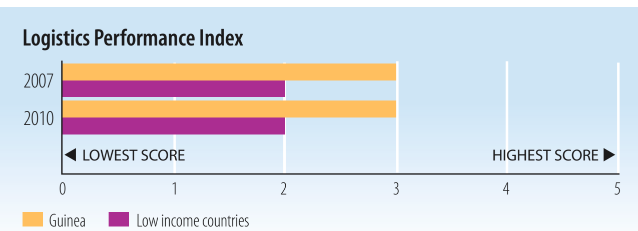
	2005	2008
Africa	7.3	2.7
Asia	0.9	2.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.2	14.1
Europe	77.1	69.6
Middle East	0.1	0.6
North America	13.1	10.8
South and Central America	0.1	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







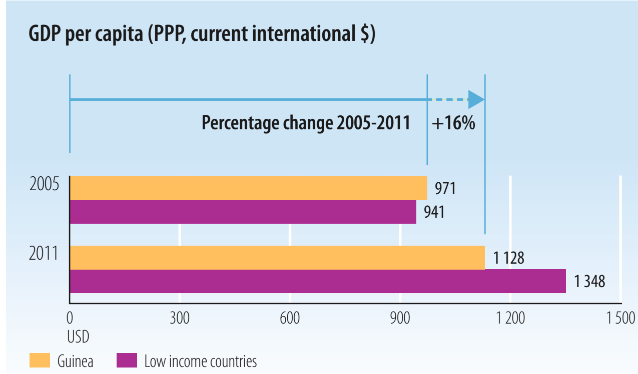
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

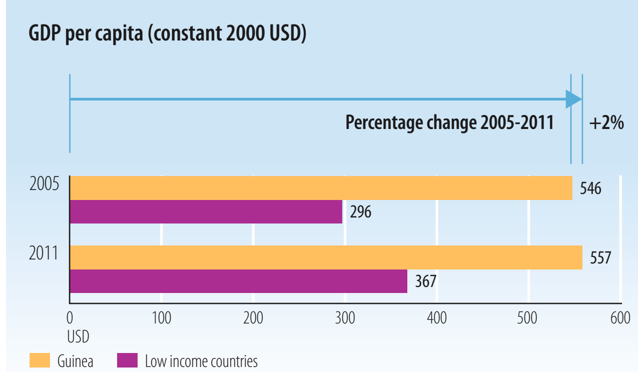
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	44.7	45.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	7.5	5.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	17.5	5.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.33	0.34

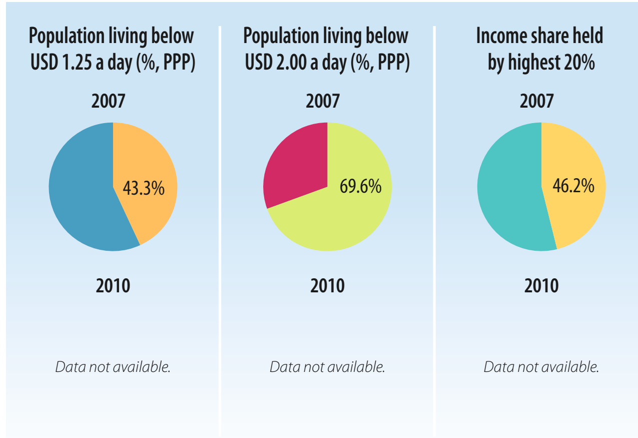
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845303

HAITI

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

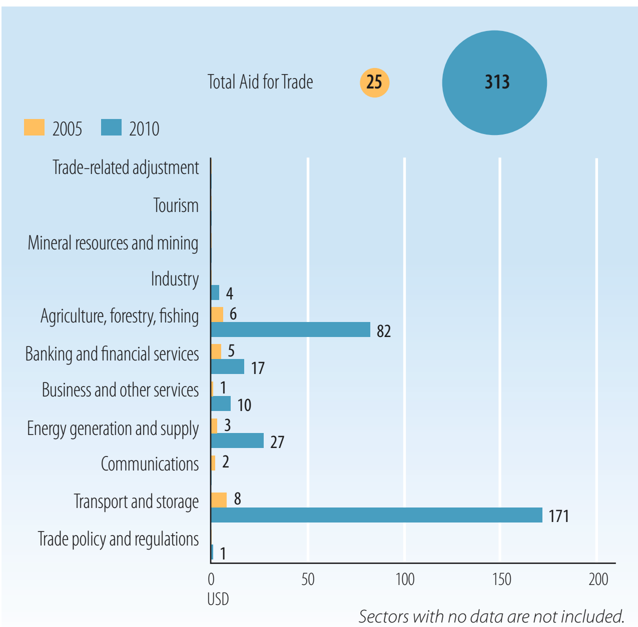
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Haiti

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	26.0	29.8	150.0	477%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	92.8	406.2	410.9	343%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	3.3	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	25.4	83.0	312.7	1131%
Remittances and compensation of employees	986.2	1 369.8	1 498.7	52%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



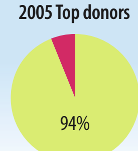
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

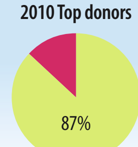
2005	value	%
World Bank	11.3	45
Canada	8.3	33
EU Institutions	2.1	8
Spain	1.0	4
Germany	1.0	4

2005 Top donors



2010	value	%
IACB	76.9	25
Canada	71.5	23
France	54.8	18
United States	35.3	11
World Bank	32.4	10

2010 Top donors



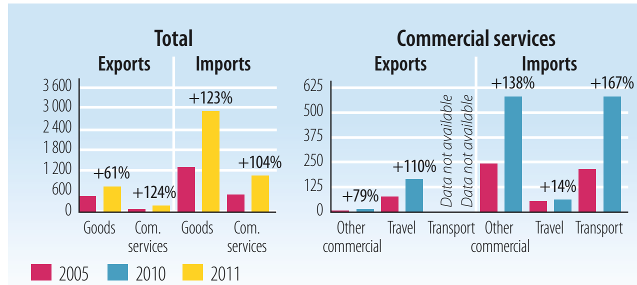
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	57	56	67	10
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	16	37	21	5
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	28	25	27	-2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	1.8	5.6
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services sectors with GATS commitments	16	16
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	2.8	4.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	16.2	0.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	16.5	97.5

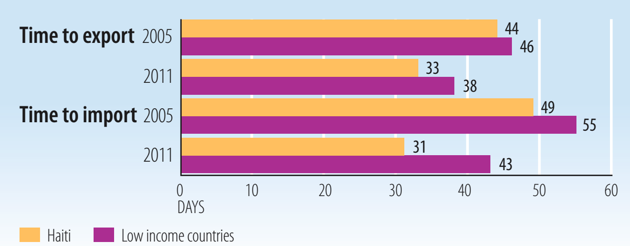
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

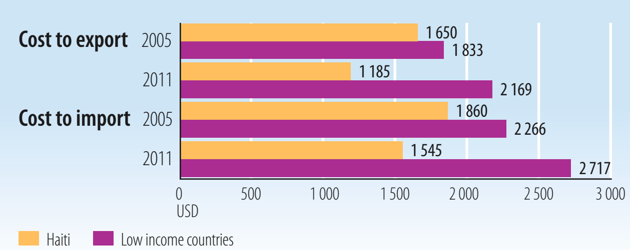
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	n.a.	n.a.
Asia	n.a.	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	n.a.
Europe	n.a.	n.a.
Middle East	n.a.	n.a.
North America	n.a.	n.a.
South and Central America	n.a.	n.a.

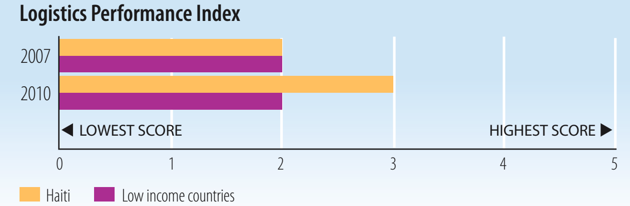
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

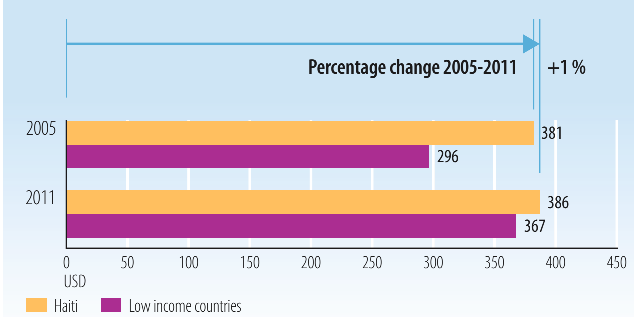
Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.8	47.0
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	10.1	45.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	9.4	15.7
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.43	0.45

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)

GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

	Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845322*

HONDURAS

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

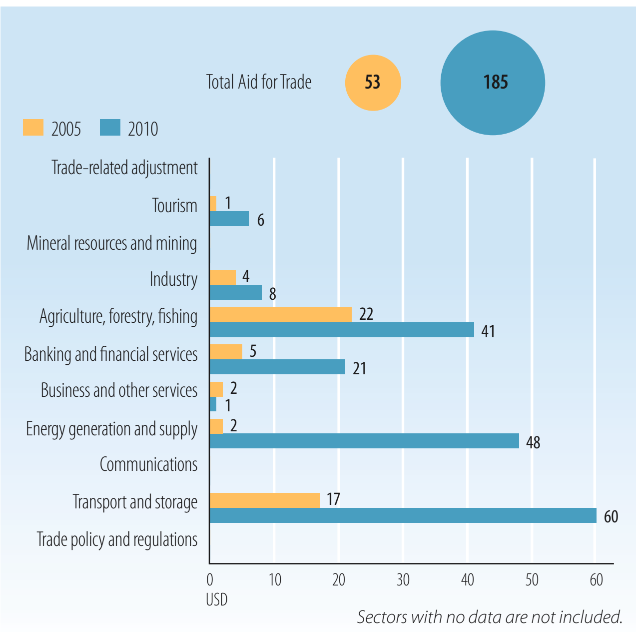
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Honduras

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 420.3	4 658.7	3 592.4	48%
of which: public	434.4	636.9	606.6	40%
of which: private	1 985.9	4 021.8	2 985.8	50%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	599.8	929.3	797.4	33%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	495.8	649.0	872.9	76%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	5.5	42.8	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	53.1	101.3	185.3	249%
Remittances and compensation of employees	1 817.6	2 858.3	2 649.2	46%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

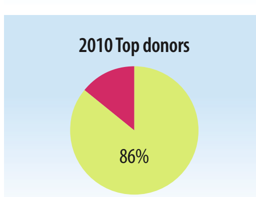


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	34.6	65
Spain	4.9	9
Germany	4.2	8
Japan	2.9	5
United States	1.5	3

2010	value	%
United States	72.5	39
IACB	37.7	20
United Kingdom	25.2	14
World Bank	18.5	10
Germany	5.2	3



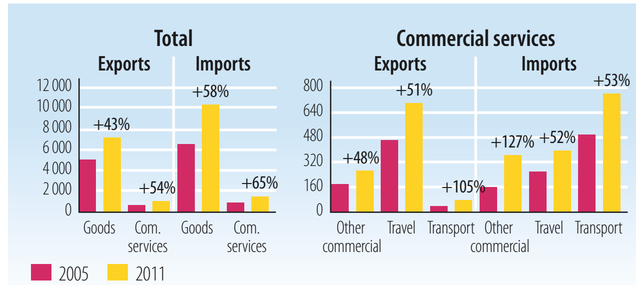
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	136	135	117	-19
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	12	12	13	1
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	12	10	13	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
United States	42	United States	48
EU (27)	22	EU (27)	19
El Salvador	10	El Salvador	7
Guatemala	7	Guatemala	6
Nicaragua	4	Nicaragua	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2009	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	25	Coffee, coffee substitute	20
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	15	Printed matter	14
Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	5	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	10
Soap, cleaners, polish, etc.	3	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	6
Precious metals ores, concentrates	3	Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
United States	37	United States	36
Guatemala	8	Guatemala	11
EU (27)	7	Mexico	7
Mexico	6	El Salvador	6
Costa Rica	5	EU (27)	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2009	%
Petroleum products	21	Petroleum products	18
Medicaments	5	Medicaments	6
Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	3	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3
Goods, special transport vehicles	3	Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	3
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Goods, special transport vehicles	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	6.1	3.4
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.08	0.07
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	8
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	7
Services sectors with GATS commitments	25	25
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.6	5.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	7.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced	11.5	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	38.9	98.1

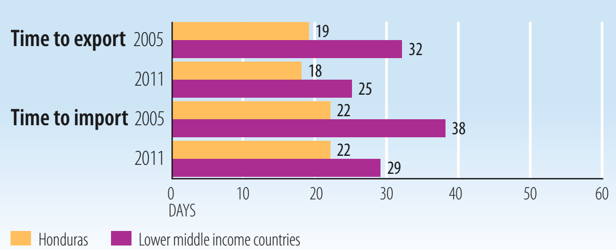
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

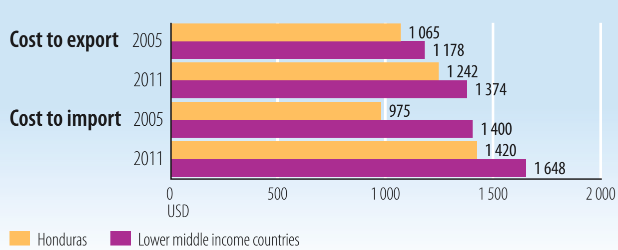
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2009
Africa	0.0	0.4
Asia	5.1	5.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.5	0.1
Europe	22.8	19.9
Middle East	0.1	0.3
North America	44.5	50.2
South and Central America	26.4	23.4

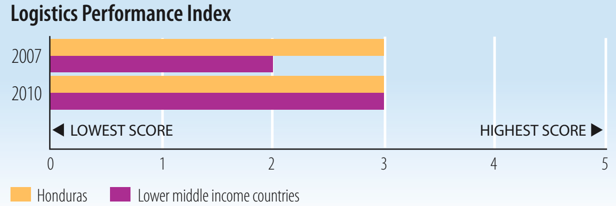
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

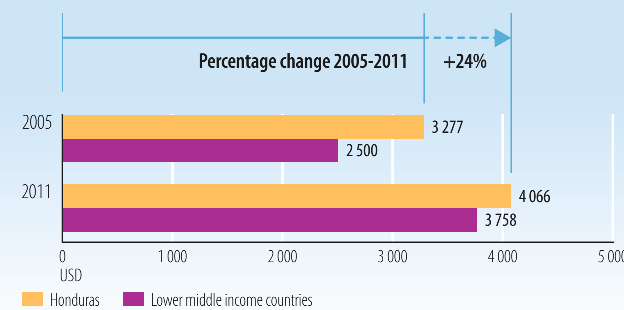
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.2	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	32.8	34.1
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	7.5	3.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	7.7	5.5
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.5	7.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.60	0.62

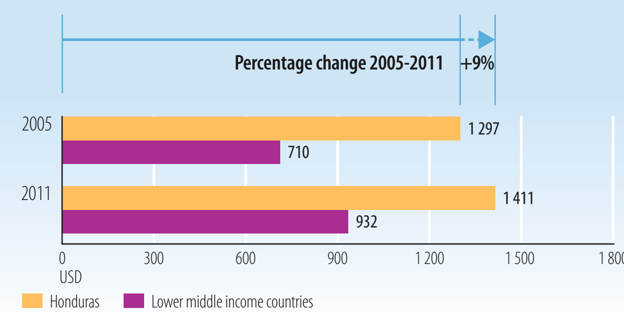
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

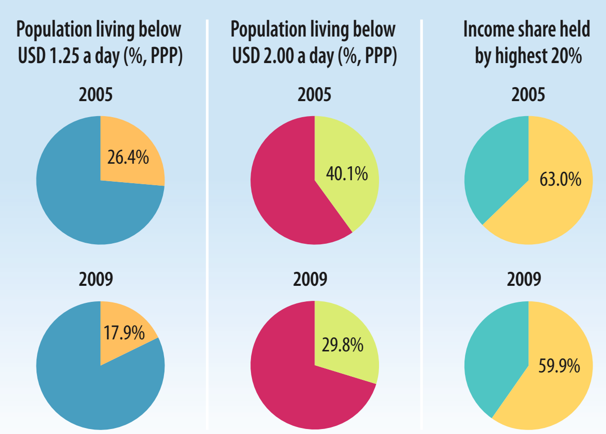
GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845341

INDIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

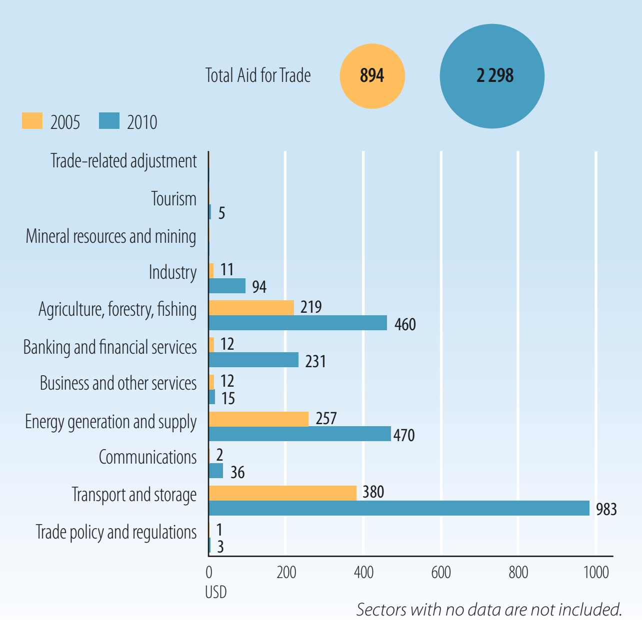
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for India

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	253 039.0	395 946.0	511 692.2	102%
of which: public	61 287.5	104 514.1	136 060.8	122%
of which: private	191 751.6	291 432.0	375 631.4	96%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	7 606.4	43 406.3	24 159.2	218%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	19 380.3	38 689.9	43 419.8	124%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	826.8	1 128.0	4 540.1	449%
AfT flows disbursed	894.2	1 661.3	2 298.5	157%
Remittances and compensation of employees	22 125.1	49 977.3	54 034.7	144%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

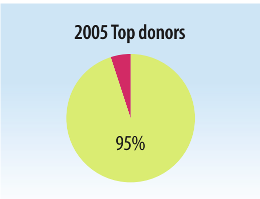


Sectors with no data are not included.

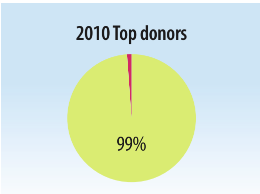
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	492.6	55
World Bank	290.8	33
United Kingdom	32.6	4
Norway	17.9	2
Germany	16.1	2



2010	value	%
Japan	1 372.0	60
Germany	400.8	17
World Bank	285.4	12
United Kingdom	186.4	8
United States	22.5	1



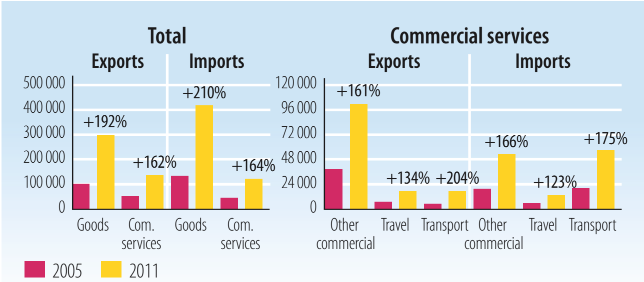
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	40	56	53	13
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	34	35	31	-2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	26	23	23	-3
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	54	51	45	-8
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	50	43	51	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	23	EU (27)	19
United States	16	United Arab Emirates	12
United Arab Emirates	8	United States	11
China	7	China	8
Singapore	5	Hong Kong, China	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Pearls, precious stones	12	Petroleum products	18
Petroleum products	10	Pearls, precious stones	11
Iron ore, concentrates	4	Gold, silverware, jewelry n.e.s.	5
Gold, silverware, jewelry n.e.s.	4	Special transactions not classified	5
Women's, girl's clothing, not-knitted	3	Medicaments	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	17	EU (27)	12
China	7	China	12
United States	6	United Arab Emirates	9
Switzerland	5	Switzerland	6
United Arab Emirates	4	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	25	Petroleum oils, crude	26
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	8	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	12
Pearls, precious stones	8	Pearls, precious stones	7
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4	Coal, not agglomerated	3
Petroleum products	4	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	9.3	6.9
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.02	0.03
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	15
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	4
Services sectors with GATS commitments	37	37
Tariffs (%, 2005-2010)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	19.2	12.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	14.7	7.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	2.9	2.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	66.2	70.7

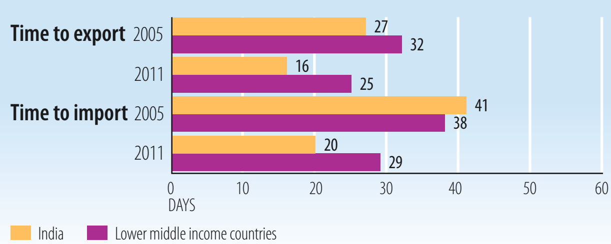
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

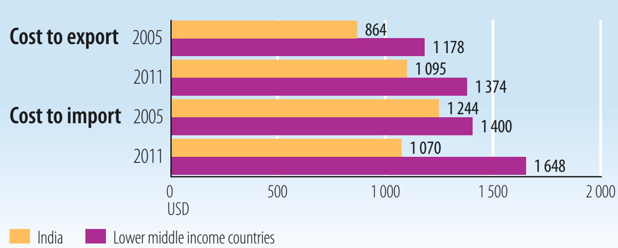
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	6.7	7.7
Asia	32.8	30.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.2	1.0
Europe	24.1	19.9
Middle East	14.6	18.3
North America	17.9	12.0
South and Central America	2.4	3.9

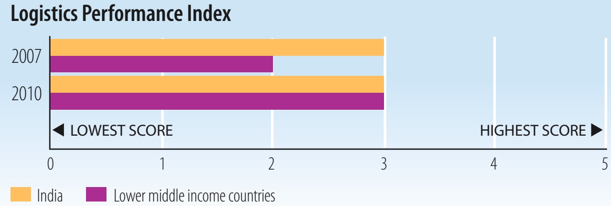
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

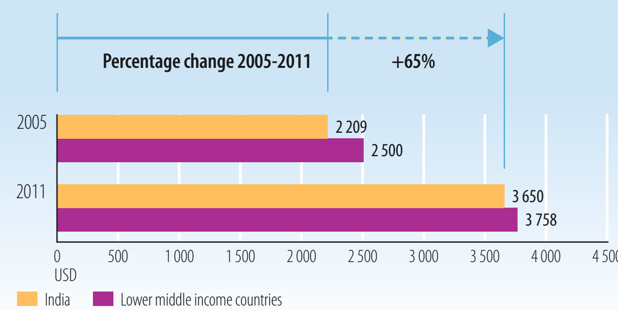
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.4	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	29.5	25.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.2	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	14.9	5.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.50	0.54

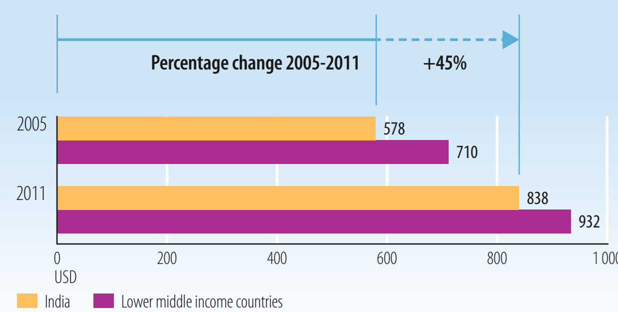
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

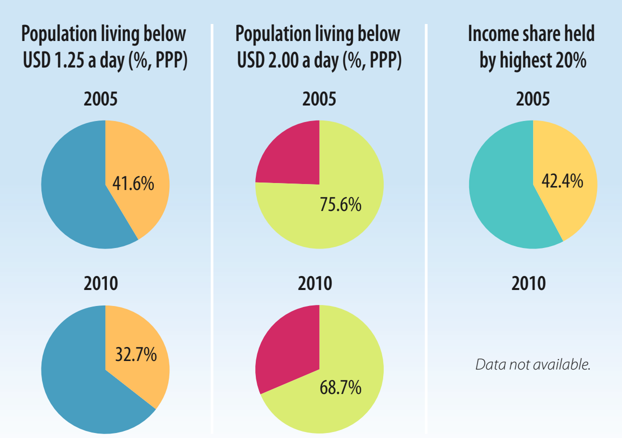
GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845360*

INDONESIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

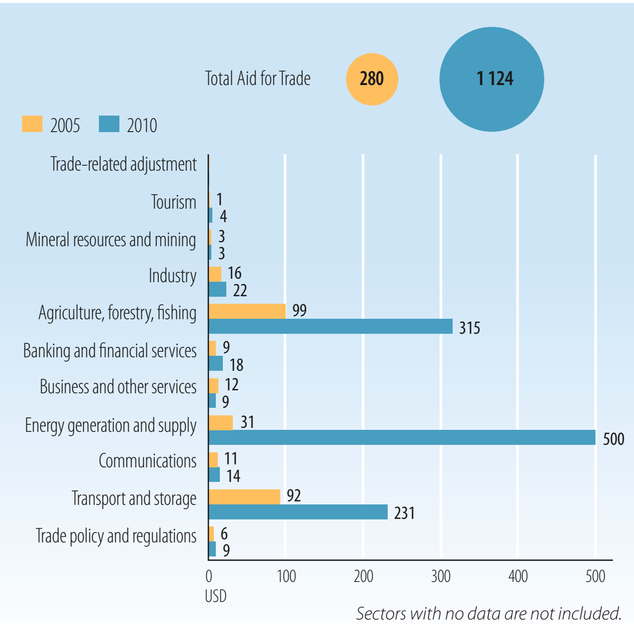
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Indonesia

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	67 580.8	141 330.6	227 181.8	236%
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	8 336.3	9 318.5	13 770.6	65%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	13 878.6	22 928.3	31 213.6	125%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	281.4	1 035.8	1 123.4	299%
AfT flows disbursed	280.1	924.9	1 123.8	301%
Remittances and compensation of employees	5 419.6	6 794.2	6 916.1	28%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

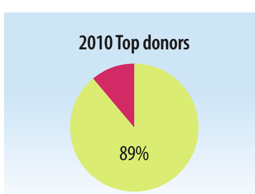


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	182.1	65
Germany	34.9	12
Netherlands	10.8	4
World Bank	8.1	3
United Kingdom	7.9	3

2010	value	%
Japan	779.7	69
United States	75.7	7
Australia	72.4	6
Germany	39.8	4
Norway	31.8	3



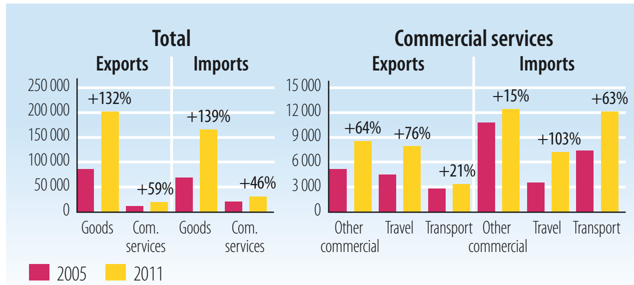
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	67	59	50	-17
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	13	10	9	-4
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	24	19	16	-8
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	48	52	49	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	50	55	52	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Japan	21	Japan	16
EU (27)	12	EU (27)	11
United States	12	China	10
Singapore	9	United States	9
Korea, Rep. of	8	Singapore	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Natural gas	10	Coal, not agglomerated	13
Petroleum oils, crude	10	Natural gas	11
Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	6	Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	10
Coal, not agglomerated	5	Petroleum oils, crude	7
Copper ores, concentrates	4	Natural rubber, etc.	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Singapore	16	China	15
Japan	12	Singapore	15
EU (27)	10	Japan	13
China	10	EU (27)	7
United States	7	United States	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	18	Petroleum products	16
Petroleum oils, crude	12	Petroleum oils, crude	6
Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., derivatives	3	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	2	Civil engineering equipment	2
Parts for tractors, motor vehicles	2	Aircraft, associated equipment	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.7	6.5
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.03
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	8
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	4
Services sectors with GATS commitments	45	45
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	6.9	7.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	4.8	4.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	2.5	5.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	71.3	71.1

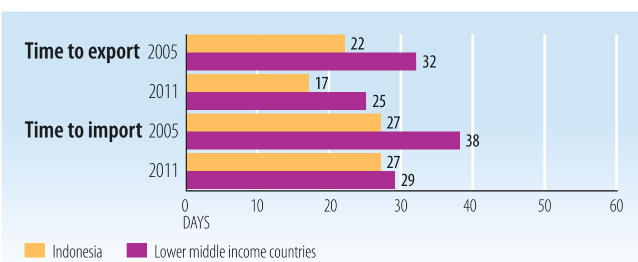
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

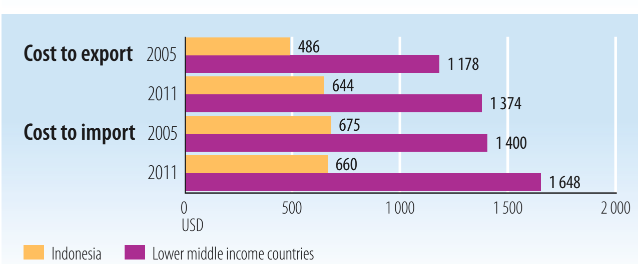
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

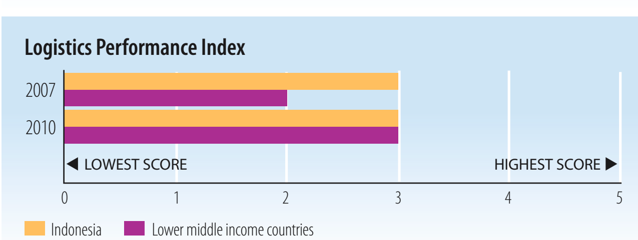
	2005	2011
Africa	1.9	2.8
Asia	68.3	72.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.5	0.7
Europe	13.0	10.9
Middle East	2.7	2.5
North America	12.4	8.9
South and Central America	1.2	1.6

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







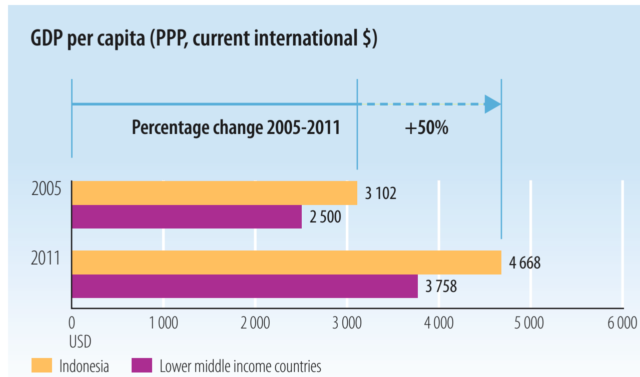
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

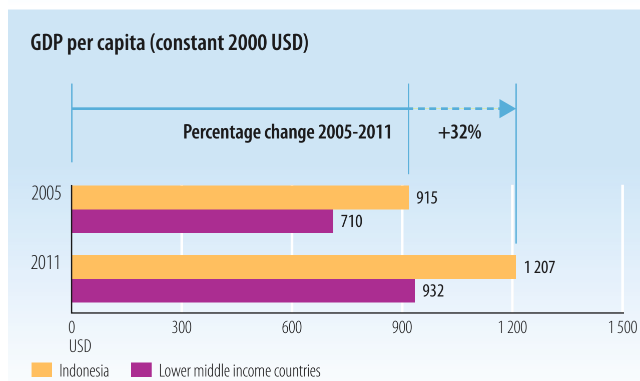
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.2	7.1
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	37.4	38.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.9	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	19.8	16.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.57	0.61

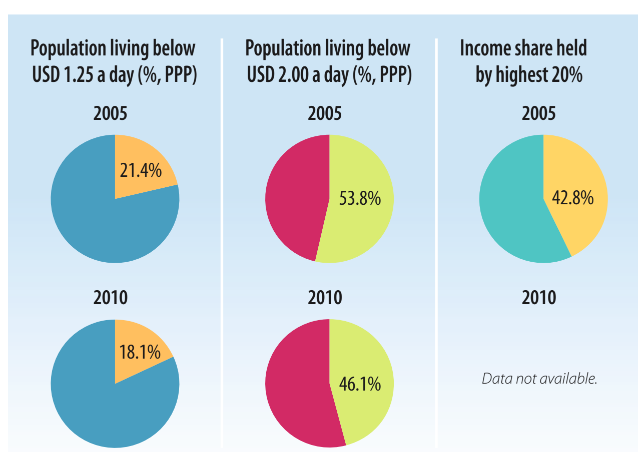
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845379*

JAMAICA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

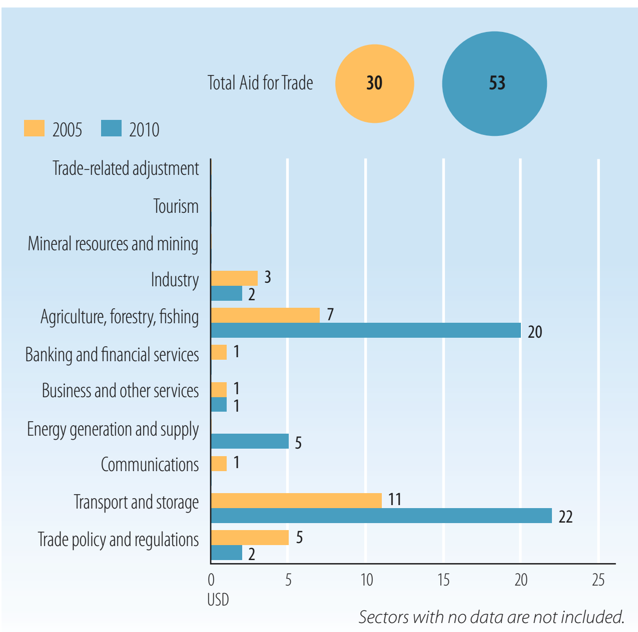
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Jamaica

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 946.4	3 214.5	2 912.0	-1%
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	638.2	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	2 273.8	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	682.5	1 436.6	227.7	-67%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	1 346.4	691.9	3 137.8	133%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.5	1.5	69.2	13171%
AfT flows disbursed	29.8	76.9	52.8	77%
Remittances and compensation of employees	1 783.8	2 180.6	2 011.0	13%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

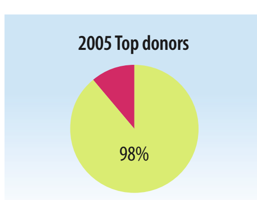
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



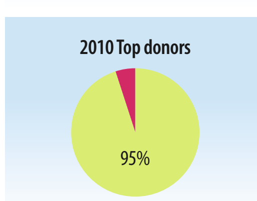
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	17.7	60
United States	6.7	22
Belgium	2.0	7
Japan	1.7	6
Canada	1.1	4



2010	value	%
EU Institutions	25.1	48
OFID	12.1	23
United States	6.4	12
Belgium	4.6	9
Canada	1.9	4



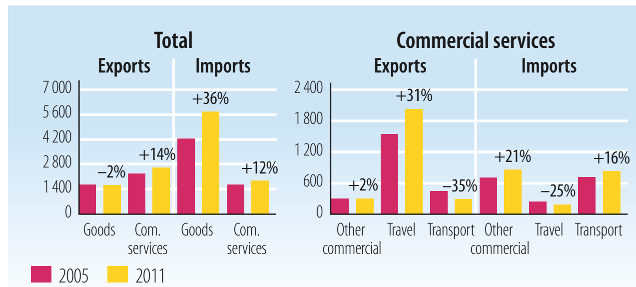
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	87	114	79	-8
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	58	50	62	4
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	28	23	25	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	80	71	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	34	29	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	26	United States	50
EU (27)	24	EU (27)	13
Canada	19	Canada	12
China	7	Norway	5
Netherlands Antilles	6	Russian Federation	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Aluminium ores and concentrates, etc.	67	Aluminium ores and concentrates, etc.	40
Petroleum products	7	Petroleum products	21
Sugars, molasses, honey	5	Alcoholic beverages	7
Alcoholic beverages	4	Alcohols, phenols, etc., and derivatives	4
Alcohols, phenols, etc., and derivatives	2	Sugars, molasses, honey	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	42	United States	36
Trinidad and Tobago	15	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	14
EU (27)	7	Trinidad and Tobago	14
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	5	EU (27)	7
Japan	4	China	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	24	Petroleum products	17
Petroleum oils, crude	4	Petroleum oils, crude	12
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Alcohols, phenols, etc., and derivatives	4
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Medicaments	3
Inorganic chemical elements	2	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	1.0	1.3
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.38	0.15
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	48	48
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.3	7.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	10.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.5	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	85.1	98.4

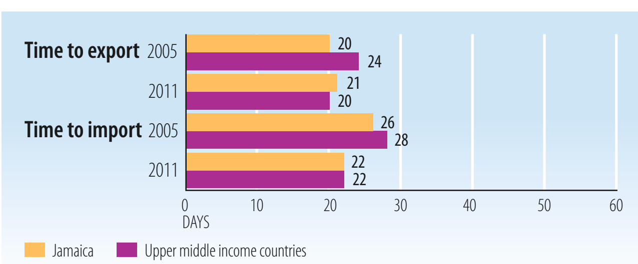
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

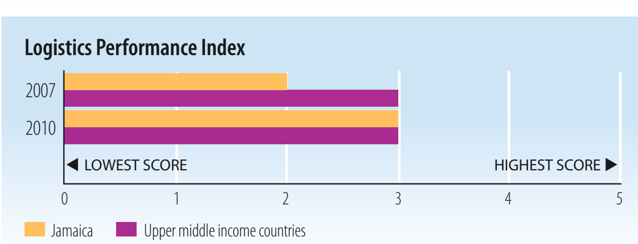
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2010
Africa	0.0	0.1
Asia	9.2	4.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.4	4.4
Europe	30.9	20.0
Middle East	1.8	1.1
North America	45.3	62.3
South and Central America	11.4	7.7

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





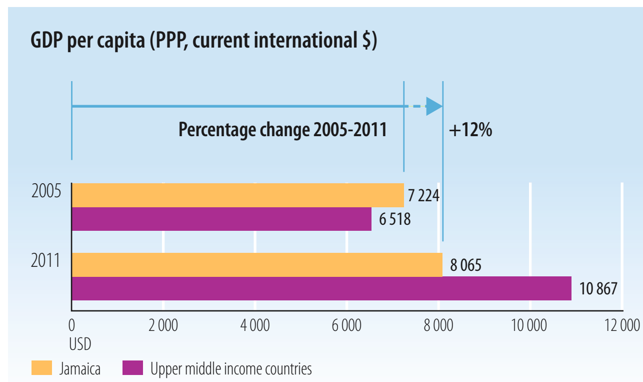
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

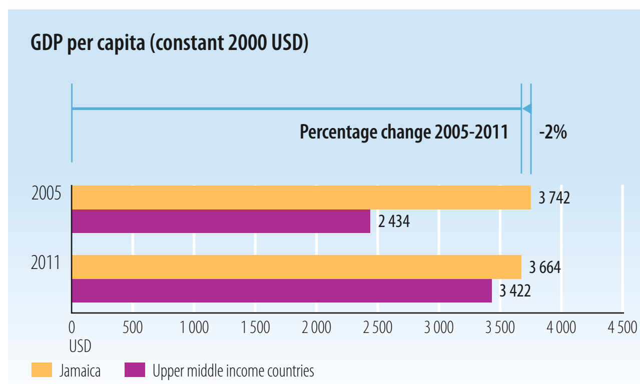
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.9	11.4
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	44.3	45.1
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.4	1.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	8.6	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	22.4	27.9
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.70	0.73

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845398*

JORDAN

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

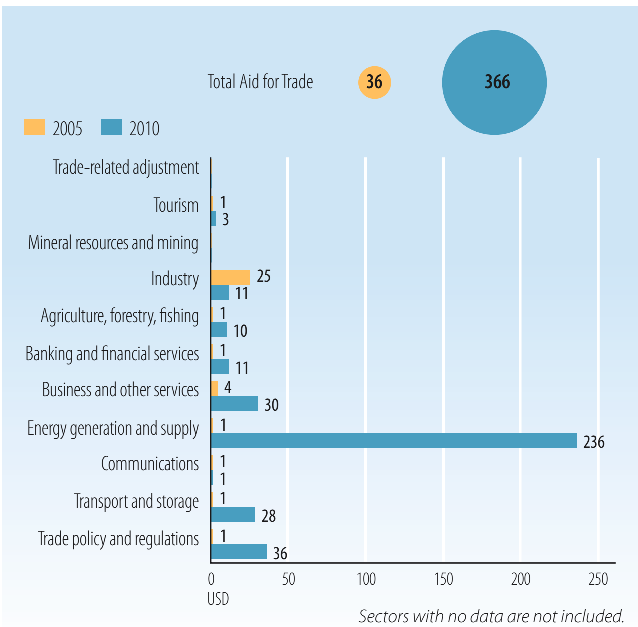
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Jordan

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	3 855.7	6 119.3	6 074.8	58%
of which: public	921.5	1 164.9	1 168.0	27%
of which: private	2 934.2	4 954.4	4 906.9	67%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	1 984.5	2 826.7	1 701.4	-14%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	434.2	230.0	1 389.3	220%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	5.4	11.4	256.6	4634%
AfT flows disbursed	35.9	126.2	366.1	919%
Remittances and compensation of employees	2 499.7	3 794.0	3 640.6	46%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

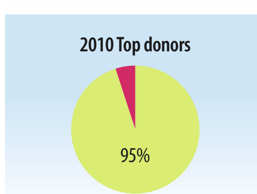


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	19.8	55
Japan	9.5	26
Italy	1.4	4
United States	1.1	3
Germany	1.0	3

2010	value	%
Arab Fund	186.9	51
Kuwait	68.3	19
United States	44.8	12
EU Institutions	35.5	10
Japan	12.6	3



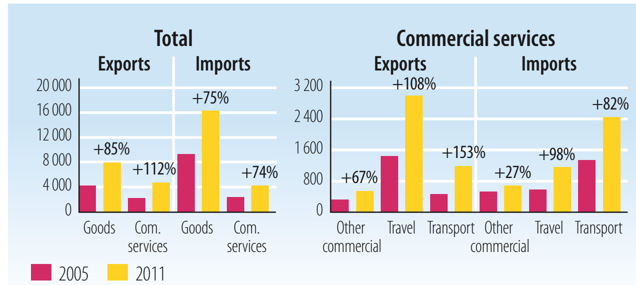
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	146	143	115	-30
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	34	35	37	3
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	21	21	21	0
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	41	53	55	15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	40	41	38	-2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
United States	26	Iraq	15
Iraq	17	United States	13
India	8	India	11
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	9
Syrian Arab Republic	5	EU (27)	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Fertilizers, crude	10	Fertilizer, except group 272	15
Women's, girl's clothing, not-knitted	8	Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	12
Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	7	Fertilizers, crude	8
Women, girl's clothing, knitted	7	Medicaments	7
Medicaments	7	Vegetables	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	25	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	23
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	24	EU (27)	21
China	9	China	10
United States	6	United States	6
Korea, Rep. of	4	Egypt	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	16	Petroleum oils, crude	14
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5	Petroleum products	12
Petroleum products	4	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3
Knitted or crocheted fabric n.e.s.	4	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	2
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Medicaments	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	8.1	2.6
Number of exporters	1 474	2 339
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.02	0.03
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	6
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	110	110
Tariffs (%, 2006-2010)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	11.5	10.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	8.7	8.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	7.7	1.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	47.2	72.1

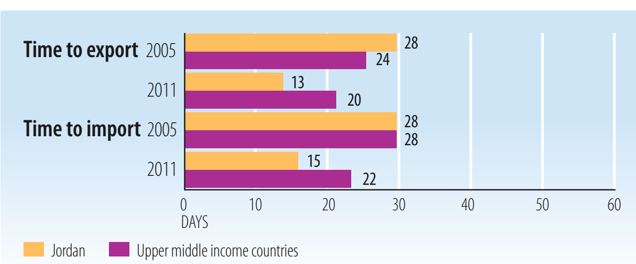
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

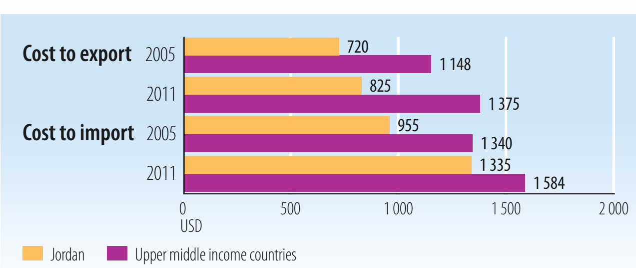
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

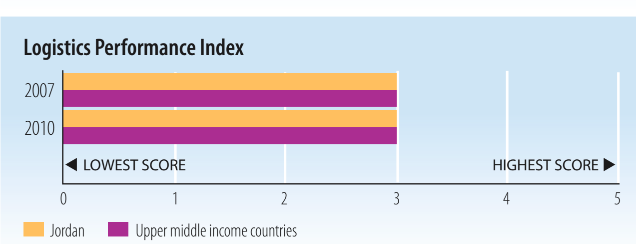
	2005	2011
Africa	6.4	7.1
Asia	12.3	20.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.4	0.6
Europe	4.4	6.6
Middle East	41.1	41.4
North America	26.5	13.6
South and Central America	0.2	0.1

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







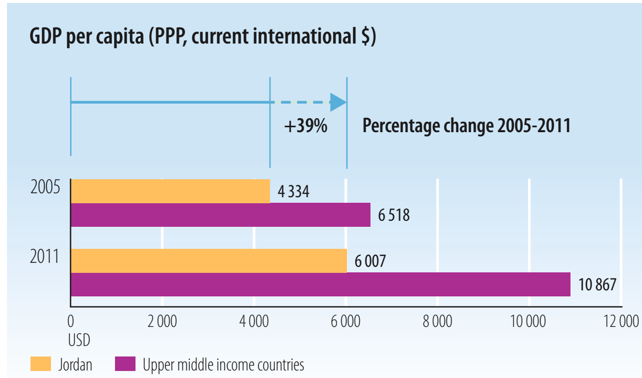
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

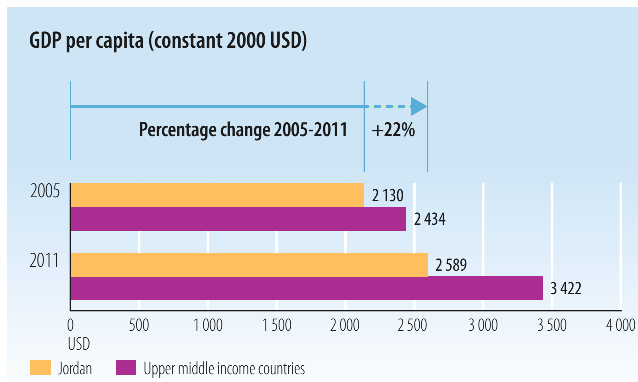
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	12.9
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	14.3	18.0
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	5.5	3.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.3	4.9
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.67	0.70

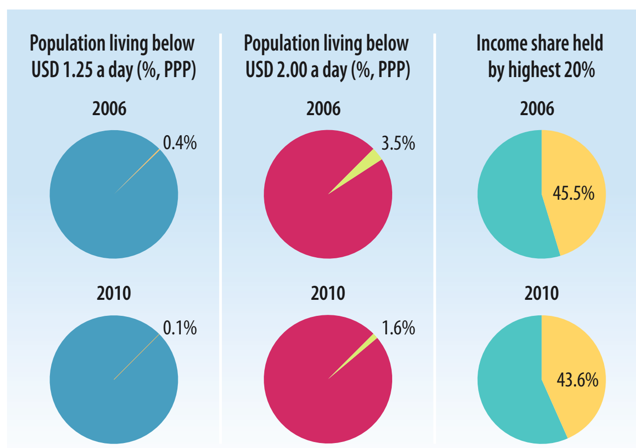
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845417

KENYA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

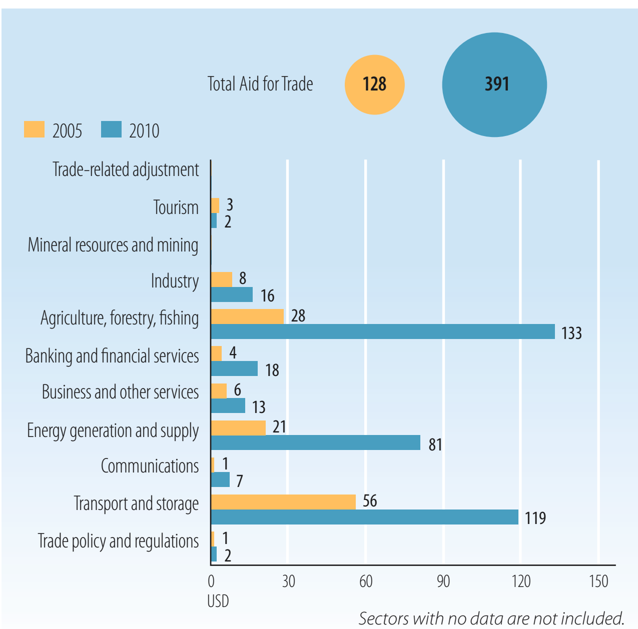
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Kenya

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	3 503.8	5 921.1	6 417.2	83%
of which: public	467.1	1 333.1	0.0	-100%
of which: private	3 036.7	4 588.0	6 417.2	111%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	21.2	95.6	185.8	776%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	242.1	350.0	529.8	119%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	15.6	58.4	36.0	130%
AfT flows disbursed	128.4	322.9	390.5	204%
Remittances and compensation of employees	805.0	1 692.0	1 777.0	121%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

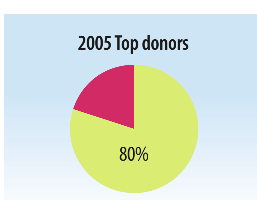
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



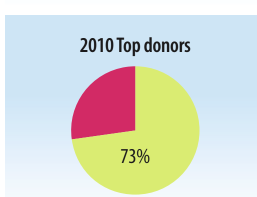
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	42.9	33
Japan	25.6	20
World Bank	13.6	11
United States	10.7	8
Germany	9.6	8



2010	value	%
World Bank	104.0	27
African Dev. Bank	79.9	20
France	39.0	10
Japan	37.6	10
Germany	23.1	6



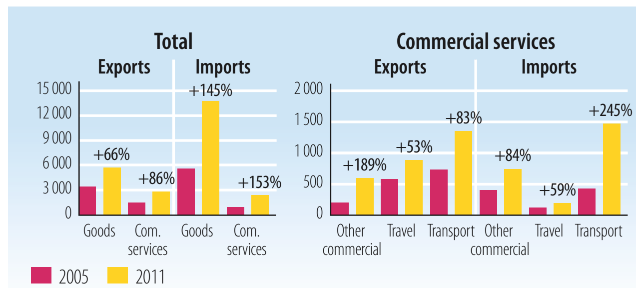
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	62	65	74	12
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	31	33	33	2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	15	13	15	0
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	28	36	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	41	42	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	25	EU (27)	24
Uganda	17	Uganda	13
Tanzania	8	Tanzania	8
United States	7	United States	6
Pakistan	5	United Arab Emirates	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	18	Tea and mate	23
Tea and mate	17	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	10
Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	9	Vegetables	5
Vegetables	6	Coffee, coffee substitute	4
Coffee, coffee substitute	4	Petroleum products	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	21	EU (27)	19
United Arab Emirates	14	China	13
South Africa	10	United Arab Emirates	12
United States	10	India	11
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6	South Africa	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum oils, crude	12	Petroleum products	14
Petroleum products	11	Petroleum oils, crude	8
Aircraft, associated equipment	10	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5
Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	3	Aircraft, associated equipment	4
Flat-rolled iron etc.	3	Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.9	4.5
Number of exporters	5 450	4 824
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.06	0.06
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	40	40
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.7	12.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	6.2	10.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.5	0.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	86.3	92.2

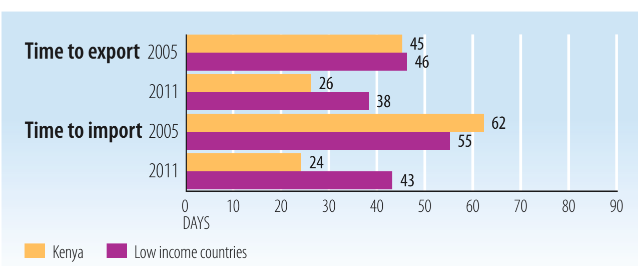
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

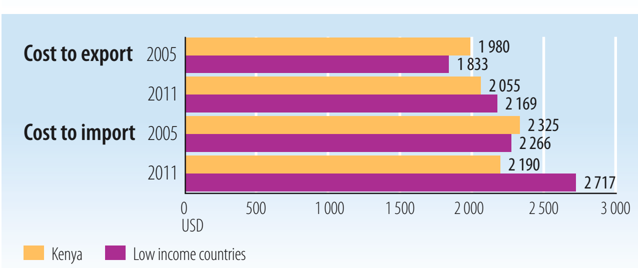
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

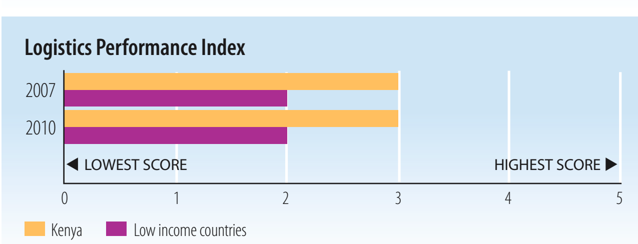
	2005	2010
Africa	46.7	46.1
Asia	11.4	12.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.1	1.9
Europe	25.4	24.8
Middle East	3.5	7.4
North America	6.9	5.8
South and Central America	0.3	0.1

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







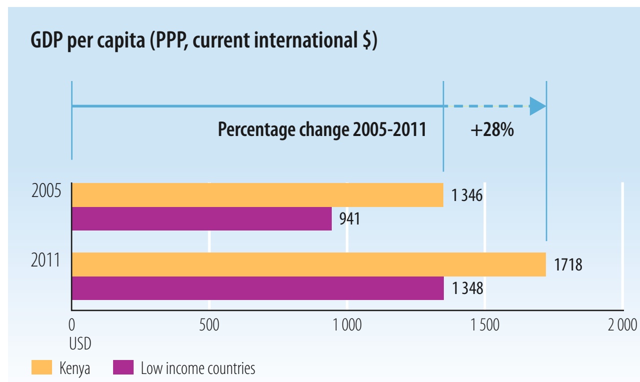
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

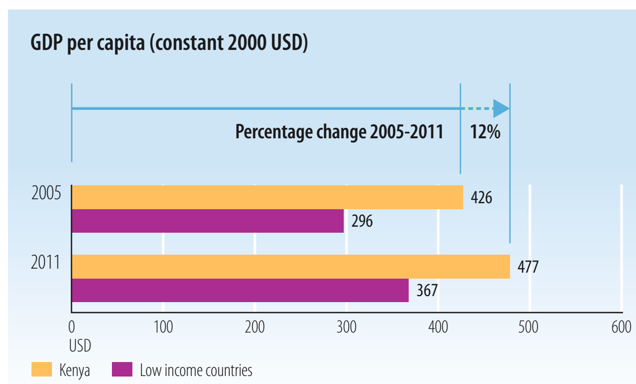
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.5	46.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	4.1	5.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	8.9	8.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	9.9	4.4
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.47	0.51

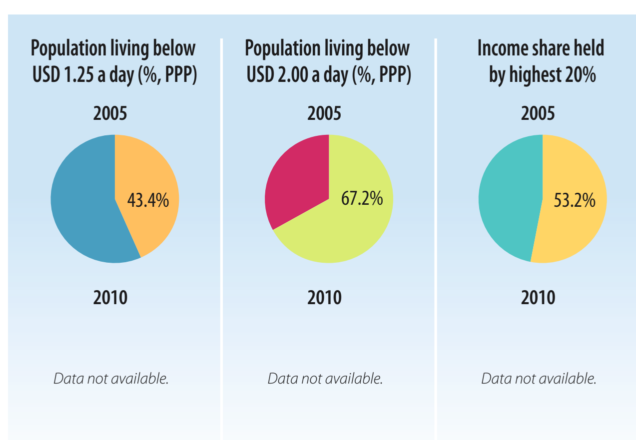
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845436

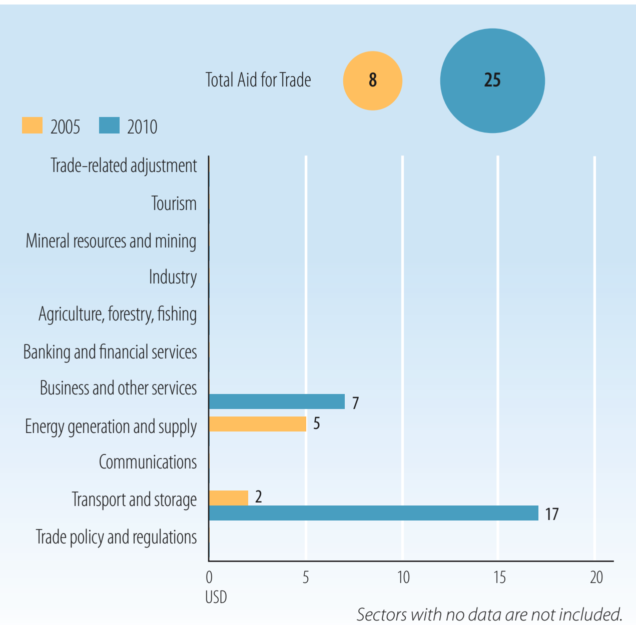
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Lesotho

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	289.0	458.5	621.1	115%
of which: public	59.4	145.5	277.3	367%
of which: private	229.5	313.0	343.8	50%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	69.1	110.0	117.0	69%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	21.1	45.8	52.7	150%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	7.8	21.2	24.6	215%
Remittances and compensation of employees	603.5	596.2	745.9	24%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

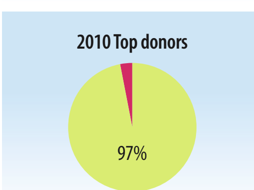


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	4.6	59
EU Institutions	1.2	16
Ireland	1.1	15
Germany	0.6	8
United Kingdom	0.3	3

2010	value	%
World Bank	16.1	66
EU Institutions	5.1	21
Kuwait	2.1	9
African Dev. Bank	0.3	1
Germany	0.3	1



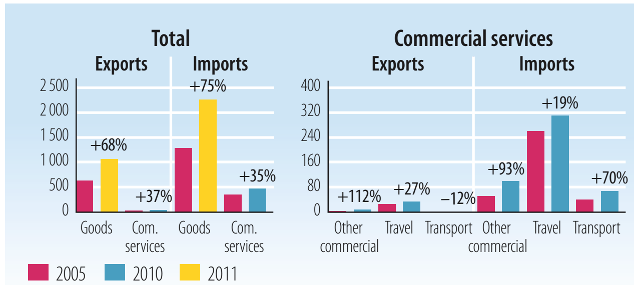
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	169	172	137	-32
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	5	4	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	22	18	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	51	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	35	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

	%	2008	%
		South Africa	83
		United States	15
Data not available.		Madagascar	1
		Kenya	1
		Canada	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2008	%	2009	%
Television receivers etc	21	Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	17
Electrical, switching and relay circuits	18	Men's, boy's clothing, not-knitted	14
Footwear	7	Men's, boy's clothing, knitted	11
Wool, other animal hair	6	Women's, girl's clothing, not-knitted	10
Men's, boy's clothing, not-knitted	6	Electrical, switching and relay circuits	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%	2008	%
		South Africa	95
		Japan	2
Data not available.		EU (27)	2
		United States	1
		Swaziland	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2008	%	2009	%
Special transactions not classified	13	Petroleum products	6
Petroleum products	7	Road motor vehicles n.e.s.	6
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	4	Other cereal meal,flours	3
Misc. manufactured goods n.e.s.	4	Other meat, meat offal	3
Road motor vehicles n.e.s.	4	Furniture,cushions,etc.	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	2.7	5.8
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	80	80
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.9	7.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.0	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	99.9	99.1

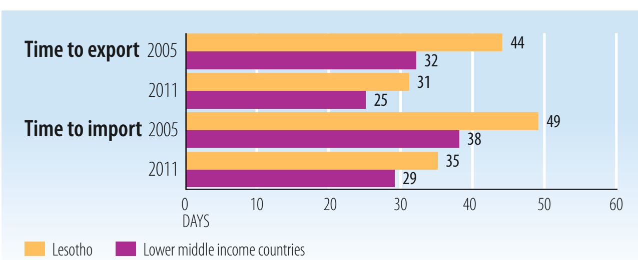
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

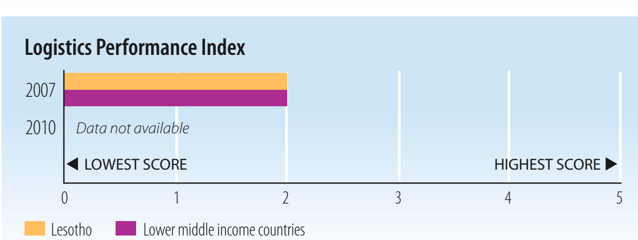
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2009
Africa	n.a.	50.1
Asia	n.a.	0.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	0.0
Europe	n.a.	2.0
Middle East	n.a.	0.0
North America	n.a.	47.0
South and Central America	n.a.	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





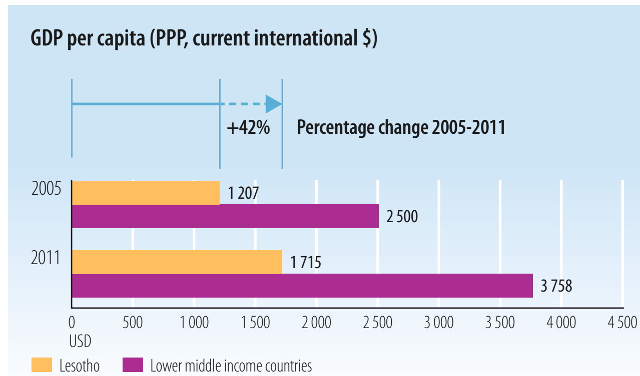
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

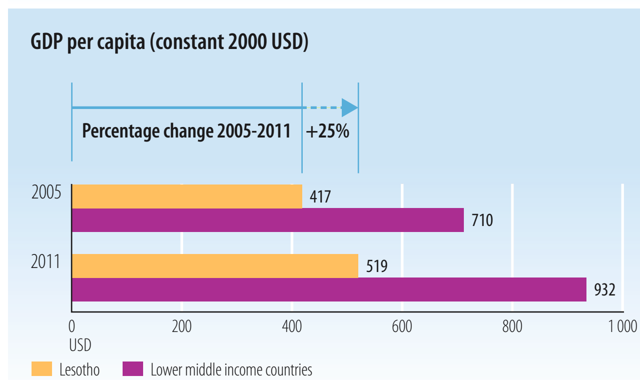
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	25.3
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	47.5	46.0
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	3.6	9.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	57.2	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.7	1.9
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.42	0.45

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845455*

LIBERIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

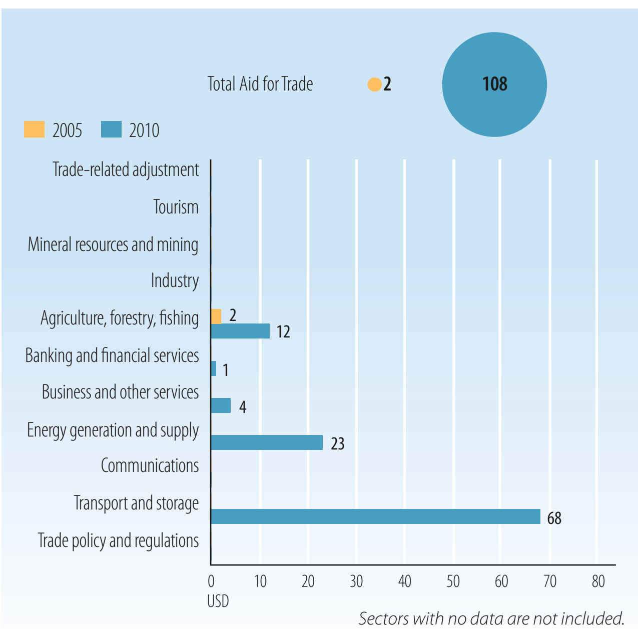
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Liberia

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	72.1	290.7	340.8	373%
of which: public	5.9	25.7	56.0	844%
of which: private	66.2	265.0	284.8	331%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	82.8	394.5	452.3	446%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	0.0	880.5	17.3	d.b.z.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	1.5	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	2.0	46.5	108.1	5299%
Remittances and compensation of employees	31.9	58.1	26.7	-16%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

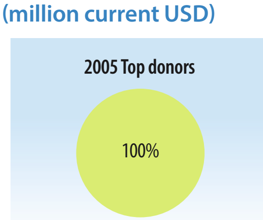
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



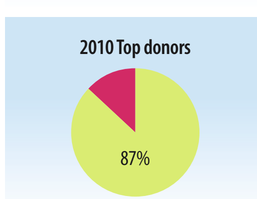
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
United States	1.1	56
Ireland	0.7	33
Germany	0.1	6
EU Institutions	0.1	5



2010	value	%
EU Institutions	49.0	45
United States	13.8	13
Norway	11.8	11
World Bank	10.1	9
United Kingdom	9.4	9



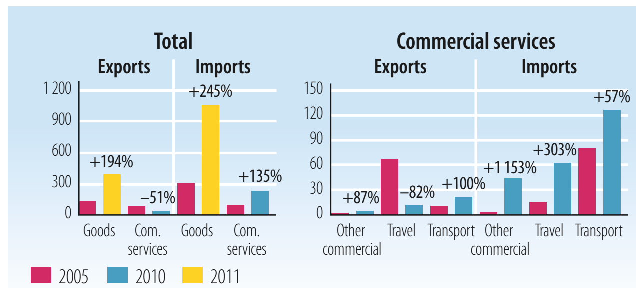
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	114	177	125	10
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	38	42	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	25	32	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	9.5	8.5
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	n.a.	n.a.

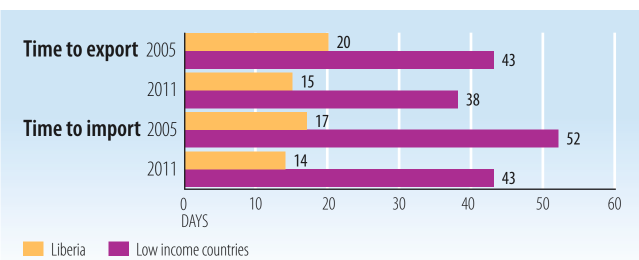
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

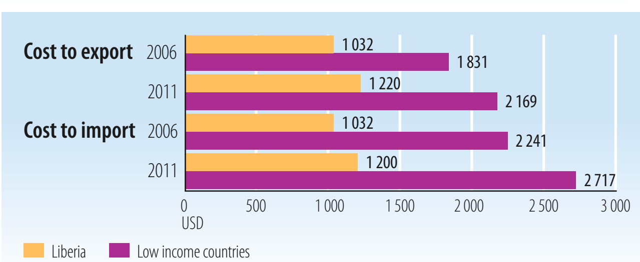
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	n.a.	n.a.
Asia	n.a.	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	n.a.
Europe	n.a.	n.a.
Middle East	n.a.	n.a.
North America	n.a.	n.a.
South and Central America	n.a.	n.a.

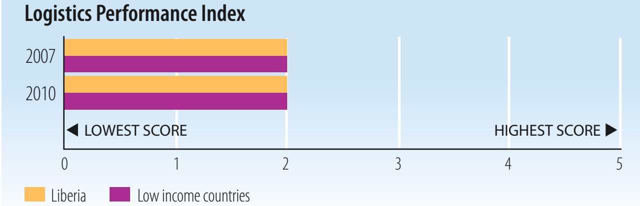
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

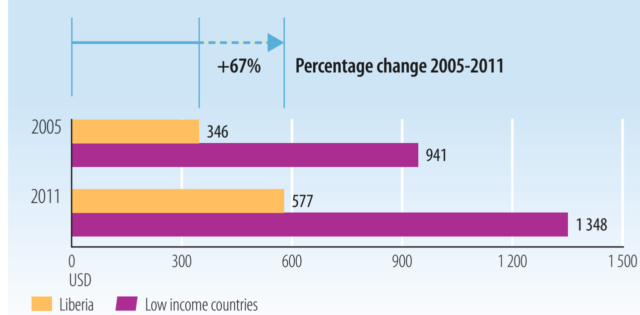
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	3.7
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	48.7	47.7
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	56.4	175.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	41.5	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	0.3	1.3
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.30	0.33

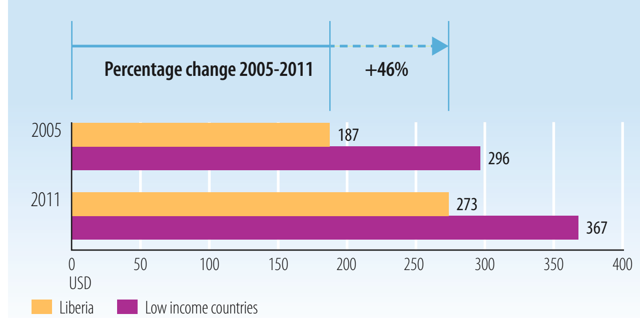
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

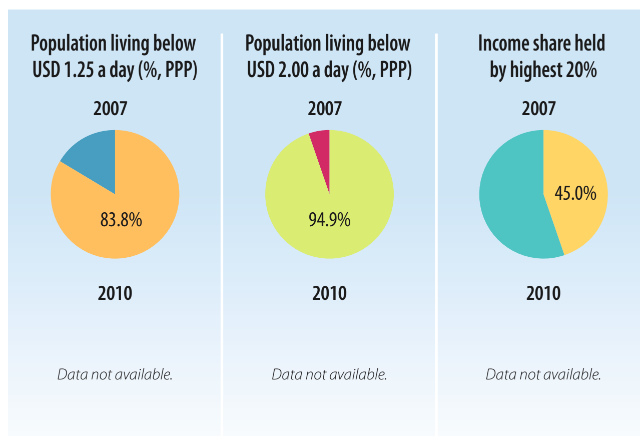
GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845474

MADAGASCAR

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

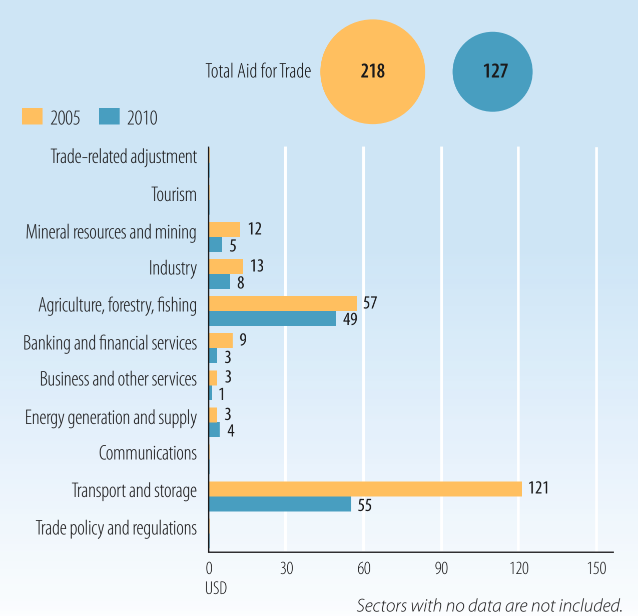
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Madagascar

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 118.5	3 795.1	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	438.9	668.2	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	679.6	3 126.9	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	85.4	1 169.4	860.4	907%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	265.4	404.1	211.3	-20%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	343.3	207.5	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	218.4	269.2	126.7	-42%
Remittances and compensation of employees	11.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



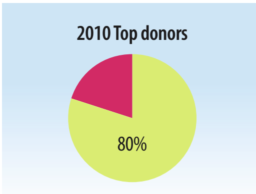
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	93.5	43
EU Institutions	80.0	37
Japan	14.4	7
France	10.2	5
African Dev. Bank	8.7	4

2010	value	%
World Bank	52.3	41
France	19.8	16
EU Institutions	10.2	8
OFID	9.8	8
African Dev. Bank	9.1	7



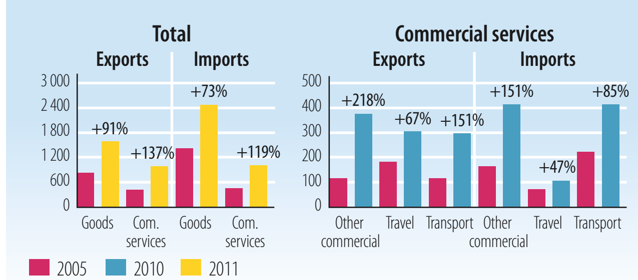
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	62	74	61	-1
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	33	46	38	5
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	24	30	29	5
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	24	16	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	45	51	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	51	EU (27)	54
United States	22	China	5
China	4	Côte d'Ivoire	5
Bahrain	3	India	4
Japan	2	United States	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	13	Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	14
Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	10	Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	7
Women's, girl's clothing, not-knitted	9	Ores and concentrates of base metals	6
Special transactions not classified	8	Petroleum products	6
Spices	8	Special transactions not classified	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	26	EU (27)	25
China	14	China	12
Bahrain	13	South Africa	8
Mauritius	7	United States	6
India	6	Bahrain	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	15	Petroleum products	14
Rice	6	Taps, cocks, valves, etc.	4
Textile yarn	4	Textile yarn	4
Goods, special transport vehicles	4	Rice	2
Cotton fabrics, woven	4	Sugars, molasses, honey	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.6	1.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.03	0.03
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	2	2
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.3	11.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	9.3	8.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.3	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	99.3	98.2

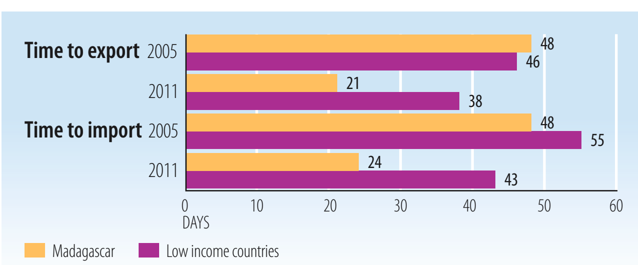
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

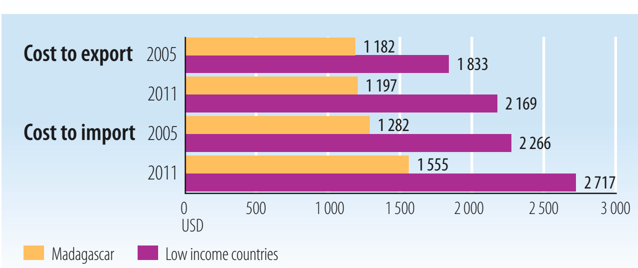
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

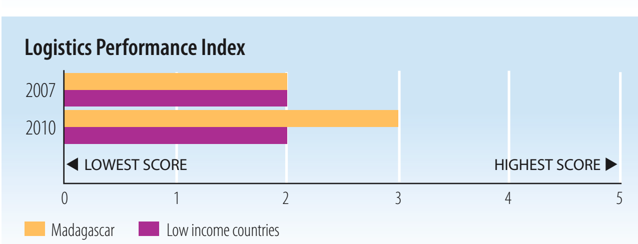
	2005	2011
Africa	4.3	7.0
Asia	13.1	23.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.1
Europe	51.6	55.0
Middle East	3.6	1.6
North America	22.7	8.2
South and Central America	0.1	0.2

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







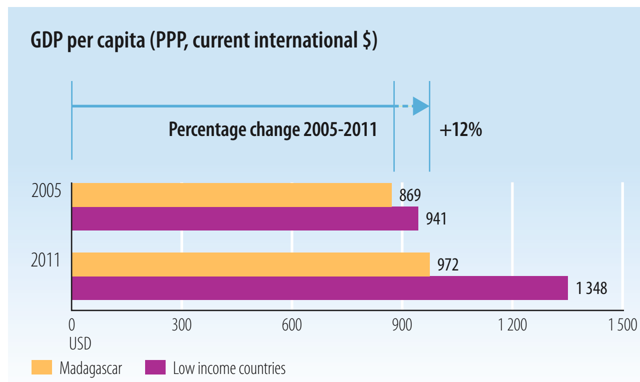
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

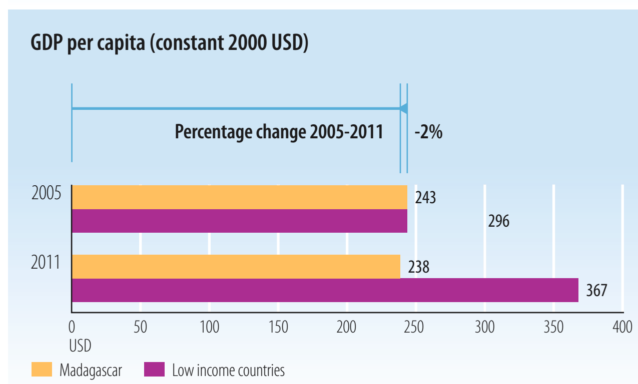
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.6	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	48.9	48.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	18.4	5.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	48.1	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.8	2.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.47	0.48

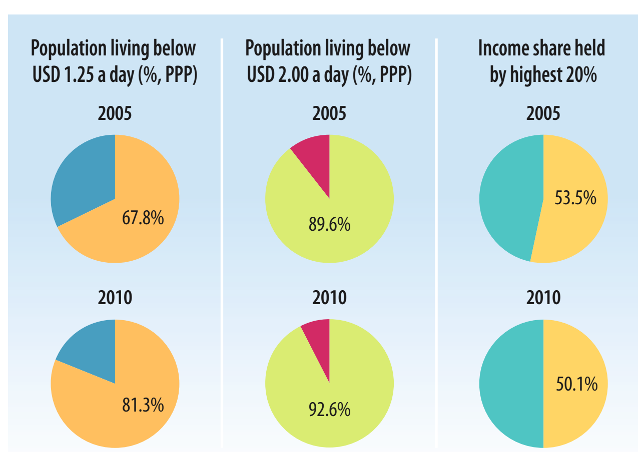
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845493

MALAWI

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

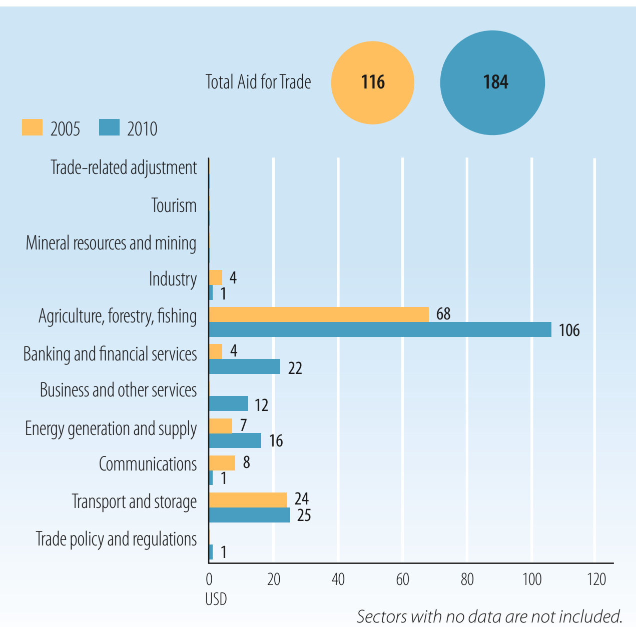
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Malawi

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	556.1	947.6	1 095.3	97%
of which: public	198.9	383.3	239.0	20%
of which: private	357.2	564.3	856.3	140%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	38.1	175.8	140.0	267%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	96.5	162.5	99.9	4%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	3.4	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	116.1	113.4	184.4	59%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



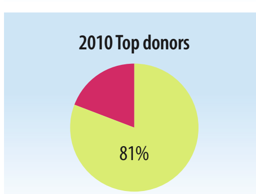
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	56.2	48
United States	13.7	12
EU Institutions	13.5	12
United Kingdom	9.6	8
Japan	7.0	6

2010	value	%
World Bank	66.2	36
Japan	36.7	20
EU Institutions	21.6	12
Norway	15.1	8
United States	10.5	6



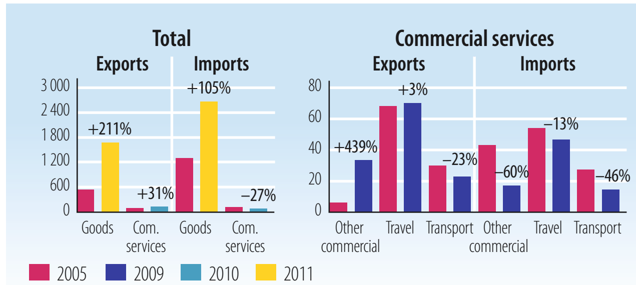
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	75	75	76	1
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	16	11	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	9	4	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	74	86	82	8
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	57	53	55	-2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	36	EU (27)	37
South Africa	19	Canada	11
United States	11	Egypt	9
Switzerland	7	United States	6
Russian Federation	4	South Africa	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Tobacco, unmanufactured	53	Tobacco, unmanufactured	40
Tea and mate	10	Sugars, molasses, honey	15
Sugars, molasses, honey	9	Uranium, thorium ores, etc.	8
Cotton	3	Tea and mate	6
Mens, boy's clothing, not-knitted	3	Maize unmilled	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
South Africa	33	South Africa	30
EU (27)	15	EU (27)	14
Mozambique	13	China	9
Zimbabwe	8	India	8
Zambia	5	Zambia	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Fertilizer, except group 272	10	Petroleum products	8
Petroleum products	10	Fertilizer, except group 272	8
Tobacco, unmanufactured	8	Medicaments	6
Printed matter	3	Electro-medical, x-ray equipment	4
Medicaments	3	Tobacco, unmanufactured	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	2.6	4.5
Number of exporters	830	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.25	0.12
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	33	33
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.5	12.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	9.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	14.7	9.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	85.7	96.6

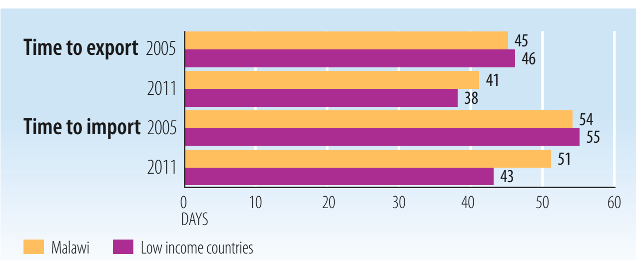
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

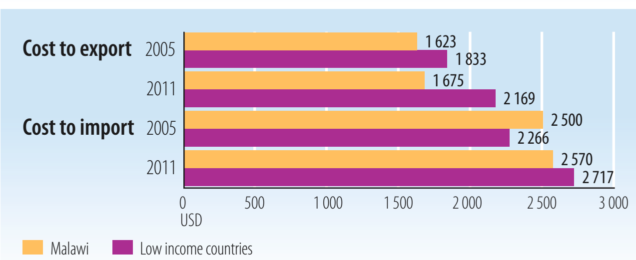
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

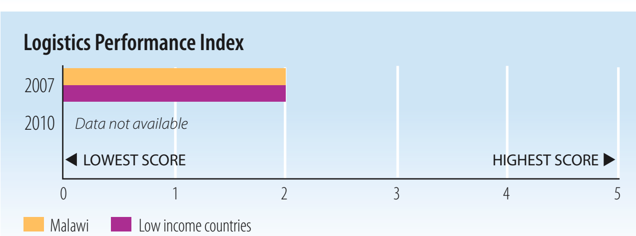
	2005	2011
Africa	33.0	38.1
Asia	6.4	11.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	4.2	3.0
Europe	43.9	32.1
Middle East	0.3	0.6
North America	11.7	14.2
South and Central America	0.5	0.6

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







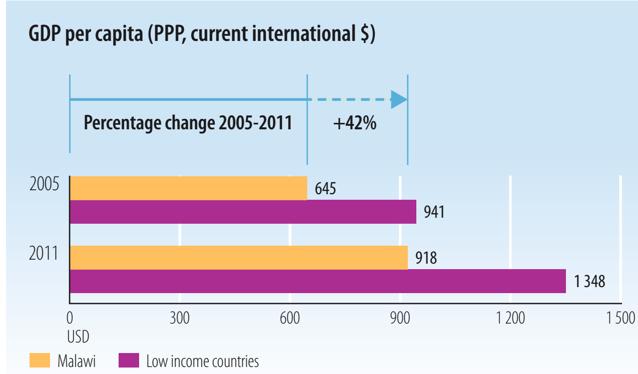
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

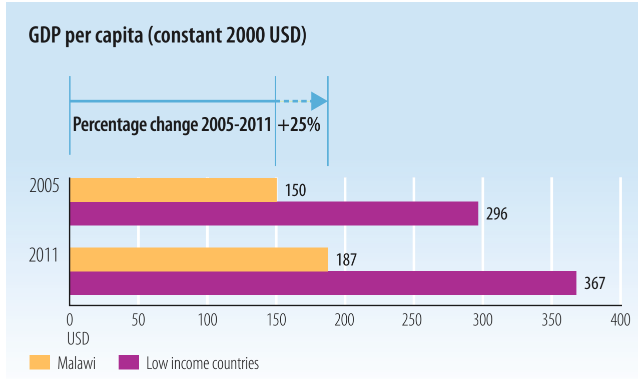
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	48.5	51.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	21.1	20.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.35	0.40

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845512*

MALI

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

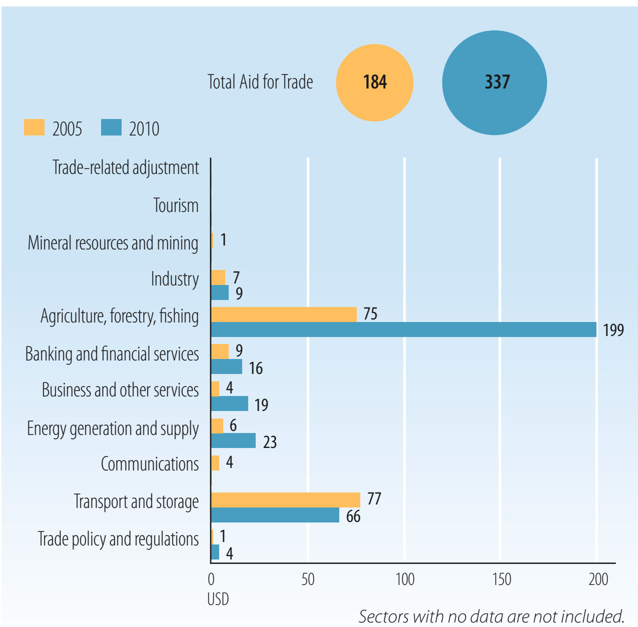
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mali

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 201.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	407.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	793.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	188.1	131.7	147.6	-22%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	282.4	262.7	317.7	13%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	183.6	240.2	336.6	83%
Remittances and compensation of employees	177.2	431.0	436.2	146%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

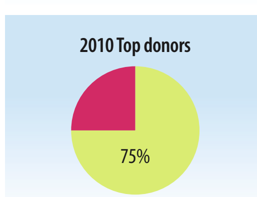


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	65.7	36
EU Institutions	59.1	32
African Dev. Bank	16.9	9
France	13.0	7
Switzerland	4.8	3

2010	value	%
United States	110.8	33
World Bank	59.3	18
African Dev. Bank	40.2	12
EU Institutions	23.6	7
Germany	18.5	5



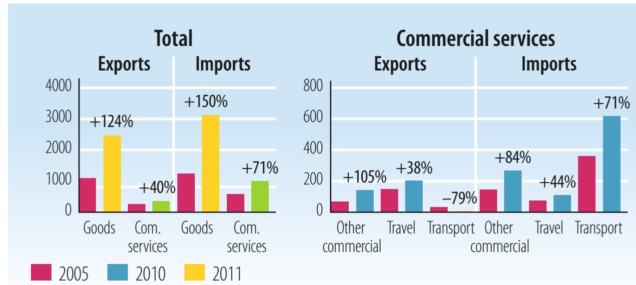
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	60	72	53	-7
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	19	17	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	32	27	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	97	95	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	43	45	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
South Africa	35	South Africa	57
Switzerland	30	Switzerland	12
Senegal	7	EU (27)	9
China	6	Senegal	4
EU (27)	6	United States	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	64	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	79
Cotton	24	Cotton	8
Live animals	5	Live animals	3
Civil engineering equipment	1	Fertilizer, except group 272	2
Petroleum products	1	Petroleum products	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	21	EU (27)	24
Senegal	11	Senegal	14
Côte d'Ivoire	10	Benin	10
Benin	9	China	10
Togo	7	United States	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	24	Petroleum products	26
Fertilizer, except group 272	6	Medicaments	7
Lime, cement, construction materials	6	Lime, cement, construction materials	4
Rice	4	Civil engineering equipment	3
Civil engineering equipment	4	Fertilizer, except group 272	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	6.1	2.7
Number of exporters	268	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.48	0.63
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	2	2
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	11.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	10.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	17.1	2.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	51.3	49.0

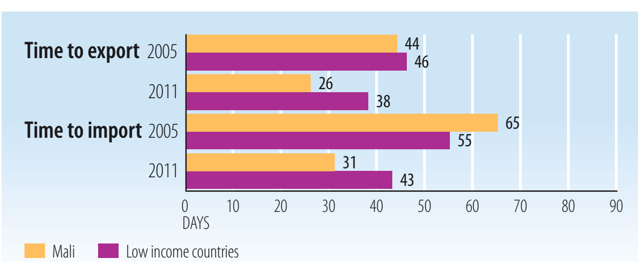
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

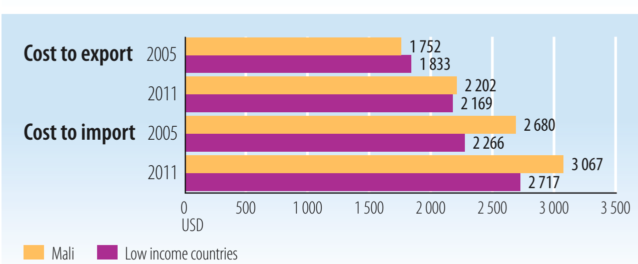
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

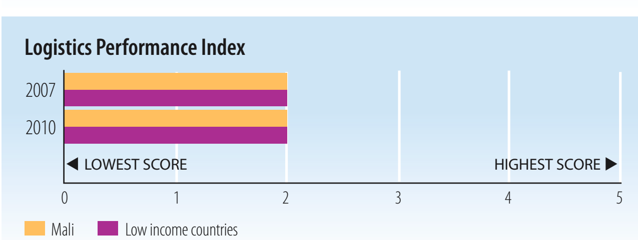
	2005	2010
Africa	46.0	67.5
Asia	16.5	7.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	36.3	21.1
Middle East	0.8	1.1
North America	0.2	3.2
South and Central America	0.2	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







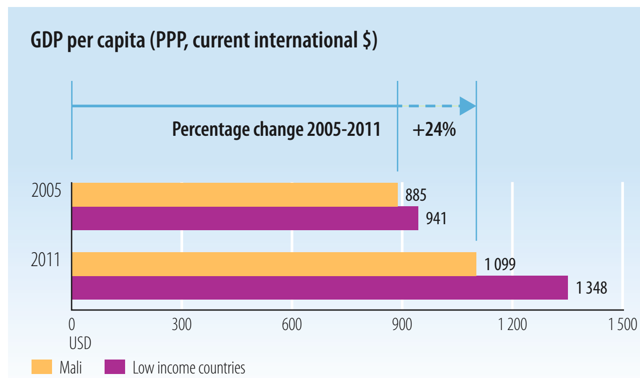
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

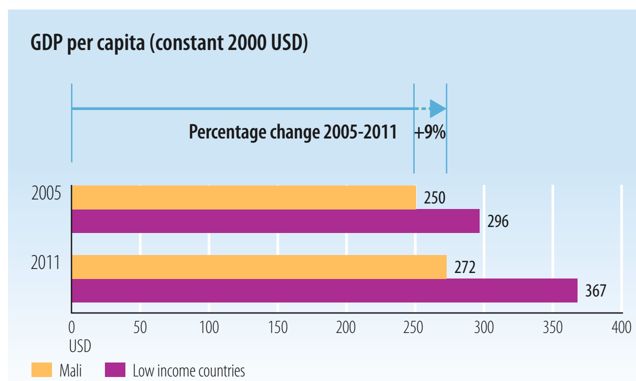
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	36.1	35.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	14.1	12.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	17.4	13.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.1	2.5
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.32	0.36

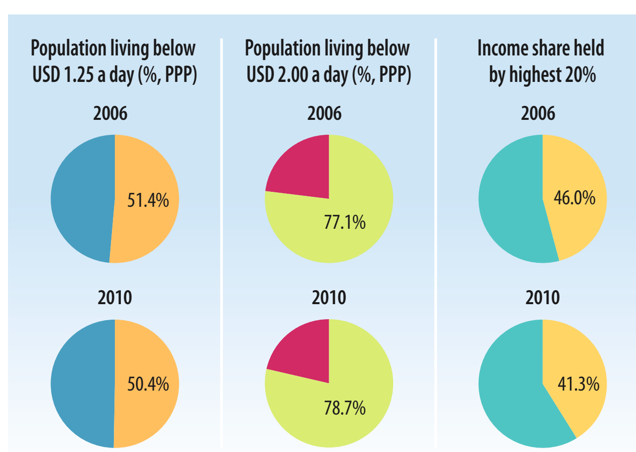
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845531*

MAURITANIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

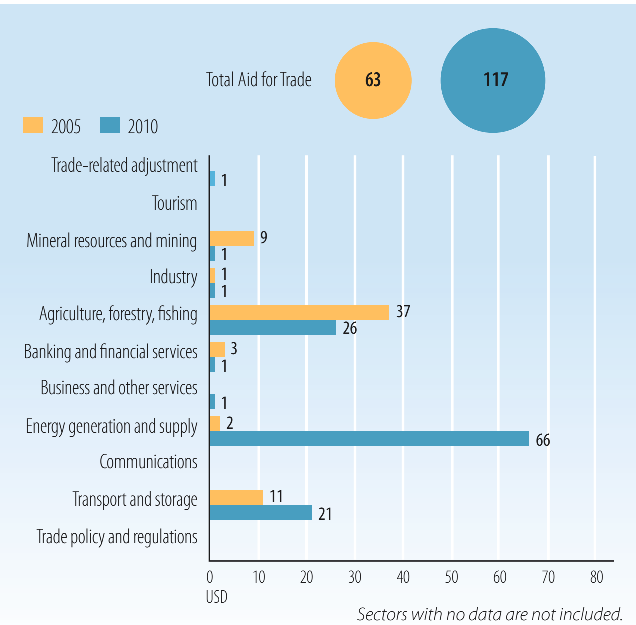
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mauritania

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 287.9	978.4	884.2	-31%
of which: public	148.9	233.4	284.5	91%
of which: private	1 139.0	745.0	599.7	-47%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	814.1	338.4	13.6	-98%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	143.2	297.3	445.8	211%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.5	19.0	23.3	4561%
AfT flows disbursed	62.7	96.2	117.0	87%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

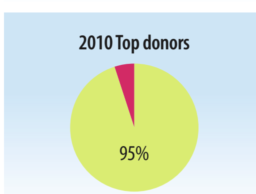


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	15.6	25
World Bank	13.4	21
Japan	10.5	17
Spain	8.9	14
African Dev. Bank	5.2	8

2010	value	%
Arab Fund	65.4	56
World Bank	18.9	16
EU Institutions	15.6	13
Spain	7.9	7
African Dev. Bank	3.2	3



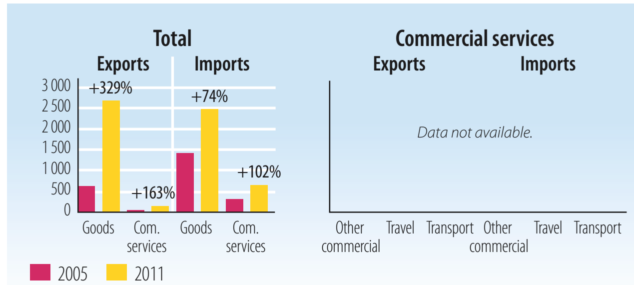
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	111	125	146	35
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	8	5	5	-3
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	18	25	21	2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	69	63	23	-46
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	24	34	40	17

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	76	EU (27)	21
Japan	14	China	19
Algeria	3	Switzerland	19
Nigeria	2	Japan	16
China	1	Swaziland	14

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Iron ore, concentrates	69	Special transactions not classified	57
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	24	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	13
Special transactions not classified	7	Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	11
Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	1	Copper ores, concentrates	7
Hides, skins (excluding furs), raw	0	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	43	EU (27)	47
United States	8	United Arab Emirates	12
Brazil	2	China	7
China	2	Singapore	5
Japan	2	United States	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Ships, boats, floating structures	46	Petroleum products	25
Petroleum products	9	Civil engineering equipment	12
Civil engineering equipment	7	Mechanical handlng equipment	4
Aircraft, associated equipment	5	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	4
Margarine and shortening	2	Ships, boats, floating structures	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	9.0	4.8
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.04
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	3	3
Tariffs (%, 2006-2010)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.7	9.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	8.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.3	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	89.4	94.0

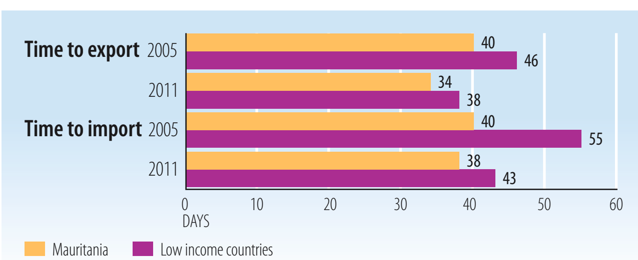
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

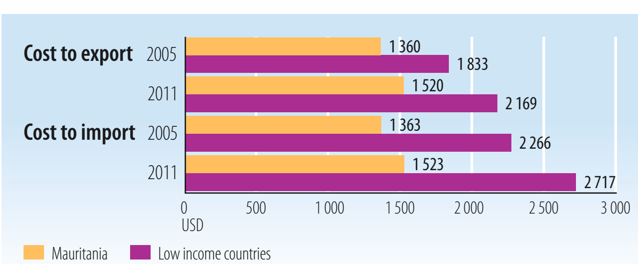
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

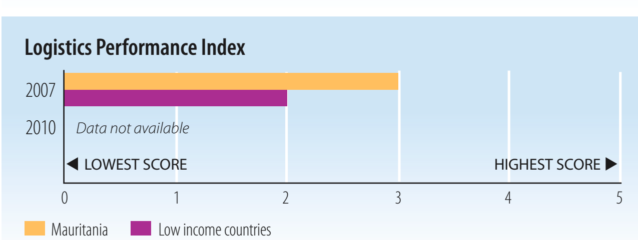
	2005	2011
Africa	5.3	3.6
Asia	15.8	42.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.3	1.6
Europe	76.8	51.9
Middle East	0.1	0.0
North America	0.0	0.0
South and Central America	0.0	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







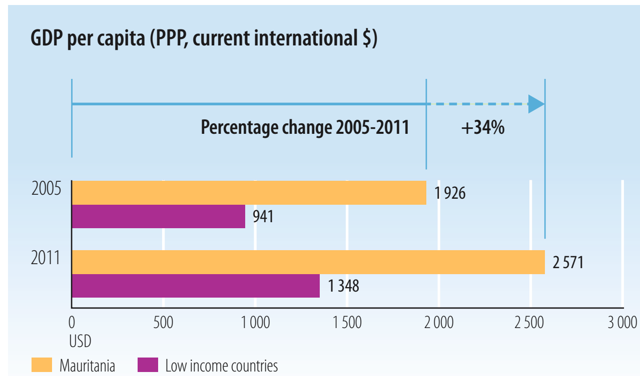
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

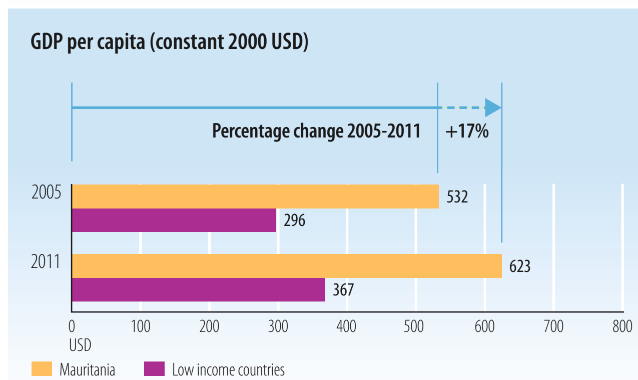
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	25.1	26.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	8.4	10.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.8	4.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.43	0.45

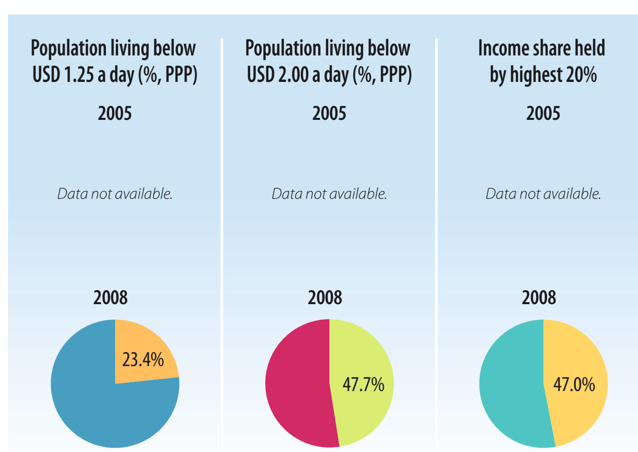
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845550

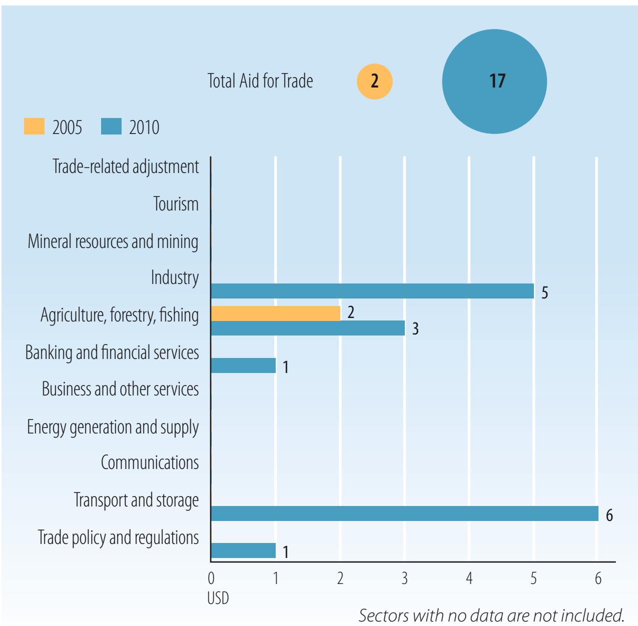
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mauritius

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 347.0	2 373.4	2 416.6	79%
of which: public	398.6	399.5	592.8	49%
of which: private	948.4	1 973.8	1 823.8	92%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	41.8	377.7	431.0	932%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	137.9	114.0	388.0	181%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	1.5	7.4	96.0	6130%
AfT flows disbursed	2.2	5.0	16.6	645%
Remittances and compensation of employees	215.0	215.0	226.4	5%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

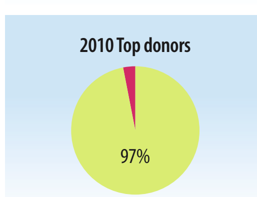


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	1.2	54
Japan	0.9	39
Germany	0.1	3
Australia	0.0	1
UNDP	0.0	1

2010	value	%
France	12.1	73
EU Institutions	2.4	15
United Kingdom	0.9	6
United States	0.4	3
Norway	0.3	2



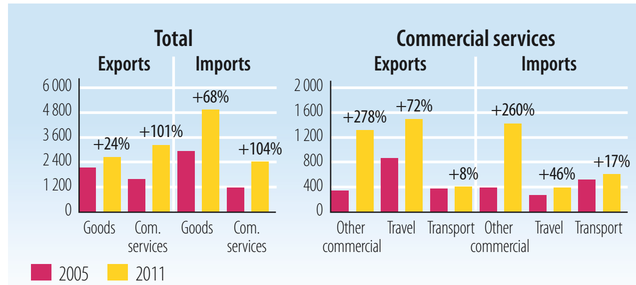
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	125	116	117	-8
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	43	51	55	12
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	29	30	33	4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	30	27	22	-7
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	38	38	38	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	61	EU (27)	64
United States	9	United States	11
United Arab Emirates	8	Madagascar	5
Madagascar	5	South Africa	5
South Africa	1	Switzerland	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	22	Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	20
Sugars, molasses, honey	16	Sugars, molasses, honey	14
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	12	Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	12
Men's, boy's clothing, not-knitted	8	Men's, boy's clothing, not-knitted	11
Special transactions not classified	7	Women's, girl's clothing, knitted	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	31	EU (27)	23
China	10	India	22
South Africa	9	China	13
India	7	South Africa	8
Bahrain	5	Japan	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	14	Petroleum products	18
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	10	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	6
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	4	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3
Textile yarn	3	Textile yarn	2
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2	Medicaments	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	1.2	4.1
Number of exporters	2 255	2 173
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.07	0.05
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	27	27
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	3.5	1.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	2.0	1.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.6	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	95.3	98.9

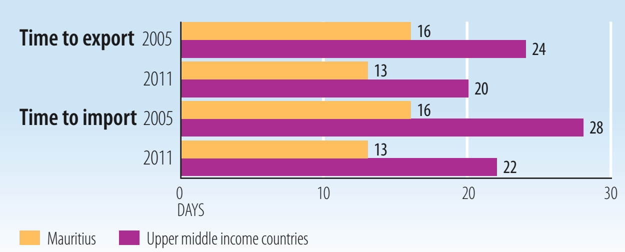
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

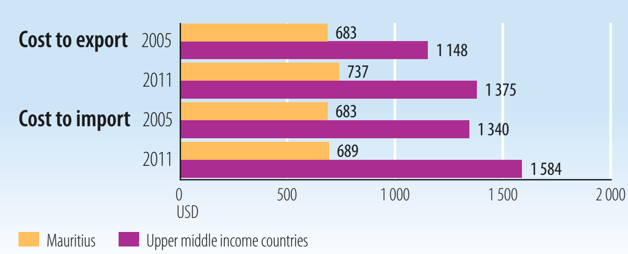
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	8.9	17.0
Asia	4.1	5.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.1	0.3
Europe	62.8	65.1
Middle East	8.2	0.7
North America	9.2	10.8
South and Central America	0.2	0.3

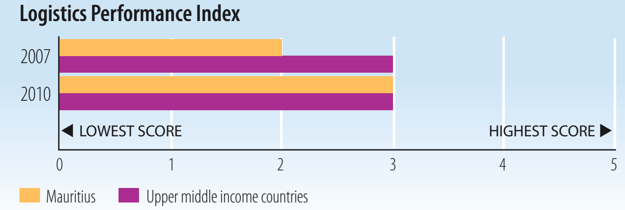
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

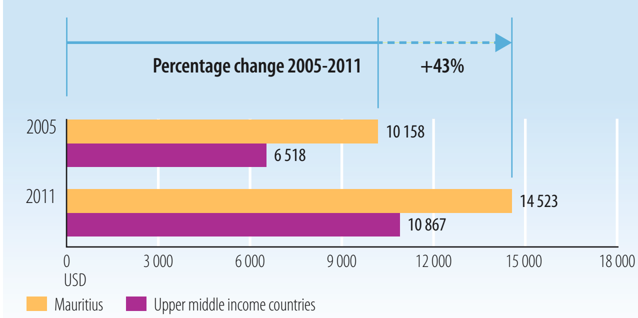
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.6	7.7
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	35.8	37.7
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.6	1.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	2.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.8	2.4
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.70	0.73

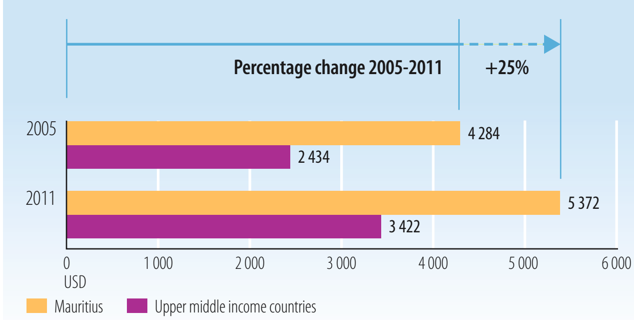
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845569*

MEXICO

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

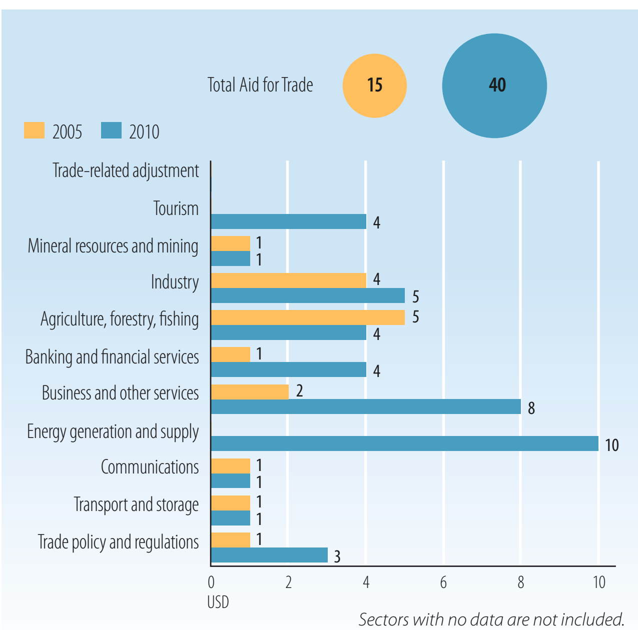
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mexico

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	169 742.8	242 275.2	208 517.4	23%
of which: public	38 088.9	61 490.8	61 008.4	60%
of which: private	131 653.9	180 784.4	147 509.0	12%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	24 373.4	26 888.5	20 207.6	-17%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	25 948.0	33 703.6	39 706.0	53%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	466.7	615.0	1 355.0	190%
AfT flows disbursed	15.2	32.7	40.1	164%
Remittances and compensation of employees	22 741.8	26 035.1	22 047.6	-3%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

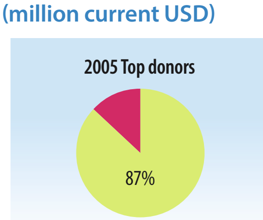
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



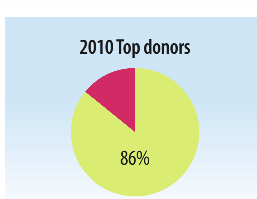
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	5.8	38
United States	2.9	19
EU Institutions	1.8	12
France	1.7	11
Germany	1.1	7



2010	value	%
United States	13.2	33
Germany	6.4	16
Japan	5.4	14
IACB	5.3	13
United Kingdom	4.2	10



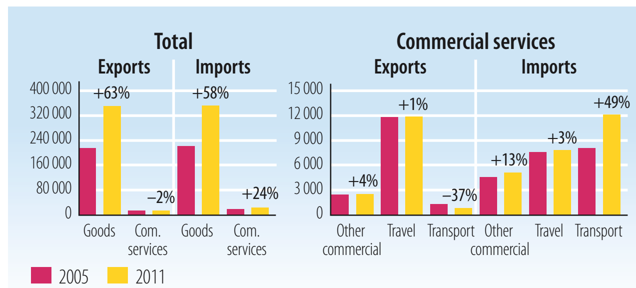
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	56	59	64	8
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	7	6	4	-3
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	8	7	7	-2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	39	35	36	-2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	62	58	60	-2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	86	United States	80
EU (27)	4	EU (27)	5
Canada	2	Canada	4
Colombia	1	China	1
Japan	1	Brazil	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	13	Petroleum oils, crude	14
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	6	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	8
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	6	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5
Television receivers etc	5	Television receivers etc	5
Parts for tractors, motor vehicles	5	Parts for tractors, motor vehicles	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	54	United States	48
EU (27)	12	China	15
China	8	EU (27)	11
Japan	6	Japan	5
Korea, Rep. of	3	Korea, Rep. of	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Transistors, valves, etc.	5	Petroleum products	8
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	7
Parts for tractors, motor vehicles	5	Parts for tractors, motor vehicles	5
Electrical, switching and relay circuits	4	Transistors, valves, etc.	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Electrical, switching and relay circuits	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.2	3.9
Number of exporters	35 889	32 656
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.03	0.03
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	16
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	12
Services sectors with GATS commitments	77	77
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.0	8.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	11.9	5.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.2	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	98.6	98.4

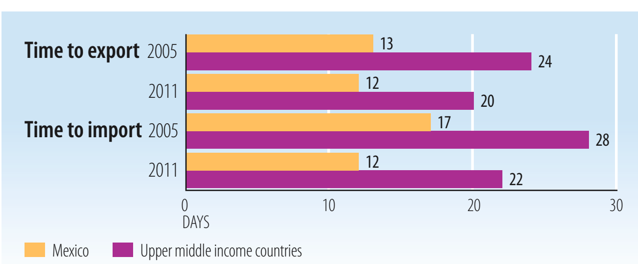
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

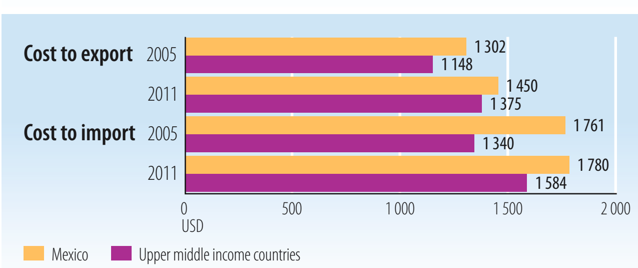
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

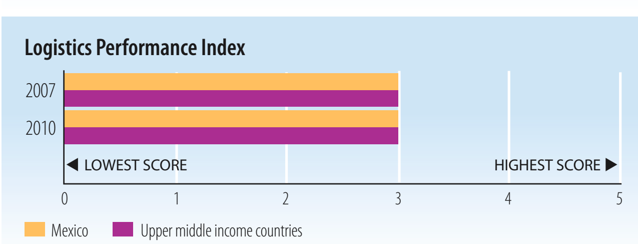
	2005	2011
Africa	0.2	0.2
Asia	2.2	4.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.2
Europe	4.4	5.9
Middle East	0.1	0.2
North America	87.8	81.7
South and Central America	5.2	7.5

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







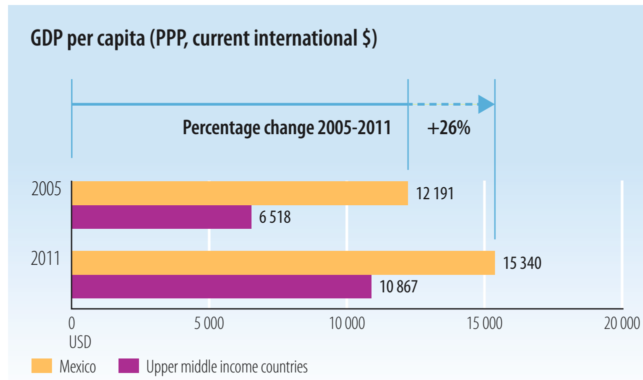
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

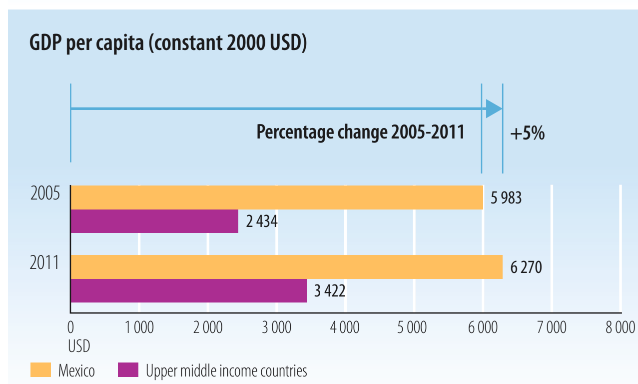
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.5	5.3
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	34.8	36.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.0	0.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	15.2	9.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.74	0.77

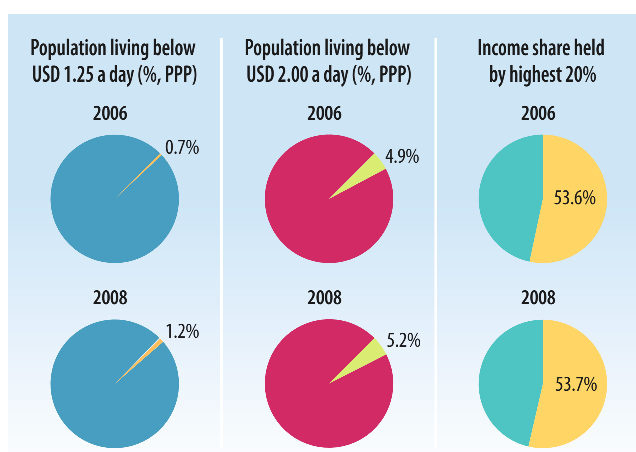
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845588

MOROCCO

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

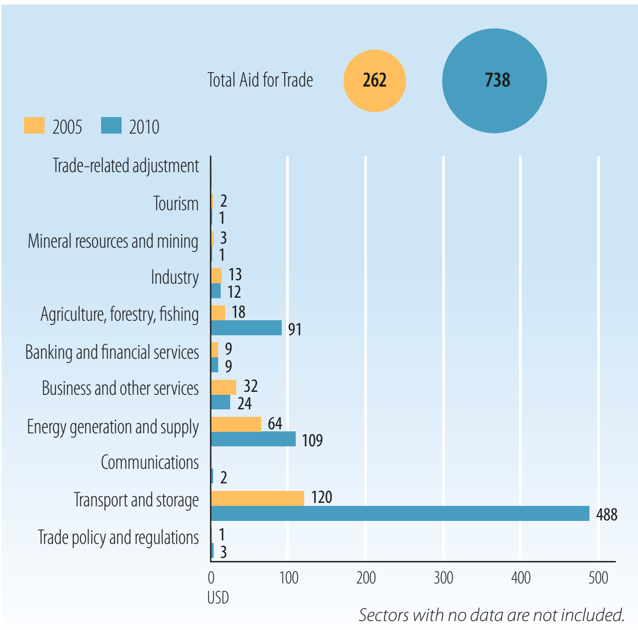
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Morocco

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	16 385.3	29 350.3	27 848.7	70%
of which: public	2 225.3	4 114.0	5 199.6	134%
of which: private	14 160.0	25 236.3	22 649.1	60%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	1 619.8	2 466.3	1 240.6	-23%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	2 455.9	4 553.7	4 969.9	102%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	179.6	179.4	292.1	63%
AfT flows disbursed	261.9	475.9	738.3	182%
Remittances and compensation of employees	4 589.5	6 895.4	6 422.5	40%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

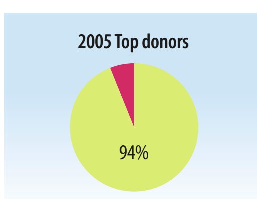
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



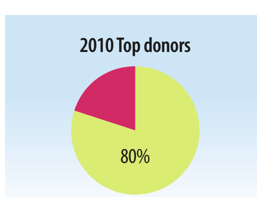
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	118.5	45
France	57.2	22
Italy	35.8	14
Japan	27.0	10
Germany	8.7	3



2010	value	%
Arab Fund	187.6	25
Japan	131.4	18
France	127.1	17
EU Institutions	74.1	10
Spain	66.9	9



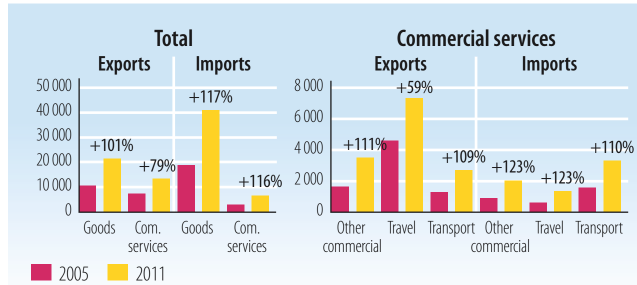
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	68	88	83	15
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	41	39	39	-3
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	14	12	14	0
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	47	60	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	50	51	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	74	EU (27)	60
India	4	India	6
United States	3	Brazil	4
Brazil	2	United States	4
Russian Federation	1	Singapore	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Women, girl's clothing, not-knitted	9	Inorganic chemical elements	9
Inorganic chemical elements	8	Equip. for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	9
Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	8	Fertilizer, except group 272	9
Equip. for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	6	Women, girl's clothing, not-knitted	7
Mens, boy's clothing, not-knitted	6	Fertilizers, crude	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	53	EU (27)	49
Russian Federation	7	China	8
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	7	United States	7
China	5	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6
United States	3	Russian Federation	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum oils, crude	13	Petroleum oils, crude	8
Petroleum products	3	Petroleum products	7
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Liquefied propane, butane	4
Cotton fabrics, woven	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Liquefied propane, butane	3	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.0	4.5
Number of exporters	5 602	5 232
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.02	0.02
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	6
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services sectors with GATS commitments	45	45
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	24.5	14.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	18.9	13.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.3	1.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	89.3	82.8

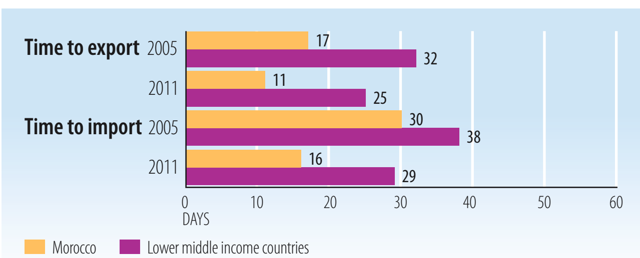
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

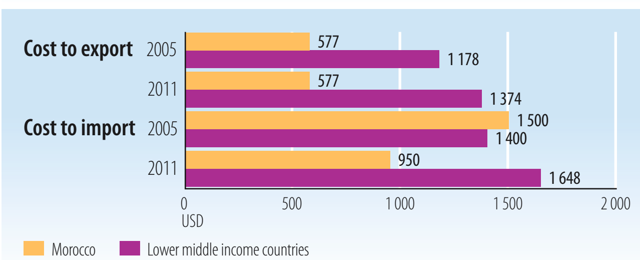
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

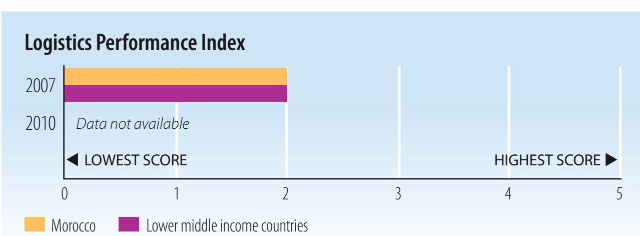
	2005	2010
Africa	4.3	7.2
Asia	8.5	14.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.3	1.2
Europe	76.2	63.8
Middle East	2.3	2.6
North America	3.8	4.7
South and Central America	2.9	4.9

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







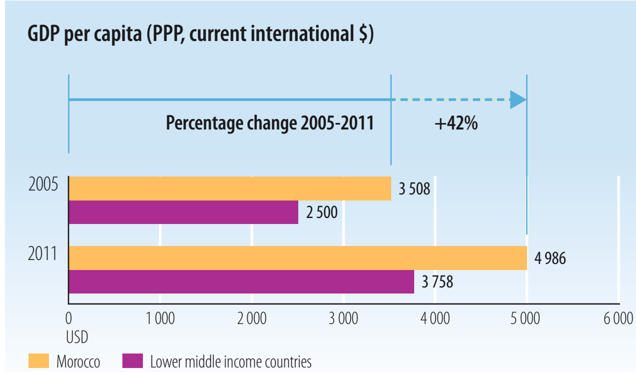
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

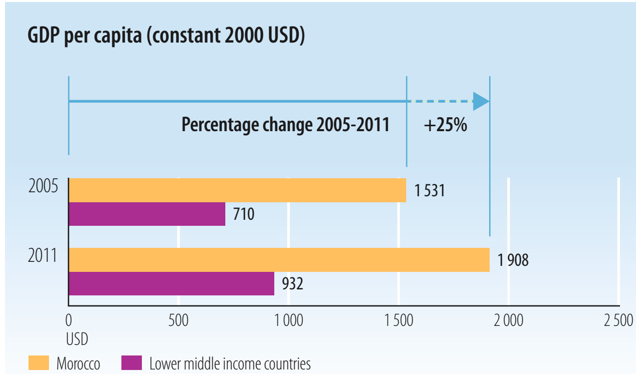
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.0	10.0
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	27.7	27.1
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	1.2	1.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	10.2	6.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	14.0	10.7
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.55	0.58

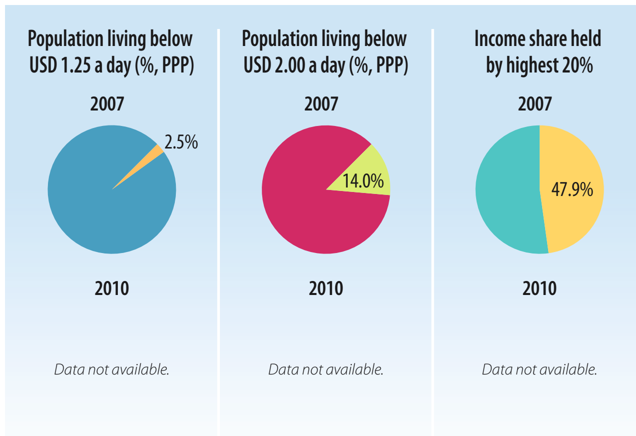
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845607

MOZAMBIQUE

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

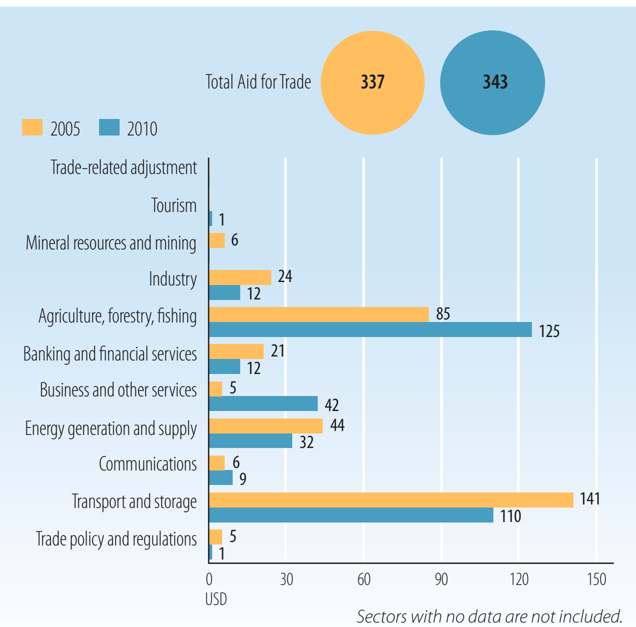
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mozambique

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 229.8	1 548.7	2 272.0	85%
of which: public	562.5	1 141.7	1 255.7	123%
of which: private	667.3	407.0	1 016.3	52%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	107.9	591.6	789.0	632%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	333.8	414.3	377.8	13%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	12.7	4.6	35.3	177%
AfT flows disbursed	337.0	333.1	342.6	2%
Remittances and compensation of employees	56.6	115.7	131.9	133%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

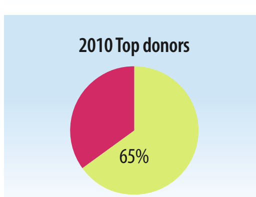
AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	113.1	34
African Dev. Bank	55.7	17
EU Institutions	37.2	11
Sweden	34.1	10
Norway	20.3	6

2005 Top donors

2010	value	%
World Bank	90.1	26
EU Institutions	49.2	14
African Dev. Bank	31.0	9
Norway	28.6	8
Japan	23.7	7

2010 Top donors



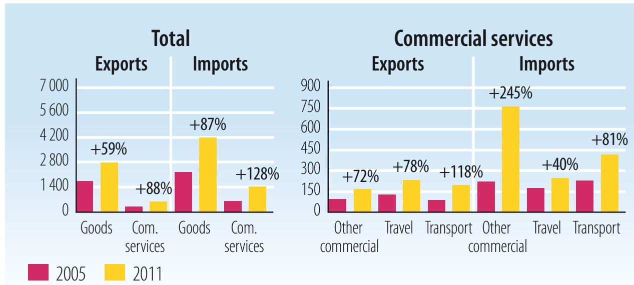
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	75	78	70	-5
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	15	16	18	2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	22	20	25	4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	74	73	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	31	31	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	64	EU (27)	61
South Africa	16	South Africa	21
Malawi	3	China	4
Zimbabwe	3	Zimbabwe	3
China	2	India	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Aluminium	58	Aluminium	52
Electric current	8	Electric current	12
Natural gas	6	Tobacco, unmanufactured	6
Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	5	Natural gas	6
Cotton	3	Special transactions not classified	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
South Africa	41	South Africa	34
EU (27)	24	EU (27)	31
India	4	India	6
United States	3	China	4
China	3	Japan	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Special transactions not classified	26	Special transactions not classified	17
Rice	5	Petroleum products	15
Goods, special transport vehicles	4	Goods, special transport vehicles	5
Electric current	3	Electric current	4
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Civil engineering equipment	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	9.6	7.1
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.36	0.16
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	17	17
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.1	10.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	9.1	7.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.9	1.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	95.1	95.0

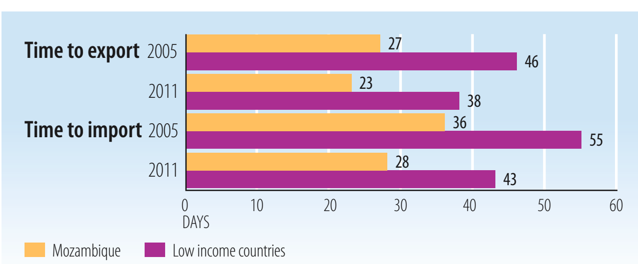
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

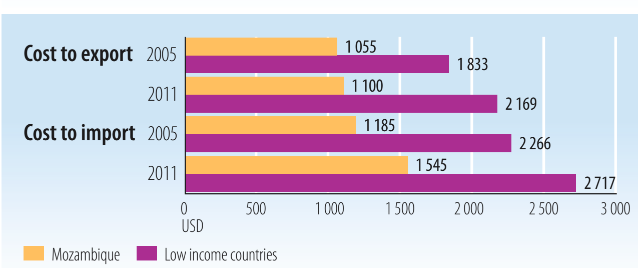
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

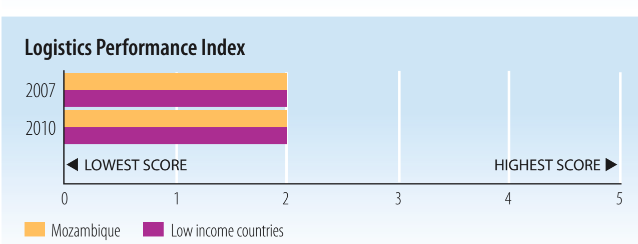
	2005	2011
Africa	22.2	23.0
Asia	5.3	12.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.7
Europe	65.0	55.8
Middle East	0.1	4.6
North America	1.0	1.6
South and Central America	0.0	2.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







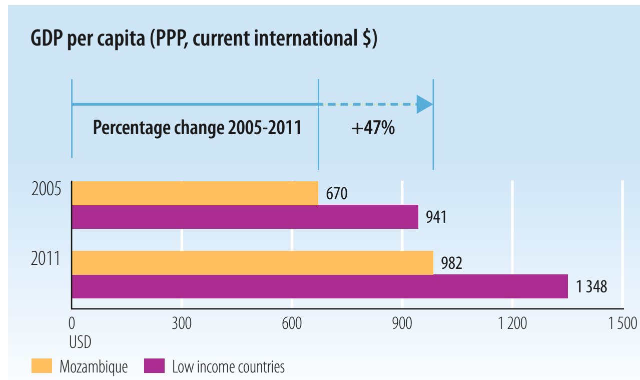
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

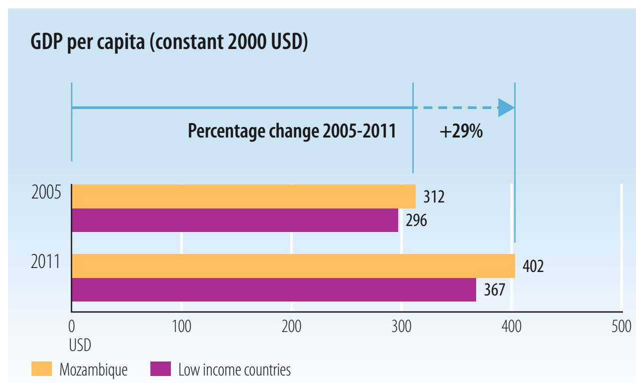
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	54.3	53.6
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	20.9	21.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.6	2.9
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.29	0.32

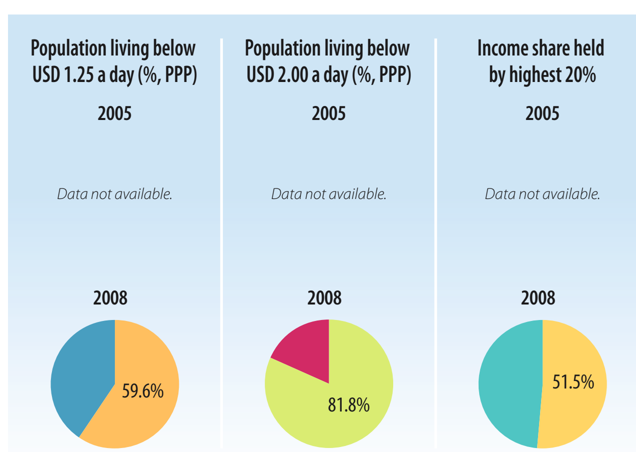
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845626*

NEPAL

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

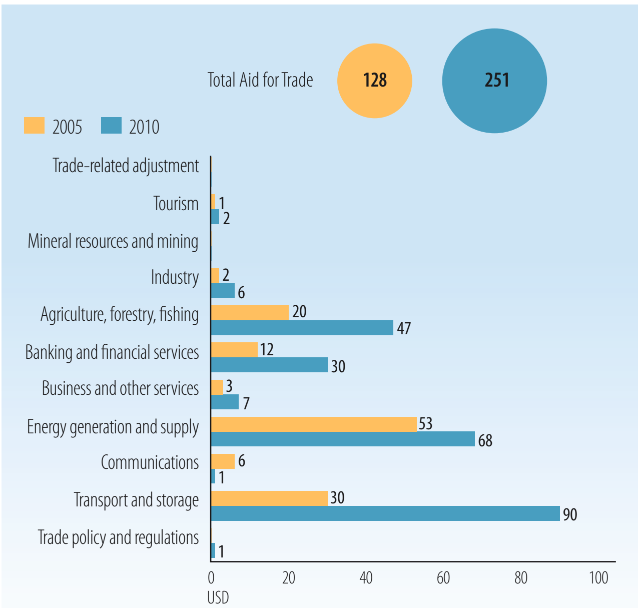
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Nepal

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 621.3	2 750.6	3 553.6	119%
of which: public	237.4	508.6	719.9	203%
of which: private	1 383.9	2 242.0	2 833.7	105%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	2.5	1.0	87.8	3482%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	192.4	103.4	177.3	-8%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	127.6	156.6	251.4	97%
Remittances and compensation of employees	1 211.8	2 727.1	3 468.5	186%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

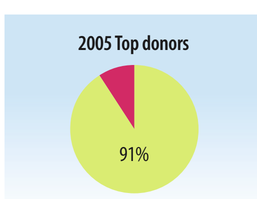
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



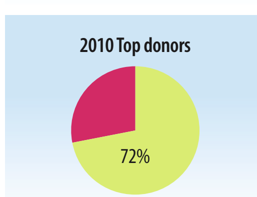
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Germany	42.6	33
Japan	25.9	20
World Bank	25.1	20
United Kingdom	14.5	11
Switzerland	8.3	6



2010	value	%
Asian Dev. Bank	56.4	22
Japan	50.4	20
World Bank	40.2	16
United Kingdom	19.5	8
Korea, Rep. of	14.2	6



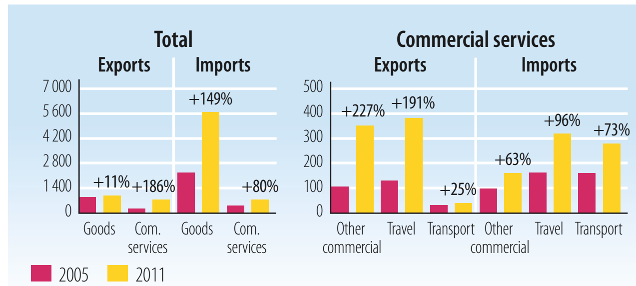
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	48	46	43	-4
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	23	33	44	21
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	16	19	12	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2009	%	2010	%
India	64	India	65
EU (27)	11	EU (27)	11
United States	7	United States	6
Bangladesh	7	Bangladesh	6
China	3	Bhutan	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2009	%	2010	%
Vegetables	9	Flat-rolled plated iron	10
Flat-rolled plated iron	8	Textile yarn	8
Floor coverings, etc.	8	Floor coverings, etc.	7
Textile yarn	7	Fabrics, man-made fibres	7
Fabrics, man-made fibres	6	Vegetables	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2009	%	2010	%
India	57	India	57
China	11	China	10
EU (27)	5	United Arab Emirates	9
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	3	EU (27)	4
Indonesia	3	Indonesia	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2009	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	13	Petroleum products	12
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	4	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	11
Flat-rolled iron etc.	3	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4
Ingots etc., iron or steel	3	Ingots etc., iron or steel	4
Lime, cement, construction materials	3	Lime, cement, construction materials	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.5	3.9
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.03
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	77	77
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.9	12.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	13.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	11.8	6.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	37.8	71.8

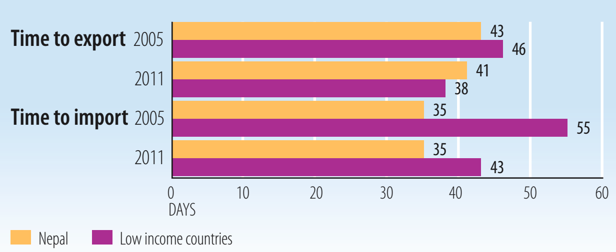
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

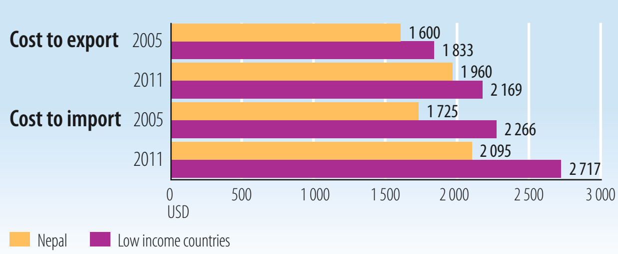
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

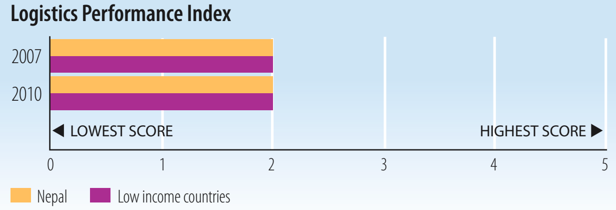
	2005	2010
Africa	n.a.	0.2
Asia	n.a.	78.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	0.1
Europe	n.a.	12.3
Middle East	n.a.	0.7
North America	n.a.	7.7
South and Central America	n.a.	0.3

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







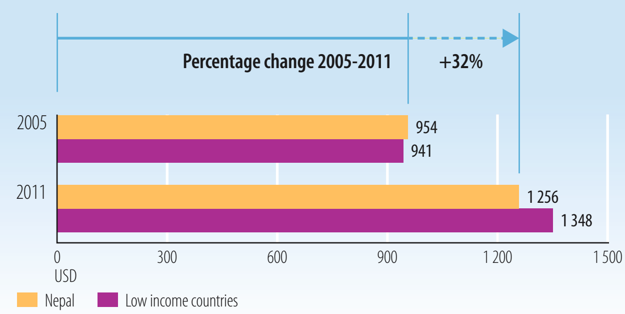
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

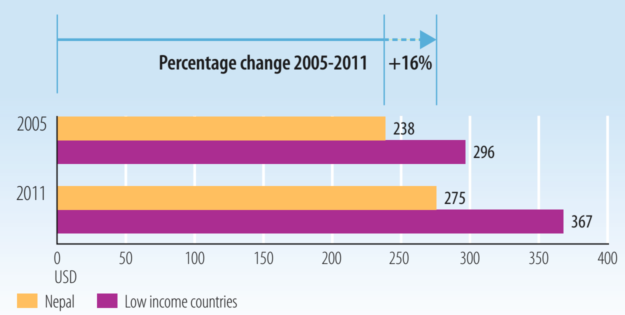
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	2.7
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	49.2	49.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	5.2	5.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	27.5	21.0
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.2	10.5
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.42	0.46

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

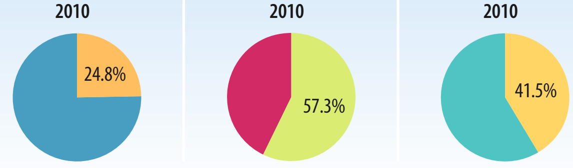
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	2005	2005
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	2010	2010



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845645*

NICARAGUA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

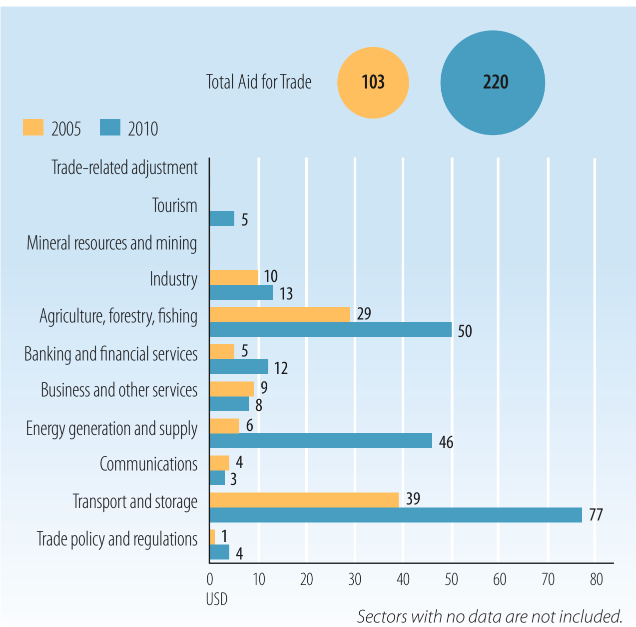
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Nicaragua

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 382.5	1 981.8	1 777.9	29%
of which: public	335.7	365.3	424.6	26%
of which: private	1 046.7	1 616.5	1 353.3	29%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	241.1	626.1	508.0	111%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	286.6	974.6	582.9	103%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	21.1	25.4	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	102.7	151.6	220.1	114%
Remittances and compensation of employees	615.7	818.1	822.8	34%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

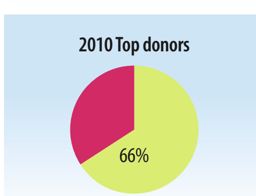


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	27.0	26
Denmark	17.9	17
Japan	9.4	9
Spain	9.3	9
United States	6.9	7

2010	value	%
IACB	43.6	20
World Bank	31.1	14
United States	26.0	12
Japan	24.6	11
Spain	20.0	9



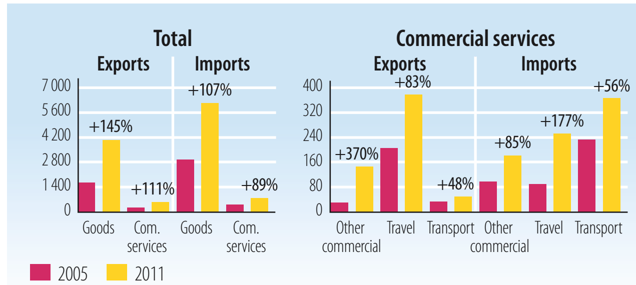
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	109	132	158	49
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	14	15	12	-2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	13	13	12	-1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	54	37	56	2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	35	28	35	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	35	United States	33
El Salvador	14	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	13
EU (27)	13	El Salvador	11
Honduras	8	EU (27)	10
Costa Rica	6	Canada	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	16	Coffee, coffee substitute	20
Bovine meat	14	Bovine meat	19
Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	10	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	16
Sugars, molasses, honey	7	Sugars, molasses, honey	8
Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	6	Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	21	United States	21
Costa Rica	9	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	18
Mexico	9	China	9
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	7	Costa Rica	8
Guatemala	7	Mexico	8

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	9	Petroleum oils, crude	12
Petroleum products	8	Petroleum products	8
Medicaments	5	Medicaments	6
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	2
Goods, special transport vehicles	3	Goods, special transport vehicles	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.3	4.7
Number of exporters	1 162	1 153
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.05	0.09
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	6
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	4
Services sectors with GATS commitments	49	49
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.6	5.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	5.4	5.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced	10.0	1.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	42.9	93.7

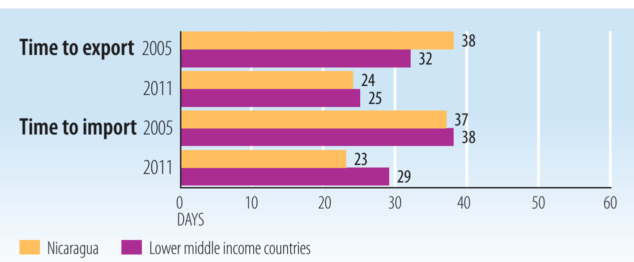
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

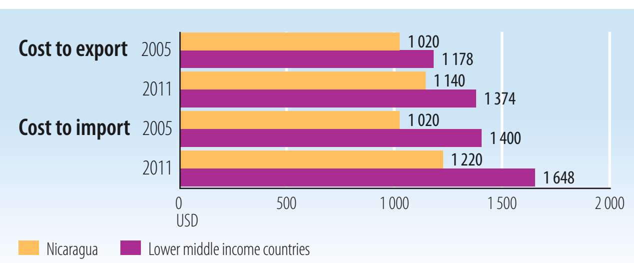
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	0.1	0.3
Asia	3.9	5.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.6	0.9
Europe	13.1	11.2
Middle East	0.2	0.2
North America	44.3	46.3
South and Central America	36.9	35.8

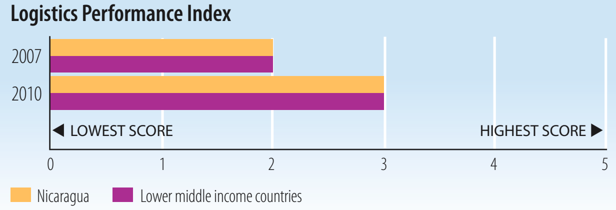
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

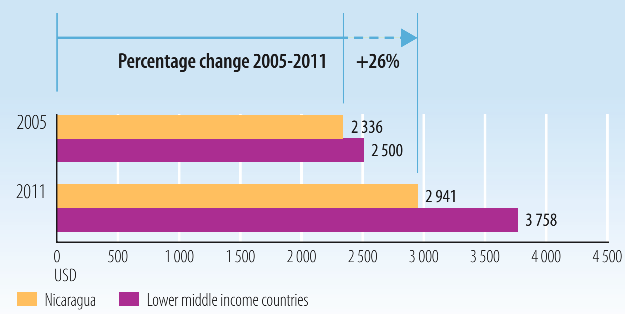
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.6	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	36.2	37.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	16.2	9.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.6	14.3
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.57	0.59

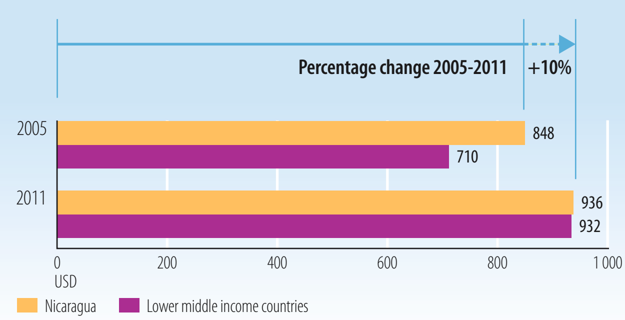
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

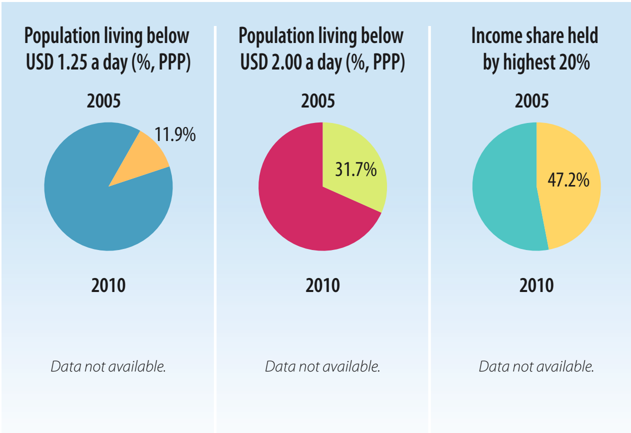
GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845664

NIGER

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

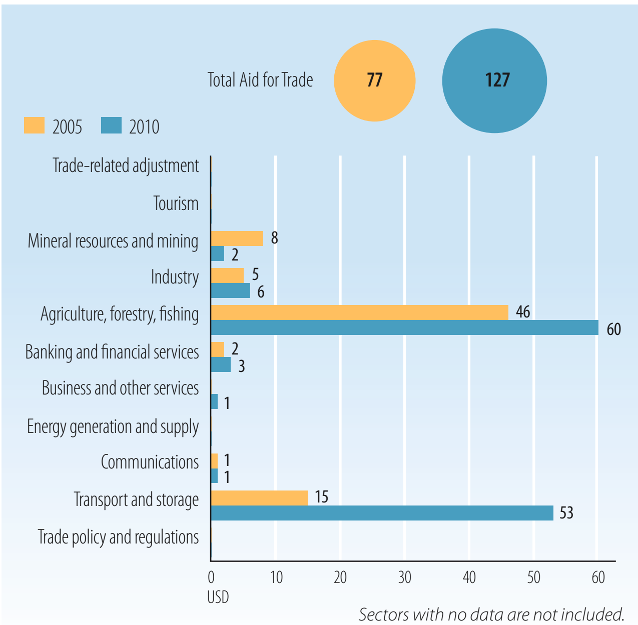
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Niger

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	630.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	213.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	416.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	44.0	340.4	946.9	2053%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	152.3	109.5	94.9	-38%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	14.8	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	77.2	108.2	126.8	64%
Remittances and compensation of employees	66.4	93.7	88.0	33%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

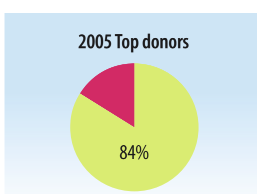


Sectors with no data are not included.

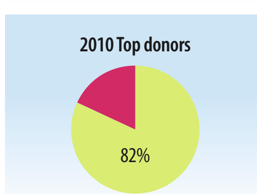
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	22.4	29
EU Institutions	17.5	23
France	11.4	15
African Dev. Bank	7.5	10
Switzerland	6.5	8



2010	value	%
EU Institutions	30.8	24
World Bank	28.5	22
Canada	19.3	15
African Dev. Bank	18.1	14
OFID	7.8	6



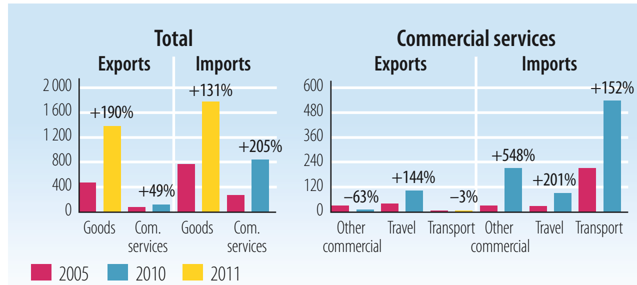
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	47	56	53	5
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	15	12	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	26	31	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	75	85	88	13
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	37	35	40	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	33	United States	17
Switzerland	15	Japan	17
Nigeria	13	EU (27)	16
Japan	10	Switzerland	16
United States	5	Nigeria	11

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Uranium, thorium ores, etc.	37	Uranium, thorium ores, etc.	69
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	16	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	9
Live animals	8	Vegetables	5
Vegetables	7	Live animals	4
Civil engineering equipment	5	Worn clothing, textile articles	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	24	China	44
Côte d'Ivoire	9	EU (27)	25
China	5	United States	6
Nigeria	5	Nigeria	4
United States	5	Japan	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	13	Petroleum products	16
Rice	13	Medicaments	6
Lime, cement, construction materials	4	Civil engineering equipment	5
Worn clothing, textile articles	4	Goods, special transport vehicles	4
Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	4	Tubes, pipes, etc., iron,steel	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.5	2.3
Number of exporters	n.a.	136
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.17	0.48
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	7	7
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	11.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	11.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.0	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	99.6	91.9

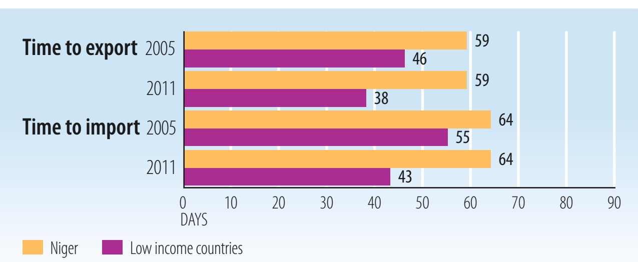
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

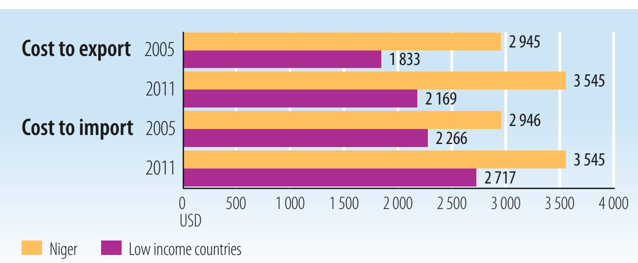
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

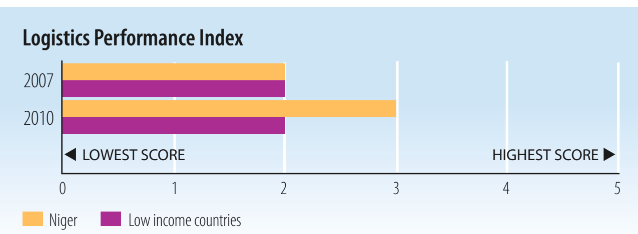
	2005	2011
Africa	33.7	11.7
Asia	11.0	5.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	48.1	76.8
Middle East	0.0	0.2
North America	5.2	4.8
South and Central America	0.0	0.7

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







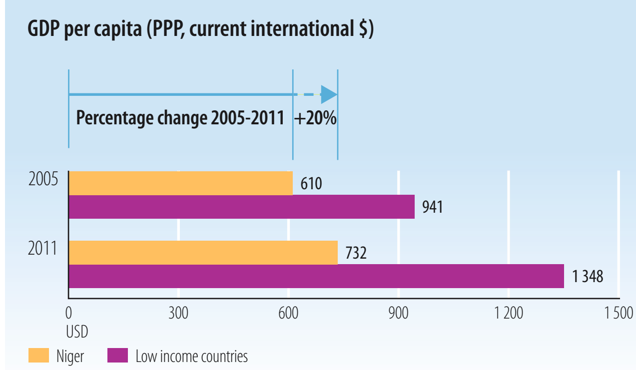
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

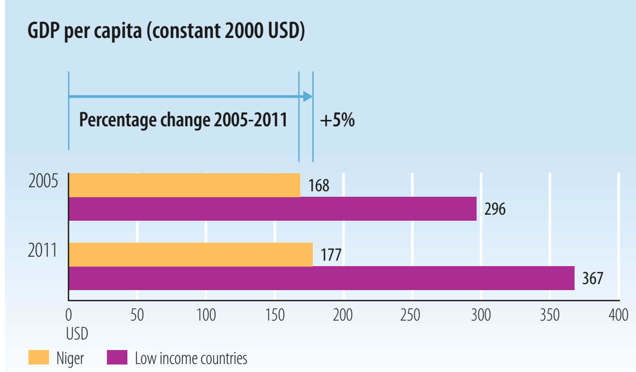
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	30.9	31.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	15.4	13.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	46.7	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.7	2.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.27	0.29

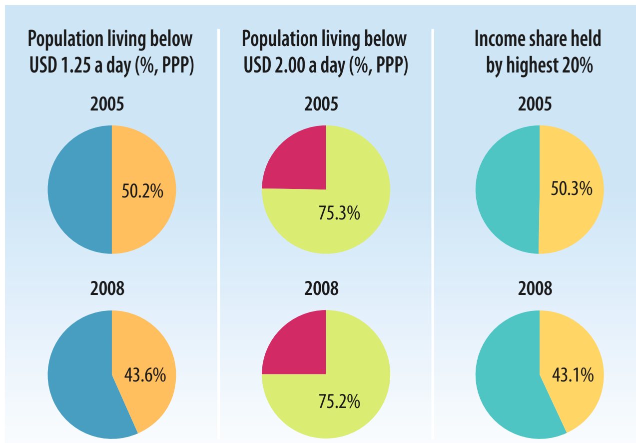
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845683*

NIGERIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

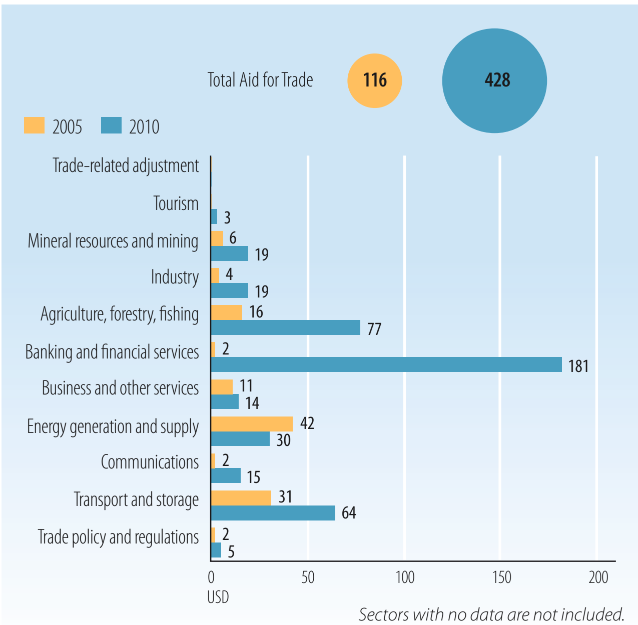
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Nigeria

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	4 982.5	8 196.6	6 048.6	21%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	379.0	408.7	1 050.9	177%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	22.2	126.7	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	116.0	226.1	428.2	269%
Remittances and compensation of employees	3 328.7	9 980.0	10 045.0	202%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



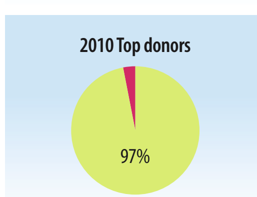
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	86.9	75
United States	9.9	9
United Kingdom	4.9	4
Germany	4.4	4
African Dev. Bank	2.8	2

2010	value	%
World Bank	315.7	74
United Kingdom	55.1	13
United States	24.7	6
African Dev. Bank	13.0	3
Germany	7.7	2



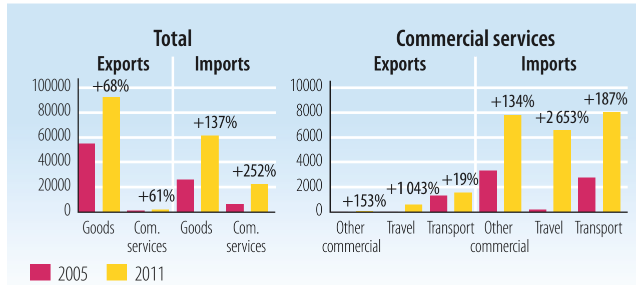
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	79	72	76	-3
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	3	2	2	0
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	20	36	27	7
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	53	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2010	%
United States	45	United States	34
EU (27)	21	EU (27)	22
India	9	India	10
Brazil	4	Brazil	7
Canada	4	Equatorial Guinea	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2006	%	2010	%
Petroleum oils, crude	93	Petroleum oils, crude	70
Petroleum products	5	Petroleum products	11
Ships, boats, floating structures	1	Leather	4
Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	0	Natural gas	3
Leather	0	Liquefied propane, butane	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2010	%
EU (27)	37	EU (27)	22
United States	16	United States	18
China	14	China	17
India	5	Antigua and Barbuda	6
Japan	3	India	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2006	%	2010	%
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	6	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	9
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5	Goods, special transport vehicles	5
Arms and ammunition	4	Elect power machinery, parts	3
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Road motor vehicles n.e.s.	3
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	3	Special yarn, textie fabric	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.4	6.7
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.86	0.53
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	32	32
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	11.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	10.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.0	0.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	97.5	83.6

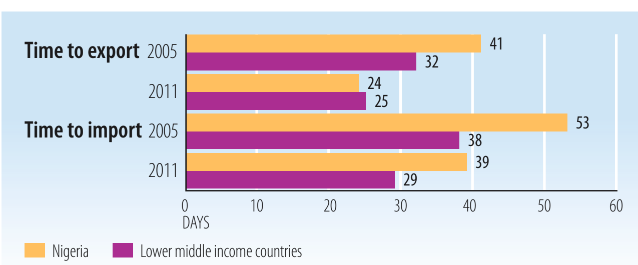
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

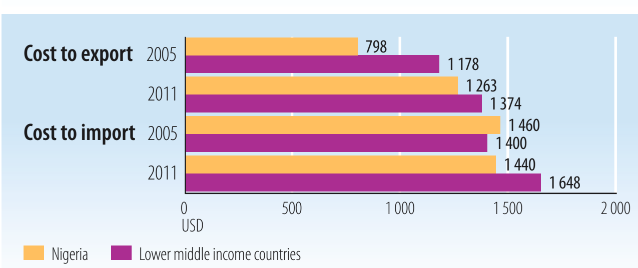
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

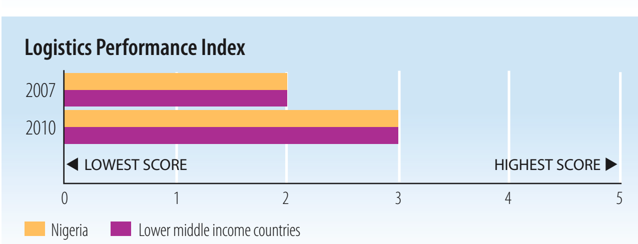
	2006	2010
Africa	10.0	11.9
Asia	14.8	17.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	21.2	23.5
Middle East	0.0	0.3
North America	48.9	37.3
South and Central America	5.2	9.6

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







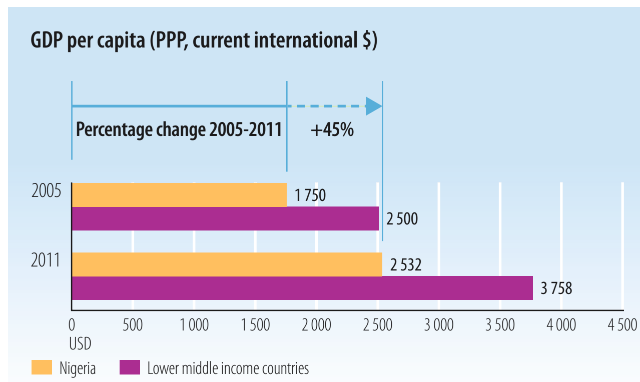
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

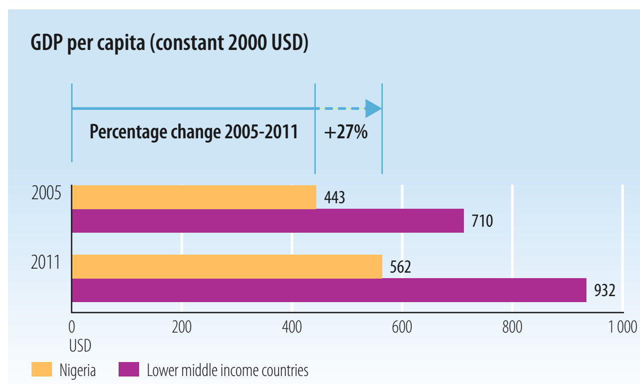
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	43.3	42.8
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	6.5	1.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	15.5	0.4
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.43	0.45

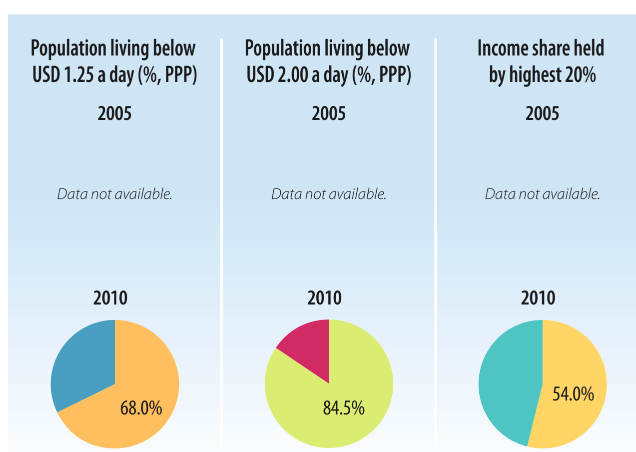
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845702

OMAN

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

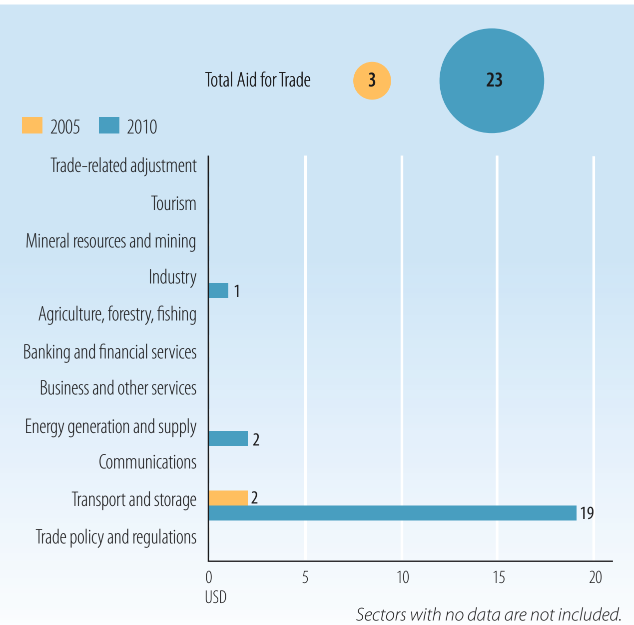
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Oman

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	1 538.4	2 951.9	1 141.7	-26%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	11.9	301.4	0.0	-100%
AfT flows disbursed	2.5	14.7	22.9	806%
Remittances and compensation of employees	39.0	39.0	39.0	0%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	2.5	100
France	0.0	0

2010	value	%
United Arab Emirates	11.7	51
Kuwait	7.5	33
United States	2.4	10
Japan	1.2	5
Korea, Rep. of	0.0	0

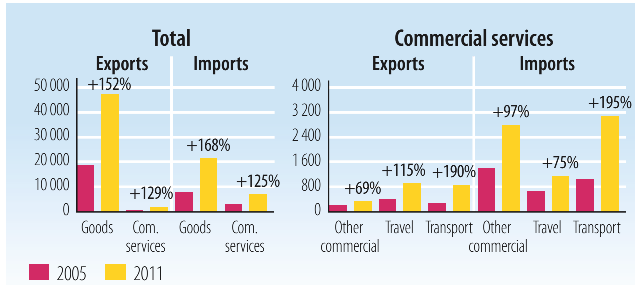
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	100	109	108	9
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	5	5	4	0
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	28	22	25	-3
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	6	9	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	45	45	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
China	27	United Arab Emirates	5
Japan	15	India	2
Thailand	14	China	1
United Arab Emirates	7	EU (27)	1
Korea, Rep. of	6	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum oils, crude	71	Petroleum oils, crude	57
Natural gas	12	Special transactions not classified	15
Special transactions not classified	6	Natural gas	8
Petroleum products	1	Petroleum products	4
Fertilizer, except group 272	1	Fertilizer, except group 272	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United Arab Emirates	26	United Arab Emirates	24
EU (27)	22	EU (27)	12
Japan	15	China	4
United States	6	India	4
India	4	United States	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	15	Special transactions not classified	32
Civil engineering equipment	4	Petroleum products	5
Petroleum products	4	Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	3
Parts for tractors, motor vehicles	3	Civil engineering equipment	3
Special transactions not classified	3	Copper	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.0	5.5
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.51	0.35
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services sectors with GATS commitments	97	97
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.3	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	5.5	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.0	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	52.5	n.a.

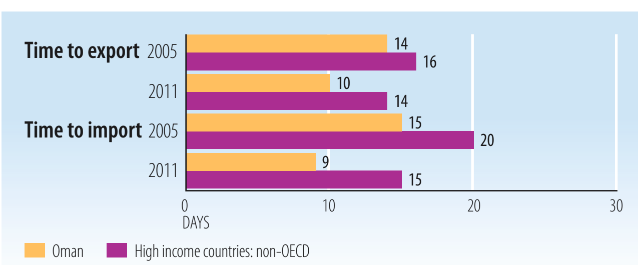
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

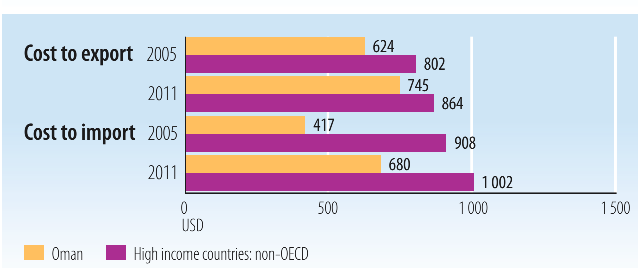
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

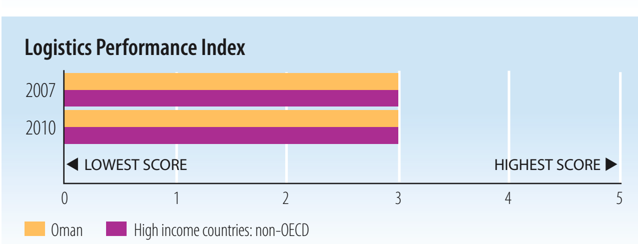
	2005	2011
Africa	1.0	2.4
Asia	71.3	69.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.2	0.1
Europe	2.7	2.0
Middle East	11.5	12.2
North America	2.4	0.8
South and Central America	0.0	0.2

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







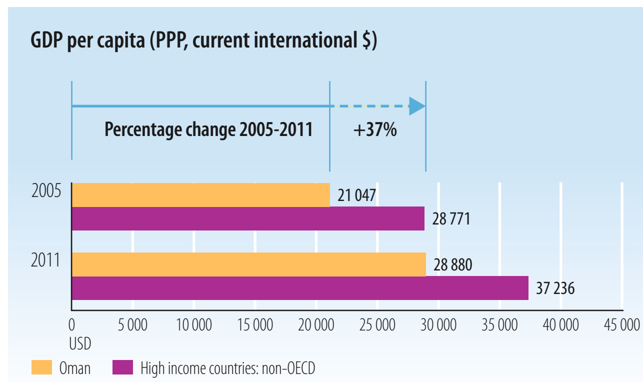
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

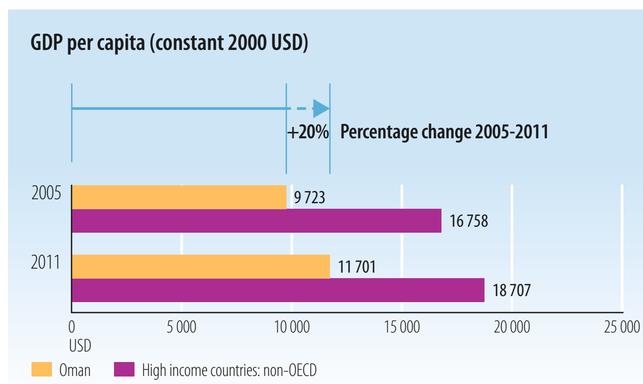
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	19.9	17.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.1	-0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.69	0.70

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845721*

PAKISTAN

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

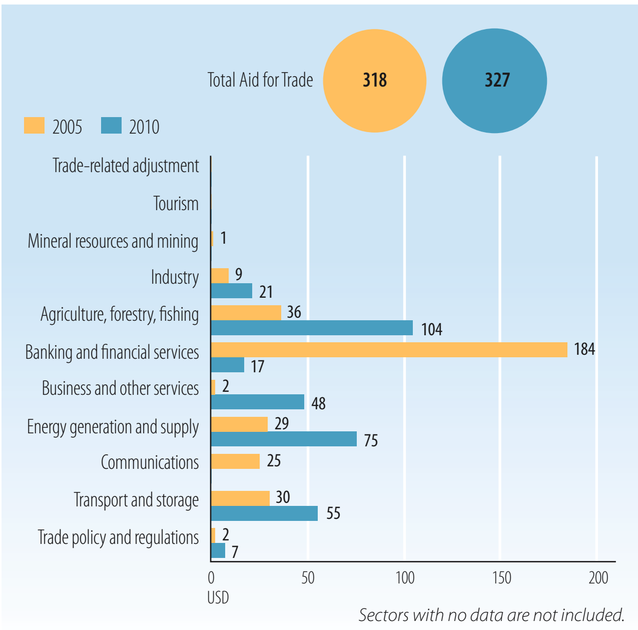
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Pakistan

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	19 137.5	33 517.3	24 346.5	27%
of which: public	4 763.8	8 881.9	6 332.1	33%
of which: private	14 373.7	24 635.4	18 014.3	25%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	2 201.0	5 438.0	2 018.0	-8%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	2 826.7	6 796.2	3 646.3	29%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	217.3	56.0	306.2	41%
AfT flows disbursed	318.2	349.5	327.0	3%
Remittances and compensation of employees	4 280.0	7 039.0	9 690.0	126%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

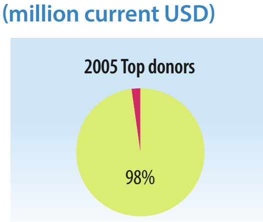
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



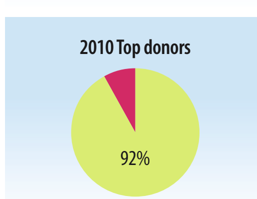
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	287.7	90
Japan	6.8	2
United States	5.7	2
EU Institutions	5.7	2
Germany	5.6	2



2010	value	%
United States	157.5	48
Japan	67.4	21
World Bank	53.4	16
Korea, Rep. of	13.4	4
Australia	7.9	2



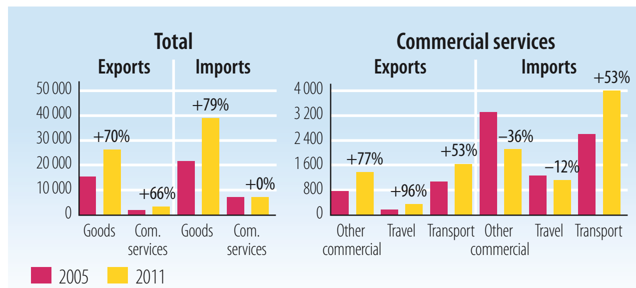
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	42	43	36	-6
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	12	11	11	0
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	25	20	16	-9
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	35	34	42	7
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	47	45	47	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	27	EU (27)	24
United States	25	United States	17
United Arab Emirates	8	United Arab Emirates	9
Afghanistan	7	Afghanistan	8
Hong Kong, China	4	China	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Textile articles nes	19	Textile articles n.e.s.	14
Cotton fabrics, woven	13	Cotton fabrics, woven	10
Textile yarn	8	Rice	8
Rice	7	Textile yarn	8
Mens, boy's clothing, knitted	5	Petroleum products	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	18	United Arab Emirates	14
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	11	China	14
United Arab Emirates	10	EU (27)	11
China	9	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	10
Japan	7	Kuwait	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	11	Petroleum products	21
Petroleum products	9	Petroleum oils, crude	12
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	7	Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	5
Textile, leather machines	4	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Fertilizer, except group 272	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	7.7	2.4
Number of exporters	14 550	15 904
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.02	0.02
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	8
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	45	45
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.3	13.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	13.1	10.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	7.6	6.9
Exports: duty free (value in %)	19.0	25.2

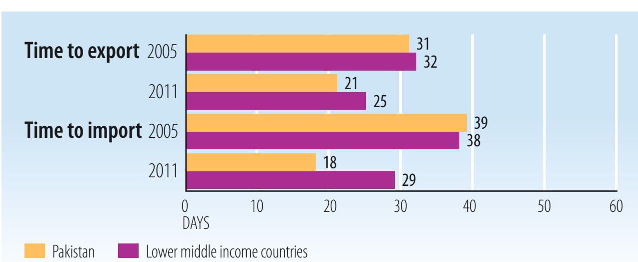
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

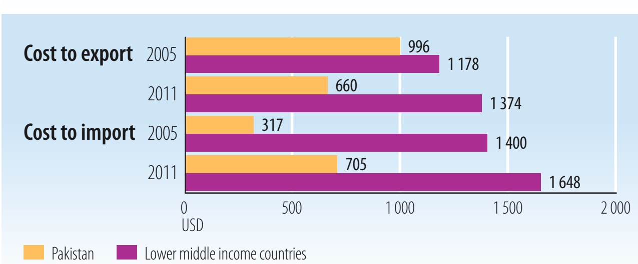
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

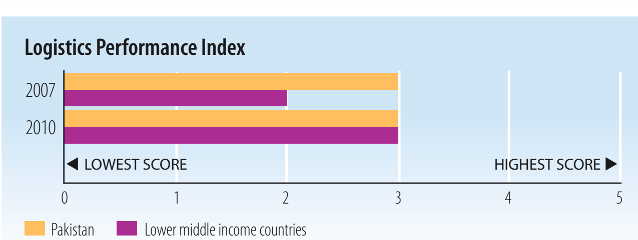
	2005	2011
Africa	5.7	6.7
Asia	23.4	32.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.6	1.2
Europe	29.1	28.3
Middle East	13.3	12.8
North America	26.5	16.4
South and Central America	1.4	1.7

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







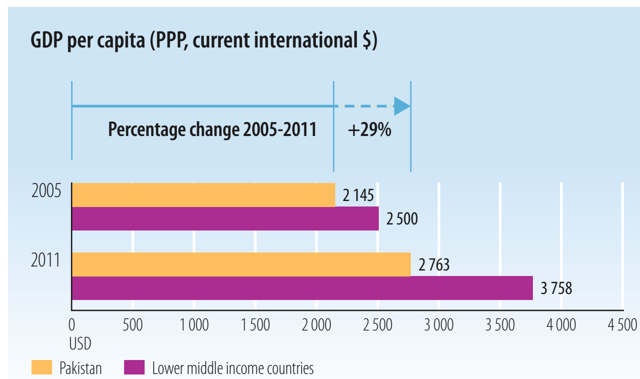
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

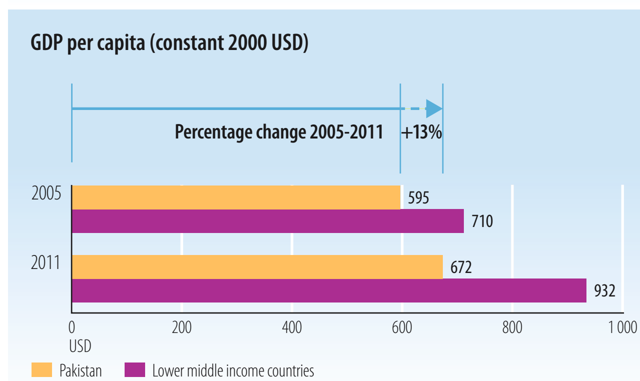
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.1	5.0
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	18.0	20.7
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	1.4	1.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	18.8	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	12.3	15.2
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.48	0.50

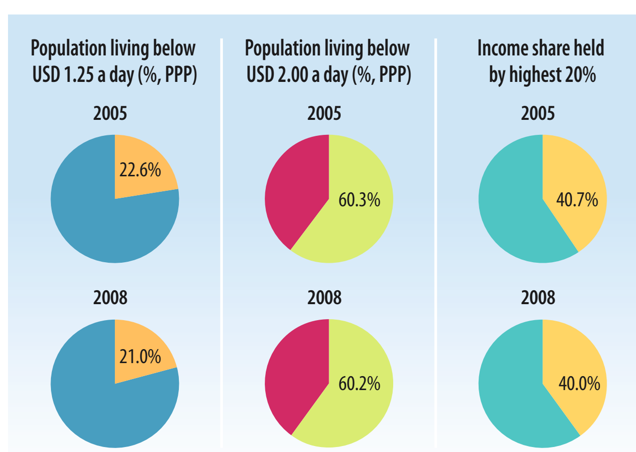
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845740

PANAMA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

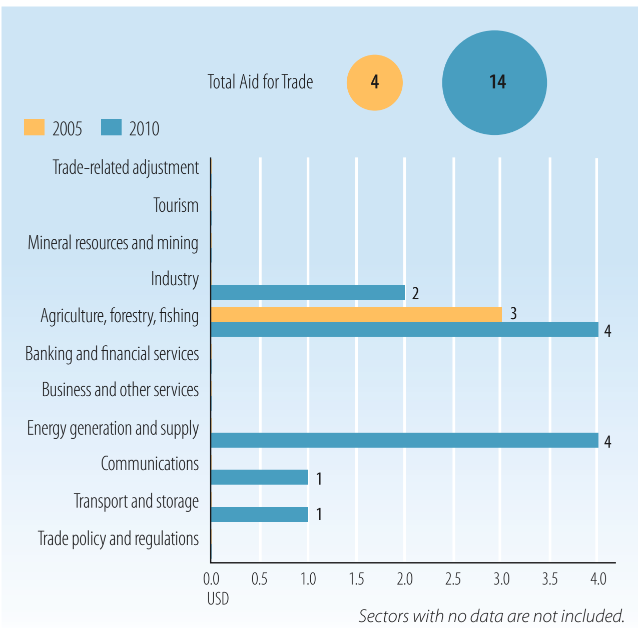
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Panama

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 601.3	6 100.5	7 363.7	183%
of which: public	376.1	989.6	1 979.1	426%
of which: private	2 225.2	5 110.9	5 384.6	142%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	917.6	2 196.2	2 350.1	156%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	1 594.5	704.4	445.6	-72%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.4	34.9	60.1	16729%
AfT flows disbursed	4.3	9.0	13.6	215%
Remittances and compensation of employees	129.6	196.3	231.2	78%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

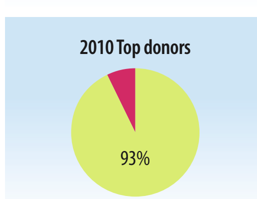


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	3.5	81
Spain	0.3	6
United States	0.2	4
EU Institutions	0.1	3
Canada	0.1	2

2010	value	%
Japan	3.1	23
Spain	2.5	18
Norway	2.4	17
United States	2.3	17
IACB	2.3	17



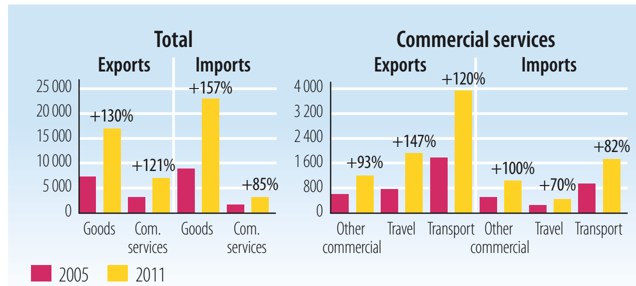
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	137	146	164	26
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	30	36	29	-1
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	16	15	12	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	16	17	38	21
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	32	28	38	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	45	United States	20
EU (27)	28	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	16
Costa Rica	4	Colombia	16
Guatemala	2	Costa Rica	5
Nicaragua	2	Dominican Republic	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	32	Medicines, etc. excluding group 542	25
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	25	Medicaments	9
Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	9	Footwear	8
Vegetables	3	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	4
Sugars, molasses, honey	2	Women, girl's clothing, not-knitted	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	27	China	25
Netherlands Antilles	11	United States	20
EU (27)	7	Singapore	10
Costa Rica	5	EU (27)	9
Japan	5	Hong Kong, China	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	16	Medicines, etc. excluding group 542	17
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	7	Footwear	5
Medicaments	4	Medicaments	5
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4	Women's, girl's clothing, not-knitted	3
Automatic data processing equipment	2	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	7.2	10.6
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.05	0.07
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	8
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	7
Services sectors with GATS commitments	70	70
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.3	6.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	7.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced	16.7	5.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	64.1	61.9

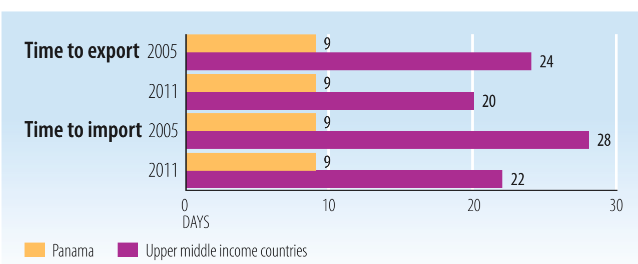
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

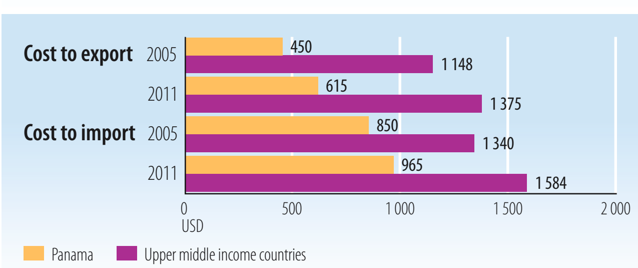
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	0.0	0.1
Asia	5.9	3.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	28.2	1.7
Middle East	0.2	0.0
North America	46.9	28.7
South and Central America	17.5	65.8

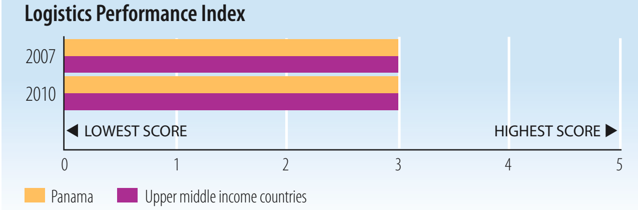
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

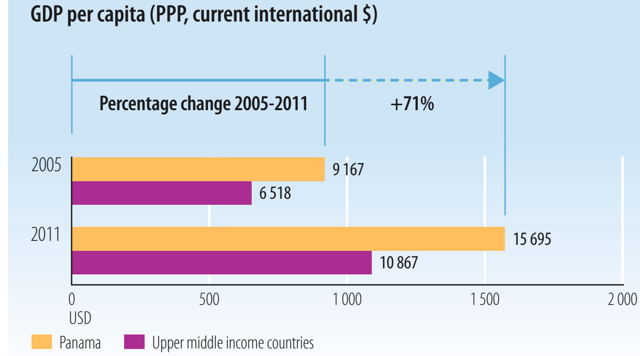
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.8	6.5
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	37.1	37.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.2	0.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	17.4	5.7
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.74	0.77

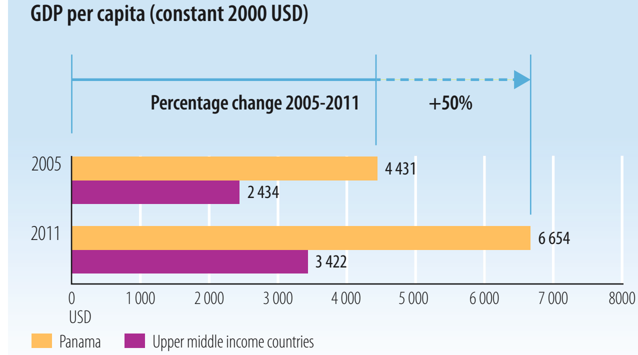
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

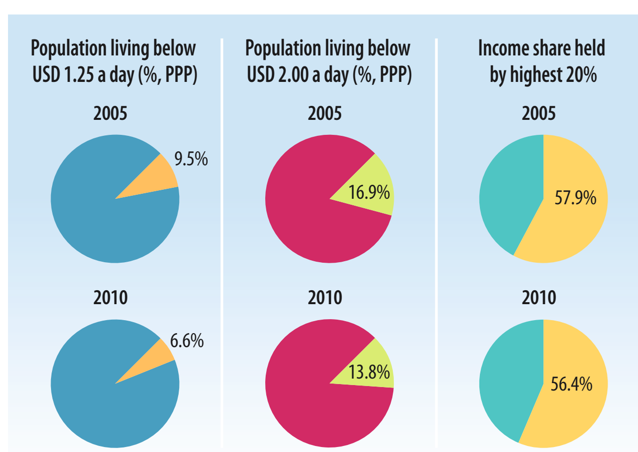
GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845759

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

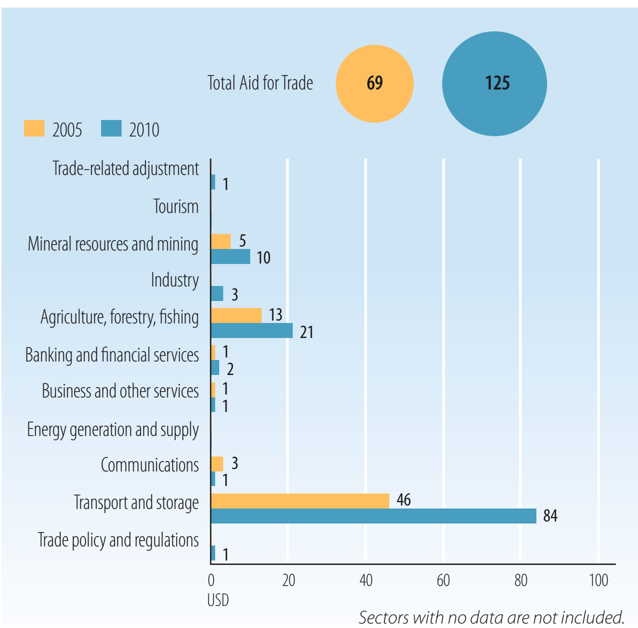
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Papua New Guinea

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	887.0	1 488.2	1 579.1	78%
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	38.4	-30.5	28.9	-25%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	334.7	950.5	3 153.1	842%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	14.9	3.9	18.3	23%
AfT flows disbursed	69.0	112.0	124.8	81%
Remittances and compensation of employees	6.9	14.8	15.0	118%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

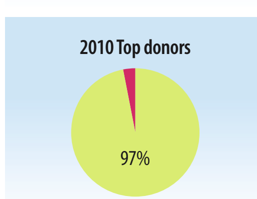


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Australia	49.6	72
EU Institutions	8.5	12
Japan	7.8	11
Germany	2.5	4
New Zealand	0.5	1

2010	value	%
Australia	70.9	57
Japan	18.8	15
EU Institutions	12.6	10
Asian Dev. Bank	10.3	8
World Bank	8.3	7



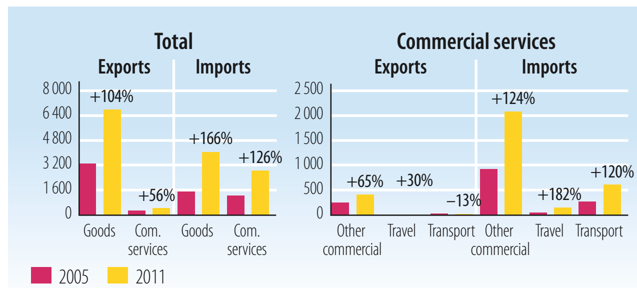
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	130	138	109	-21
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	8	5	6	-2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	45	37	41	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%
Data not available.		Data not available.	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.6	9.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	5
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	27	27
Tariffs (%, 2006-2010)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.5	5.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	1.9	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.2	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	92.5	91.5

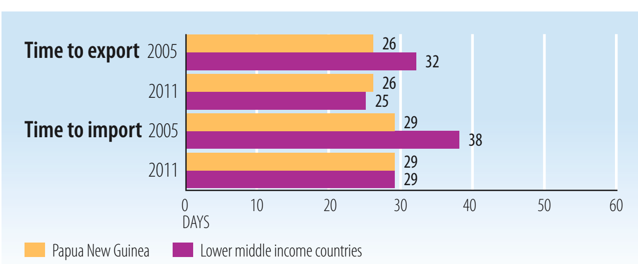
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

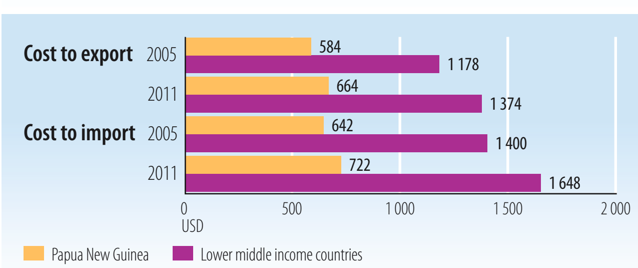
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

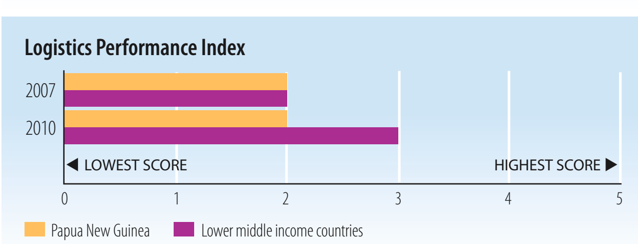
	2005	2011
Africa	n.a.	n.a.
Asia	n.a.	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	n.a.
Europe	n.a.	n.a.
Middle East	n.a.	n.a.
North America	n.a.	n.a.
South and Central America	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







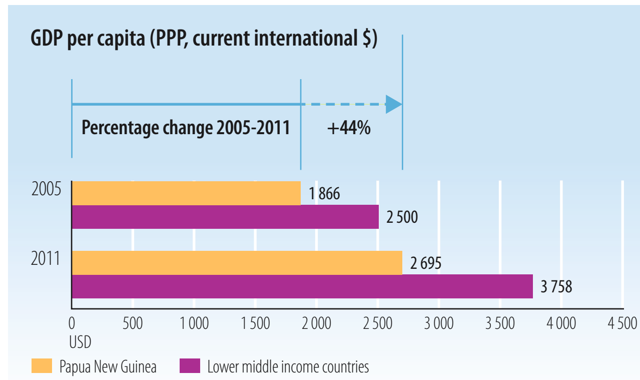
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

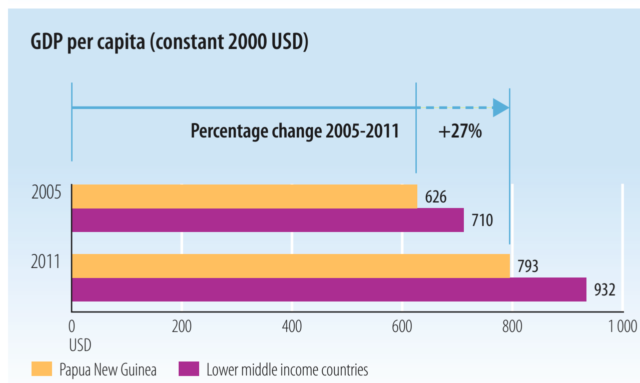
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	48.4	48.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	5.9	5.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.4	12.9
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.44	0.46

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845778*

PARAGUAY

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

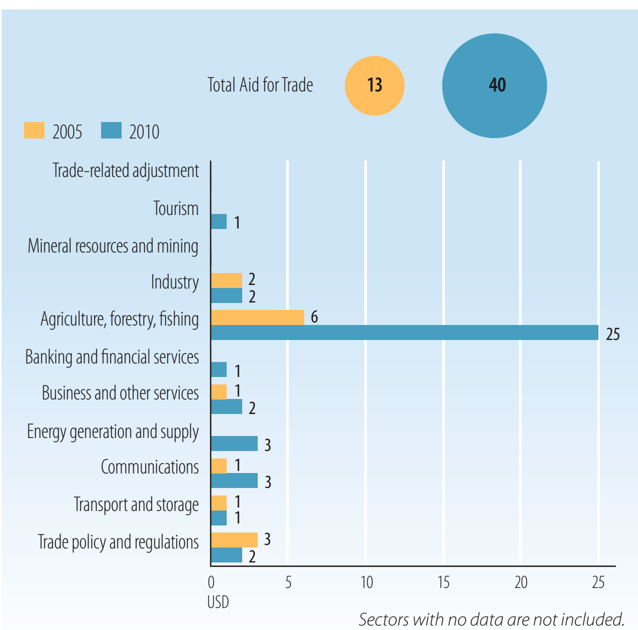
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Paraguay

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 442.8	2 974.3	3 336.4	131%
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	923.7	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	2 412.7	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	53.5	278.7	346.9	548%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	210.1	376.1	825.9	293%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	4.4	2.6	114.5	2528%
AfT flows disbursed	12.6	67.3	40.0	218%
Remittances and compensation of employees	269.3	587.8	673.0	150%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

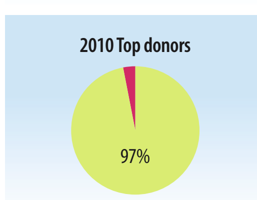


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	7.0	56
EU Institutions	2.3	18
Spain	1.2	10
Germany	1.1	8
Canada	1.0	8

2010	value	%
Japan	26.4	66
United States	3.2	8
Spain	3.1	8
Korea, Rep. of	2.8	7
IACB	2.6	7



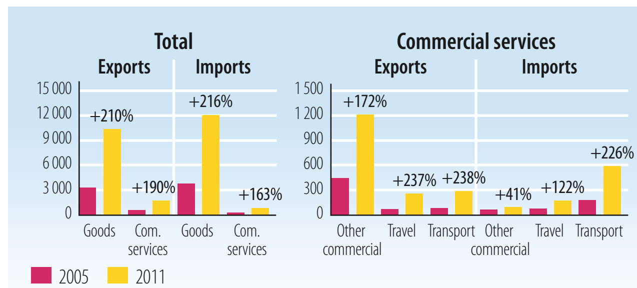
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	108	108	105	-3
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	15	12	15	-1
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	8	6	7	-1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	79	80	79	0
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	36	31	31	-5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
Uruguay	29	Uruguay	19
Brazil	19	Argentina	18
Cayman Islands	10	Brazil	14
EU (27)	6	EU (27)	9
Argentina	6	Chile	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	36	Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	43
Bovine meat	15	Bovine meat	13
Animal feed stuff	9	Animal feed stuff	7
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, soft	6	Maize unmilled	6
Cotton	5	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, soft	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
Brazil	27	China	30
Argentina	20	Brazil	26
China	20	Argentina	14
EU (27)	7	EU (27)	6
United States	6	United States	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	15	Petroleum products	12
Automatic data processing equipment	4	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	7
Fertilizer, except group 272	4	Baby carriage, toys, games	4
Parts, for office machines	4	Fertilizer, except group 272	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Automatic data processing equipment	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	2.9	4.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.14	0.20
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	5
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services sectors with GATS commitments	9	9
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.9	10.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	6.5	6.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.4	2.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	93.2	74.6

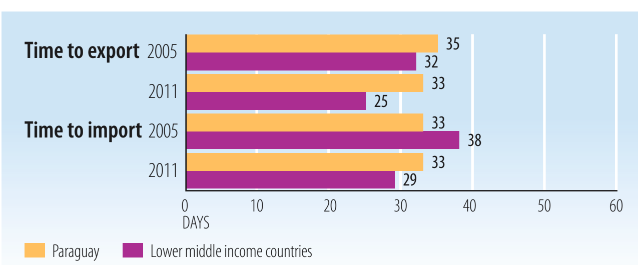
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

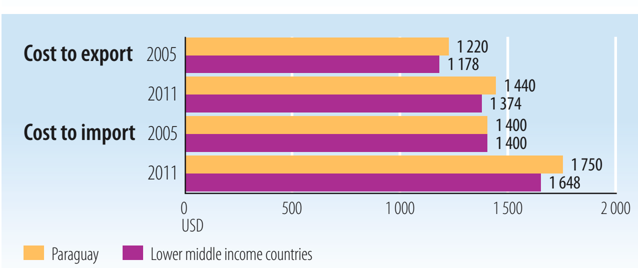
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

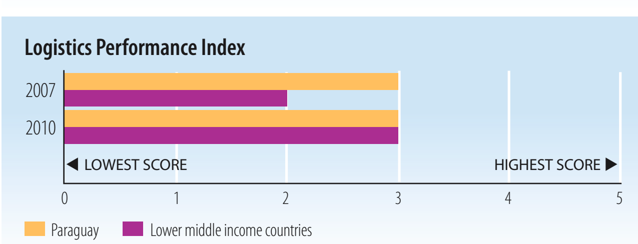
	2005	2011
Africa	1.1	2.5
Asia	7.1	5.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.2	4.2
Europe	7.5	14.8
Middle East	2.2	3.7
North America	3.6	2.9
South and Central America	72.0	66.8

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







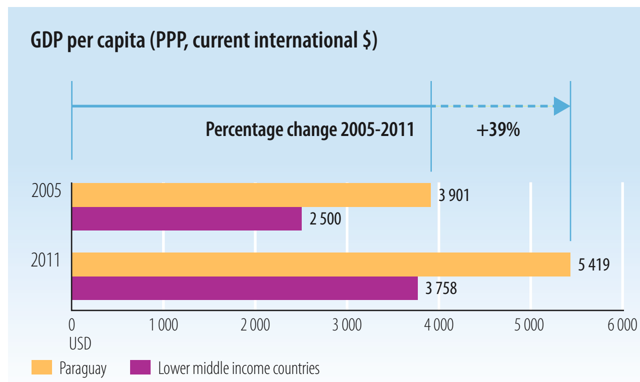
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

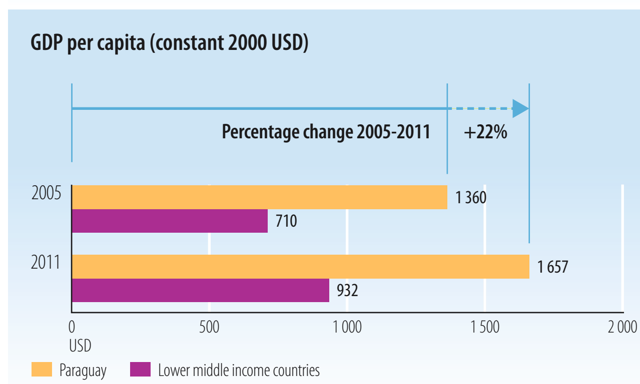
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.8	5.6
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	38.6	39.7
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.7	0.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	14.1	12.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	11.3	4.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.64	0.66

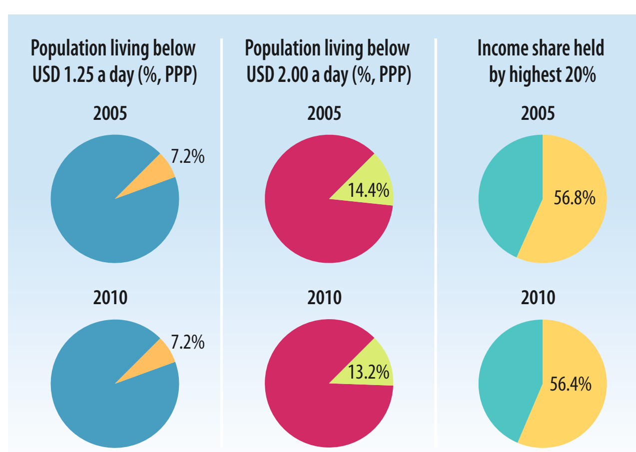
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845797

PERU

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

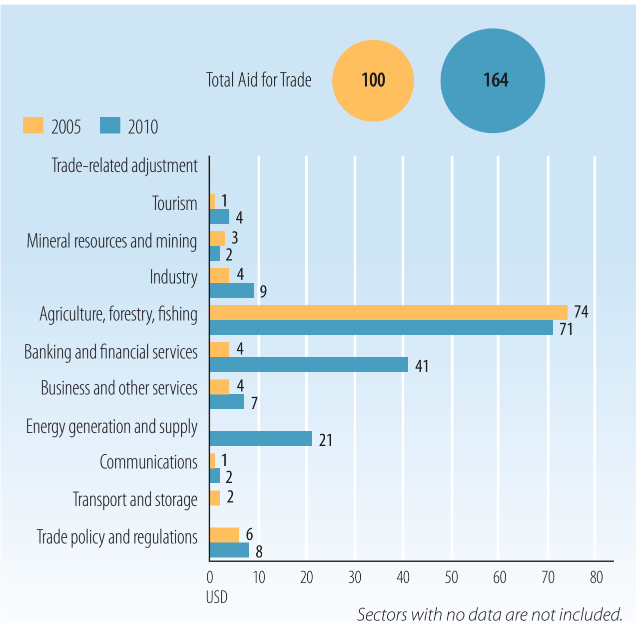
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Peru

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	14 552.9	32 799.6	38 608.1	165%
of which: public	2 274.0	5 482.3	9 108.2	301%
of which: private	12 279.0	27 317.3	29 499.9	140%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	2 578.7	6 923.7	7 328.2	184%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	3 721.3	4 630.4	8 295.7	123%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	73.8	171.4	884.7	1099%
AfT flows disbursed	100.1	160.6	163.9	64%
Remittances and compensation of employees	1 440.1	2 443.6	2 533.9	76%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

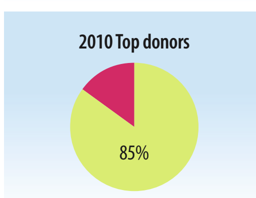


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
United States	49.6	50
EU Institutions	12.1	12
Germany	11.3	11
Spain	8.9	9
Belgium	5.0	5

2010	value	%
Spain	47.5	29
Japan	35.4	22
United States	32.7	20
Belgium	16.3	10
IACB	6.6	4



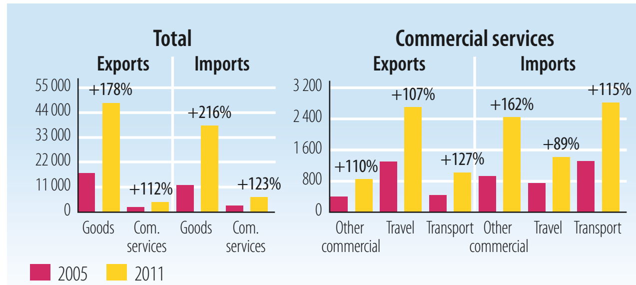
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	44	54	55	12
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	11	10	9	-2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	20	16	15	-5
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	75	76	76	2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	46	45	46	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
United States	31	EU (27)	18
EU (27)	17	China	15
China	11	United States	13
Chile	7	Switzerland	13
Canada	6	Canada	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	18	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	22
Ores and concentrates of base metals	13	Copper ores, concentrates	17
Copper	12	Ores and concentrates of base metals	8
Copper ores, concentrates	8	Copper	7
Petroleum products	8	Petroleum products	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
United States	18	United States	20
EU (27)	12	China	17
China	8	EU (27)	11
Brazil	8	Brazil	6
Ecuador	7	Ecuador	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	14	Petroleum oils, crude	10
Petroleum products	4	Petroleum products	6
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3
Paper and paperboard	2	Goods, special transport vehicles	3
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2	Civil engineering equipment	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	6.8	6.9
Number of exporters	5 994	7 291
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.07	0.09
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	14
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	9
Services sectors with GATS commitments	49	49
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.2	3.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	7.1	2.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.6	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	84.0	94.2

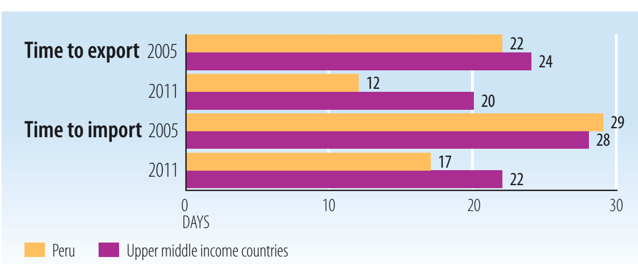
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

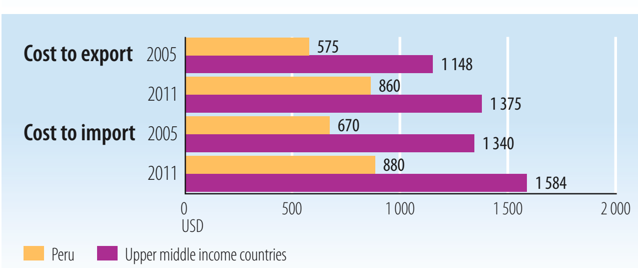
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

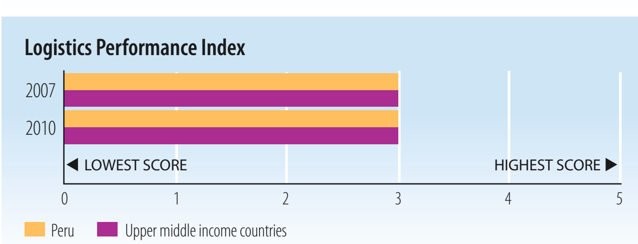
	2005	2011
Africa	0.4	1.0
Asia	19.2	26.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.2	0.2
Europe	22.2	31.3
Middle East	0.1	0.1
North America	38.6	23.5
South and Central America	18.8	16.5

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







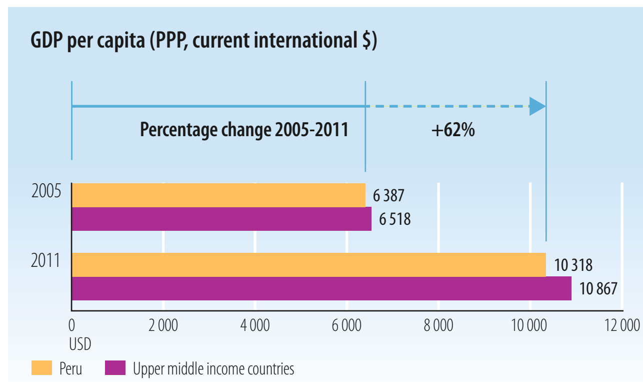
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

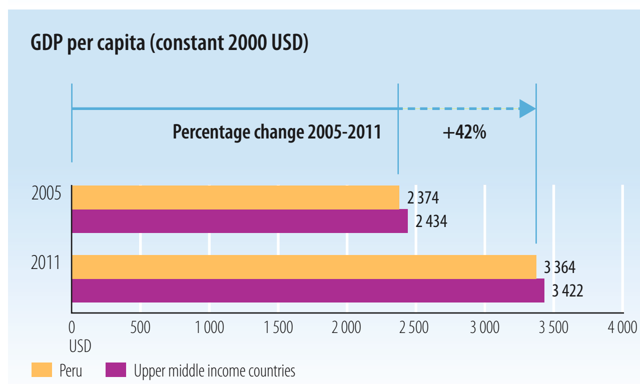
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.4	6.3
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	42.3	44.6
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.6	-0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	7.3	2.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	29.9	16.7
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.69	0.72

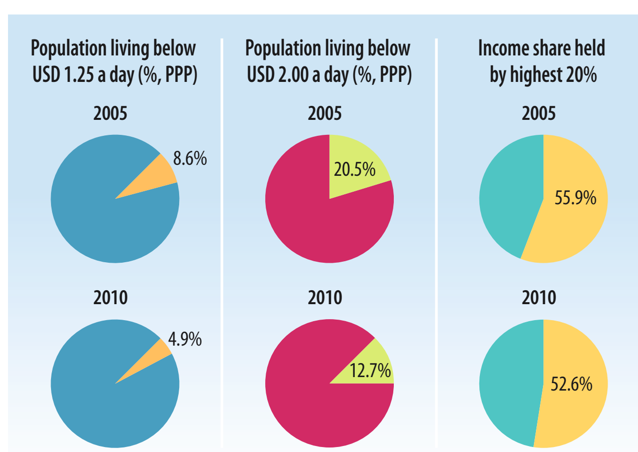
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845816*

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

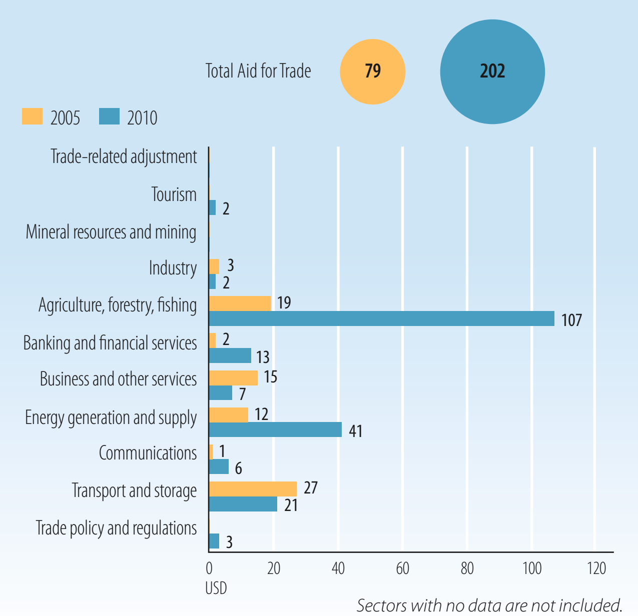
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Rwanda

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	407.3	1 069.8	1 181.1	190%
of which: public	225.5	514.3	648.9	188%
of which: private	181.8	555.5	532.2	193%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	8.0	103.4	42.3	427%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	86.5	114.1	61.4	-29%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	79.1	148.1	202.0	155%
Remittances and compensation of employees	20.9	67.8	91.8	340%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

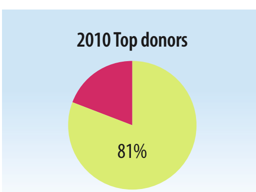


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	30.8	39
EU Institutions	21.5	27
African Dev. Bank	8.4	11
Netherlands	5.2	7
Sweden	3.4	4

2010	value	%
World Bank	55.6	27
Canada	31.1	15
EU Institutions	30.3	15
Belgium	24.4	12
African Dev. Bank	22.2	11



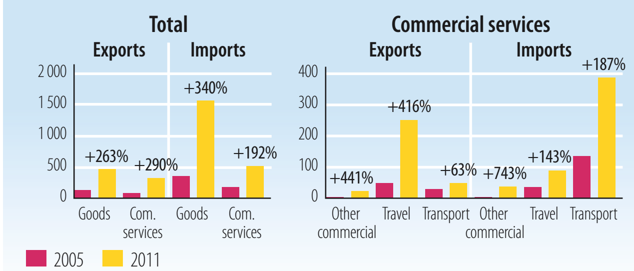
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	29	42	45	16
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	39	56	41	2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	33	36	25	-8
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	71	62	68	-3
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	47	48	54	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	48	EU (27)	27
Kenya	22	Switzerland	17
Hong Kong, China	9	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	14
Switzerland	7	Kenya	14
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	3	China	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Ores and concentrates of base metals	39	Ores and concentrates of base metals	39
Coffee, coffee substitute	25	Coffee, coffee substitute	18
Tea and mate	16	Tea and mate	13
Petroleum products	3	Petroleum products	5
Civil engineering equipment	3	Footwear	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	27	EU (27)	17
Kenya	12	Uganda	14
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	10	China	12
Uganda	10	Kenya	9
United Arab Emirates	7	India	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	11	Petroleum products	8
Medicaments	5	Lime, cement, construction materials	4
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Medicaments	3
Printed matter	3	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	9.3	8.6
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.17	0.12
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	6	6
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	18.7	12.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	11.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.9	0.9
Exports: duty free (value in %)	90.5	91.0

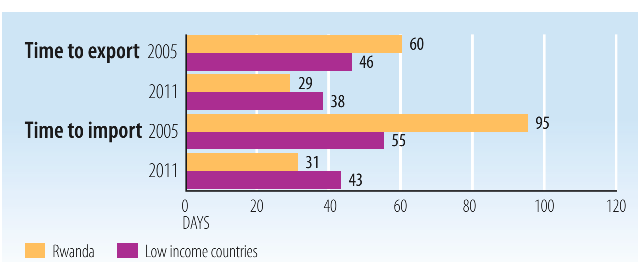
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

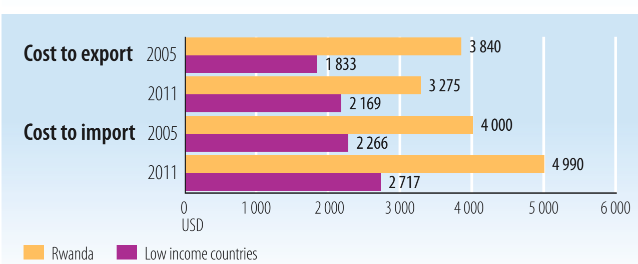
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

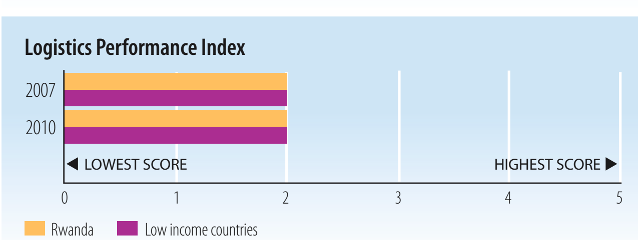
	2005	2011
Africa	29.1	35.2
Asia	12.1	9.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	55.2	43.7
Middle East	0.7	1.0
North America	2.2	2.4
South and Central America	0.1	0.9

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







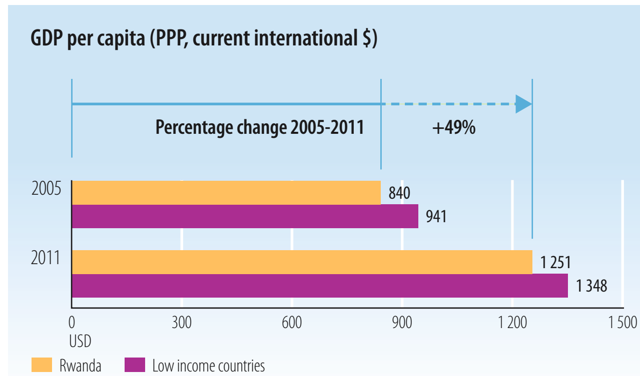
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

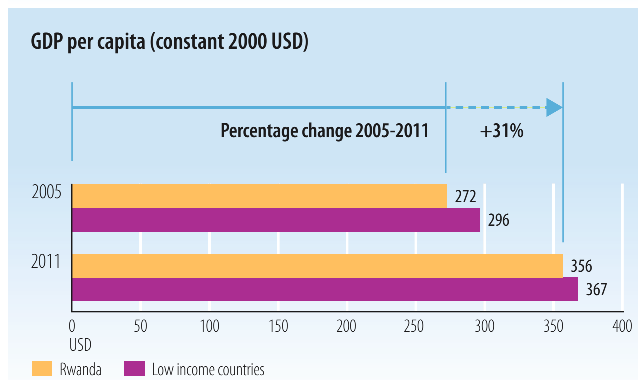
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	52.2	51.8
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	22.6	18.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	9.7	2.3
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.38	0.43

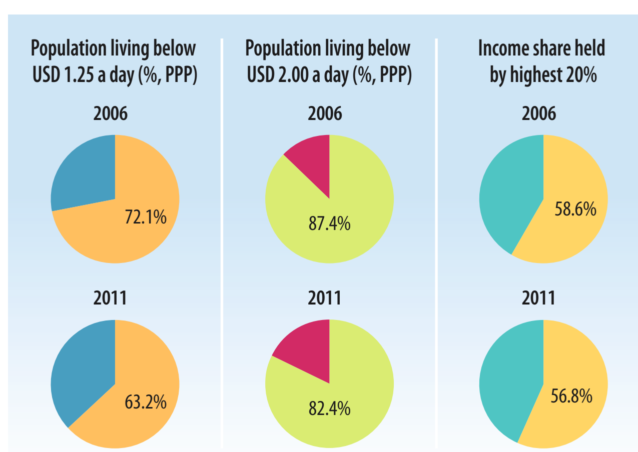
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845835

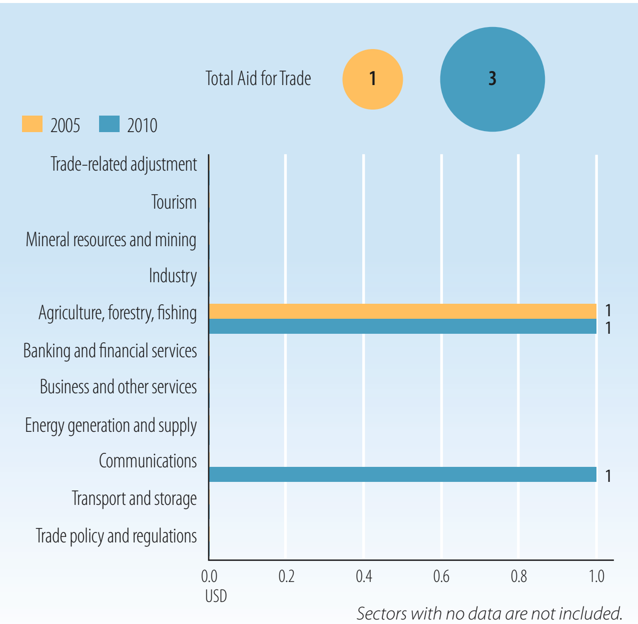
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Saint Kitts and Nevis

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	185.2	247.5	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	93.0	177.9	120.4	29%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	6.9	5.0	7.1	2%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.4	0.1	0.0	-92%
AfT flows disbursed	0.7	0.7	2.7	290%
Remittances and compensation of employees	33.5	44.5	43.9	31%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	0.7	100

2010	value	%
EU Institutions	1.9	73
Japan	0.6	22
Australia	0.1	3
Germany	0.0	1
Austria	0.0	1

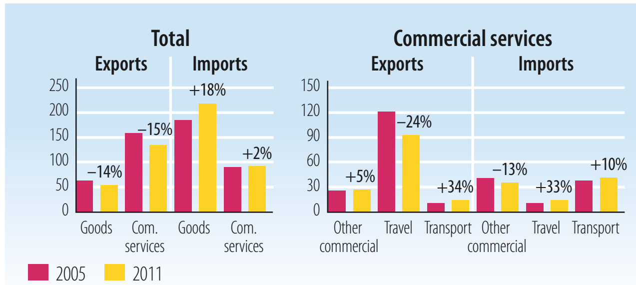
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	97	85	71	-27
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	71	69	71	0
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	33	29	30	-3
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	87	80	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	38	38	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2008	%
United States	92	United States	85
EU (27)	3	EU (27)	5
Trinidad and Tobago	2	Netherlands Antilles	2
Netherlands Antilles	1	Antigua and Barbuda	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	Grenada	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2008	%
Electrical, switching and relay circuits	53	Electrical, switching and relay circuits	42
Electrical machinery, apparatus n.e.s.	27	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	26
Rotating electric plant	4	Alcoholic beverages	5
Printed matter	2	Printed matter	4
Civil engineering equipment	2	Parts for tractors, motor vehicles	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2008	%
United States	58	United States	61
Trinidad and Tobago	14	Trinidad and Tobago	12
EU (27)	9	EU (27)	7
Japan	4	Japan	3
Barbados	3	Canada	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2008	%
Petroleum products	8	Gold, silverware, jewelry n.e.s.	9
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Petroleum products	7
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	4	Furniture, cushions, etc.	3
Electrical, switching and relay circuits	3	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.6	-0.1
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.15
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	8	8
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.2	10.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.2	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	98.6	99.3

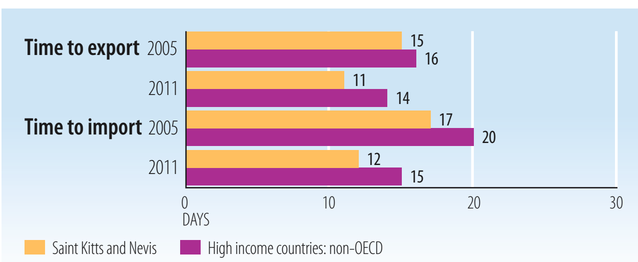
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

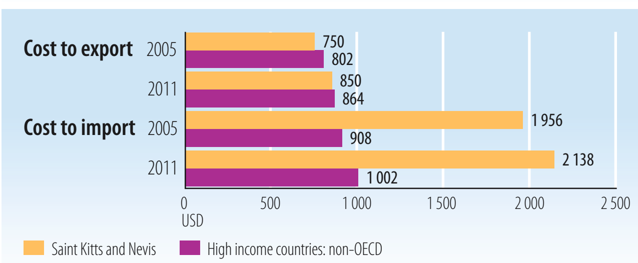
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

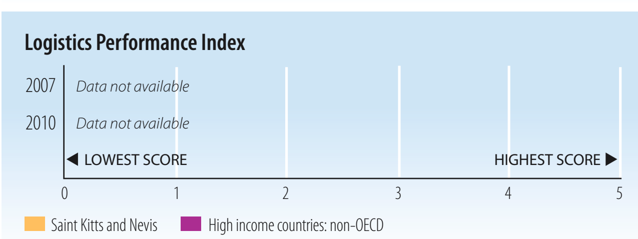
	2005	2011
Africa	0.0	0.0
Asia	0.2	0.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	3.0	1.8
Middle East	0.0	0.1
North America	91.9	81.8
South and Central America	4.9	15.2

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







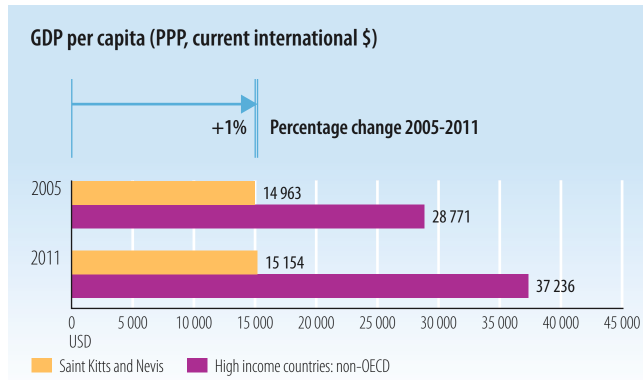
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

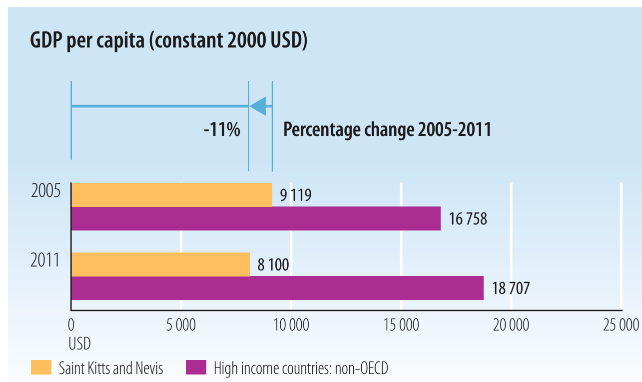
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.5	1.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	15.7	15.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	20.5	23.2
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.74

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845854*

SAINT LUCIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

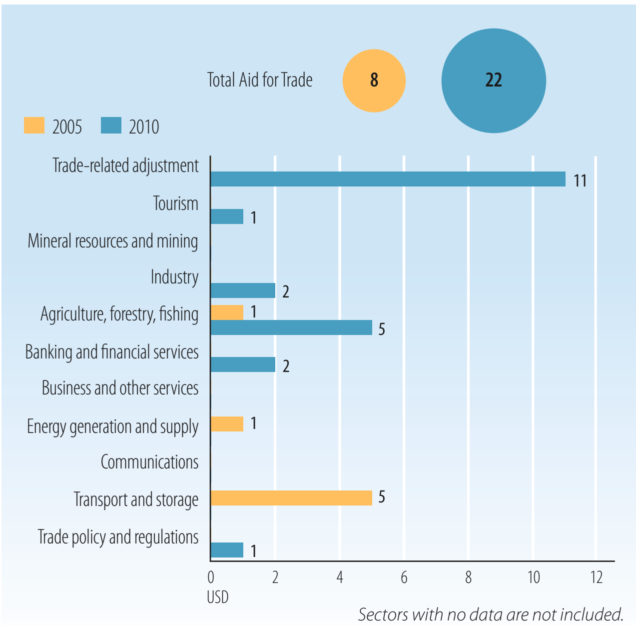
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Saint Lucia

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	269.8	364.6	401.2	49%
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	78.2	161.2	110.0	41%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	11.7	11.5	21.3	82%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	1.7	0.1	1.6	-9%
AfT flows disbursed	7.8	12.9	22.3	188%
Remittances and compensation of employees	29.5	31.5	31.4	7%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

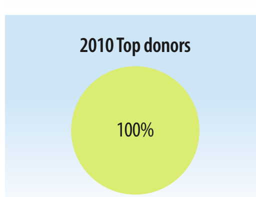


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
France	4.4	57
World Bank	1.7	22
EU Institutions	1.2	16
Japan	0.4	5
Canada	0.0	0

2010	value	%
EU Institutions	17.8	80
World Bank	3.1	14
Japan	1.3	6
Australia	0.1	0
UNDP	0.0	0



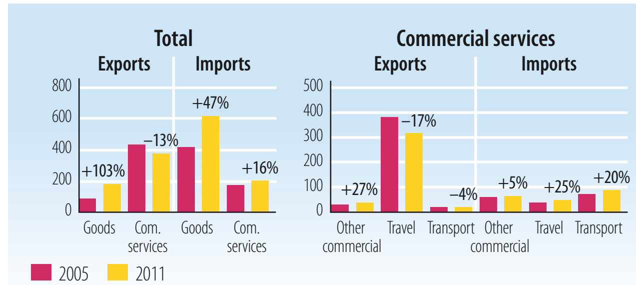
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	127	119	112	-15
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	83	68	68	-15
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	29	26	25	-5
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	16	16	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	30	24	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2008	%
EU (27)	28	United States	34
Trinidad and Tobago	22	Trinidad and Tobago	23
United States	14	EU (27)	17
Barbados	10	Barbados	8
Grenada	5	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2008	%
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	25	Petroleum products	19
Alcoholic beverages	17	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	14
Petroleum products	15	Alcoholic beverages	11
Paper and paperboard, cut, etc.	5	Gold, silverware, jewelry n.e.s.	7
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Watches and clocks	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2008	%
United States	44	United States	43
EU (27)	14	Trinidad and Tobago	24
Trinidad and Tobago	14	EU (27)	8
Japan	5	Japan	4
Barbados	3	Barbados	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2008	%
Petroleum products	13	Petroleum products	24
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Gold, silverware, jewelry n.e.s.	3	Goods, special transport vehicles	3
Other meat, meat offal	3	Other meat, meat offal	3
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Alcoholic beverages	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.3	0.7
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	8	8
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	8.9	10.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	12.3	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	56.7	100.0

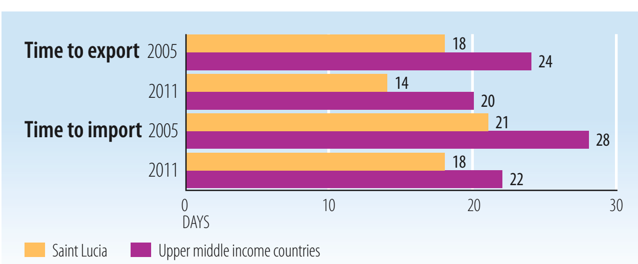
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

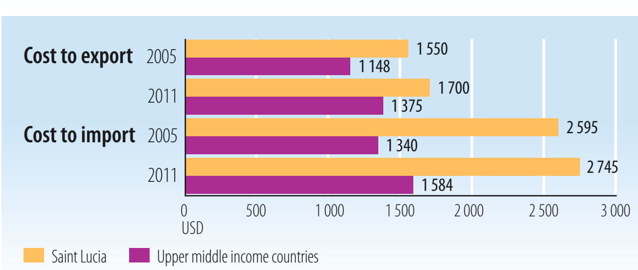
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

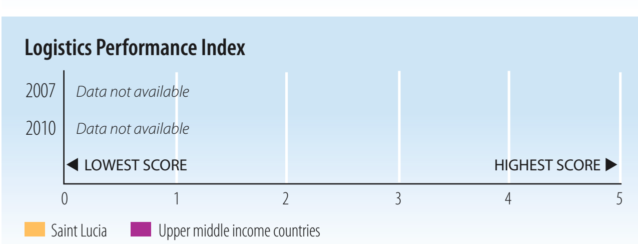
	2005	2008
Africa	0.0	1.3
Asia	0.8	1.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.1
Europe	28.2	17.1
Middle East	0.0	0.1
North America	14.4	34.4
South and Central America	54.4	45.3

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







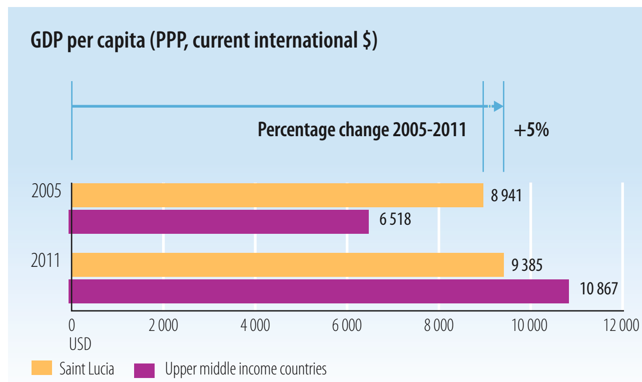
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

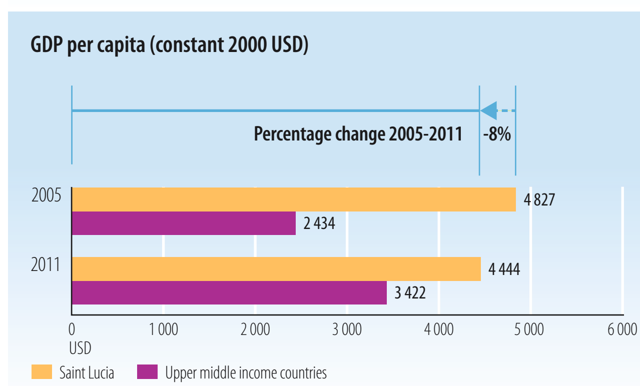
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	16.6	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.7	47.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	1.3	3.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.0	7.1
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.72

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845873*

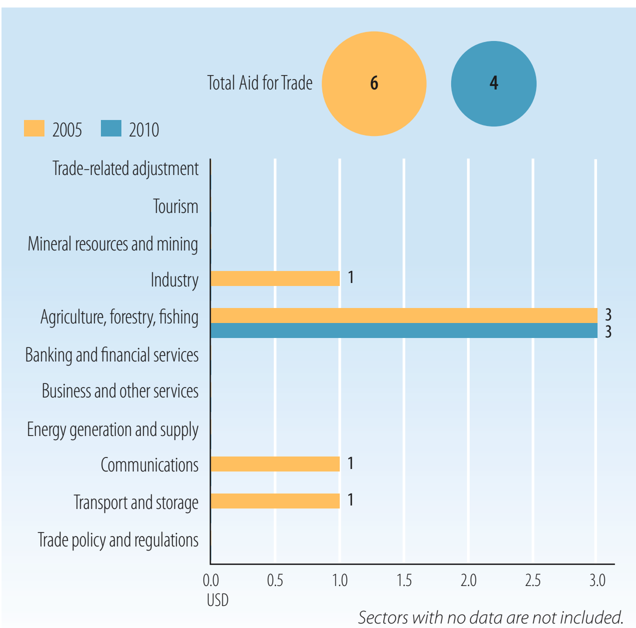
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	146.7	198.2	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	40.1	159.2	102.9	157%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	42.4	23.4	76.2	80%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.1	0.0	2456%
AfT flows disbursed	5.9	16.9	4.1	-29%
Remittances and compensation of employees	26.5	31.1	30.6	16%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

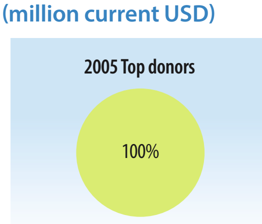
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



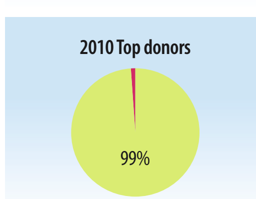
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	2.9	49
Japan	2.6	45
EU Institutions	0.3	5
Canada	0.0	0
United States	0.0	0



2010	value	%
EU Institutions	3.5	86
Japan	0.3	8
World Bank	0.2	4
Australia	0.1	2
Germany	0.0	1



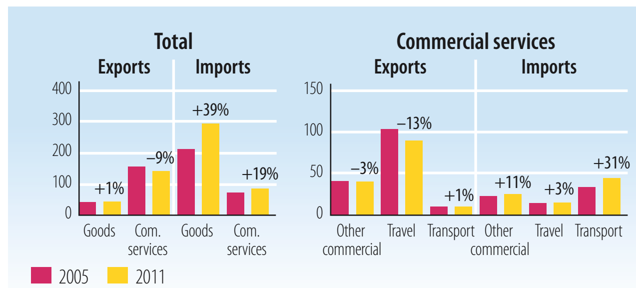
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	88	91	82	-6
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	79	73	77	-2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	25	23	23	-3
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	32	37	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	37	36	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	27	Saint Lucia	21
Barbados	13	Trinidad and Tobago	16
Trinidad and Tobago	12	EU (27)	12
Saint Lucia	11	Barbados	11
United States	9	Antigua and Barbuda	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	34	Meal, flour of wheat, flour of meslin	21
Meal, flour of wheat, flour of meslin	13	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	16
Vegetables	10	Vegetables	10
Rice	8	Rice	9
Animal feed stuff	5	Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	33	United States	33
Trinidad and Tobago	24	Trinidad and Tobago	27
EU (27)	15	EU (27)	10
Japan	4	China	5
Barbados	4	Canada	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	12	Petroleum products	21
Other meat, meat offal	4	Furniture, cushions, etc.	3
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2	Other meat, meat offal	3
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	2	Edible products, preparations, n.e.s.	2
Lime, cement, construction materials	2	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	2.1	0.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.11
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	8	8
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.8	10.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	11.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	2.4	7.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	95.3	62.1

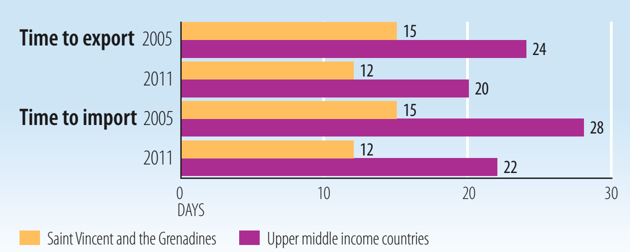
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

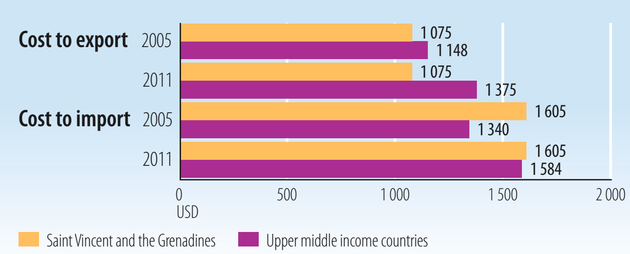
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	0.0	0.2
Asia	0.2	1.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	27.2	2.9
Middle East	0.0	0.0
North America	9.5	5.3
South and Central America	63.1	90.2

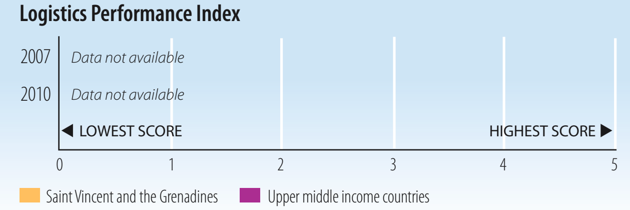
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

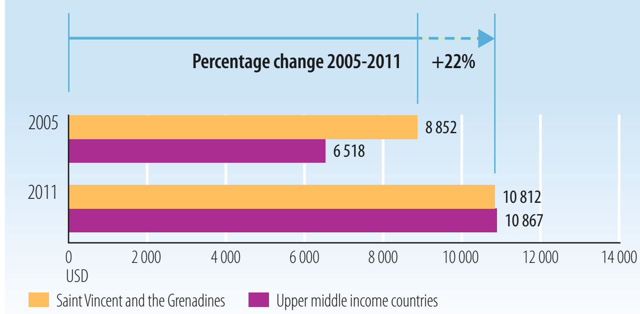
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	39.8	41.0
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	1.5	2.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	36.9	11.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	11.3	16.4
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.72

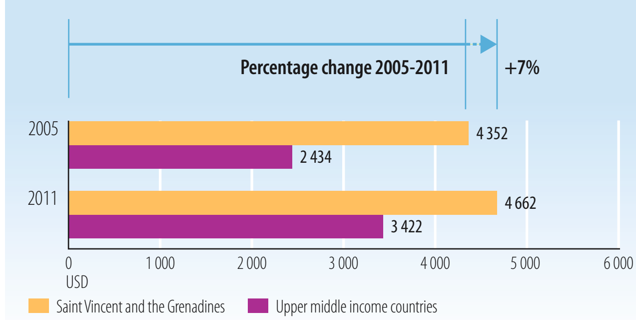
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845892*

SAMOA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

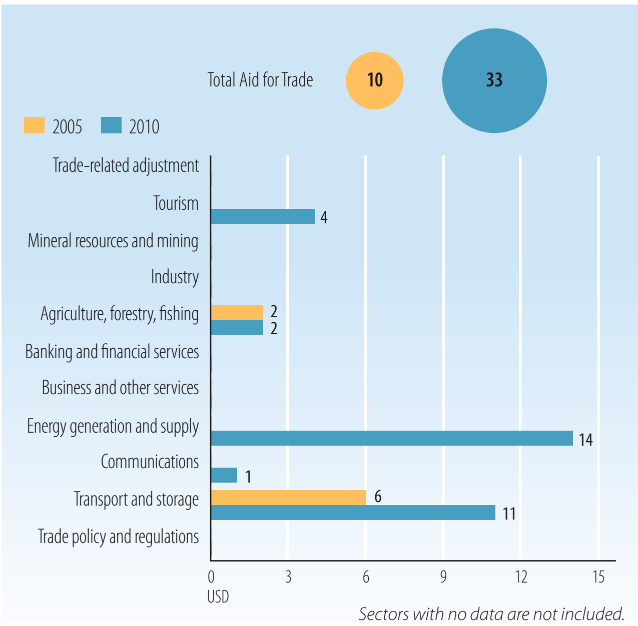
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Samoa

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	-3.0	45.9	0.7	125%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	10.4	25.5	78.9	660%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	10.1	8.8	32.5	222%
Remittances and compensation of employees	109.9	135.0	143.4	30%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

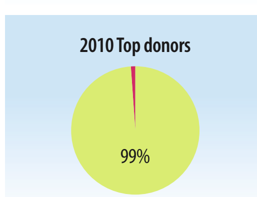


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	6.2	61
Japan	1.9	18
Australia	1.6	16
New Zealand	0.4	4
UNDP	0.1	1

2010	value	%
Japan	11.5	35
World Bank	9.8	30
Asian Dev. Bank	5.3	16
Australia	3.2	10
New Zealand	2.3	7



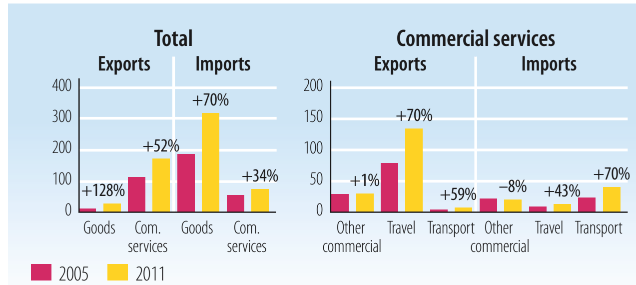
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	89	86	91	2
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	90	74	86	-4
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	23	20	19	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	77	84	70	-7
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	29	24	31	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Australia	75	Australia	77
American Samoa	13	New Zealand	11
United States	6	American Samoa	5
New Zealand	2	United States	3
Tokelau	1	Singapore	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Equip. for distributing electricity n.e.s.	73	Equip. for distributing electricity n.e.s.	59
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	11	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	14
Fruit, vegetable juices	4	Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	7
Alcoholic beverages	3	Alcoholic beverages	4
Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	2	Fruit, vegetable juices	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
New Zealand	33	New Zealand	31
Australia	20	Australia	23
United States	14	United States	11
Fiji	7	Japan	8
Japan	7	China	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Special transactions not classified	22	Petroleum products	21
Petroleum products	15	Other meat, meat offal	6
Wire products excluding electrical	6	Rotating electric plant	6
Other meat, meat offal	6	Cereal preparations	3
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	4	Sugars, molasses, honey	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.1	2.1
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.37
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	80
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	n.a.	n.a.

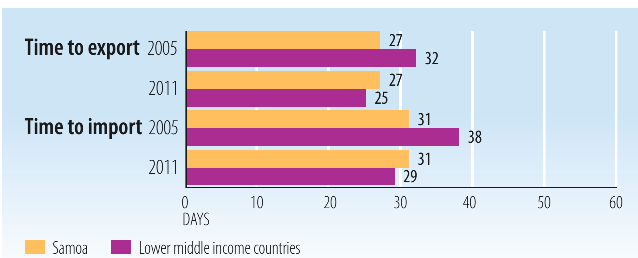
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

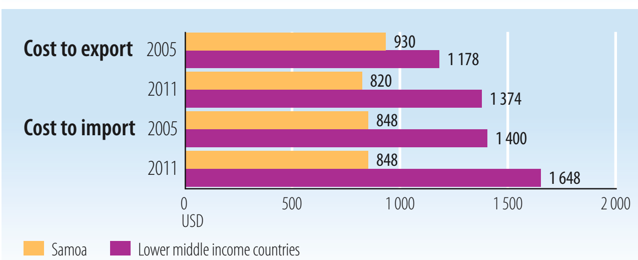
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	0.0	0.0
Asia	93.4	96.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.2	0.6
Middle East	0.0	0.0
North America	6.4	3.2
South and Central America	0.0	0.0

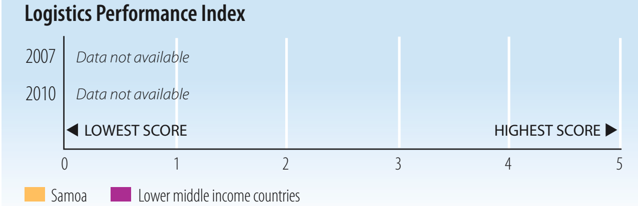
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

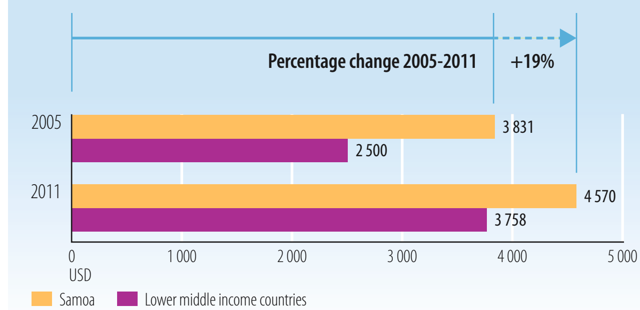
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	33.7	34.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	11.2	25.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.4	5.2
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.68	0.69

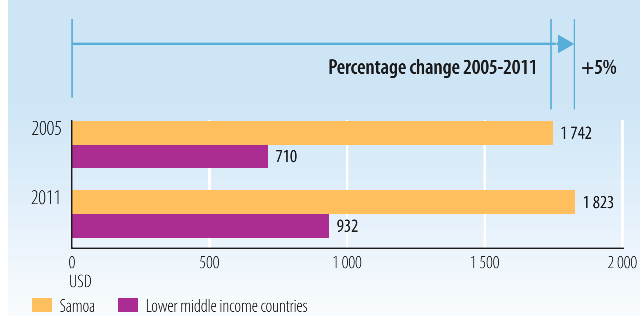
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845911*

SENEGAL

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

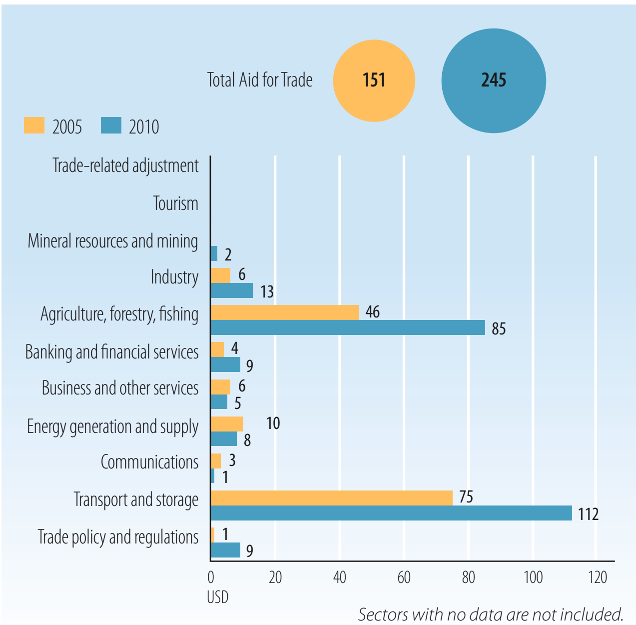
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Senegal

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 582.6	4 042.7	3 728.0	44%
of which: public	866.7	1 338.6	1 388.4	60%
of which: private	1 716.0	2 704.0	2 339.7	36%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	44.6	397.6	237.2	432%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	387.1	560.5	485.4	25%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	4.1	5.5	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	150.9	292.1	245.0	62%
Remittances and compensation of employees	788.8	1 476.1	1 346.0	71%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



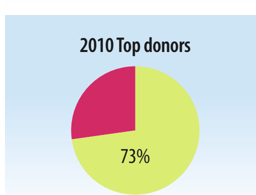
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	59.2	39
France	22.1	15
EU Institutions	20.5	14
Spain	10.2	7
Japan	8.7	6

2010	value	%
EU Institutions	50.3	21
World Bank	50.2	20
African Dev. Bank	38.1	16
Kuwait	20.3	8
Japan	19.8	8



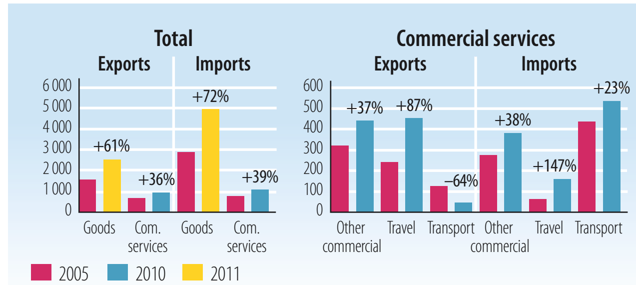
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	68	77	53	-16
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	30	35	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	21	20	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	40	38	55	15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	34	34	32	-2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	24	Mali	17
Mali	19	EU (27)	15
India	13	India	14
Gambia	5	Switzerland	9
Guinea-Bissau	3	Guinea	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	16	Petroleum products	14
Inorganic chemical elements	13	Inorganic chemical elements	13
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	9	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	10
Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	7	Lime, cement, construction materials	9
Petroleum oils, crude	5	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	44	EU (27)	41
Nigeria	10	Nigeria	9
Thailand	5	China	7
Brazil	4	United States	5
United States	4	Turkey	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	11	Petroleum products	19
Rice	11	Petroleum oils, crude	9
Petroleum products	9	Rice	6
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Iron, steel bar, shapes etc.	3
Medicaments	3	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.6	2.6
Number of exporters	661	776
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.05	0.06
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	29	29
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	11.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	9.1	9.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	3.4	3.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	75.7	55.9

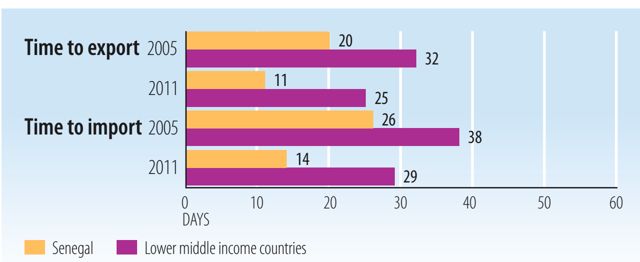
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

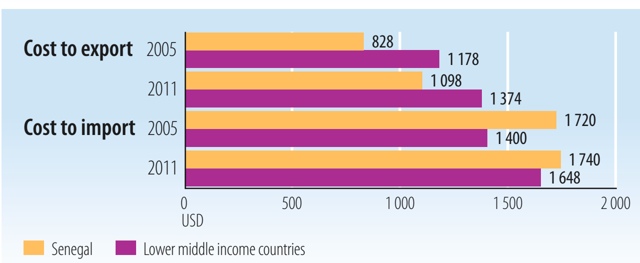
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

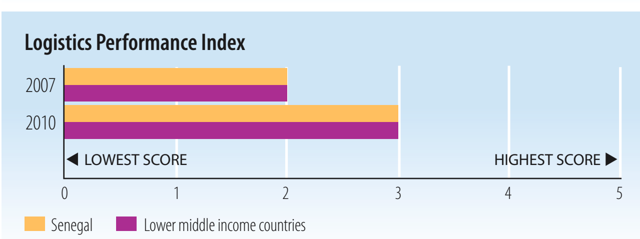
	2005	2011
Africa	46.9	45.5
Asia	15.7	17.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	23.9	24.3
Middle East	0.4	3.9
North America	1.2	0.3
South and Central America	0.2	0.1

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







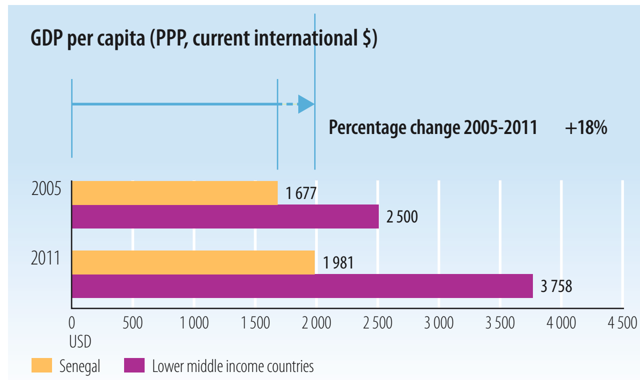
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

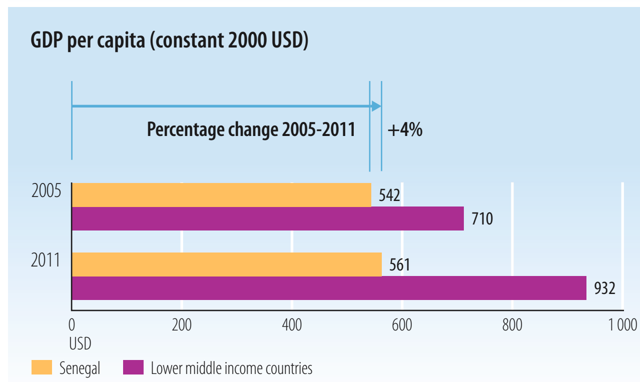
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.0	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	43.4	43.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	8.2	7.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.3	4.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.43	0.46

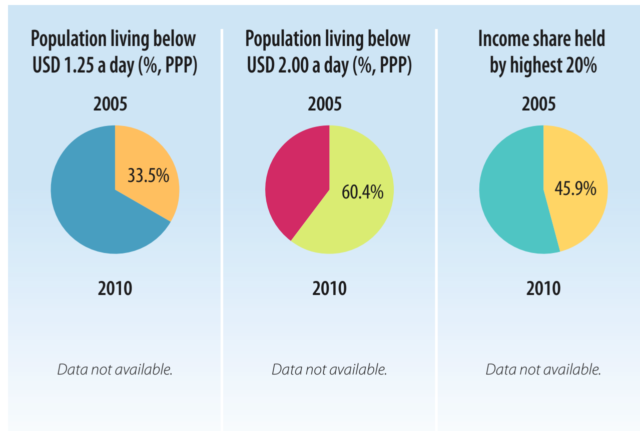
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845930

SUDAN

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

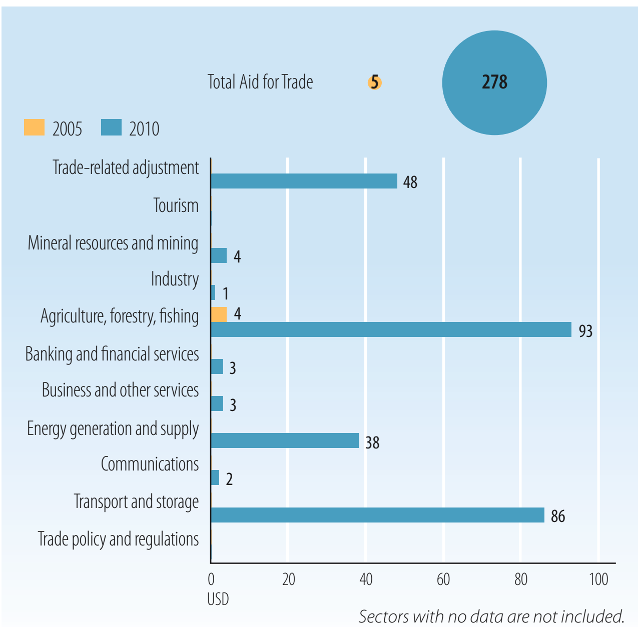
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Sudan

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	6 585.9	13 195.5	13 692.5	108%
of which: public	1 601.5	3 794.2	4 903.8	206%
of which: private	4 984.4	9 401.2	8 788.7	76%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	2 304.6	2 600.5	2 063.7	-10%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	387.1	673.0	935.2	142%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	5.5	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	4.6	216.5	277.7	5981%
Remittances and compensation of employees	1 016.0	3 100.4	1 973.8	94%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

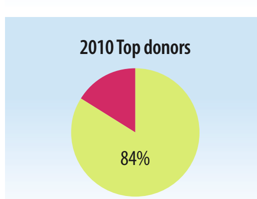


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Norway	2.8	61
United States	0.8	16
Italy	0.3	6
France	0.2	4
Japan	0.2	4

2010	value	%
United States	79.1	28
Arab Fund	61.5	22
EU Institutions	48.3	17
Japan	26.3	9
United Arab Emirates	16.8	6



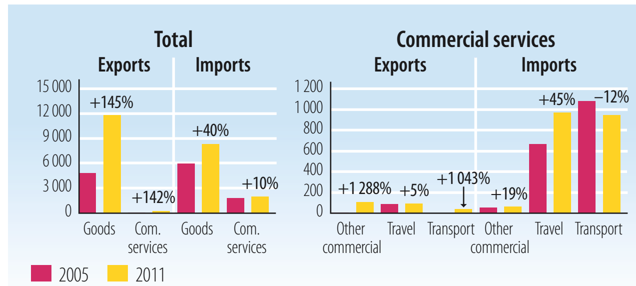
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	46	39	41	-6
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	2	4	2	0
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	23	24	19	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	15	6	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	53	31	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
China	74	China	65
Japan	8	United Arab Emirates	10
EU (27)	4	Canada	9
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	4	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	3
United Arab Emirates	3	Japan	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2009	%
Petroleum products	83	Petroleum oils, crude	77
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	2	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	14
Live animals	2	Live animals	3
Cotton	2	Petroleum products	2
Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2	Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
EU (27)	22	China	17
China	18	EU (27)	14
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	8	Japan	10
Japan	7	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	8
United Arab Emirates	6	United Arab Emirates	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2009	%
Goods, special transport vehicles	5	Goods, special transport vehicles	7
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	5	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	5
Petroleum products	5	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	5
Civil engineering equipment	4	Petroleum products	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Medicaments	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	6.3	-4.9
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.6
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	20.1	19.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	18.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.3	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	59.2	93.3

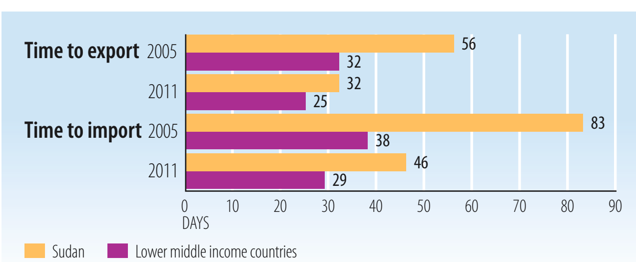
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

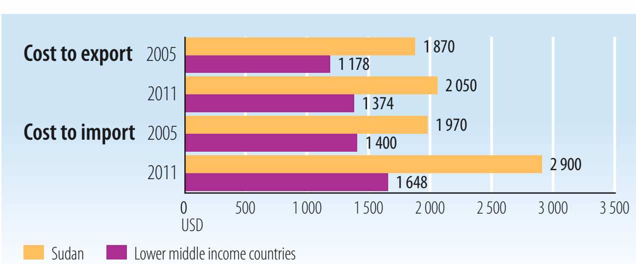
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

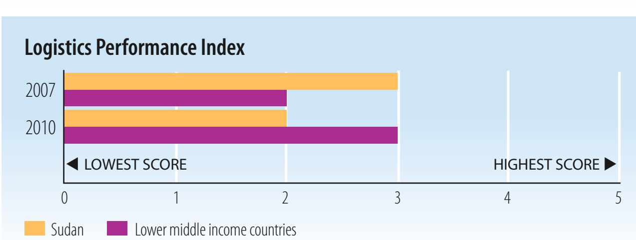
	2005	2009
Africa	1.5	2.2
Asia	84.2	73.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.2	0.0
Europe	4.6	0.9
Middle East	7.8	14.6
North America	1.7	9.0
South and Central America	0.0	0.3

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







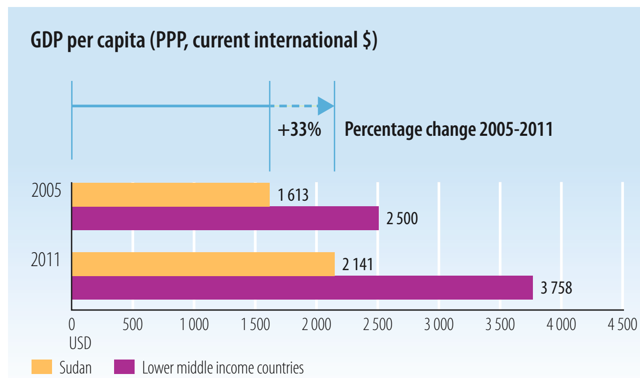
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

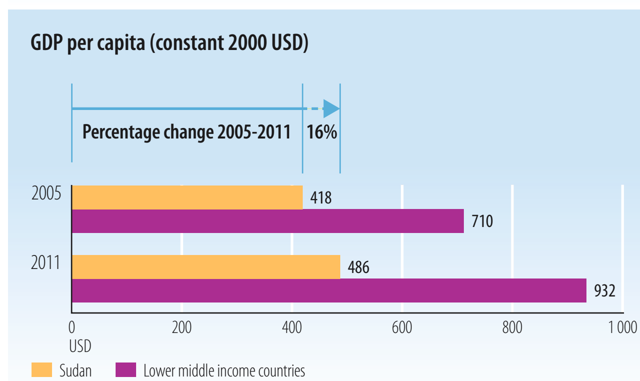
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	28.2	28.7
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	7.0	3.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.0	4.2
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.38	0.41

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

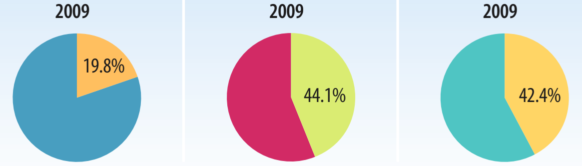
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	2005	2005
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2009	2009	2009



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845949*

SURINAME

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

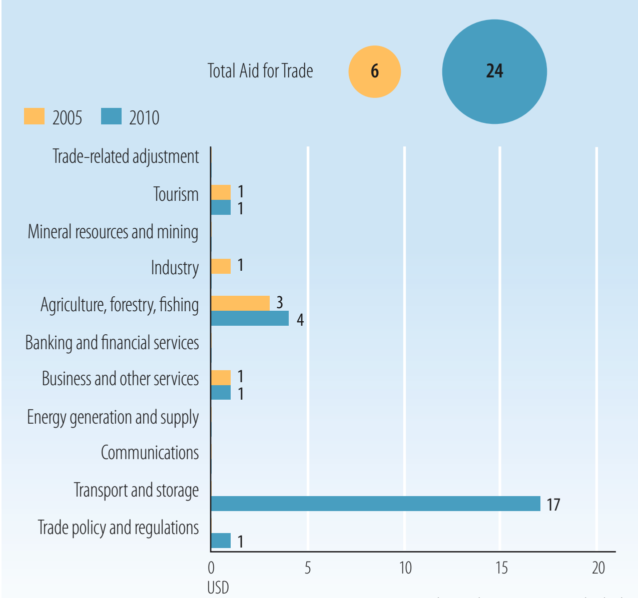
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Suriname

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	445.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	94.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	351.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	27.9	-233.6	-255.7	-1016%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.2	0.0	21.6	13471%
AfT flows disbursed	5.7	40.2	23.8	317%
Remittances and compensation of employees	3.9	2.2	4.3	10%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



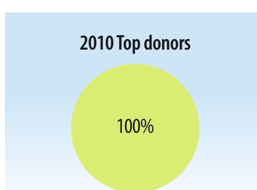
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	3.7	66
Netherlands	1.8	32
Japan	0.1	2

2010	value	%
EU Institutions	16.0	67
Netherlands	6.7	28
IACB	0.9	4
WTO	0.1	0
Australia	0.1	0



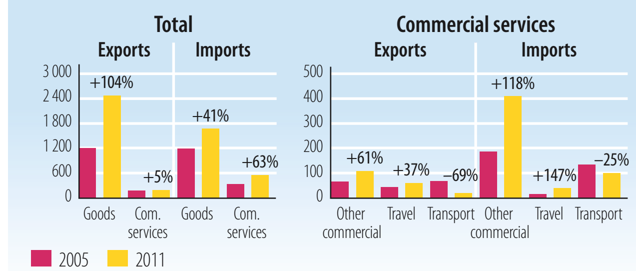
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	163	104	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	13	12	7	-6
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	22	21	25	3
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	16	Canada	29
Canada	14	EU (27)	19
United Arab Emirates	5	United Arab Emirates	14
Guyana	3	Switzerland	9
Brazil	3	United States	8

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2009	%	2010	%
Special transactions not classified	87	Special transactions not classified	82
Petroleum products	5	Petroleum products	13
Rice	2	Rice	2
Alcoholic beverages	1	Civil engineering equipment	0
Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	0	Wood, simply worked	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	22	United States	25
Trinidad and Tobago	19	Trinidad and Tobago	24
United States	19	EU (27)	23
China	5	China	7
Brazil	5	Brazil	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2009	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	15	Petroleum products	18
Civil engineering equipment	6	Civil engineering equipment	4
Inorganic chemical elements	5	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3
Goods, special transport vehicles	4	Goods, special transport vehicles	2
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Inorganic chemical elements	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.6	4.1
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.01
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	12	12
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	n.a.	10.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	10.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	n.a.	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	n.a.	99.8

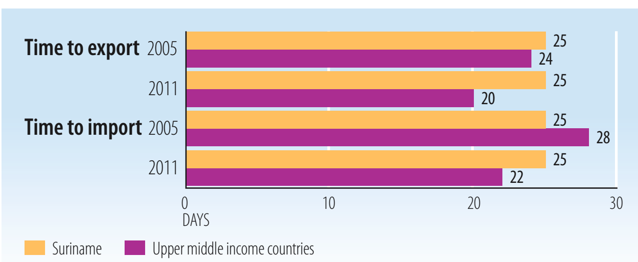
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

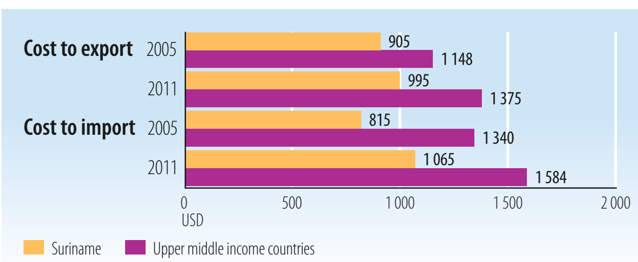
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

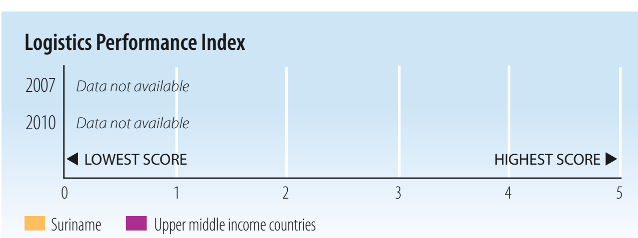
	2005	2011
Africa	0.3	0.7
Asia	0.4	1.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	16.7	27.2
Middle East	5.4	26.1
North America	14.5	29.8
South and Central America	8.9	15.3

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







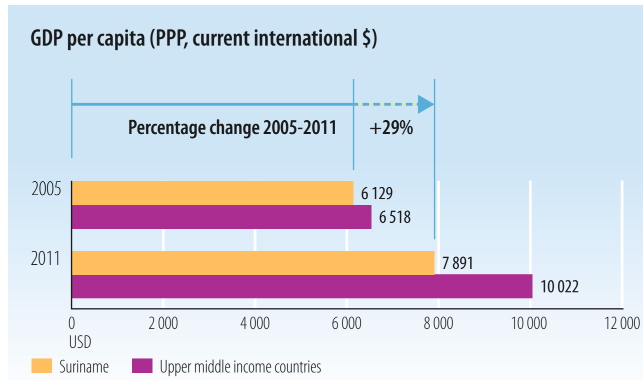
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

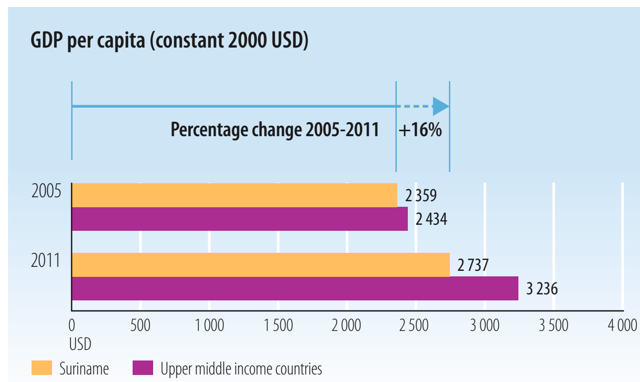
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	35.9	37.1
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	2.5	2.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.66	0.68

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845968*

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

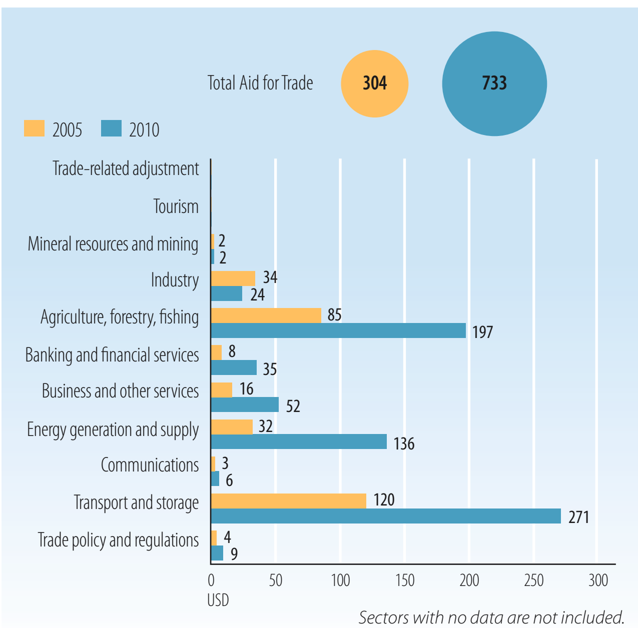
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Tanzania

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	3 487.1	6 080.6	6 512.4	87%
of which: public	842.2	1 690.6	1 901.8	126%
of which: private	2 644.8	4 390.0	4 610.6	74%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	935.5	400.0	433.4	-54%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	474.3	523.4	1 259.6	166%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	1.0	41.2	2.7	185%
AfT flows disbursed	303.7	480.0	732.8	141%
Remittances and compensation of employees	19.4	18.6	24.8	28%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

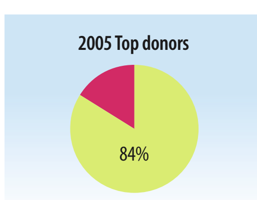
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



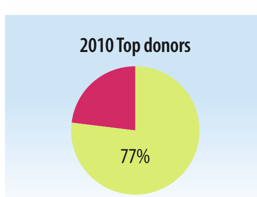
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	119.1	39
EU Institutions	79.3	26
African Dev. Bank	27.7	9
Denmark	15.5	5
Sweden	15.0	5



2010	value	%
World Bank	270.5	37
United States	108.3	15
African Dev. Bank	69.0	9
Denmark	62.1	8
Japan	54.7	7



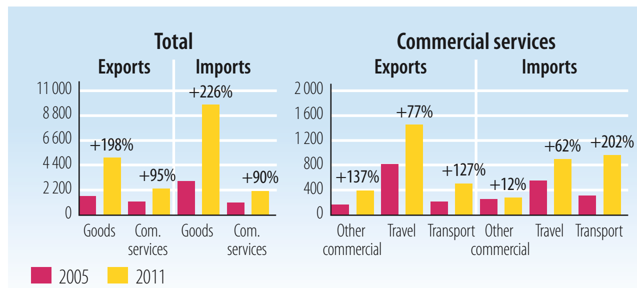
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	50	68	82	32
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	42	35	32	-10
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	27	19	18	-9
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	76	73	82	6
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	46	41	40	-6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	25	Switzerland	19
South Africa	18	South Africa	18
Switzerland	9	China	14
China	6	EU (27)	12
Kenya	6	Japan	8

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	33	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	36
Tobacco, unmanufactured	8	Precious metals ores, concentrates	11
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	8	Ores and concentrates of base metals	10
Cotton	7	Coffee, coffee substitute	3
Precious metals ores, concentrates	6	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	19	EU (27)	14
Bahrain	16	India	14
South Africa	12	United Arab Emirates	11
China	7	Switzerland	10
Japan	6	China	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	22	Petroleum products	31
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	4
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Civil engineering equipment	3
Goods, special transport vehicles	3	Goods, special transport vehicles	3
Medicaments	3	Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	7.4	6.3
Number of exporters	1 580	1 807
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.09	0.09
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	1	1
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.7	12.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	9.7	8.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	5.0	2.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	81.6	90.7

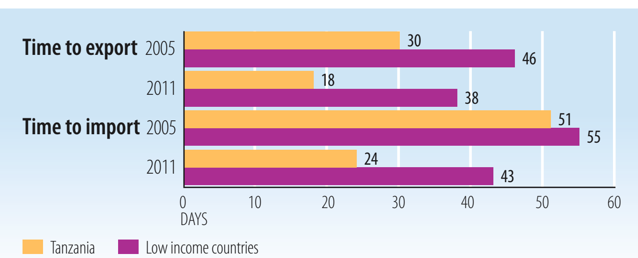
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

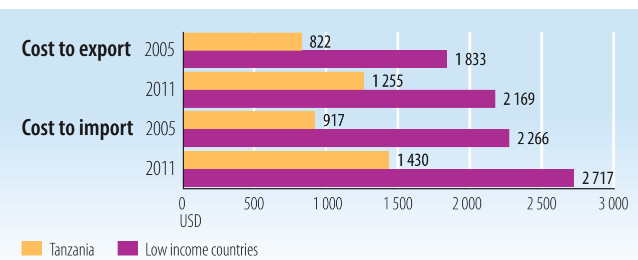
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

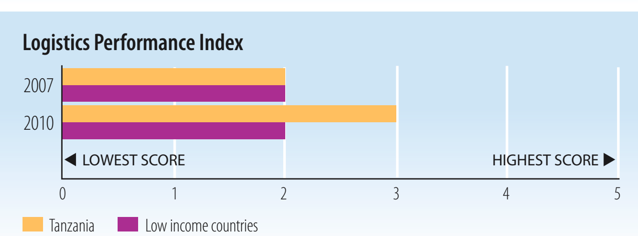
	2005	2011
Africa	36.1	36.1
Asia	20.2	28.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.3	0.2
Europe	35.4	31.6
Middle East	4.5	2.2
North America	3.5	1.2
South and Central America	0.1	0.1

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







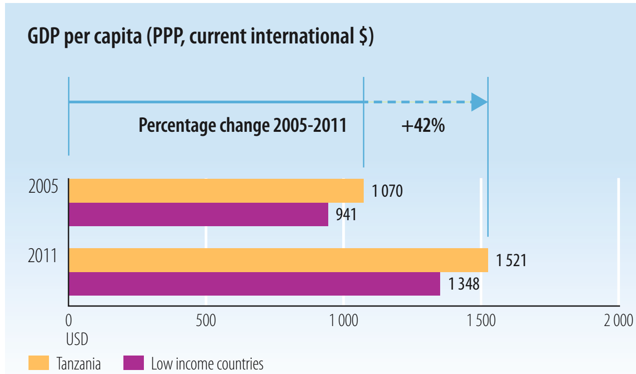
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

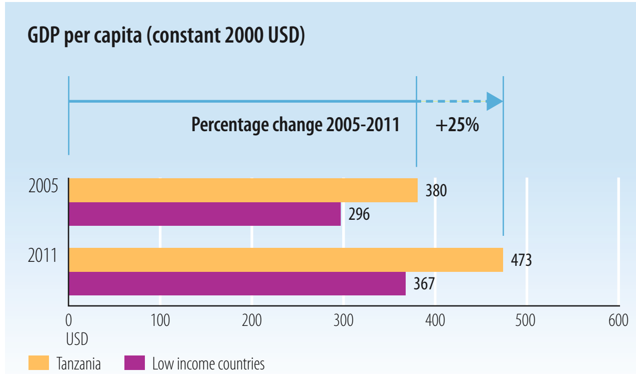
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.3	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	50.1	49.8
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	10.8	13.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.3	3.0
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.42	0.46

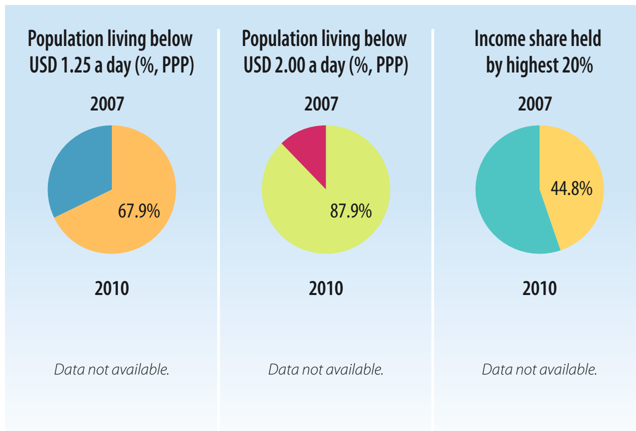
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845987

TOGO

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

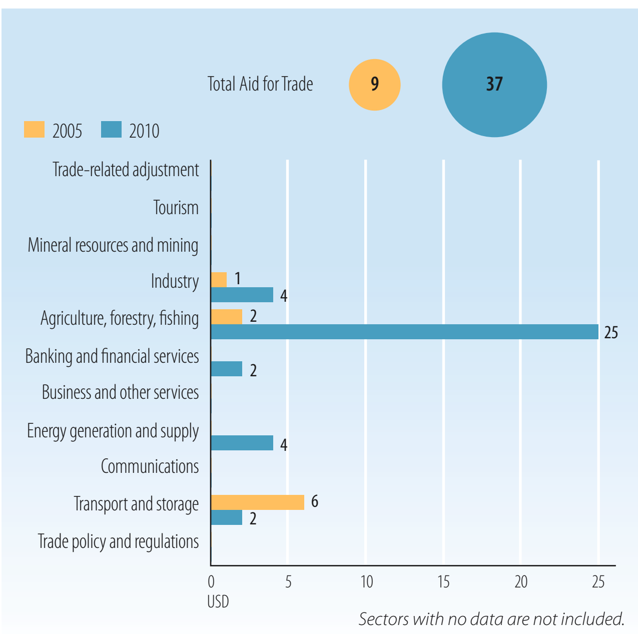
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Togo

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	334.7	442.1	598.9	79%
of which: public	58.5	100.2	249.5	326%
of which: private	276.2	341.9	349.4	26%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	77.0	23.9	41.1	-47%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	9.9	51.6	127.7	1184%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	9.0	99.2	36.6	305%
Remittances and compensation of employees	192.5	337.1	333.1	73%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

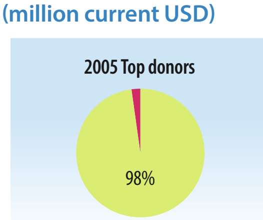
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



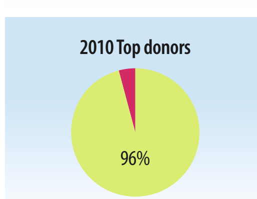
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
France	6.3	70
Germany	1.1	12
Belgium	0.5	6
Luxembourg	0.5	6
EU Institutions	0.4	5



2010	value	%
Canada	22.1	60
World Bank	10.4	28
EU Institutions	1.2	3
Belgium	0.8	2
Italy	0.7	2



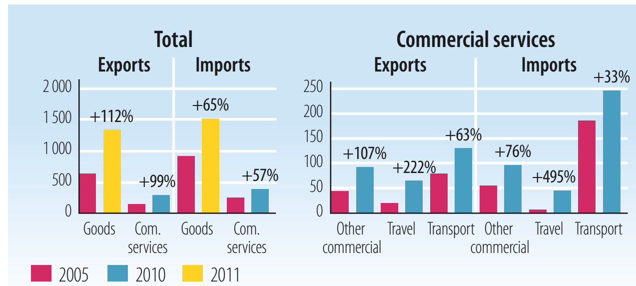
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	92	88	80	-12
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	19	23	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	21	21	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	80	62	81	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	37	36	44	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
Ghana	20	China	13
Burkina Faso	18	Burkina Faso	11
Benin	12	Benin	11
EU (27)	10	Niger	9
Mali	7	Ghana	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Lime, cement, construction materials	27	Cotton	31
Fertilizers, crude	10	Lime, cement, construction materials	14
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	9	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	6
Cotton	8	Fertilizer, except group 272	5
Cocoa	6	Fertilizers, crude	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2011	%
EU (27)	42	EU (27)	37
China	13	China	18
Côte d'Ivoire	6	Thailand	4
Brazil	3	Ghana	3
India	2	India	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	29	Petroleum products	14
Lime, cement, construction materials	7	Lime, cement, construction materials	8
Medicaments	5	Medicaments	4
Iron, steel bar, shapes etc.	4	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	4	Iron, steel bar, shapes etc.	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	1.2	3.9
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.07	0.12
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	5	5
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	11.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	10.4	11.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	6.9	3.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	66.5	61.3

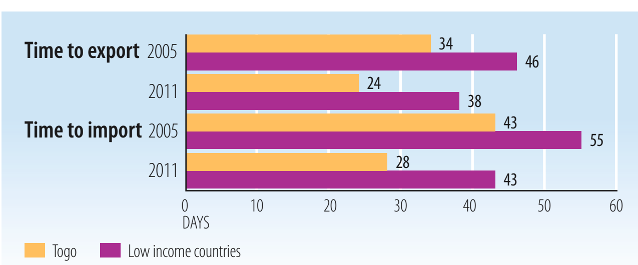
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

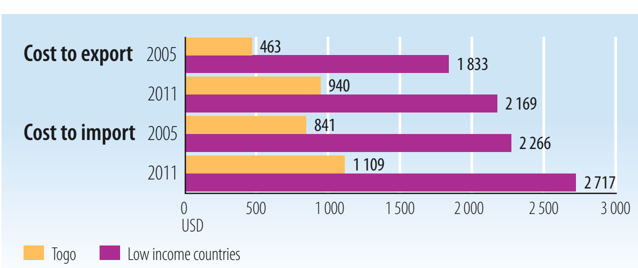
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

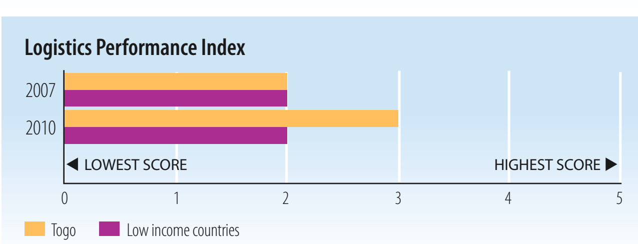
	2005	2011
Africa	71.6	54.9
Asia	13.5	32.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	10.0	9.1
Middle East	0.2	1.0
North America	1.1	0.2
South and Central America	1.9	0.5

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







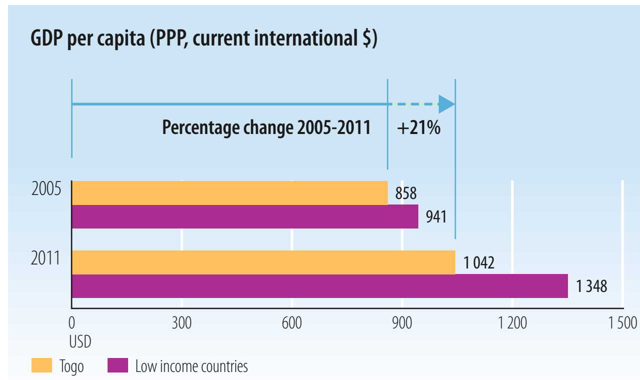
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

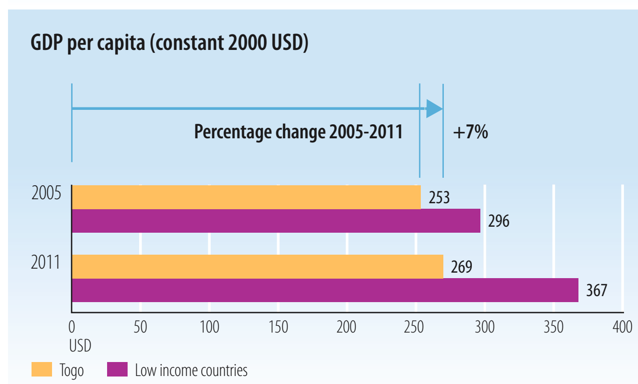
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	50.5	50.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	4.0	13.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	21.9	24.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.4	4.4
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.42	0.43

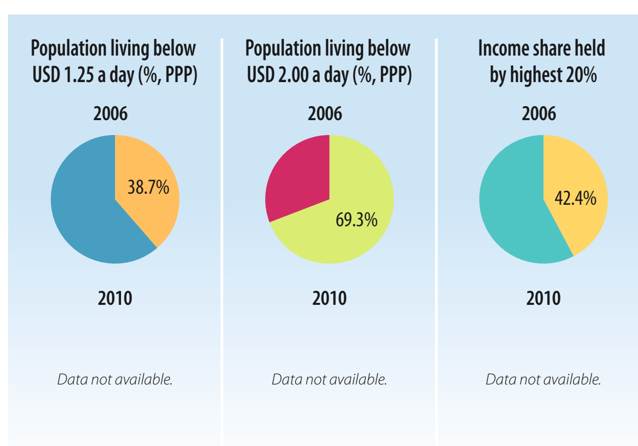
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846006

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

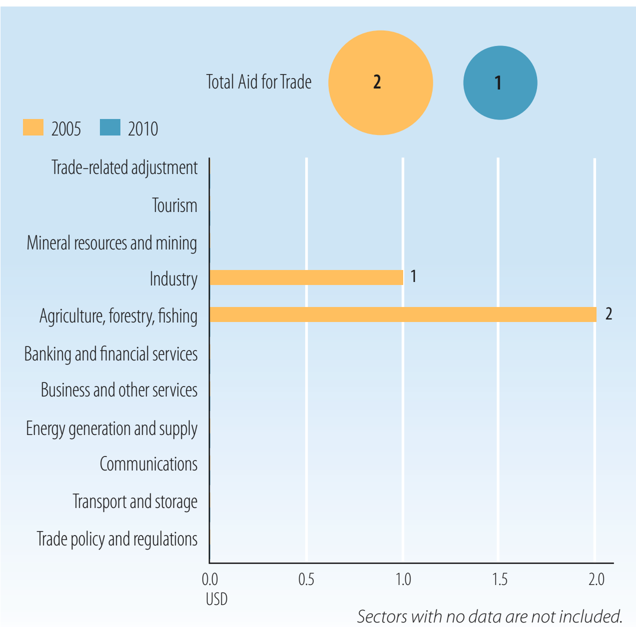
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Trinidad and Tobago

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	939.7	2 800.8	549.4	-42%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	1.5	0.0	0.2	-90%
AfT flows disbursed	2.4	0.5	1.3	-45%
Remittances and compensation of employees	92.4	94.5	119.9	30%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

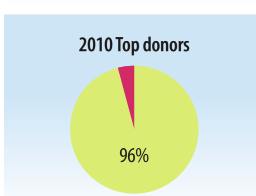


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	1.7	69
EU Institutions	0.7	27
UNDP	0.0	2
Canada	0.0	1
France	0.0	1

2010	value	%
United States	0.6	47
IACB	0.3	23
France	0.2	13
EU Institutions	0.1	8
Australia	0.1	5



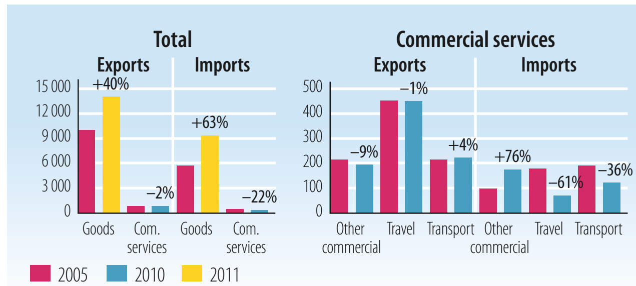
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	106	105	104	-2
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	8	5	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	8	3	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	25	26	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	36	36	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	59	United States	48
Jamaica	7	EU (27)	9
EU (27)	7	Jamaica	6
Barbados	4	Barbados	3
Guyana	3	Suriname	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	31	Petroleum products	31
Natural gas	21	Inorganic chemical elements	13
Petroleum oils, crude	15	Petroleum oils, crude	12
Inorganic chemical elements	9	Natural gas	12
Alcohols, phenols, etc., and derivatives	8	Alcohols, phenols, etc., and derivatives	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
United States	29	United States	28
Brazil	14	Gabon	13
EU (27)	12	Colombia	9
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	6	EU (27)	9
Colombia	6	Brazil	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum oils, crude	30	Petroleum oils, crude	31
heating, cooling equip, parts	5	Iron ore, concentrates	4
Petroleum products	4	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2
Iron ore, concentrates	3	Ships, boats, floating structures	2
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Other machinery and equip. spcl. indust.	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.8	-1.4
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.14	0.12
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services sectors with GATS commitments	32	32
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.8	7.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	5.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.2	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	97.9	99.7

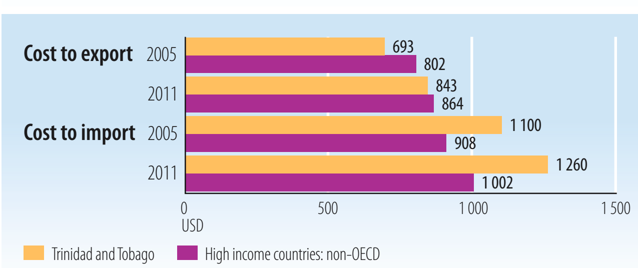
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

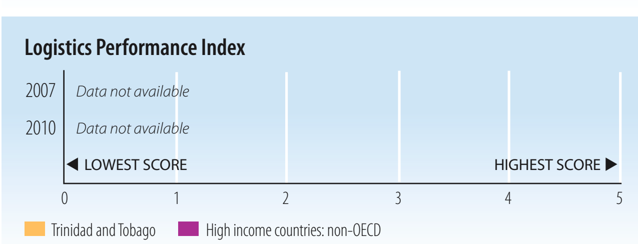
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2010
Africa	0.1	4.6
Asia	0.1	1.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.1
Europe	6.9	9.9
Middle East	0.0	0.1
North America	61.7	50.4
South and Central America	30.0	32.2

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





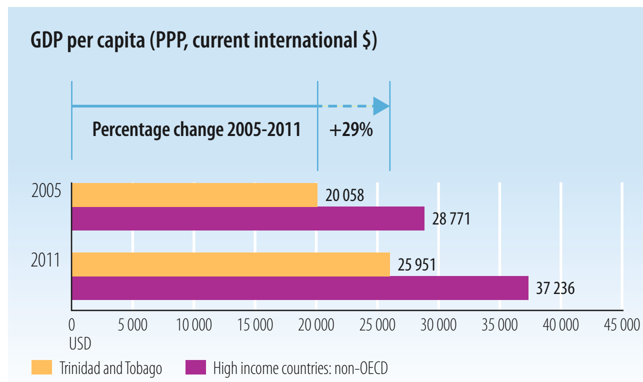
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

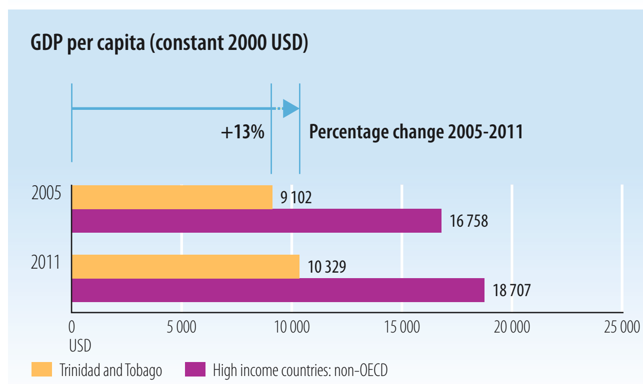
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	8.0	5.3
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	43.2	43.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.0	0.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	5.5	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.73	0.76

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846025*

TUNISIA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

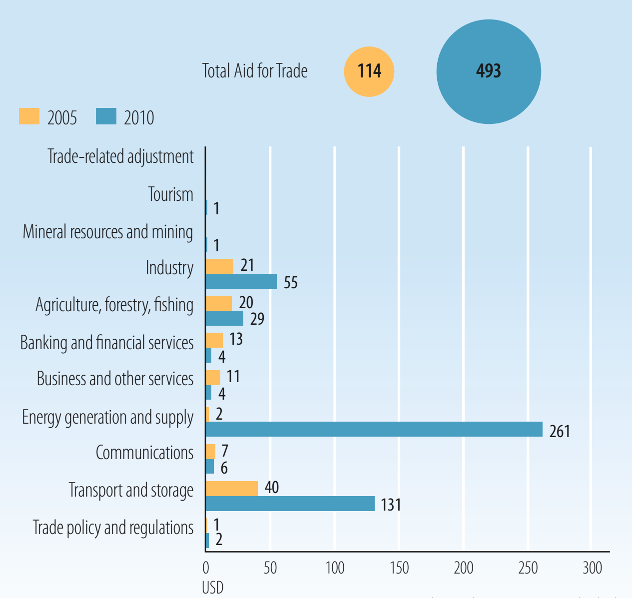
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Tunisia

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	6 886.1	10 551.6	10 749.7	56%
of which: public	973.8	1 263.9	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	5 912.3	9 287.7	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	723.0	2 638.5	1 400.9	94%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	1 255.6	1 078.6	1 714.2	37%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	145.7	78.8	443.1	204%
AfT flows disbursed	114.5	304.2	493.0	331%
Remittances and compensation of employees	1 392.7	1 977.0	1 970.2	41%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



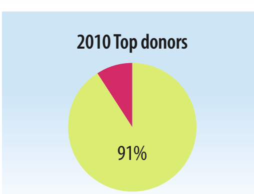
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	41.0	36
France	29.1	25
EU Institutions	18.1	16
Germany	16.9	15
Italy	5.4	5

2010	value	%
Spain	153.0	31
Arab Fund	139.2	28
Japan	78.2	16
EU Institutions	48.4	10
France	29.9	6



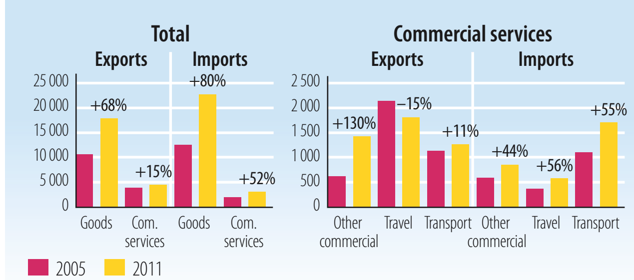
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	90	115	105	15
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	27	23	20	-7
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	14	12	12	-2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	34	40	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	58	60	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	80	EU (27)	73
Libya	5	Libya	4
Algeria	2	Algeria	3
Morocco	1	United States	2
Turkey	1	India	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	13	Petroleum oils, crude	13
Petroleum oils, crude	10	Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	10
Mens, boy's clothing, not-knitted	9	Equip. for distributing electricity n.e.s.	8
Equip. for distributing electricity n.e.s.	6	Fertilizer, except group 272	5
Women, girl's clothing, not-knitted	5	Electrical, switching and relay circuits	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	70	EU (27)	61
Libya	4	China	6
China	3	Russian Federation	5
Russian Federation	3	United States	4
United States	3	Turkey	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	8	Petroleum products	8
Cotton fabrics, woven	6	Electrical, switching and relay circuits	4
Electrical, switching and relay circuits	4	Cotton fabrics, woven	4
Petroleum oils, crude	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Equip. for distributing electricity n.e.s.	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	4.0	-1.8
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.02	0.03
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	6
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	20	20
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	26.8	16.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	20.2	14.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.7	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	92.5	95.2

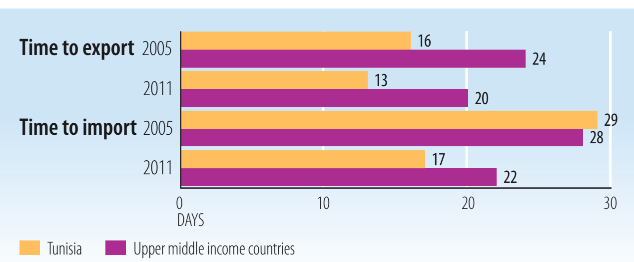
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

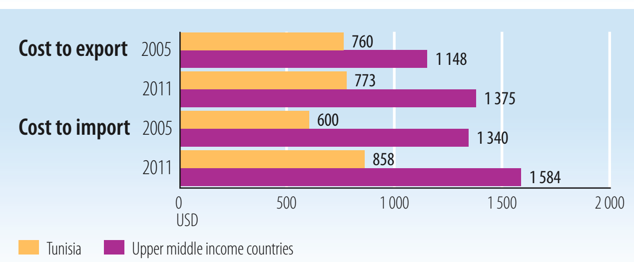
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

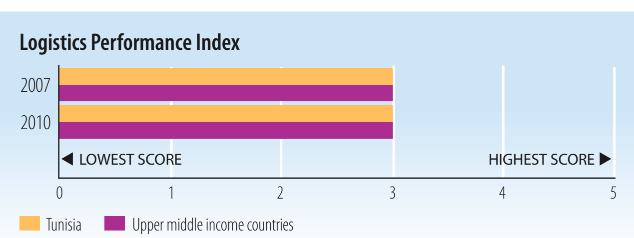
	2005	2011
Africa	9.0	11.3
Asia	2.4	2.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.1	0.1
Europe	81.7	78.6
Middle East	1.4	1.2
North America	1.0	1.7
South and Central America	0.7	0.7

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







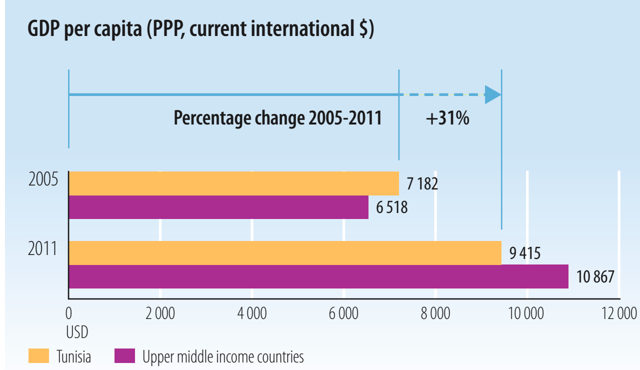
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

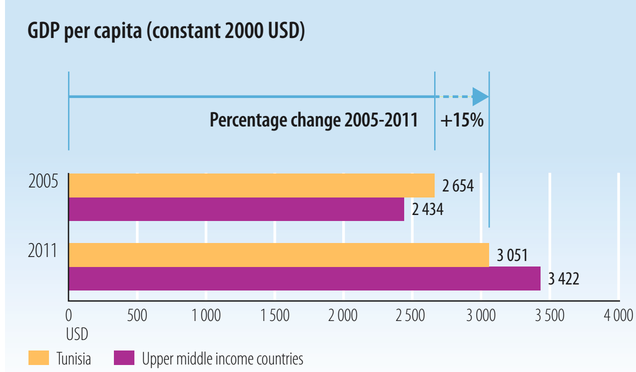
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	14.2	14.2
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	26.4	26.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	1.2	1.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	8.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	13.6	10.4
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.67	0.70

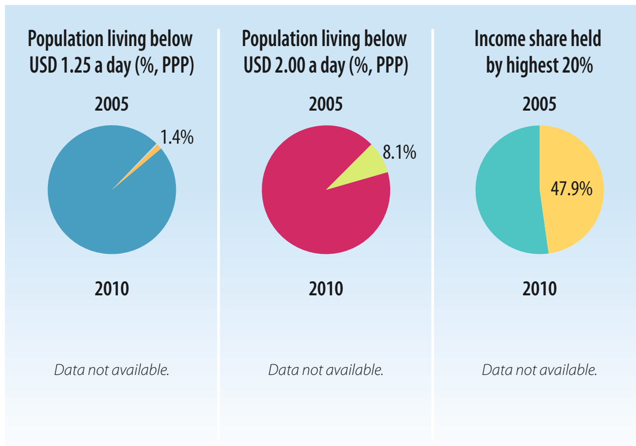
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846044

TURKEY

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

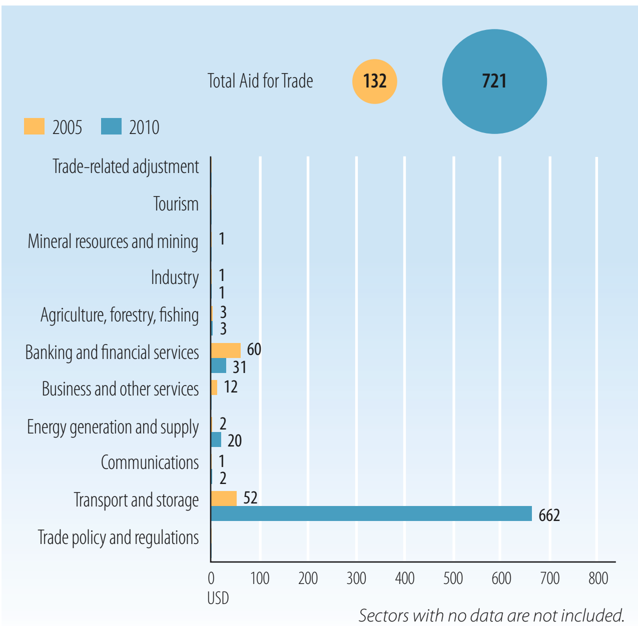
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Turkey

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	101 574.2	145 289.5	137 658.3	36%
of which: public	15 935.1	28 217.5	28 318.3	78%
of which: private	85 639.2	117 072.0	109 340.0	28%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	10 031.0	19 504.0	9 038.0	-10%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	40 595.2	68 553.0	46 498.6	15%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	314.6	782.1	1 983.7	531%
AfT flows disbursed	132.4	611.0	720.6	444%
Remittances and compensation of employees	887.0	1 476.0	874.0	-1%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



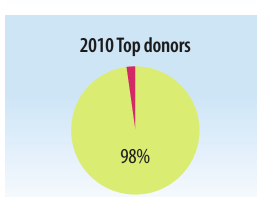
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
France	44.2	33
Japan	37.8	29
Germany	20.2	15
EU Institutions	12.6	10
Spain	11.8	9

2010	value	%
Japan	588.7	82
Spain	51.5	7
France	26.5	4
Germany	23.5	3
EU Institutions	16.0	2



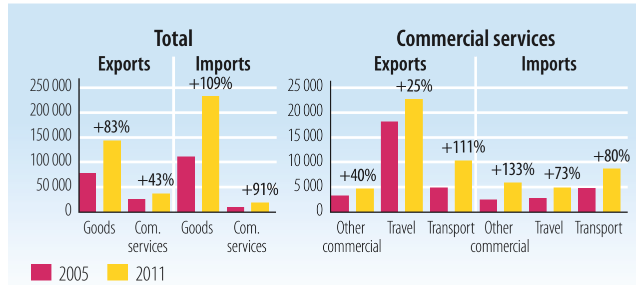
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	47	53	56	9
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	25	20	21	-4
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	8	8	8	-1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	38	47	46	8
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	52	52	50	-2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	57	EU (27)	47
United States	7	Iraq	5
Iraq	4	Russian Federation	4
Russian Federation	3	United States	3
United Arab Emirates	2	United Arab Emirates	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	6	Iron, steel bar, shapes etc.	5
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	6	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	5
Iron, steel bar, shapes etc.	4	Petroleum products	4
Television receivers etc	4	Other textiles, apparel, n.e.s.	4
Women's, girl's clothing, not-knitted	4	Goods, special transport vehicles	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	45	EU (27)	39
Russian Federation	11	Russian Federation	12
China	6	China	9
United States	5	United States	7
Switzerland	3	Iran	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	7	Special transactions not classified	15
Special transactions not classified	5	Petroleum products	6
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Ferrous waste and scrap	4
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Petroleum products	3	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	8.4	8.5
Number of exporters	40 089	48 010
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.01	0.01
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	19
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	77	77
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.6	9.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	3.8	4.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.3	1.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	87.6	85.9

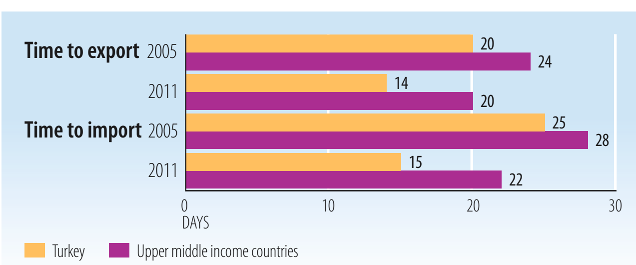
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

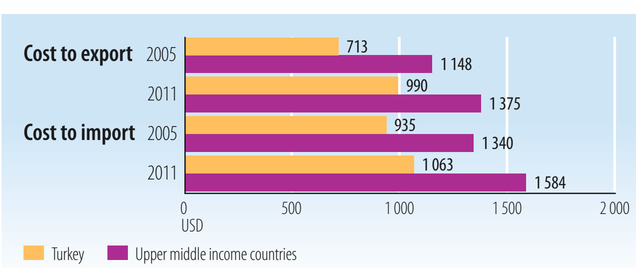
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

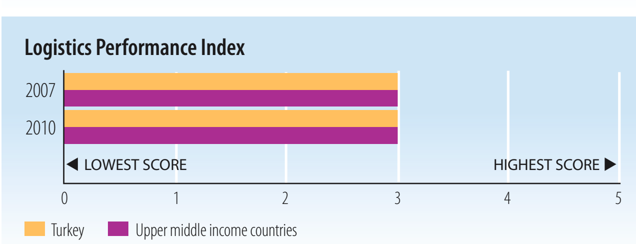
	2005	2011
Africa	4.9	7.7
Asia	3.4	5.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.9	10.7
Europe	59.7	49.8
Middle East	12.8	18.3
North America	7.4	4.2
South and Central America	0.7	1.7

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







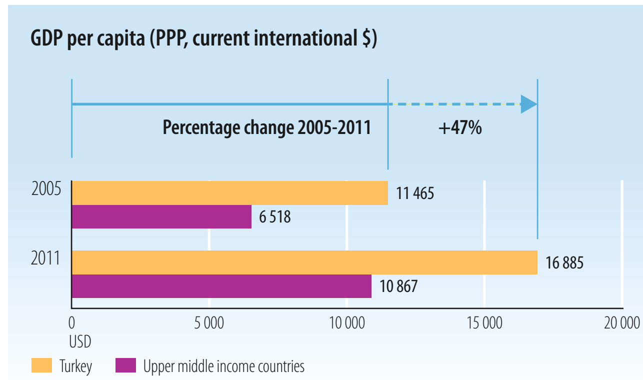
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

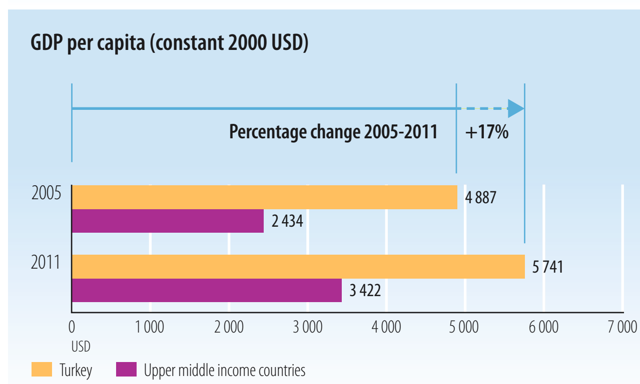
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.6	11.9
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	25.4	28.7
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.1	0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	1.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	36.6	36.7
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.67	0.70

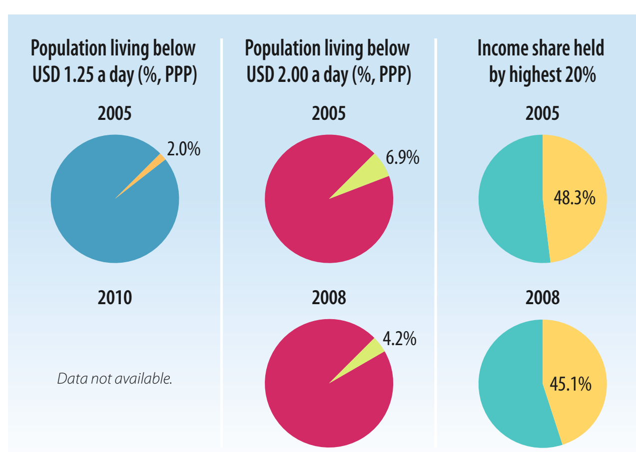
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846063

TUVALU

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

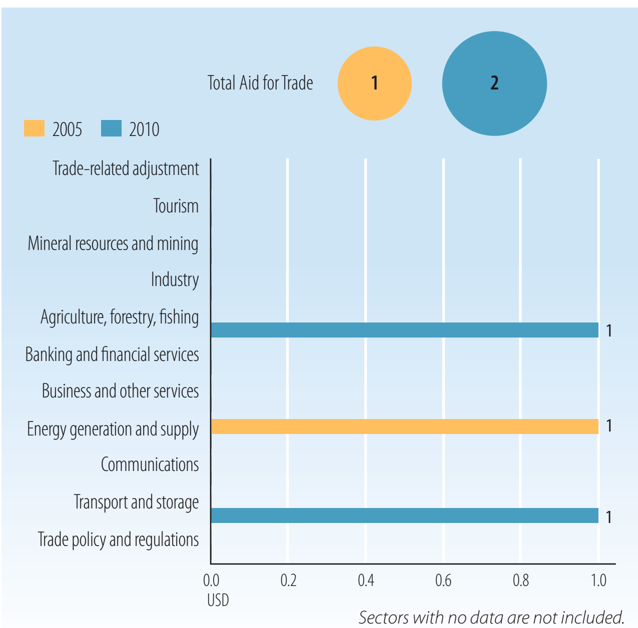
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Tuvalu

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	0.0	1.7	1.5	7600%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	0.9	4.4	1.6	73%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	0.9	93
Australia	0.1	7

2010	value	%
Japan	0.7	45
New Zealand	0.5	29
Australia	0.3	20
Korea, Rep. of	0.1	6

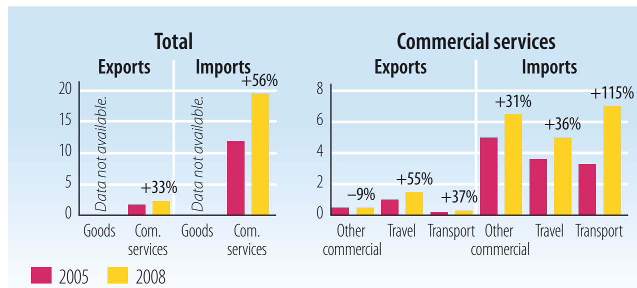
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	61	71	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
Fiji	78		
New Zealand	18		
Indonesia	2	*Data not available.*	
Australia	2		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2008	%
Australia	34	Fiji	24
Fiji	20	Australia	18
Singapore	18	New Zealand	17
New Zealand	10	Japan	16
China	5	Taipei, Chinese	11

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%
Data not available.		*Data not available.*	

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	-4.1	1.0
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	n.a.	7.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	n.a.	4.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	n.a.	12.8

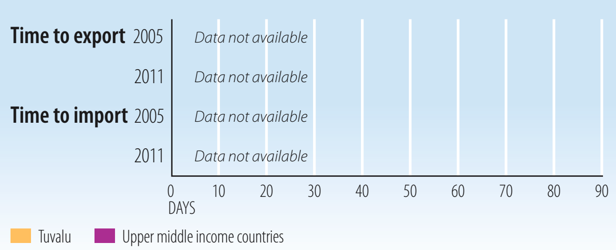
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	0.0	n.a.
Asia	100.0	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	n.a.
Europe	0.0	n.a.
Middle East	0.0	n.a.
North America	0.0	n.a.
South and Central America	0.0	n.a.

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS



Logistics Performance Index

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.5	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	24.4	26.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)

GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846082*

UGANDA

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

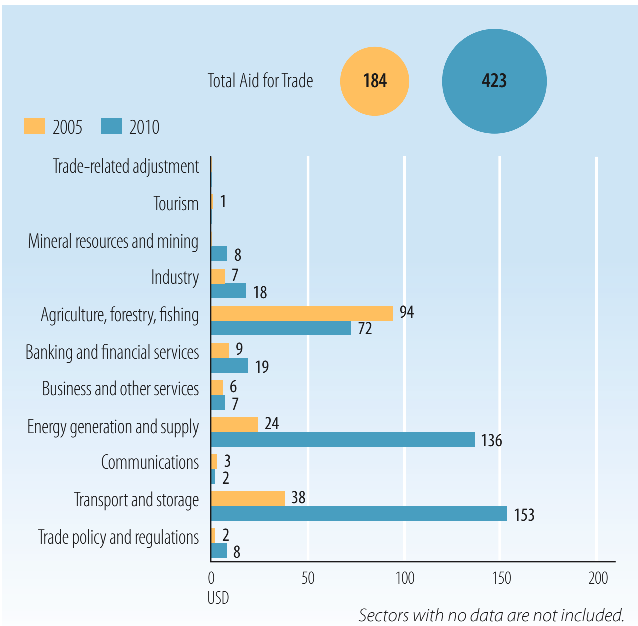
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Uganda

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 050.8	3 284.9	3 999.3	95%
of which: public	459.2	642.2	963.4	110%
of which: private	1 591.7	2 642.7	3 035.9	91%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	379.8	728.9	543.9	43%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	229.8	275.4	486.1	112%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	9.0	49.6	36.1	301%
AfT flows disbursed	183.9	440.2	423.0	130%
Remittances and compensation of employees	321.8	723.5	914.5	184%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

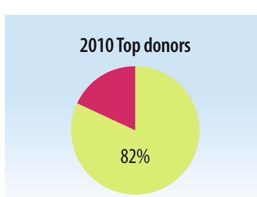


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	98.0	53
United States	18.8	10
EU Institutions	15.1	8
African Dev. Bank	10.6	6
Denmark	9.4	5

2010	value	%
World Bank	150.4	36
African Dev. Bank	75.6	18
EU Institutions	56.5	13
Japan	37.4	9
Norway	24.9	6



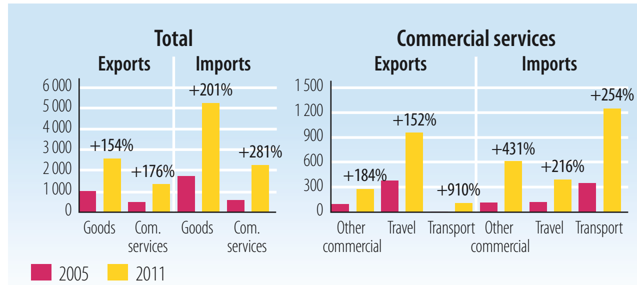
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	42	57	68	26
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	32	24	34	2
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	25	23	30	5
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	60	63	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	45	43	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	32	EU (27)	23
United Arab Emirates	10	Sudan	13
Switzerland	9	Kenya	12
Kenya	9	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	11
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	7	Rwanda	9

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	21	Coffee, coffee substitute	18
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	17	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	7
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	9	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5
Cotton	4	Petroleum products	5
Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	4	Lime, cement, construction materials	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Kenya	25	EU (27)	16
EU (27)	19	India	15
Japan	7	Kenya	11
South Africa	7	China	9
United Arab Emirates	7	United Arab Emirates	8

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	16	Petroleum products	19
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	4	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	4	Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	4
Medicaments	3	Medicaments	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	6.3	6.7
Number of exporters	802	1 384
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.08	0.06
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	5	5
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.7	12.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	11.6	10.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.1	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	96.8	97.0

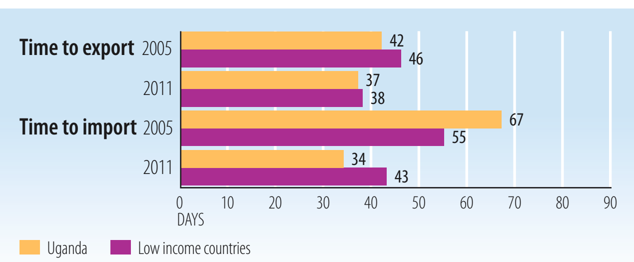
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

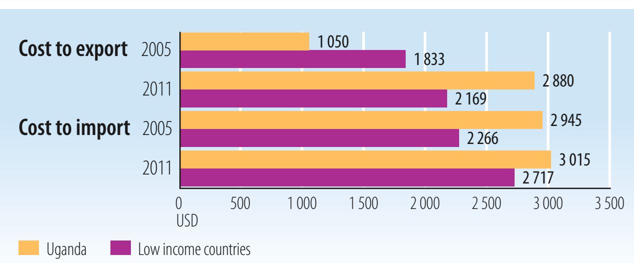
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	35.5	49.4
Asia	7.5	8.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.2	0.5
Europe	41.2	27.7
Middle East	10.8	7.4
North America	2.3	1.8
South and Central America	0.2	0.1

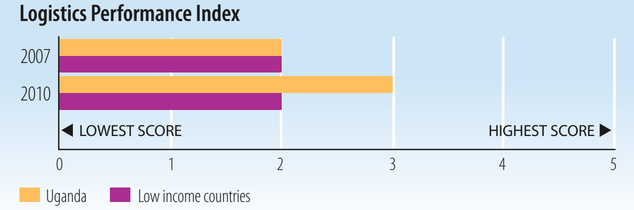
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

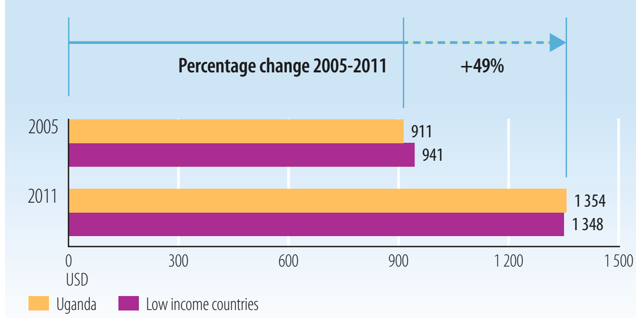
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.0	4.2
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	49.5	49.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	13.3	10.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	11.7	10.0
Total debt service (% of total exports)	10.7	1.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.40	0.44

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

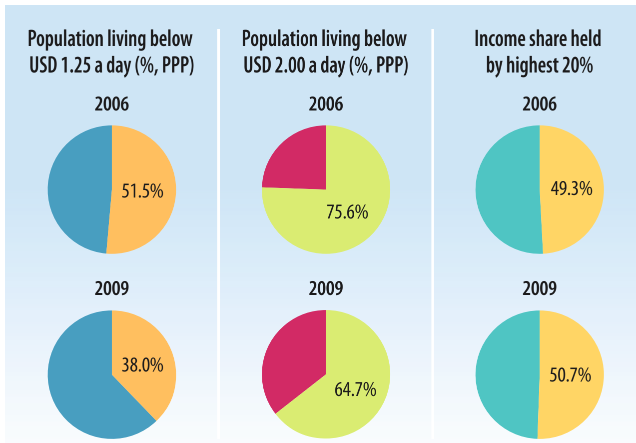
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846101

URUGUAY

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

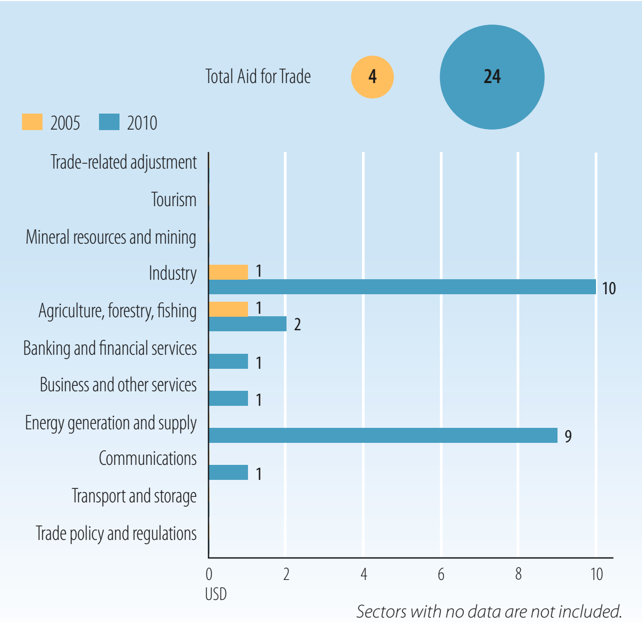
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Uruguay

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 873.1	6 241.3	7 415.5	158%
of which: public	586.4	1 471.0	2 039.9	248%
of which: private	2 286.7	4 770.3	5 375.6	135%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	847.4	1 809.4	1 626.9	92%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	1 626.0	682.4	417.2	-74%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	44.2	54.4	13.1	-70%
AfT flows disbursed	3.8	4.3	24.0	533%
Remittances and compensation of employees	76.7	107.9	102.9	34%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

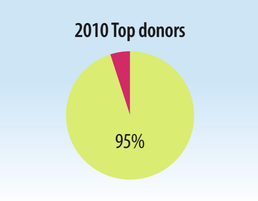


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	1.4	37
Japan	1.2	33
Spain	0.5	12
United States	0.4	12
Canada	0.1	3

2010	value	%
Japan	10.2	42
Italy	7.2	30
IACB	2.3	9
Spain	2.3	9
EU Institutions	1.0	4



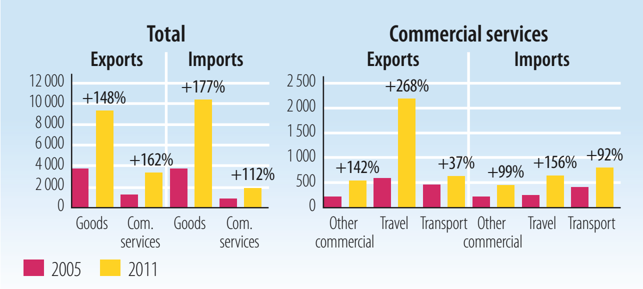
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	56	65	54	-2
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	25	24	27	1
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	19	14	15	-4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	46	49	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	42	34	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
United States	23	Brazil	20
EU (27)	18	EU (27)	15
Brazil	13	Argentina	6
Argentina	8	China	4
Mexico	4	Russian Federation	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2009	%
Bovine meat	22	Bovine meat	18
Leather	7	Rice	9
Rice	6	Oilseed (soft fixed vegetable oil)	9
Petroleum products	4	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	5
Wool, other animal hair	4	Milk and cream	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
Brazil	21	Argentina	24
Argentina	20	Brazil	21
EU (27)	11	China	12
Russian Federation	8	EU (27)	11
United States	7	United States	8

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2009	%
Petroleum oils, crude	19	Petroleum oils, crude	12
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	3	Petroleum products	8
Fertilizer, except group 272	2	Electric current	4
Petroleum products	2	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2	Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	7.5	5.7
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.04	0.04
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	5
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services sectors with GATS commitments	25	25
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.6	10.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	7.6	8.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced	8.7	9.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	67.8	63.1

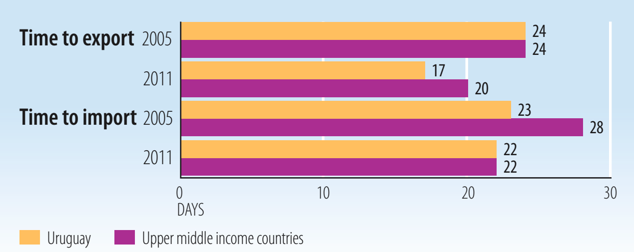
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

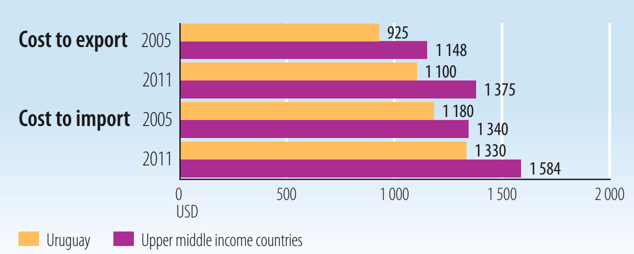
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

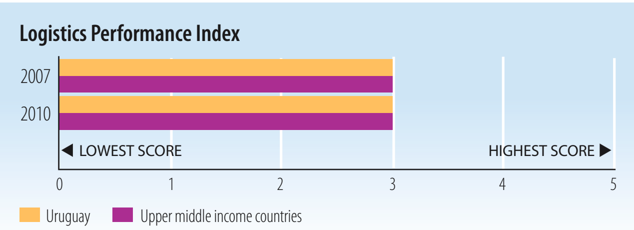
	2005	2009
Africa	3.9	4.6
Asia	8.2	8.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.2	4.1
Europe	19.4	18.1
Middle East	3.9	5.5
North America	29.8	6.7
South and Central America	30.6	37.3

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







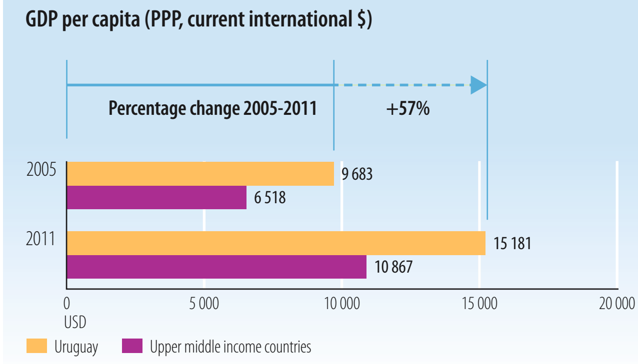
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

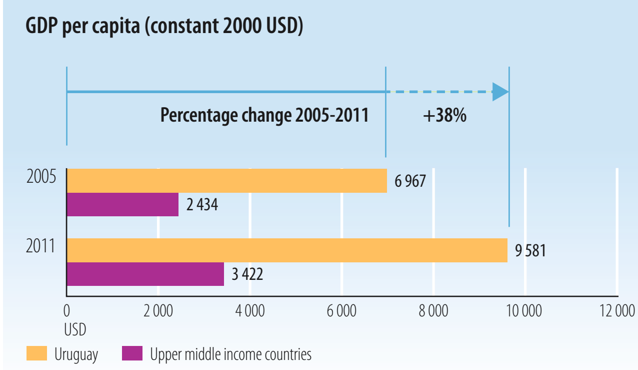
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	12.2	7.3
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	44.2	44.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.1	0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	6.8	5.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	33.7	12.4
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.75	0.78

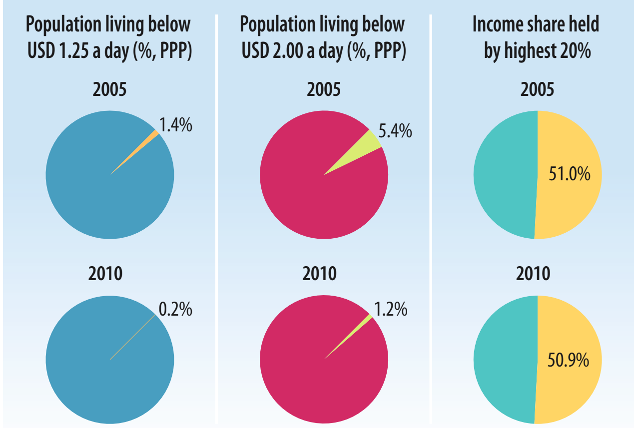
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators
1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846120

VANUATU

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

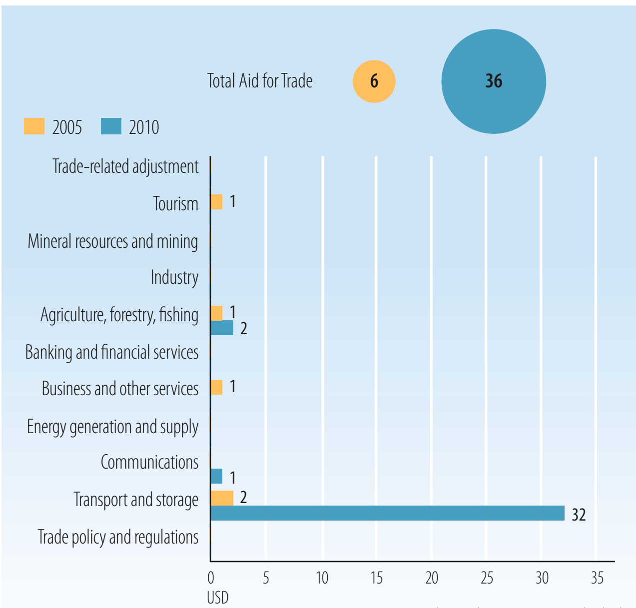
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Vanuatu

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	77.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	13.3	43.9	38.9	194%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	0.0	10.1	0.0	0%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	5.6	45.5	35.8	541%
Remittances and compensation of employees	5.1	5.5	6.4	26%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



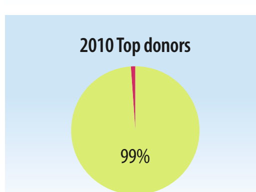
Sectors with no data are not included.

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	1.8	33
Japan	1.2	21
France	1.2	21
Australia	0.8	14
New Zealand	0.6	11

2010	value	%
United States	17.2	48
Japan	11.0	31
Australia	4.1	12
New Zealand	2.7	8
EU Institutions	0.4	1



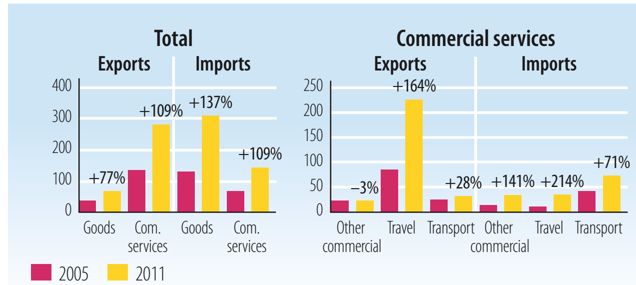
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	95	120	98	3
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	78	84	81	3
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	34	29	32	-3
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%		%
Fiji	12		
EU (27)	10		
Australia	8	*Data not available.*	
New Caledonia	7		
Singapore	5		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2006	%		%
Special transactions not classified	37		
Vegetables	18		
Bovine meat	8	*Data not available.*	
Oilseed (other fixed vegetable oil)	8		
Cocoa	7		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%		%
Australia	41		
New Zealand	16		
Fiji	9	*Data not available.*	
EU (27)	6		
Singapore	5		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2006	%		%
Petroleum products	11		
Rice	5		
Medicaments	5	*Data not available.*	
Furniture, cushions, etc.	3		
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	2		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.2	4.3
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.08	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	70
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	16.3	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	3.1	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	41.1	n.a.

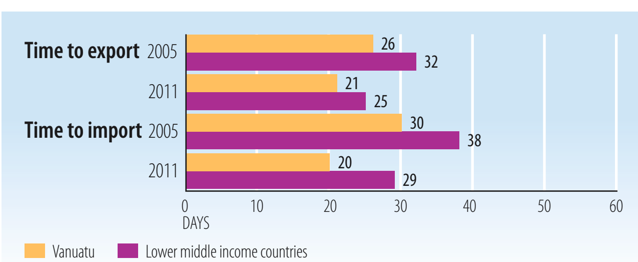
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

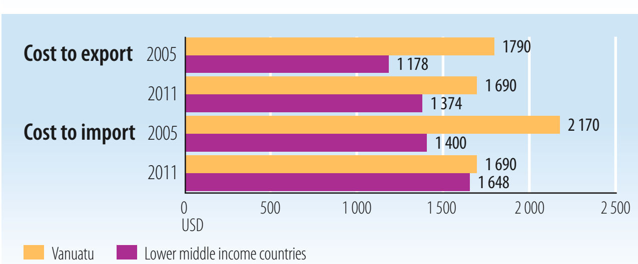
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

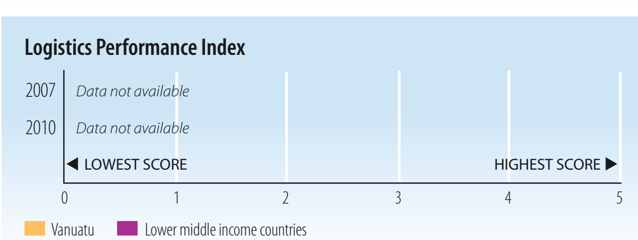
	2006	2011
Africa	0.3	n.a.
Asia	51.2	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	n.a.
Europe	10.2	n.a.
Middle East	0.2	n.a.
North America	0.8	n.a.
South and Central America	1.1	n.a.

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







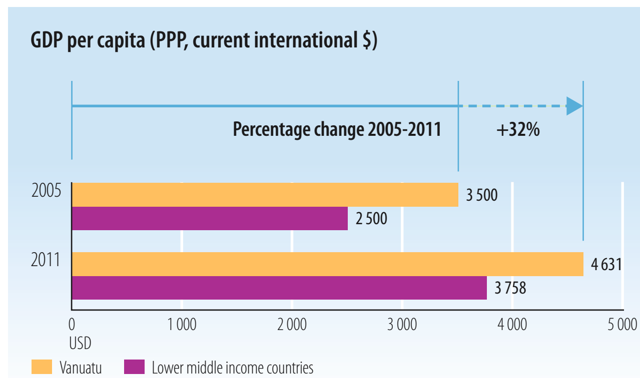
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	4.6
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	43.8	42.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	10.7	16.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	1.3	1.7
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.62

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846139*

YEMEN

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

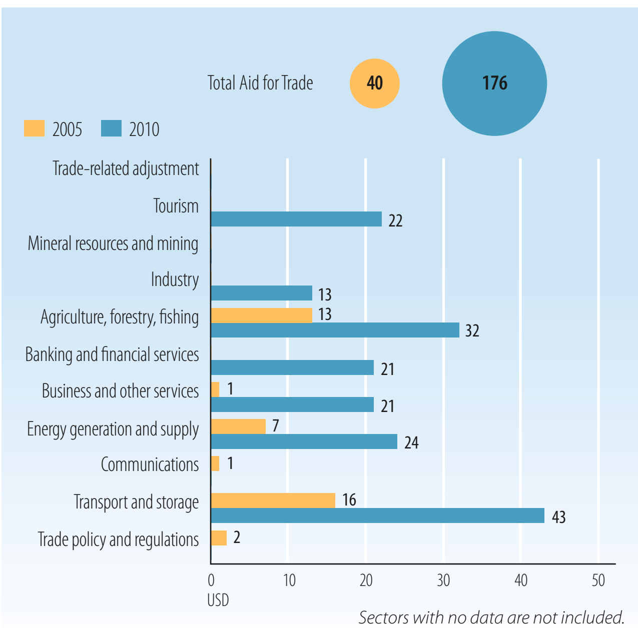
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Yemen

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	3 104.4	4 149.5	3 632.4	17%
of which: public	1 328.2	1 592.4	1 440.6	8%
of which: private	1 776.2	2 557.1	2 191.9	23%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	-302.1	1 554.6	55.7	118%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	265.3	285.1	340.0	28%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	285.5	0.0	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	40.5	136.8	176.0	335%
Remittances and compensation of employees	1 282.6	1 410.5	1 239.8	-3%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

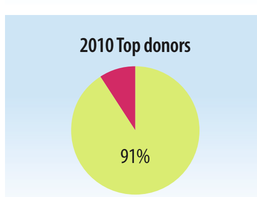


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	31.7	78
EU Institutions	3.7	9
Japan	3.4	8
Germany	1.0	2
Netherlands	0.5	1

2010	value	%
World Bank	75.2	43
Arab Fund	47.2	27
United Arab Emirates	22.2	13
Japan	7.8	4
United Kingdom	7.3	4



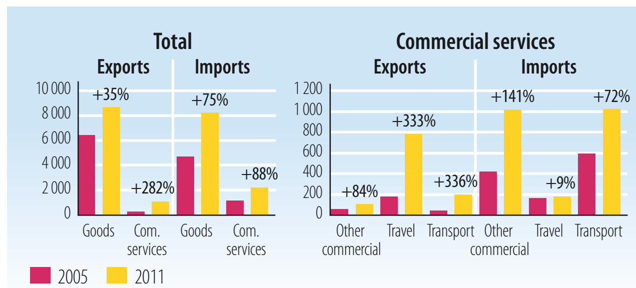
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	75	80	60	-15
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	4	10	11	7
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	20	20	21	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	3	4	5	2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	48	39	41	-7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
China	35	China	25
India	16	India	20
Thailand	12	Thailand	18
Japan	7	Singapore	7
Korea, Rep. of	6	South Africa	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum oils, crude	85	Petroleum oils, crude	64
Petroleum products	6	Natural gas	18
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	1	Petroleum products	4
Residual petroleum products	1	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	2
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	1	Residual petroleum products	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
EU (27)	15	EU (27)	15
Switzerland	9	United Arab Emirates	10
United Arab Emirates	8	China	9
United States	7	United States	6
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6	Japan	6

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2011	%
Petroleum products	19	Petroleum products	29
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	7	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	10
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Sugars, molasses, honey	5
Sugars, molasses, honey	3	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	4
Milk and cream	3	Printed matter	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.6	-10.5
Number of exporters	477	559
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.72	0.45
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%, 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.1	7.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	5.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.5	1.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	83.2	63.4

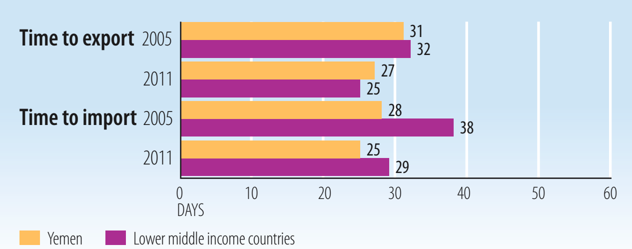
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

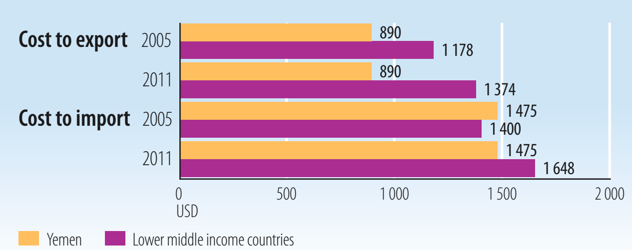
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	1.2	2.8
Asia	79.8	75.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	6.4	6.2
Middle East	7.7	9.0
North America	3.6	4.6
South and Central America	0.1	0.6

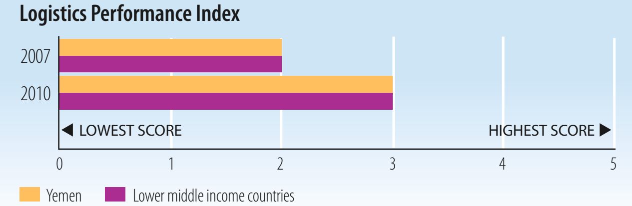
Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS





Logistics Performance Index



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

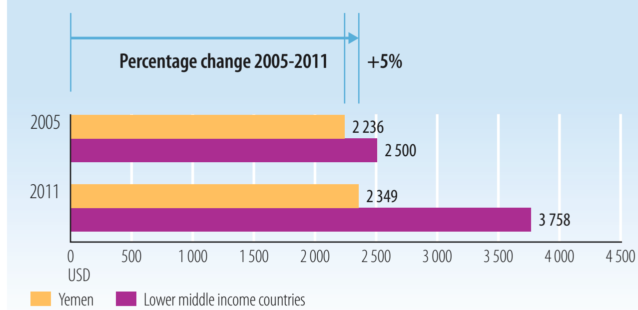
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	16.1	14.6
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	25.0	25.8
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	2.0	2.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	18.3	14.5
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.0	2.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.42	0.46

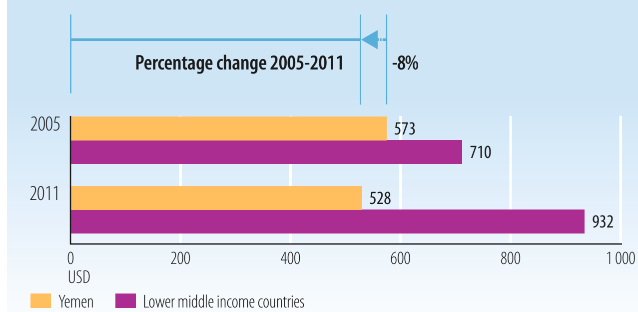
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

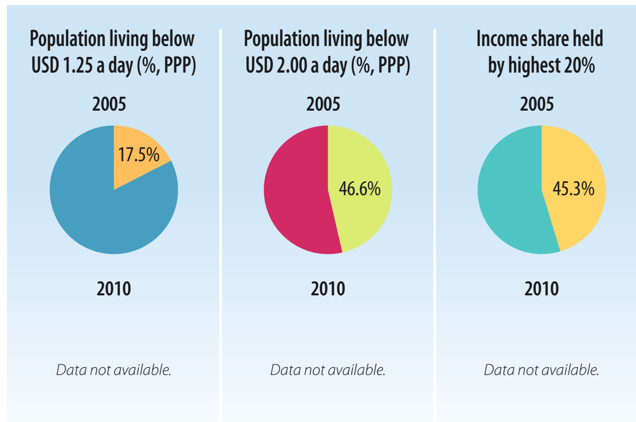
GDP per capita (PPP, current international $)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846158

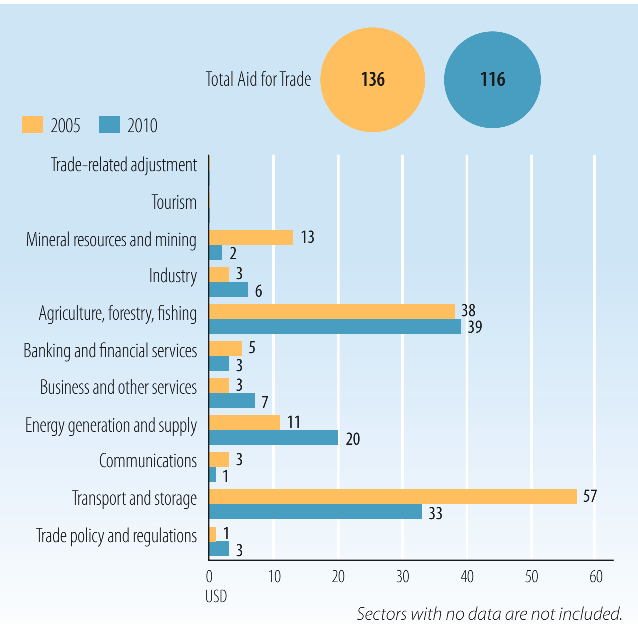
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Zambia

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	1 610.3	3 249.3	3 628.1	125%
of which: public	501.0	744.3	663.3	32%
of which: private	1 109.3	2 504.9	2 964.8	167%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	356.9	938.6	1 729.3	384%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	234.5	250.4	251.4	7%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	2.9	37.3	8.6	197%
AfT flows disbursed	135.8	176.9	115.7	-15%
Remittances and compensation of employees	52.9	68.2	43.7	-17%

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

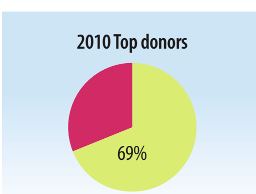


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	40.6	30
World Bank	37.8	28
Denmark	12.1	9
Sweden	11.1	8
African Dev. Bank	9.2	7

2010	value	%
Japan	27.2	24
World Bank	18.0	16
EU Institutions	14.2	12
Sweden	11.0	10
United States	9.5	8



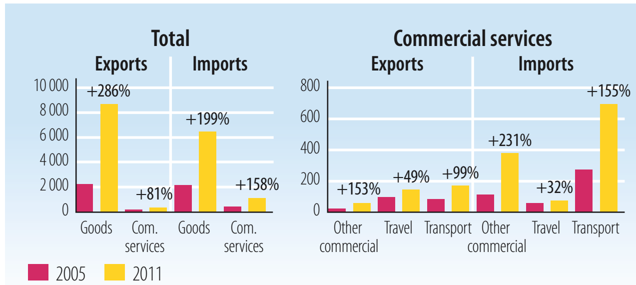
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	70	73	87	16
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	8	6	4	-4
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	17	16	15	-2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	93	96	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	59	51	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Switzerland	29	Switzerland	51
EU (27)	24	China	20
South Africa	19	South Africa	9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	5	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	5
Tanzania	5	EU (27)	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Copper	55	Copper	75
Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	9	Copper ores, concentrates	3
Copper ores, concentrates	4	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	3
Sugars, molasses, honey	4	Sugars, molasses, honey	2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3	Ores and concentrates of base metals	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
South Africa	48	South Africa	34
EU (27)	22	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	24
Zimbabwe	4	Kuwait	10
United Arab Emirates	4	EU (27)	9
China	3	China	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Printed matter	10	Copper ores, concentrates	12
Fertilizer, except group 272	6	Petroleum oils, crude	10
Petroleum products	5	Civil engineering equipment	6
Petroleum oils, crude	4	Copper	5
Civil engineering equipment	3	Ores and concentrates of base metals	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.3	5.9
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.15	0.30
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	16	16
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.9	13.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	10.6	8.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced	2.9	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	84.5	89.0

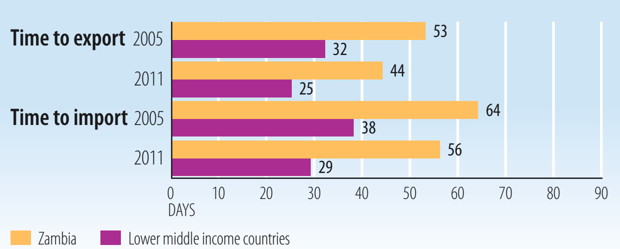
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

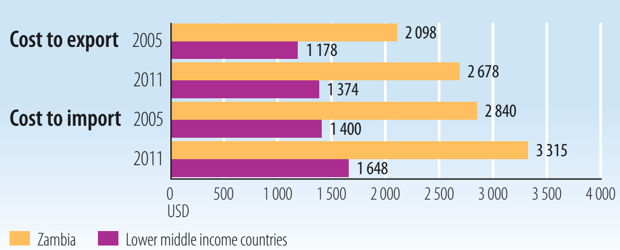
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

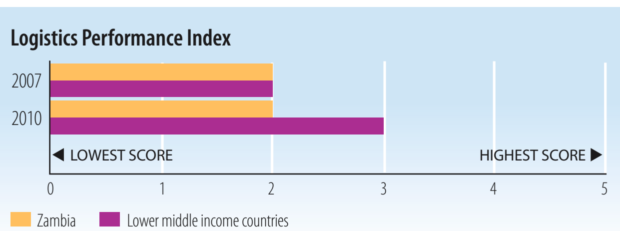
	2005	2010
Africa	40.6	19.9
Asia	5.7	21.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.1
Europe	52.8	55.4
Middle East	0.1	3.0
North America	0.8	0.1
South and Central America	0.0	0.0

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







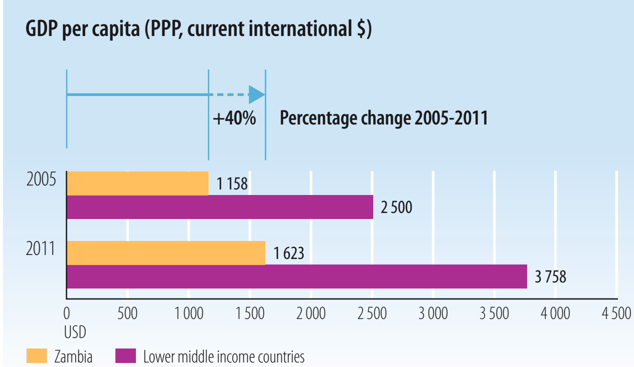
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

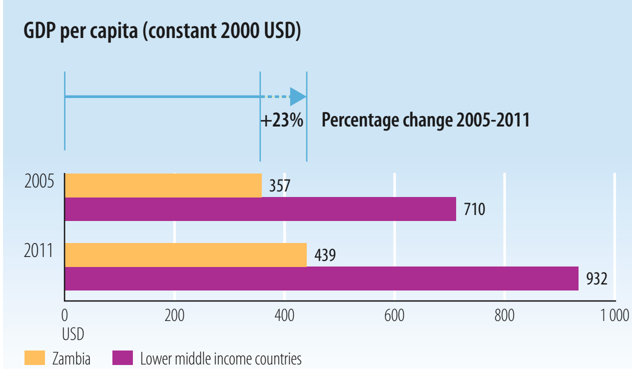
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	15.9	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.3	46.1
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	17.8	6.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	9.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	11.1	1.9
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.39	0.43

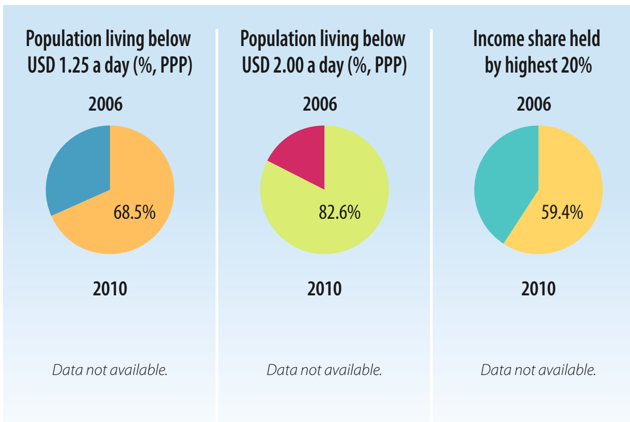
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846177

ZIMBABWE

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

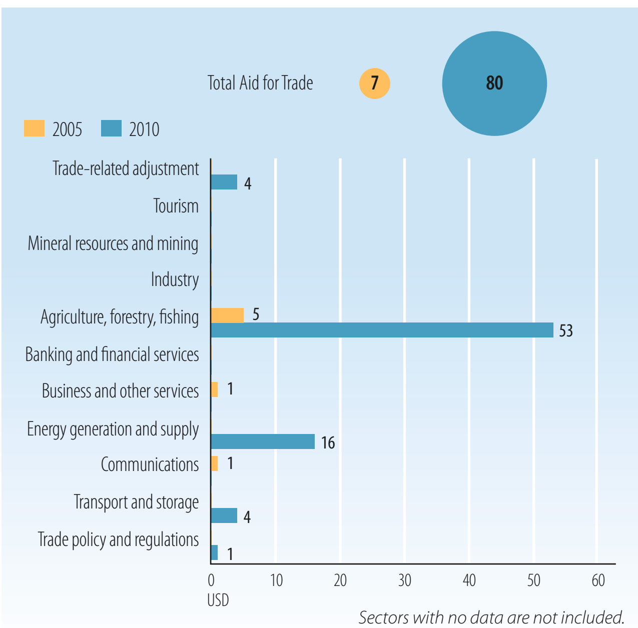
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Zimbabwe

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	115.1	145.1	422.0	267%
of which: public	n.a.	14.3	415.3	n.a.
of which: private	n.a.	130.8	6.8	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	102.8	51.6	105.4	3%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	25.4	93.7	369.4	1353%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	6.8	9.7	80.1	1076%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, International Debt Statistics

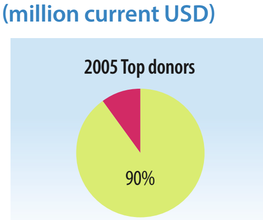
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



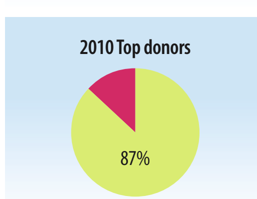
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Germany	2.7	40
Japan	1.3	19
United Kingdom	0.9	13
Norway	0.7	10
Belgium	0.5	8



2010	value	%
EU Institutions	19.9	25
United Kingdom	15.4	19
Denmark	15.0	19
Australia	11.6	15
Germany	7.2	9



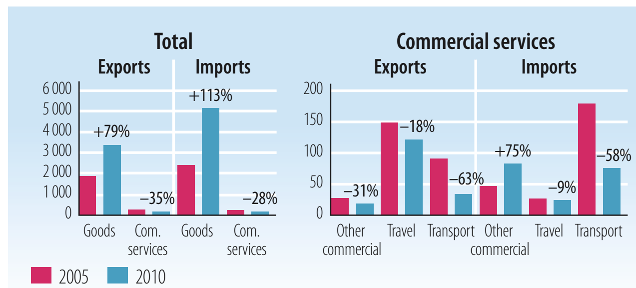
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	84	113	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	12	7	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	9	6	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	85	59	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	67	48	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
South Africa	41	South Africa	54
EU (27)	17	EU (27)	11
United States	7	United Arab Emirates	10
Switzerland	6	China	7
Zambia	6	Mozambique	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	15	Nickel ores, concentrates, mattes	22
Tobacco, unmanufactured	14	Printed matter	17
Nickel ores, concentrates, mattes	12	Tobacco, unmanufactured	13
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	9	Gold, non-monetary excluding ores	9
Printed matter	7	Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
Zambia	41	South Africa	50
South Africa	15	United States	9
Mozambique	10	EU (27)	8
EU (27)	7	China	6
Botswana	5	United Arab Emirates	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Copper	22	Nickel ores, concentrates, mattes	10
Electric current	9	Petroleum products	9
Copper ores,concentrates	9	Printed matter	6
Misc. non-ferrous base metals	6	Tobacco, unmanufactured	6
Petroleum products	6	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	5

Source: WTO Secretariat

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2013

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	-5.7	9.3
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.07	0.09
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	4
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	21	21
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	n.a.	15.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	15.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced	n.a.	1.4
Exports: duty free (value in %)	n.a.	76.4

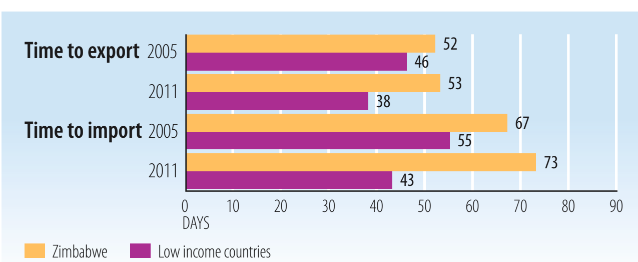
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

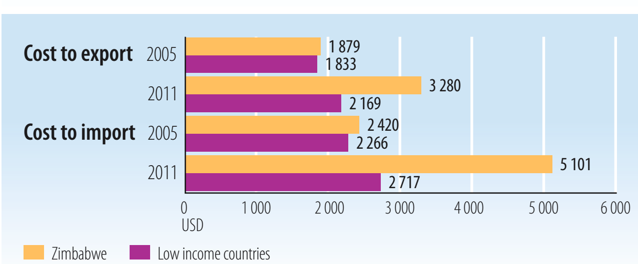
EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

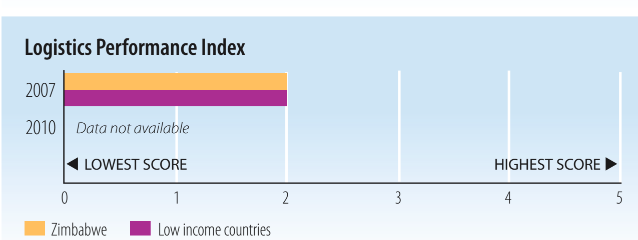
	2005	2011
Africa	58.6	64.7
Asia	8.1	11.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.2	0.2
Europe	23.6	11.9
Middle East	1.2	10.6
North America	7.0	1.0
South and Central America	0.2	0.1

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS







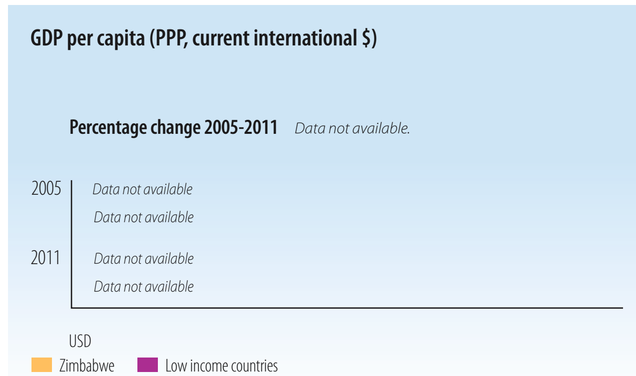
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

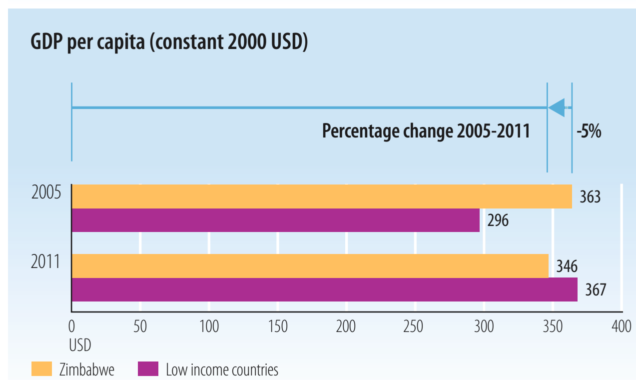
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	48.8	49.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	6.8	10.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.35	0.36

Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT





Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%, PPP)	Population living below USD 2.00 a day (%, PPP)	Income share held by highest 20%
2005	**2005**	**2005**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*
2010	**2010**	**2010**
Data not available.	*Data not available.*	*Data not available.*

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846196*

STATISTICAL NOTES ON AID-FOR-TRADE KEY DATA

According to the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade, 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. Furthermore, the WTO Task Force concluded that to measure aid-for-trade flows the following categories should be included:

a) Technical assistance for trade policy and regulations: for example, helping countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate trade agreements, and implement their outcomes;

b) Trade-related infrastructure: for example, building roads, ports, and telecommunications networks to connect domestic markets to the global economy;

c) Productive capacity building (including trade development): for example, supporting the private sector to exploit their comparative advantages and diversify their exports;

d) 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,

e) Other trade-related needs: if identified as trade-related development priorities in partner countries' national development strategies.

The OECD DAC aid activity database (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 was established in 1967 and collects information on official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) 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 CRS enables the tracking of aid commitments and disbursements, and provides comparable data over time and across countries. The use of this existing database led to significant savings of time and resources to effectively track aid-for-trade flows. 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.

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 four headings:

- *Trade policy and regulations.* In the CRS, five purpose codes are used to cover trade policy and regulations activities. These five sub-categories are: trade policy and administrative management; trade facilitation; regional trade agreements; multilateral trade negotiations; and trade education/training.
- *Economic infrastructure.* Aid commitments for trade-related infrastructure are proxied in the CRS by data under the heading "Economic Infrastructure and Services" This heading covers data on transport and storage, communications and energy generation and supply.

- *Building Productive capacity (BPC), including trade development*. The CRS captures full data on all activities in the productive and services sectors, such as agriculture; industry; mineral resources and mining; business; and banking. Trade development activities are identified through the *Trade Development policy marker* and have been separately identified in the CRS data collection since 2007 flows. These activities are an "of which" of *Building Productive Capacity* and are scored as either principally or significantly contributing to trade development. At time of reporting, however, some donors may have difficulty in identifying aid activities that have a defined trade component. This may reflect upon the accuracy of these data and, as such, amounts shown under trade development can only at best be used as approximations.
- *Trade-related adjustment*. Was introduced in the CRS in 2007 to track flows corresponding to trade-related adjustment. 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.

The CRS covers all ODA, but only those activities reported under the above four categories can be identified as aid for trade. It is not possible to distinguish activities in the context of '*Other trade-related needs*'. To estimate the volume of such 'other' activities, 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.

Footnotes to Tables in Aid-for-Trade Key Data

Most of the data shown in Annex A are sourced from the CRS. To view the full set of CRS data please visit: ***www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline***

Population data required in the compilation of tables A6.A and A6.B come from the World Bank (World Development Indicators).

The term **"non-grants"** (Tables A.11, A.12 and A.13B) includes ODA loans and equity investment (i.e. investment in a country on the DAC List of ODA Recipients that is not made to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise).

Aid providers:

The list of aid providers is split into DAC member countries, other bilateral donors and multilateral organisations. The full names of organisations are listed under the Acronyms section.

Korea became a member of the DAC in 2010. Official reporting of flows commenced as from 2009. Data for previous years may be partial.

Iceland and the **Czech Republic** became members of the DAC in 2013. Official reporting of flows will commence as from 2012 reporting. Data reported for previous years can be found under "Other bilateral donors".

Data collected from the **FAO, IMF, ITC UNESCAP, UNESCWA, WTO** and **Turkey** comprise specialised reporting since 2007 on Aid for Trade flows and may not constitute the totality of their individual aid funding.

The **IADB** changed its reporting methodology to the CRS as from 2009 flows.

Data collected under "**Other multilateral donors**" include small amounts from several multilateral agencies. See Acronyms for a list of these agencies.

Aid recipients:

Changes in the DAC List of ODA Recipients reflect substantial improvements in global prosperity over recent decades. Compared to the List as it stood in 1970, only 17 countries have been added, 11 of these being former republics of the Soviet Union. By contrast, 55 countries have left the list, essentially because of increases in their per capita income. The trend towards higher income has continued despite the financial crisis. In the latest revision of the list in 2011, five countries left the list and 25 countries that remained on it rose into a higher income category, whereas only two fell into a lower category.

For the DAC List of Aid Recipients see Annexes B and C. To view a full historic of graduations to and from the DAC List please visit: ***www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist***

Channels of delivery:

The list shown in Table A.14 represents the major headings for channels of delivery in the CRS. The full list under each category (updated in June 2012), is accessible at: ***www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology***

The category **"Other"** represents channels of delivery such as: Universities, colleges, or other teaching institutions, research institutes or think-tanks.

Legend:

" .. " denotes no activities reported.

0.0 denotes amounts of less than USD 0.5 million.

ANNEX A
AID-FOR-TRADE KEY DATA

TABLE A.1 Aid for Trade by category

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	**2006-08 avg.**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2006-08 avg.**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS									
Trade Policy and Admin. Management	624.5	719.0	822.6	662.0	696.7	519.1	502.6	691.4	532.7
Trade Facilitation	81.8	202.4	339.1	421.9	381.1	129.4	158.7	347.5	259.3
Regional Trade Agreements	81.1	132.1	310.2	323.7	180.4	73.0	188.0	125.8	124.8
Multilateral Trade Negotiations	16.6	45.0	27.2	18.5	15.9	27.3	49.3	33.3	30.4
Trade Education/Training	11.0	35.7	38.5	37.2	39.3	24.5	32.9	39.8	35.4
SUB-TOTAL	**815.0**	**1 134.2**	**1 537.6**	**1 463.4**	**1 313.3**	**773.3**	**931.5**	**1 237.7**	**982.5**
Economic Infrastructure									
Transport and Storage	7 472.9	10 774.4	14 750.5	15 138.9	11 590.3	6 962.5	8 972.4	10 451.4	10 164.9
Communications	688.5	543.4	709.9	468.7	617.5	532.0	600.7	571.0	505.6
Energy Generation and Supply	5 956.8	7 409.6	7 992.1	13 004.3	9 750.3	5 102.9	5 550.5	7 773.5	7 070.4
SUB-TOTAL	**14 118.3**	**18 727.4**	**23 452.5**	**28 612.0**	**21 958.1**	**12 597.4**	**15 123.7**	**18 795.8**	**17 741.0**
Building Productive Capacity									
Business and Other Services	1 432.9	2 140.3	1 834.1	2 168.8	2 217.6	1 921.8	1 623.3	1 669.7	1 599.6
Banking and Financial Services	1 838.7	2 604.6	3 898.6	2 870.7	2 650.6	2 261.6	4 223.8	2 597.5	2 699.2
Agriculture	4 398.5	6 288.8	8 538.8	8 835.2	8 927.7	4 421.5	6 297.5	7 190.7	6 552.9
Forestry	631.7	773.3	675.6	1 174.3	1 267.9	615.7	747.9	1 083.9	931.5
Fishing	308.0	401.0	659.9	433.9	424.9	325.6	477.2	368.6	351.2
Industry	1 981.2	1 813.9	1 712.8	1 891.7	2 208.6	1 355.2	1 349.4	1 498.6	2 060.1
Mineral Resources and Mining	852.8	449.8	480.1	510.8	416.2	439.5	232.5	186.2	463.7
Tourism	114.6	256.7	191.3	179.2	121.7	80.3	135.0	166.4	166.8
SUB-TOTAL	**11 558.4**	**14 728.6**	**17 991.2**	**18 064.7**	**18 235.3**	**11 421.2**	**15 086.6**	**14 761.6**	**14 825.0**
TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT	..	2.3	16.2	30.9	62.8	9.1	36.8	72.3	17.4
TOTAL	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**	**24 801.0**	**31 178.5**	**34 867.5**	**33 565.9**
Focus on Trade Development									
Principal objective	..	1 342.6	2 044.9	2 895.8	2 255.1	1 169.7	1 391.9	2 404.7	2 628.0
Significant objective	73.1	2 085.0	2 733.3	2 293.7	3 135.4	926.1	1 834.6	2 184.1	2 002.1
TOTAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT	**73.1**	**3 427.6**	**4 778.2**	**5 189.5**	**5 390.5**	**2 095.8**	**3 226.5**	**4 588.9**	**4 630.2**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854575

TABLE A.2A Aid for Trade by donor and by category *(page 1 of 2)*

Commitments, USD million (2011 constant)

	TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS					ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE				
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries										
Australia	12.3	7.7	20.4	66.3	22.5	88.9	184.3	383.7	271.2	251.3
Austria	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	26.3	21.0	32.8	28.2	28.6
Belgium	4.5	5.6	20.6	5.4	9.8	61.0	84.9	152.4	85.1	67.0
Canada	22.9	24.6	56.9	19.2	35.6	53.7	90.5	23.9	24.1	300.5
Denmark	0.5	3.4	2.1	2.6	34.7	232.7	126.9	92.2	36.1	109.5
Finland	2.6	7.0	12.2	12.2	14.4	32.7	21.9	177.3	57.6	63.9
France	4.9	3.1	2.9	2.2	0.2	408.0	955.9	821.0	834.1	776.9
Germany	15.7	37.9	47.9	44.6	20.3	615.6	1 000.6	1 056.4	3 083.1	1 656.3
Greece	0.4	0.7	0.7	..	..	8.3	9.0	10.3	19.3	20.7
Ireland	0.1	1.1	0.4	..	0.6	7.6	2.9	0.9	1.5	1.9
Italy	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	169.8	132.8	48.3	81.0	40.4
Japan	64.7	68.7	27.4	87.1	88.7	4 774.2	5 428.2	5 543.6	8 964.5	6 422.5
Korea	..	6.7	2.5	2.0	11.7	..	378.3	1 061.5	642.0	594.7
Luxembourg	0.2	0.4	..	2.6	1.7	1.3	6.4	0.9	2.6	4.7
Netherlands	20.1	71.7	57.4	224.3	204.9	159.0	199.4	291.0	131.8	130.0
New Zealand	1.8	3.2	4.8	5.2	5.3	4.5	16.2	18.6	28.8	92.6
Norway	12.2	34.0	18.4	11.5	16.8	126.7	204.9	297.3	193.4	320.9
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	41.0	28.4	87.0	54.2	22.6
Spain	1.6	5.1	3.8	6.7	1.6	268.6	494.2	464.2	458.9	13.1
Sweden	19.3	37.9	60.6	54.2	64.9	121.9	106.7	53.6	138.2	42.6
Switzerland	42.4	19.4	39.6	27.8	47.1	45.6	53.4	19.5	84.9	44.2
United Kingdom	27.4	63.6	230.7	185.6	9.1	304.5	174.7	523.7	355.3	353.2
United States	249.8	247.3	159.3	163.1	137.6	1 825.2	2 964.5	2 067.1	2 591.9	1 419.9
SUB-TOTAL	**505.7**	**651.1**	**769.1**	**922.9**	**728.2**	**9 377.0**	**12 685.7**	**13 227.3**	**18 167.8**	**12 778.1**
Other bilateral										
Czech Republic	..	..	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	5.1
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	764.8	230.3
Turkey	..	..	27.7	103.7	..	..	..	..	1.6	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509.2	211.9	191.6
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**27.8**	**103.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**509.2**	**978.2**	**429.8**
Multilateral										
AFDB	25.5	..	..	..	..	68.4	605.6	1 636.5	1 703.5	692.2
ARAB FUND	..	..	..	..	..	..	323.2	1 013.6	1 031.4	994.1
AsDB	9.5	2.0	..	26.6	..	404.0	327.0	706.2	1 170.6	1 161.0
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.9
EU Institutions	209.5	380.2	447.9	204.2	445.4	1 544.5	1 987.1	1 565.1	1 337.1	1 345.1
FAO	..	21.3	42.9	47.3	44.4	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	0.7	9.4	6.7	0.4	137.5	98.7	175.1	242.9	309.0
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	14.2	23.5	84.1	19.7	42.6
IMF	..	11.5	15.2	14.6	15.5	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Dev Bank	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	49.3	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	1.7	3.5	4.7	3.1	2.0	2.4	5.9	11.8	9.5	8.4
UNECE	..	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	..	1.0	5.3	3.4	2.6
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNIDO	..	4.3	6.7	16.4	1.7	..	1.4	18.9	2.1	6.5
UNPBF	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	3.1	..	..	..
World Bank	63.1	43.4	197.4	94.9	59.8	2 569.3	2 665.0	4 137.6	3 421.6	3 842.3
WTO	..	14.8	16.1	20.9	15.2	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	..	0.9	..	..	..	1.2	..	361.6	474.9	280.4
SUB-TOTAL	**309.4**	**483.0**	**740.8**	**436.7**	**585.2**	**4 741.3**	**6 041.7**	**9 715.9**	**9 465.9**	**8 750.2**
TOTAL	**815.0**	**1 134.2**	**1 537.6**	**1 463.4**	**1 313.3**	**14 118.3**	**18 727.4**	**23 452.5**	**28 612.0**	**21 958.1**

TABLE A.2A Aid for Trade by donor and by category *(page 2 of 2)*

Commitments, USD million (2011 constant)

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY					TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT				TOTAL				
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries														
Australia	161.5	204.7	173.7	363.4	311.1	0.3	..	1.1	0.3	262.7	397.1	577.8	701.9	585.1
Austria	24.3	37.4	51.3	73.4	42.1	..	..	..	..	50.8	59.8	84.3	101.7	70.9
Belgium	199.7	201.4	390.1	356.9	401.1	..	..	..	..	265.2	291.9	563.1	447.4	477.9
Canada	327.0	327.3	486.0	706.0	401.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	403.5	442.5	567.0	749.3	737.2
Denmark	247.8	183.1	271.2	342.1	158.3	..	..	..	..	481.0	313.3	365.6	380.9	302.6
Finland	52.0	112.5	179.0	209.5	240.5	..	..	..	10.7	87.3	141.4	368.5	279.4	329.5
France	392.4	744.9	728.5	970.5	506.9	..	..	..	..	805.2	1 703.9	1 552.4	1 806.9	1 284.0
Germany	717.8	1 247.5	1 568.2	1 561.2	2 052.5	..	..	..	..	1 349.1	2 286.0	2 672.5	4 688.9	3 729.0
Greece	5.9	12.0	7.5	1.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	14.7	21.7	18.5	20.5	21.2
Ireland	21.9	43.7	59.0	66.5	67.6	..	..	..	..	29.6	47.7	60.3	68.0	70.1
Italy	119.5	132.9	230.5	103.2	47.6	..	..	..	..	291.3	266.2	278.9	184.2	88.9
Japan	1 226.0	2 192.9	1 244.4	1 084.2	1 387.7	..	..	..	0.4	6 064.9	7 689.8	6 815.4	10 135.8	7 899.3
Korea	..	74.6	69.9	108.6	152.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	459.6	1 134.0	752.6	758.5
Luxembourg	17.9	29.0	33.4	34.5	34.6	..	..	..	..	19.4	35.8	34.3	39.8	41.0
Netherlands	445.3	538.5	337.4	241.4	847.0	..	..	..	..	624.5	809.6	685.8	597.5	1 181.9
New Zealand	16.5	26.6	13.6	36.5	89.1	..	..	..	..	22.8	46.0	36.9	70.6	187.1
Norway	214.7	344.6	584.2	847.3	750.4	..	..	..	..	353.6	583.5	899.8	1 052.2	1 088.0
Portugal	8.3	3.9	6.2	2.9	3.1	..	..	..	..	49.4	32.4	93.3	57.1	25.8
Spain	170.9	300.5	461.6	941.0	628.9	..	..	..	..	441.0	799.7	929.6	1 406.5	643.6
Sweden	126.8	243.8	299.4	229.5	238.1	..	..	..	2.6	268.1	388.5	413.6	421.8	348.1
Switzerland	250.5	229.3	172.1	228.5	342.8	..	..	..	5.8	338.6	302.1	231.3	341.2	439.8
United Kingdom	410.1	689.7	1 250.7	470.3	425.4	..	..	..	..	742.0	928.0	2 005.1	1 011.2	787.6
United States	1 876.0	2 368.5	2 429.1	3 182.5	2 056.4	..	..	..	..	3 951.0	5 580.3	4 655.6	5 937.5	3 613.8
SUB-TOTAL	**7 033.0**	**10 289.3**	**11 047.2**	**12 161.0**	**11 184.8**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**19.8**	**16 915.7**	**23 626.6**	**25 043.6**	**31 252.9**	**24 710.8**
Other bilateral														
Czech Republic	..	..	..	0.1	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	12.5
Iceland	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.8
Kuwait	..	..	..	29.0	23.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793.8	253.4
Turkey	..	..	3.0	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7	111.4	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	0.6	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509.9	212.8	191.6
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**3.7**	**36.1**	**35.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**540.7**	**1 118.1**	**465.2**
Multilateral														
AFDB	72.2	188.5	672.8	66.9	232.8	..	..	..	..	166.2	794.0	2 309.3	1 770.4	925.1
ARAB FUND	..	111.5	51.5	174.6	181.3	..	..	..	..	..	434.7	1 065.1	1 206.0	1 175.3
AsDB	428.6	256.5	195.1	398.3	289.7	..	..	..	..	842.1	585.4	901.3	1 595.5	1 450.7
BADEA	..	..	..	..	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82.7
EU Institutions	1 190.2	1 223.1	2 178.6	1 559.9	1 353.3	1.9	16.1	23.3	43.0	2 944.2	3 592.4	4 207.7	3 124.5	3 186.8
FAO	..	126.4	267.1	263.9	247.7	..	..	..	..	..	147.8	310.0	311.2	292.2
IADB	135.3	25.2	71.0	147.7	175.7	..	..	..	..	272.8	124.7	255.5	397.2	485.1
IFAD	287.3	398.7	444.0	602.4	745.3	..	..	..	..	301.5	422.2	528.1	622.1	788.0
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	15.2	14.6	15.5
Islamic Dev Bank	..	..	..	140.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190.4	..
ITC	..	33.7	56.5	59.7	64.7	..	..	..	..	..	33.7	56.5	59.7	64.7
UNDP	9.3	17.7	29.7	22.0	20.8	..	..	..	..	13.4	27.1	46.2	34.7	31.2
UNECE	..	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	5.7	4.3	4.0
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.2	0.1	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
UNESCWA	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
UNIDO	..	24.6	89.0	25.0	39.7	..	..	..	..	..	30.3	114.6	43.5	47.9
UNPBF	..	0.6	0.3	2.8	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	0.3	3.3	0.4
World Bank	2 402.3	2 032.5	2 794.0	2 168.9	3 455.5	..	..	6.5	..	5 034.7	4 740.8	7 129.0	5 691.8	7 357.6
WTO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.8	16.1	20.9	15.2
Other multilateral donors	..	..	90.2	234.4	189.6	..	..	..	..	1.2	0.9	451.8	709.3	470.1
SUB-TOTAL	**4 525.3**	**4 439.3**	**6 940.4**	**5 867.6**	**7 015.1**	**1.9**	**16.1**	**29.8**	**43.0**	**9 576.0**	**10 965.9**	**17 413.2**	**15 800.0**	**16 393.6**
TOTAL	**11 558.4**	**14 728.6**	**17 991.2**	**18 064.7**	**18 235.3**	**2.3**	**16.2**	**30.9**	**62.8**	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1787/888932854594*

TABLE A.2B Aid for Trade by donor and category *(page 1 of 2)*

Disbursements, USD million (2011 constant)

	TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS				ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE			
	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries								
Australia	7.2	9.8	13.6	22.5	134.1	203.9	217.0	251.3
Austria	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	10.5	13.8	14.1	23.3
Belgium	4.3	10.2	8.2	12.6	36.9	103.6	82.0	97.6
Canada	18.2	39.8	35.5	36.7	57.7	53.5	64.9	331.1
Denmark	0.8	0.2	7.9	3.4	149.5	140.8	122.4	171.8
Finland	5.9	6.4	7.8	8.8	14.5	20.9	45.2	45.2
France	2.6	3.8	5.7	3.9	408.8	527.5	615.3	783.9
Germany	27.1	30.0	39.0	24.1	687.2	920.1	1 680.9	1 517.4
Greece	0.7	0.7	..	..	9.0	10.3	19.3	20.7
Ireland	1.1	0.4	..	0.6	2.9	0.9	1.5	1.9
Italy	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	168.3	65.9	89.9	76.7
Japan	65.0	20.0	92.7	88.7	3 901.2	4 303.0	5 598.8	4 698.6
Korea	9.2	10.3	2.2	11.3	128.5	208.8	281.2	327.7
Luxembourg	0.4	..	2.6	1.7	6.4	0.9	2.6	4.7
Netherlands	51.2	58.8	65.5	70.3	134.5	170.2	112.3	173.2
New Zealand	2.6	4.3	1.9	3.3	8.4	22.5	15.2	31.8
Norway	21.8	25.9	23.3	18.2	266.5	120.0	194.2	280.6
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.0	26.4	88.8	53.2
Spain	4.9	3.9	5.3	1.7	303.4	654.7	426.3	161.8
Sweden	30.5	58.6	43.4	48.6	105.0	104.7	99.3	99.4
Switzerland	27.4	32.7	20.9	20.2	45.9	27.6	35.8	34.2
United Kingdom	49.2	80.1	222.4	73.8	147.6	320.9	453.0	495.0
United States	139.1	174.7	171.9	162.1	1 973.3	1 752.3	1 913.7	1 795.5
SUB-TOTAL	**471.3**	**571.2**	**769.9**	**613.6**	**8 737.0**	**9 773.2**	**12 173.6**	**11 476.7**
Other bilateral								
Czech Republic	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	5.0
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	434.7	331.9
Turkey	..	27.7	103.7	..	..	..	1.6	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	218.7	69.4	109.4
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**27.7**	**103.8**	**..**	**..**	**218.7**	**505.7**	**449.0**
Multilateral								
AFDB	0.4	2.0	..	..	198.7	462.0	581.8	806.3
ARAB FUND	..	..	0.9	..	235.8	654.1	869.3	524.4
AsDB	..	..	6.8	4.0	..	..	594.2	525.1
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.1
EU Institutions	227.5	203.5	233.8	214.9	1 448.5	1 308.7	1 470.9	1 434.7
FAO	21.3	42.9	47.3	44.4	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	5.1	4.9	6.6	..	177.7	214.6	284.5
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Dev Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	3.4	4.7	3.1	2.0	11.5	12.6	13.9	14.6
UNECE	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	5.3	3.4	2.6
UNEP	..	..	..	..	1.2	3.4	1.7	1.1
UNESCAP	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNPBF	..	..	0.4	0.1	1.3	5.0	0.4	0.1
World Bank	33.1	57.7	45.5	80.9	1 962.4	2 360.1	2 199.1	2 075.8
WTO	14.8	16.1	20.9	15.2	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.9	..	..	..	..	143.0	167.2	114.1
SUB-TOTAL	**302.0**	**332.5**	**364.0**	**369.0**	**3 860.4**	**5 131.8**	**6 116.5**	**5 815.2**
TOTAL	**773.3**	**931.5**	**1 237.7**	**982.5**	**12 597.4**	**15 123.7**	**18 795.8**	**17 741.0**

TABLE A.2B Aid for Trade by donor and category *(page 1 of 2)*

Disbursements, USD million (2011 constant)

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY				TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT				TOTAL			
	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries												
Australia	182.3	177.9	292.8	311.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	323.9	391.7	524.6	585.1
Austria	32.6	53.0	60.8	41.8	..	..	..	..	44.6	67.0	75.0	65.2
Belgium	160.3	356.8	312.6	336.4	..	..	..	..	201.5	470.6	402.8	446.5
Canada	259.5	333.9	725.4	487.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	..	335.5	427.2	825.9	854.8
Denmark	152.4	178.8	239.5	277.9	..	..	..	..	302.7	319.8	369.8	453.2
Finland	48.3	91.6	110.3	119.1	..	..	..	1.3	68.6	118.9	163.3	174.4
France	612.3	667.4	457.6	754.2	..	..	..	..	1 023.7	1 198.6	1 078.6	1 542.0
Germany	1 140.7	1 364.1	1 476.3	1 515.0	..	..	..	..	1 855.0	2 314.1	3 196.3	3 056.5
Greece	12.0	7.5	1.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	21.7	18.5	20.5	21.2
Ireland	43.7	59.0	66.5	67.6	..	..	..	..	47.7	60.3	68.0	70.1
Italy	111.8	68.5	106.8	102.4	..	..	..	..	280.5	134.7	196.6	180.0
Japan	1 523.5	1 515.9	1 599.3	1 563.2	..	..	..	0.4	5 489.8	5 838.9	7 290.9	6 351.0
Korea	50.3	66.3	70.3	72.6	..	..	..	..	188.0	285.4	353.6	411.6
Luxembourg	29.0	33.4	34.5	34.6	..	..	..	..	35.8	34.3	39.8	41.0
Netherlands	376.5	403.7	282.9	340.4	..	..	..	..	562.3	632.7	460.7	583.9
New Zealand	20.2	18.7	19.4	44.5	..	..	..	..	31.2	45.5	36.6	79.6
Norway	239.8	430.5	495.5	538.2	..	..	..	..	528.1	576.3	712.9	837.0
Portugal	3.9	6.2	2.9	3.1	..	..	..	..	41.0	32.7	91.7	56.4
Spain	253.2	381.9	885.3	427.3	..	..	..	..	561.5	1 040.5	1 316.9	590.8
Sweden	255.1	318.1	210.4	258.0	..	..	0.0	0.1	390.6	481.5	353.1	406.0
Switzerland	205.9	199.4	191.2	249.6	..	..	..	3.0	279.2	259.7	247.9	307.0
United Kingdom	755.7	987.3	616.4	784.1	..	..	..	..	952.5	1 388.3	1 291.9	1 352.8
United States	1 926.5	1 734.9	2 131.7	2 039.8	..	..	..	..	4 038.8	3 661.9	4 217.2	3 997.5
SUB-TOTAL	**8 395.6**	**9 454.7**	**10 389.8**	**10 368.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**5.0**	**17 604.1**	**19 799.2**	**23 334.6**	**22 463.5**
Other bilateral												
Czech Republic	..	..	0.1	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	12.2
Iceland	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..		7.8
Kuwait	..	..	46.9	32.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	481.6	364.0
Turkey	..	3.0	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7	111.4	..
United Arab Emirates	..	0.6	41.9	44.8	..	..	..	..	..	219.3	111.4	154.2
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**3.7**	**95.0**	**89.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**250.0**	**704.5**	**538.2**
Multilateral												
AFDB	227.2	1 380.0	434.6	356.5	..	..	..	..	426.3	1 843.9	1 016.4	1 162.8
ARAB FUND	30.6	91.5	86.6	173.8	..	..	..	..	266.4	745.6	956.9	698.1
AsDB	..	..	199.9	292.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	800.9	821.5
BADEA	..	..	..	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.6
EU Institutions	910.2	1 291.0	1 112.9	1 190.1	8.8	36.7	71.0	11.0	2 595.1	2 840.0	2 888.7	2 850.8
FAO	126.4	267.1	263.9	247.7	..	..	..	..	147.8	310.0	311.2	292.2
IADB	..	80.7	147.4	194.9	..	..	..	..	..	263.5	366.9	486.0
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Dev Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	33.2	56.5	55.4	61.1	..	..	..	..	33.2	56.5	55.4	61.1
UNDP	18.0	29.5	22.8	21.2	..	..	..	..	32.9	46.7	39.7	37.8
UNECE	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	..	..	..	..	1.5	5.7	4.3	4.0
UNEP	1.6	3.2	5.4	5.7	..	..	..	..	2.8	6.6	7.1	6.7
UNESCAP	0.1	0.1	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNPBF	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	..	..	..	..	1.5	6.0	1.1	0.3
World Bank	1 673.3	2 344.0	1 899.4	1 756.5	..	..	..	1.4	3 668.9	4 761.8	4 144.0	3 914.7
WTO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.8	16.1	20.9	15.2
Other multilateral donors	4.5	83.2	46.9	48.2	..	..	..	..	5.4	226.2	214.2	162.3
SUB-TOTAL	**3 025.6**	**5 628.2**	**4 276.7**	**4 367.5**	**8.8**	**36.7**	**71.0**	**12.5**	**7 196.9**	**11 129.3**	**10 828.4**	**10 564.2**
TOTAL	**11 421.2**	**15 086.6**	**14 761.6**	**14 825.0**	**9.1**	**36.8**	**72.3**	**17.4**	**24 801.0**	**31 178.5**	**34 867.5**	**33 565.9**

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854613*

TABLE A.3 Aid for Trade by donor and region *(page 1 of 4)*

Commitments, USD million (2011 constant)

	AFRICA					AMERICA				
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries										
Australia	13.0	0.8	2.3	39.4	44.5	0.3	0.2	2.5	1.2	8.5
Austria	10.1	16.5	20.9	29.6	11.3	5.1	6.0	9.0	11.6	2.1
Belgium	128.6	187.1	297.2	223.9	250.1	50.9	38.3	42.3	57.7	54.6
Canada	168.5	141.5	336.2	345.4	219.0	77.2	110.6	93.6	194.3	108.0
Denmark	273.1	192.5	271.2	265.3	217.1	44.5	6.3	8.2	41.7	5.0
Finland	23.3	53.0	197.5	150.6	168.5	12.3	10.2	39.4	24.2	32.0
France	469.0	971.7	1 028.4	1 208.4	425.7	34.5	65.8	51.6	71.9	370.9
Germany	415.9	467.0	466.5	1 155.3	857.3	95.2	285.3	503.5	392.0	299.6
Greece	0.9	1.3	2.4	0.6	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Ireland	24.0	32.7	50.4	46.7	50.3	0.7	3.2	2.6	4.5	6.3
Italy	158.1	110.3	36.8	22.3	26.4	43.5	13.9	20.9	35.6	15.3
Japan	431.7	1 197.6	738.1	2 411.5	719.7	135.3	287.5	228.1	343.1	116.3
Korea	..	69.7	178.2	213.6	258.9	..	14.5	77.2	23.7	148.5
Luxembourg	8.9	19.3	10.3	12.3	18.1	2.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	5.3
Netherlands	94.9	123.5	191.7	54.6	129.2	46.6	45.2	60.6	19.8	6.7
New Zealand	0.2	0.1	..	0.0	2.5	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.1
Norway	161.0	264.3	461.2	274.8	395.2	25.6	24.6	111.2	282.8	250.2
Portugal	27.4	29.7	91.3	55.4	23.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Spain	130.3	363.1	469.1	366.8	455.4	110.5	139.1	255.5	313.2	146.4
Sweden	100.7	167.3	92.0	213.7	152.0	15.8	9.9	27.8	19.0	4.3
Switzerland	80.3	74.3	52.2	64.3	54.7	52.2	44.0	36.7	76.2	23.1
United Kingdom	237.6	295.5	982.4	449.7	284.6	70.4	20.2	69.0	80.8	49.5
United States	550.8	1 408.5	1 440.8	1 685.2	831.8	279.2	501.6	504.5	463.0	668.9
SUB-TOTAL	**3 508.3**	**6 187.3**	**7 417.0**	**9 289.6**	**5 595.7**	**1 102.8**	**1 631.8**	**2 149.0**	**2 461.2**	**2 321.8**
Other bilateral										
Czech Republic	..	..	0.0	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	0.2
Kuwait	..	..	..	564.3	119.0	..	..	..	..	10.0
Iceland	..	..	..	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	0.7
Turkey	..	..	0.1	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	81.3	181.2	10.0	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**81.4**	**747.2**	**135.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**10.9**
Multilateral										
AFDB	166.2	794.0	2 309.3	1 770.4	925.1	..	..	..	..	..
ARAB FUND	..	310.0	477.5	1 018.8	818.5	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	82.7	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	1 781.4	2 018.1	1 584.3	1 241.5	1 503.2	289.0	309.2	502.3	288.1	346.6
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	272.8	124.7	255.5	397.2	485.1
IFAD	157.0	213.3	294.9	415.6	466.0	13.5	20.1	16.1	7.5	33.7
IMF	..	4.4	7.4	6.5	7.3	..	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.9
Isl.Dev Bank	..	..	..	136.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	5.2	14.3	22.2	14.0	15.8	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	17.4	43.9	13.7	21.2	..	2.2	10.6	1.1	1.8
UNPBF	..	3.7	0.3	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	2 331.8	2 626.0	4 799.8	3 632.0	3 313.5	147.3	100.3	119.7	112.9	273.3
WTO	..	5.1	3.9	5.9	4.2	..	3.2	1.5	2.6	1.6
Other multilateral donors	0.7	0.2	181.9	234.1	233.9	0.2	0.1	117.8	289.1	43.6
SUB-TOTAL	**4 442.3**	**6 006.6**	**9 725.5**	**8 492.6**	**7 391.5**	**722.8**	**562.7**	**1 026.6**	**1 100.7**	**1 189.1**
TOTAL	**7 950.6**	**12 193.9**	**17 223.9**	**18 529.4**	**13 122.3**	**1 825.6**	**2 194.5**	**3 175.6**	**3 561.9**	**3 521.8**

TABLE A.3 Aid for Trade by donor and region *(page 2 of 4)*

Commitments, USD million (2011 constant)

	ASIA					EUROPE				
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries										
Australia	122.7	198.7	462.1	377.9	255.6	..	0.0	..	..	..
Austria	30.1	18.1	10.0	21.4	23.8	4.1	14.0	27.7	20.9	10.0
Belgium	35.0	21.4	35.6	36.5	38.6	1.9	3.0	1.3	1.4	0.6
Canada	141.0	145.5	93.5	150.1	81.4	1.7	11.7	31.1	1.6	11.7
Denmark	134.4	98.3	56.1	57.3	41.5	0.2	1.0	26.4	13.4	22.2
Finland	36.6	42.6	78.9	29.8	76.5	2.8	2.9	5.5	7.9	4.3
France	196.8	402.5	217.9	312.4	118.1	24.1	147.9	15.6	3.3	72.3
Germany	645.6	1 046.4	1 236.1	1 455.4	1 273.8	112.7	334.1	184.2	603.9	534.1
Greece	3.7	5.8	3.4	0.8	0.5	10.0	14.1	12.0	19.2	20.7
Ireland	2.3	8.8	5.5	7.4	6.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	..	..
Italy	33.8	75.2	209.3	75.6	42.0	52.0	66.2	11.6	50.5	4.9
Japan	4 983.1	5 976.7	5 557.5	6 721.9	6 547.1	401.3	20.0	164.7	531.9	373.1
Korea	..	367.3	867.3	512.9	346.7	..	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.8
Luxembourg	3.6	5.3	7.6	7.2	6.5	4.0	3.0	4.5	3.8	2.4
Netherlands	119.2	83.4	87.7	38.5	46.2	20.4	16.9	5.2	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	7.5	9.6	5.1	12.9	45.3	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	83.8	141.6	78.1	134.2	147.7	41.9	29.7	25.3	12.1	26.8
Portugal	3.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	115.9	114.4	132.0	108.0	33.4	74.5	167.7	14.3	190.9	0.2
Sweden	67.3	57.6	17.4	59.8	40.0	32.1	29.8	37.2	41.3	23.1
Switzerland	116.5	94.2	55.3	93.1	118.8	33.3	28.2	16.1	32.8	43.4
United Kingdom	315.0	384.0	722.4	393.3	204.7	6.7	6.2	4.0	0.7	0.8
United States	2 806.0	3 343.2	2 350.9	3 103.5	1 727.8	157.9	140.3	168.8	476.8	106.0
SUB-TOTAL	**10 002.9**	**12 642.1**	**12 291.0**	**13 711.0**	**11 223.3**	**999.0**	**1 040.7**	**756.0**	**2 012.8**	**1 257.4**
Other bilateral										
Czech Republic	..	..	0.0	0.0	5.9	..	..	0.0	0.1	3.9
Iceland	..	..	..	227.9	124.4	..	..	..	1.5	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	28.7	107.5	..	..	..	1.9	1.6	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	428.1	27.7	126.6	..	..	..	..	50.0
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**456.9**	**363.2**	**256.9**	**..**	**..**	**2.0**	**3.2**	**53.9**
Multilateral										
AFDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARAB FUND	..	124.7	581.1	184.1	348.0	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	815.2	564.6	780.5	1 480.5	1 400.6	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	292.7	319.1	310.9	363.0	239.6	389.0	666.9	677.5	888.9	731.2
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	119.9	172.8	217.1	164.9	274.8	11.1	16.0	..	18.0	13.5
IMF	..	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	..	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0
Islamic Dev Bank	..	..	..	41.5	..	..	..	..	5.8	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	7.3	11.0	16.2	15.6	11.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.3
UNECE	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	1.5	5.6	4.2	4.0
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	6.3	42.9	20.3	12.0	..	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.9
UNPBF	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	2 290.2	1 893.8	2 162.1	1 851.3	3 579.4	259.6	84.4	47.4	26.0	24.8
WTO	..	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.9	..	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
Other multilateral donors	0.3	0.1	144.3	133.5	107.0	..	..	6.5	16.6	32.2
SUB-TOTAL	**3 525.6**	**3 097.6**	**4 261.3**	**4 260.6**	**5 980.6**	**660.2**	**771.8**	**741.0**	**964.8**	**808.8**
TOTAL	**13 528.5**	**15 739.8**	**17 009.2**	**18 334.8**	**17 460.7**	**1 659.2**	**1 812.5**	**1 499.0**	**2 980.8**	**2 120.2**

TABLE A.3 Aid for Trade by donor and region *(page 3 of 4)*

Commitments, USD million (2011 constant)

	OCEANIA					GLOBAL UNALLOCATED				
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries										
Australia	121.4	138.2	52.4	181.3	157.6	5.3	59.1	58.5	102.1	118.9
Austria	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	..	1.4	5.1	16.1	17.9	23.7
Belgium	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	48.8	42.0	186.7	127.9	133.9
Canada	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.8	14.9	33.2	10.3	57.9	314.2
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	28.8	15.2	3.8	3.1	16.8
Finland	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.2	32.8	47.2	66.8	48.2
France	13.6	3.7	8.2	6.5	7.8	67.1	112.3	230.8	204.3	289.3
Germany	1.8	0.7	0.9	7.3	0.4	77.9	152.5	281.3	1 075.0	763.8
Greece	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.7	..	..
Ireland	0.0	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.8	1.8	9.3	7.4
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Japan	53.8	143.4	85.9	42.4	63.1	59.6	64.7	41.1	85.1	79.9
Korea	..	1.0	3.1	1.1	1.6	..	3.4	7.6	1.0	1.9
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	4.2	8.2	12.4	8.7
Netherlands	0.1	..	..	..	..	343.3	540.6	340.6	484.5	999.9
New Zealand	13.9	33.9	29.9	55.9	137.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	..	41.3	123.3	223.7	347.6	268.1
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9
Spain	0.0	..	..	..	..	9.8	15.3	58.6	427.7	8.2
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	52.1	123.8	239.1	88.0	128.7
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	56.3	61.3	70.9	74.8	199.9
United Kingdom	8.2	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.1	104.2	221.3	226.7	85.0	247.9
United States	4.5	26.8	2.9	18.8	18.7	152.7	159.9	187.6	190.2	260.6
SUB-TOTAL	**217.7**	**348.9**	**187.2**	**316.0**	**390.1**	**1 085.1**	**1 775.7**	**2 243.3**	**3 462.4**	**3 922.5**
Other bilateral										
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4
Turkey	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	0.5	3.9	..
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**..**	**0.5**	**5.0**	**..**	**..**	**0.5**	**4.0**	**3.5**
Multilateral										
AFDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARAB FUND	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	6.5	3.1	8.8
AsDB	26.9	20.8	120.8	115.1	50.1	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	41.2	26.2	72.1	53.5	13.3	150.8	252.9	1 060.6	289.4	353.0
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	147.8	310.0	311.2	292.2
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	..	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	..	0.2	..	..	..
Isl.Dev Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.7	56.5	59.7	64.7
UNDP	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	..	..	5.3	3.5	3.3
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	15.9	6.4	11.0
UNPBF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	5.8	36.3	..	69.5	166.6	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	0.3	0.2	0.4	..	..	4.0	8.4	9.9	6.4
Other multilateral donors	0.1	0.0	..	4.1	18.9	..	0.5	1.3	32.0	34.5
SUB-TOTAL	**74.2**	**84.0**	**194.0**	**259.5**	**249.4**	**150.8**	**443.2**	**1 464.8**	**721.7**	**774.1**
TOTAL	**291.9**	**432.9**	**381.2**	**576.0**	**644.5**	**1 235.9**	**2 219.0**	**3 708.6**	**4 188.0**	**4 700.1**

TABLE A.3 Aid for Trade by donor and region *(page 4 of 4)*

Commitments, USD million (2011 constant)

	TOTAL				
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries					
Australia	262.7	397.1	577.8	701.9	585.1
Austria	50.8	59.8	84.3	101.7	70.9
Belgium	265.2	291.9	563.1	447.4	477.9
Canada	403.5	442.5	567.0	749.3	737.2
Denmark	481.0	313.3	365.6	380.9	302.6
Finland	87.3	141.4	368.5	279.4	329.5
France	805.2	1 703.9	1 552.4	1 806.9	1 284.0
Germany	1 349.1	2 286.0	2 672.5	4 688.9	3 729.0
Greece	14.7	21.7	18.5	20.5	21.2
Ireland	29.6	47.7	60.3	68.0	70.1
Italy	291.3	266.2	278.9	184.2	88.9
Japan	6 064.9	7 689.8	6 815.4	10 135.8	7 899.3
Korea	0.0	459.6	1 134.0	752.6	758.5
Luxembourg	19.4	35.8	34.3	39.8	41.0
Netherlands	624.5	809.6	685.8	597.5	1 181.9
New Zealand	22.8	46.0	36.9	70.6	187.1
Norway	353.6	583.5	899.8	1 052.2	1 088.0
Portugal	49.4	32.4	93.3	57.1	25.8
Spain	441.0	799.7	929.6	1 406.5	643.6
Sweden	268.1	388.5	413.6	421.8	348.1
Switzerland	338.6	302.1	231.3	341.2	439.8
United Kingdom	742.0	928.0	2 005.1	1 011.2	787.6
United States	3 951.0	5 580.3	4 655.6	5 937.5	3 613.8
SUB-TOTAL	**16 915.7**	**23 626.6**	**25 043.6**	**31 252.9**	**24 710.8**
Other bilateral					
Czech Republic	..	..	0.1	0.2	12.5
Iceland	..	..	..	793.8	253.4
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	7.8
Turkey	..	..	30.7	111.4	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	509.9	212.8	191.6
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**540.7**	**1 118.1**	**465.2**
Multilateral					
AFDB	166.2	794.0	2 309.3	1 770.4	925.1
ARAB FUND	0.0	434.7	1 065.1	1 206.0	1 175.3
AsDB	842.1	585.4	901.3	1 595.5	1 450.7
BADEA	..	..	..	..	82.7
EU Institutions	2 944.2	3 592.4	4 207.7	3 124.5	3 186.8
FAO	..	147.8	310.0	311.2	292.2
IADB	272.8	124.7	255.5	397.2	485.1
IFAD	301.5	422.2	528.1	622.1	788.0
IMF	..	11.5	15.2	14.6	15.5
Islamic Dev Bank	..	..	..	190.4	..
ITC	..	33.7	56.5	59.7	64.7
UNDP	13.4	27.1	46.2	34.7	31.2
UNECE	..	1.5	5.7	4.3	4.0
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
UNIDO	..	30.3	114.6	43.5	47.9
UNPBF	..	3.7	0.3	3.3	0.4
World Bank	5 034.7	4 740.8	7 129.0	5 691.8	7 357.6
WTO	..	14.8	16.1	20.9	15.2
Other multilateral donors	1.2	0.9	451.8	709.3	470.1
SUB-TOTAL	**9 576.0**	**10 965.9**	**17 413.2**	**15 800.0**	**16 393.6**
TOTAL	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1787/888932854632*

Table A.4 Aid for Trade by donor and income group *(page 1 of 3)*

Commitments, USD million (2011 constant)

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES					OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES				
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries										
Australia	33.0	42.2	39.6	134.2	120.8	2.0	0.0	1.5	20.5	17.6
Austria	17.6	11.1	8.4	10.1	6.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1
Belgium	75.0	115.3	222.2	181.1	204.9	4.3	7.8	39.0	11.7	6.1
Canada	106.0	203.8	323.1	385.3	140.1	10.0	7.3	4.9	2.6	23.1
Denmark	246.3	197.4	119.7	133.3	81.3	10.3	15.6	7.3	83.4	36.3
Finland	9.9	31.6	127.3	70.4	86.8	8.4	5.3	19.7	40.5	5.7
France	150.4	219.9	178.4	294.9	254.1	21.9	45.0	103.3	214.8	79.4
Germany	232.6	229.9	246.7	308.1	369.6	33.2	41.6	41.4	82.8	178.4
Greece	0.2	0.2	0.6	..	..	0.0	0.1	..	..	..
Ireland	24.2	34.9	48.6	46.0	49.7	0.8	2.6	3.0	4.3	5.7
Italy	114.3	78.0	66.8	58.8	49.5	1.0	6.5	0.2	0.9	2.2
Japan	424.0	698.8	1 188.6	1 757.3	1 295.3	48.7	174.1	40.1	761.4	51.3
Korea	..	179.6	308.4	353.4	321.4	..	1.7	0.4	0.9	2.4
Luxembourg	5.7	10.5	11.0	8.9	14.9	..	0.0	..	..	..
Netherlands	86.4	79.0	179.0	25.2	78.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.5	4.0
New Zealand	4.9	20.0	18.9	35.5	77.8	0.2	0.0	..	0.1	0.4
Norway	153.1	205.1	269.6	246.4	332.7	5.1	5.5	13.9	7.1	20.0
Portugal	9.9	6.0	5.5	3.1	8.5	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	46.4	62.1	59.9	192.4	122.6	0.1	6.3	0.0	3.3	0.0
Sweden	77.5	108.4	81.6	189.3	69.2	10.2	34.9	9.6	1.4	10.4
Switzerland	70.9	61.8	21.2	89.8	67.4	26.7	10.1	10.1	5.1	9.2
United Kingdom	177.1	243.5	565.2	140.9	112.1	14.9	7.0	117.6	26.0	8.6
United States	542.1	1 912.9	1 933.3	2 626.8	1 631.0	60.9	36.5	95.0	114.6	180.8
SUB-TOTAL	**2 607.5**	**4 752.0**	**6 023.8**	**7 291.1**	**5 494.5**	**260.9**	**409.8**	**508.8**	**1 382.2**	**641.7**
Other bilateral										
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	4.1	..	..	0.0	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	303.5	72.6	..	..	..	40.5	17.1
Turkey	..	..	0.0	2.0	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	369.8	22.4	41.4	..	..	..	26.6	..
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**369.8**	**327.9**	**121.1**	**..**	**..**	**0.1**	**67.3**	**17.1**
Multilateral										
AFDB	123.3	408.7	1 050.3	1 032.8	630.2	26.3	91.5	83.0	..	129.0
ARAB FUND	..	289.7	144.2	167.3	889.0	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	408.4	169.5	135.2	768.6	905.0	42.7	53.6	31.1	202.2	175.0
BADEA	..	..	..	..	56.3	..	..	..	..	15.1
EU Institutions	1 123.7	1 213.3	1 298.1	685.6	839.7	51.6	46.1	170.0	125.8	67.2
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	41.6	6.6	30.4	105.3	219.5	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	164.0	206.5	305.5	414.2	407.3	5.7	14.6	8.6	31.9	..
IMF	..	4.0	5.9	6.7	5.6	..	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
Isl.Dev Bank	..	..	..	137.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	6.4	16.4	25.9	18.1	17.9	0.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.3
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	12.0	21.1	5.5	15.3	..	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.0
UNPBF	..	3.7	0.3	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.4
World Bank	2 463.1	2 425.1	3 141.7	3 340.2	3 635.0	152.4	165.0	530.3	466.3	378.1
WTO	..	2.8	0.9	2.5	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.4	..
Other multilateral donors	0.6	0.2	151.8	191.0	244.5	0.0	0.0	24.8	23.1	26.4
SUB-TOTAL	**4 331.2**	**4 758.6**	**6 311.2**	**6 879.1**	**7 865.4**	**279.6**	**373.3**	**851.1**	**853.1**	**795.0**
TOTAL	**6 938.7**	**9 510.6**	**12 704.9**	**14 498.1**	**13 481.0**	**540.5**	**783.0**	**1 360.0**	**2 302.6**	**1 453.8**

Table A.4 Aid for Trade by donor and income group *(page 2 of 3)*

Commitments, USD million (2011 constant)

	LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES					UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES				
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries										
Australia	174.9	254.1	446.7	324.9	274.0	11.6	19.0	10.9	5.4	5.4
Austria	19.4	11.9	17.9	15.3	20.5	9.7	12.7	8.9	24.6	3.6
Belgium	60.3	53.3	49.0	86.3	85.8	53.6	53.6	36.2	33.1	20.7
Canada	118.9	104.2	97.0	163.9	115.6	78.4	18.7	24.8	13.1	44.9
Denmark	159.7	66.3	137.2	112.8	56.6	22.8	15.2	36.1	13.3	6.6
Finland	22.3	22.2	73.8	22.0	54.5	23.8	15.2	14.7	7.9	49.0
France	262.1	861.7	706.3	714.3	265.5	272.0	461.6	316.1	374.0	379.8
Germany	551.6	664.4	849.6	1 216.3	1 136.8	415.5	736.7	726.0	1 508.5	683.2
Greece	3.7	5.1	4.9	1.3	0.5	10.6	15.4	12.3	19.1	20.7
Ireland	1.6	6.1	3.7	7.1	6.2	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5
Italy	64.5	62.0	173.4	42.5	12.5	98.5	115.3	34.4	80.0	18.5
Japan	3 990.2	5 795.0	4 188.4	6 207.9	5 794.0	1 508.2	695.3	1 196.2	1 261.9	472.0
Korea	..	248.8	782.5	364.5	377.9	..	23.4	32.3	30.9	52.2
Luxembourg	6.5	11.1	7.1	7.9	9.7	5.5	5.6	4.6	3.5	1.9
Netherlands	119.0	76.3	109.9	39.6	10.2	41.0	35.6	16.1	4.7	4.7
New Zealand	9.2	11.4	10.0	15.8	43.9	4.0	3.0	2.1	8.6	28.5
Norway	44.2	80.0	53.1	105.2	100.2	46.2	39.8	128.9	292.6	256.4
Portugal	19.5	24.8	85.9	52.8	16.1	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Spain	128.9	203.4	268.5	162.9	69.3	240.6	482.4	375.0	309.0	64.5
Sweden	46.0	29.4	50.6	55.5	45.4	32.9	22.8	13.2	33.1	8.5
Switzerland	80.4	67.5	53.5	79.2	85.1	46.2	43.5	29.9	34.6	33.5
United Kingdom	219.1	214.6	368.2	353.6	195.8	181.1	110.4	228.7	170.2	156.1
United States	2 736.6	2 899.4	1 657.7	2 168.0	979.7	328.8	442.4	644.9	652.0	352.7
SUB-TOTAL	**8 838.9**	**11 773.1**	**10 194.9**	**12 319.6**	**9 755.8**	**3 449.0**	**3 368.9**	**3 892.7**	**4 880.5**	**2 664.1**
Other bilateral										
Czech Republic	..	..	0.1	0.1	4.5	..	..	..	0.1	3.8
Iceland	..	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.1
Kuwait	..	..	..	392.5	139.7	..	..	..	57.3	24.0
Turkey	..	..	0.0	1.9	..	..	..	2.0	1.4	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	22.7	159.9	39.5	..	..	116.8	..	110.7
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**22.9**	**554.4**	**184.3**	**..**	**..**	**118.8**	**58.8**	**138.6**
Multilateral										
AFDB	8.2	43.0	136.3	322.0	26.7	..	..	..	..	1.7
ARAB FUND	..	98.0	648.4	881.3	125.1	..	47.0	266.0	154.3	152.5
AsDB	384.1	355.6	719.8	624.7	369.7	7.0	6.8	15.3	..	1.0
BADEA	..	..	..	..	10.3	..	..	..	..	0.1
EU Institutions	485.7	701.7	514.3	720.4	567.5	694.7	744.6	669.4	858.7	804.8
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	231.2	118.0	152.7	185.8	165.8	..	..	48.5	48.1	62.3
IFAD	101.0	141.7	180.9	176.0	347.8	30.7	59.4	33.2	..	32.9
IMF	..	3.2	4.7	3.8	5.3	..	3.1	3.9	3.6	4.2
Islamic Dev Bank	..	..	..	27.4	..	..	..	..	18.8	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	4.0	4.9	9.1	8.3	6.1	2.1	3.5	3.5	2.3	1.8
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	6.4	48.3	21.5	6.9	..	5.2	23.3	4.3	7.5
UNPBF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	2 095.4	2 049.5	3 387.1	1 800.7	3 241.0	266.2	83.8	69.8	84.5	85.6
WTO	..	2.5	0.6	3.4	0.0	..	4.7	0.9	4.1	0.1
Other multilateral donors	0.4	0.0	219.9	137.6	50.8	0.1	0.0	49.5	184.3	72.1
SUB-TOTAL	**3 309.9**	**3 524.4**	**6 022.0**	**4 912.8**	**4 923.1**	**1 000.8**	**958.2**	**1 183.4**	**1 363.0**	**1 226.5**
TOTAL	**12 148.8**	**15 297.5**	**16 239.8**	**17 786.9**	**14 863.2**	**4 449.8**	**4 327.0**	**5 194.9**	**6 302.3**	**4 029.2**

Table A.4 Aid for Trade by donor and income group *(page 3 of 3)*

Commitments, USD million (2011 constant)

	GLOBAL UNALLOCATED					TOTAL				
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries										
Australia	41.3	81.7	79.1	216.9	167.3	262.7	397.1	577.8	701.9	585.1
Austria	3.7	23.7	48.4	51.6	40.4	50.8	59.8	84.3	101.7	70.9
Belgium	72.0	61.9	216.7	135.2	160.4	265.2	291.9	563.1	447.4	477.9
Canada	90.3	108.5	117.1	184.2	413.5	403.5	442.5	567.0	749.3	737.2
Denmark	41.8	18.8	65.4	38.1	121.7	481.0	313.3	365.6	380.9	302.6
Finland	22.8	67.0	133.0	138.5	133.5	87.3	141.4	368.5	279.4	329.5
France	98.8	115.8	248.3	209.0	305.1	805.2	1 703.9	1 552.4	1 806.9	1 284.0
Germany	116.2	613.4	808.8	1 573.2	1 360.9	1 349.1	2 286.0	2 672.5	4 688.9	3 729.0
Greece	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	..	14.7	21.7	18.5	20.5	21.2
Ireland	2.3	2.9	4.5	10.3	7.9	29.6	47.7	60.3	68.0	70.1
Italy	13.0	4.4	4.1	2.0	6.3	291.3	266.2	278.9	184.2	88.9
Japan	93.8	326.6	202.2	147.3	286.6	6 064.9	7 689.8	6 815.4	10 135.8	7 899.3
Korea	..	6.1	10.4	2.8	4.6	..	459.6	1 134.0	752.6	758.5
Luxembourg	1.6	8.5	11.6	19.4	14.5	19.4	35.8	34.3	39.8	41.0
Netherlands	376.3	617.0	379.8	527.4	1 084.4	624.5	809.6	685.8	597.5	1 181.9
New Zealand	4.6	11.6	5.9	10.6	36.6	22.8	46.0	36.9	70.6	187.1
Norway	104.9	253.2	434.3	400.9	378.7	353.6	583.5	899.8	1 052.2	1 088.0
Portugal	2.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.9	49.4	32.4	93.3	57.1	25.8
Spain	25.1	45.4	226.2	739.0	387.2	441.0	799.7	929.6	1 406.5	643.6
Sweden	101.4	193.0	258.6	142.4	214.7	268.1	388.5	413.6	421.8	348.1
Switzerland	114.5	119.2	116.6	132.6	244.6	338.6	302.1	231.3	341.2	439.8
United Kingdom	149.6	352.6	725.3	320.5	315.1	742.0	928.0	2 005.1	1 011.2	787.6
United States	282.6	289.2	324.6	376.2	469.7	3 951.0	5 580.3	4 655.6	5 937.5	3 613.8
SUB-TOTAL	**1 759.5**	**3 322.9**	**4 423.3**	**5 379.4**	**6 154.8**	**16 915.7**	**23 626.6**	**25 043.6**	**31 252.9**	**24 710.8**
Other bilateral										
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.2	12.5
Iceland	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	7.8
Kuwait	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	793.8	253.4
Turkey	..	..	28.7	105.8	..	..	..	30.7	111.4	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	0.5	3.9	..	..	..	509.9	212.8	191.6
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**29.1**	**109.8**	**4.1**	**..**	**..**	**540.7**	**1 118.1**	**465.2**
Multilateral										
AFDB	8.4	250.9	1 039.7	415.6	137.4	166.2	794.0	2 309.3	1 770.4	925.1
ARAB FUND	..	0.0	6.5	3.1	8.8	..	434.7	1 065.1	1 206.0	1 175.3
AsDB	..	..	..	..	..	842.1	585.4	901.3	1 595.5	1 450.7
BADEA	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	82.7
EU Institutions	588.5	886.6	1 555.9	733.9	907.7	2 944.2	3 592.4	4 207.7	3 124.5	3 186.8
FAO	..	147.8	310.0	311.2	292.2	..	147.8	310.0	311.2	292.2
IADB	..	..	23.8	58.1	37.4	272.8	124.7	255.5	397.2	485.1
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	301.5	422.2	528.1	622.1	788.0
IMF	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	11.5	15.2	14.6	15.5
Isl.Dev Bank	..	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	..	190.4	..
ITC	..	33.7	56.5	59.7	64.7	..	33.7	56.5	59.7	64.7
UNDP	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.5	4.1	13.4	27.1	46.2	34.7	31.2
UNECE	..	1.5	5.7	4.3	4.0	..	1.5	5.7	4.3	4.0
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	..	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
UNIDO	..	6.7	21.8	12.0	16.2	..	30.3	114.6	43.5	47.9
UNPBF	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	0.3	3.3	0.4
World Bank	57.5	17.4	..	..	18.0	5 034.7	4 740.8	7 129.0	5 691.8	7 357.6
WTO	..	4.7	13.6	10.4	15.2	..	14.8	16.1	20.9	15.2
Other multilateral donors	0.0	0.6	5.8	173.3	76.1	1.2	0.9	451.8	709.3	470.1
SUB-TOTAL	**654.4**	**1 351.5**	**3 045.4**	**1 791.9**	**1 583.6**	**9 576.0**	**10 965.9**	**17 413.2**	**15 800.0**	**16 393.6**
TOTAL	**2 413.9**	**4 674.3**	**7 497.9**	**7 281.1**	**7 742.5**	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854651*

TABLE A.5A Top 20 recipients of Aid for Trade in 2011, Commitments

USD million (2011 constant)

			COMMITMENTS				
	Region	**Income group**	**2002-05 avg.**	**2006-08 avg.**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
India	Asia	LMIC	1 784.7	2 758.8	1 957.2	3 504.3	3 779.1
Vietnam	Asia	LMIC	1 747.6	2 028.3	2 775.8	1 843.9	3 443.1
Afghanistan	Asia	LDC	792.8	1 522.7	1 538.7	2 052.5	1 955.9
Bangladesh	Asia	LDC	828.0	858.0	971.2	1 274.7	1 910.3
Philippines	Asia	LMIC	395.9	262.2	963.4	154.0	852.4
Kenya	Africa	OLIC	335.7	543.6	1 033.9	1 750.0	825.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Africa	LDC	531.8	317.2	746.4	756.1	808.1
Haiti	America	LDC	92.4	105.1	344.2	401.5	779.3
Serbia	Europe	UMIC	460.0	304.0	111.1	314.2	672.7
Sri Lanka	Asia	LMIC	545.9	438.8	390.3	395.3	659.8
Indonesia	Asia	LMIC	1 317.7	980.3	1 417.1	871.5	648.1
Sudan	Africa	LDC	25.2	235.9	247.9	391.4	627.1
Tanzania	Africa	LDC	434.3	814.6	847.3	1 502.6	607.8
Pakistan	Asia	LMIC	647.0	792.6	733.4	1 041.5	601.9
Ghana	Africa	LMIC	297.6	634.8	799.5	884.7	552.5
Nigeria	Africa	LMIC	257.7	360.8	1 051.2	348.6	486.0
Ethiopia	Africa	LDC	559.9	799.9	791.8	975.1	466.8
Uganda	Africa	LDC	278.2	465.9	1 041.5	803.4	458.8
Zambia	Africa	LDC	233.2	245.3	317.5	182.9	456.7
Nepal	Asia	LDC	183.1	224.5	315.1	463.0	453.4
SUB-TOTAL			**11 748.5**	**14 693.3**	**18 394.4**	**19 911.2**	**21 044.9**
TOTAL AFT			**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**
Top 20 Share in total AFT			**44.3%**	**42.5%**	**42.8%**	**41.3%**	**50.6%**

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854670*

TABLE A.5B Top 20 recipients of Aid for Trade in 2011, Disbursements

USD million (2011 constant)

			DISBURSEMENTS			
	Region	**Income group**	**2006-08 avg.**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
India	Asia	LMIC	1 444.1	2 063.7	2 463.7	2 231.7
Vietnam	Asia	LMIC	1 253.3	1 502.0	1 843.5	2 069.1
Afghanistan	Asia	LDC	1 013.8	1 747.7	1 818.6	1 590.2
Morocco	Africa	LMIC	472.2	650.6	785.0	964.2
Indonesia	Asia	LMIC	952.5	905.0	1 214.3	860.2
Ghana	Africa	LMIC	363.8	429.0	584.8	705.3
Ethiopia	Africa	LDC	542.9	1 086.0	593.9	650.5
Egypt	Africa	LMIC	597.8	692.1	942.2	623.5
Tanzania	Africa	LDC	440.8	598.5	779.9	611.5
Pakistan	Asia	LMIC	379.9	411.4	343.2	605.6
Kenya	Africa	OLIC	312.4	371.2	416.1	534.0
China	Asia	UMIC	916.4	660.2	543.0	504.9
Iraq	Asia	LMIC	1 846.8	372.6	486.7	503.3
Bangladesh	Asia	LDC	406.1	313.2	497.8	479.9
Mali	Africa	LDC	259.2	277.2	354.3	479.0
Sri Lanka	Asia	LMIC	342.8	481.6	390.8	472.4
Uganda	Africa	LDC	420.8	483.1	452.3	460.8
Turkey	Europe	UMIC	448.7	825.6	774.6	403.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Africa	LDC	218.0	488.4	306.4	385.1
Ukraine	Europe	LMIC	171.7	278.3	291.2	367.3
SUB-TOTAL			**12 804.0**	**14 637.3**	**15 882.2**	**15 501.8**
TOTAL AFT			**24 801.0**	**31 178.5**	**34 867.5**	**33 565.9**
Top 20 Share in total AFT			**51.6%**	**46.9%**	**45.6%**	**46.2%**

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854689*

TABLE A.6A Aid for Trade per capita, top 20 recipients in 2011

USD million (2011 constant)

			COMMITMENTS PER CAPITA					POPULATION (000)
	Region	Income group	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2011
Niue	Oceania	Upper middle-income	1 667.0	1 347.9	3 767.7	4 109.7	10 265.6	1
Tokelau	Oceania	Lower middle-income	1 314.5	1 138.1	1 134.6	570.0	9 791.5	1
St. Helena	Africa	Upper middle-income	5 387.4	1 929.2	2 969.7	1 094.3	8 051.7	8
Tuvalu	Oceania	Least developed	479.2	651.7	166.6	146.1	1 734.5	10
Cook Islands	Oceania	Upper middle-income	74.5	42.8	728.6	463.9	1 494.5	11
Kiribati	Oceania	Least developed	101.2	93.6	99.6	49.6	1 093.1	101
Tonga	Oceania	Lower middle-income	32.2	159.1	41.5	315.2	751.4	105
Montserrat	America	Upper middle-income	879.0	1 813.3	513.1	16.8	437.4	5
Wallis & Futuna	Oceania	Upper middle-income	491.9	119.5	202.9	323.9	340.3	15
Samoa	Oceania	Least developed	95.7	186.0	28.9	138.7	164.2	184
Sao Tome & Principe	Africa	Least developed	55.2	44.7	153.0	28.9	150.7	169
Grenada	America	Upper middle-income	87.5	16.1	141.7	16.1	149.5	105
Nauru	Oceania	Upper middle-income	208.8	913.8	566.9	39.2	146.8	9
Solomon Islands	Oceania	Least developed	31.4	57.2	16.7	89.7	124.8	552
Guyana	America	Lower middle-income	62.0	78.3	62.4	57.0	103.3	756
Serbia	Europe	Upper middle-income	61.6	41.2	15.2	43.1	92.6	7 261
Cape Verde	Africa	Lower middle-income	180.5	150.0	258.2	143.4	91.7	501
Mauritania	Africa	Least developed	42.0	44.7	17.2	20.0	88.8	3 542
Vanuatu	Oceania	Least developed	35.7	203.3	128.9	84.0	81.2	246
Haiti	America	Least developed	10.1	10.9	34.9	40.2	77.0	10 124

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854708

TABLE A.6B Aid for Trade per capita, top 20 recipients in 2011

USD million (2011 constant)

			DISBURSEMENTS PER CAPITA				POPULATION (000)
	Region	Income group	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2011
St. Helena	Africa	Upper middle-income	1 904.3	2 074.1	1 198.7	9 423.6	8
Niue	Oceania	Upper middle-income	2 013.2	669.5	4 973.2	9 382.4	1
Tokelau	Oceania	Lower middle-income	2 384.3	989.3	1 046.5	5 857.6	1
Montserrat	America	Upper middle-income	707.8	1 956.4	2 202.8	2 104.1	5
Cook Islands	Oceania	Upper middle-income	87.1	174.6	282.0	801.8	11
Wallis & Futuna	Oceania	Upper middle-income	119.5	203.2	449.3	693.4	15
Tuvalu	Oceania	Least developed	642.2	741.8	176.1	384.8	10
Micronesia, Fed. States	Oceania	Lower middle-income	98.1	79.1	147.0	246.4	112
Dominica	America	Upper middle-income	144.7	351.6	290.5	220.8	68
Samoa	Oceania	Least developed	60.5	122.8	192.9	195.5	184
Cape Verde	Africa	Lower middle-income	136.9	157.0	335.3	174.0	501
Tonga	Oceania	Lower middle-income	79.7	111.2	352.7	159.0	105
Nauru	Oceania	Upper middle-income	881.9	608.6	116.5	145.8	9
Kiribati	Oceania	Least developed	129.9	72.2	39.7	129.6	101
Antigua and Barbuda	America	Upper middle-income	13.7	24.8	81.6	121.1	90
Guyana	America	Lower middle-income	24.0	85.3	73.0	119.9	756
Sao Tome & Principe	Africa	Least developed	45.4	19.9	35.2	112.8	169
Bhutan	Asia	Least developed	44.0	57.0	128.6	95.5	738
Solomon Islands	Oceania	Least developed	41.5	49.5	54.8	91.5	552
Grenada	America	Upper middle-income	10.9	27.8	100.9	91.2	105

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854727

TABLE A.7 Aid for Trade by individual recipient *(page 1 of 3)*

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan	792.8	1 522.7	1 538.7	2 052.5	1 955.9	1 013.8	1 747.7	1 818.6	1 590.2
Albania	141.4	127.9	46.5	220.4	133.6	96.9	136.4	159.9	122.9
Algeria	110.8	152.7	13.9	27.3	38.3	129.5	105.6	45.4	51.6
Angola	21.1	90.1	21.3	77.8	19.4	34.3	59.9	87.6	41.4
Anguilla	1.5	6.0	0.1	0.1	..	2.9	1.1	8.9	..
Antigua and Barbuda	3.0	0.3	17.0	0.4	1.1	1.2	2.2	7.3	10.9
Argentina	49.6	28.8	30.6	77.9	27.4	36.1	32.2	60.5	33.3
Armenia	122.7	224.3	181.9	172.8	97.6	113.1	243.8	176.7	124.2
Azerbaijan	153.5	100.2	160.9	107.8	181.4	86.5	120.9	65.7	157.7
Bangladesh	828.0	858.0	971.2	1 274.7	1 910.3	406.1	313.2	497.8	479.9
Barbados	0.5	11.8	2.4	0.5	..	0.2	9.2	11.0	..
Belarus	0.6	8.7	20.1	61.7	4.6	4.6	8.6	29.3	13.4
Belize	9.5	10.1	25.0	27.2	8.9	6.4	10.1	13.7	9.2
Benin	120.8	204.2	244.9	254.1	164.0	126.1	185.7	194.4	275.2
Bhutan	47.7	47.8	80.4	59.1	49.7	30.2	40.7	93.3	70.4
Bolivia	269.7	170.7	274.4	275.1	411.1	153.3	230.4	259.8	216.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	123.2	179.1	259.9	249.3	170.4	101.5	111.5	130.2	116.0
Botswana	16.7	6.1	5.3	22.2	5.6	12.6	23.6	26.6	15.8
Brazil	54.9	73.1	288.7	493.4	299.4	81.7	185.7	280.1	240.2
Burkina Faso	244.6	178.7	603.0	356.6	343.1	216.3	234.1	246.4	252.2
Burundi	54.5	92.1	137.2	214.2	205.4	77.2	91.3	129.6	122.3
Cambodia	208.8	234.2	275.2	496.7	257.4	147.3	146.8	226.2	256.4
Cameroon	120.3	305.7	365.9	170.9	356.4	143.6	146.7	168.9	148.1
Cape Verde	83.6	72.7	127.0	71.1	46.0	66.2	77.2	166.3	87.2
Central African Rep.	36.3	63.8	92.7	17.9	92.4	37.5	28.9	36.8	93.5
Chad	96.3	33.8	103.8	16.1	183.1	55.0	80.3	28.4	59.2
Chile	42.1	35.9	72.7	31.7	18.9	59.5	38.0	105.8	33.4
China	899.6	610.0	611.9	634.7	181.2	916.4	660.2	543.0	504.9
Colombia	85.4	156.7	184.1	207.1	339.6	132.1	192.0	151.9	218.6
Comoros	3.9	6.5	33.0	7.3	5.7	4.2	4.6	8.4	4.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	531.8	317.2	746.4	756.1	808.1	218.0	488.4	306.4	385.1
Congo, Rep.	41.4	40.2	48.0	29.1	53.0	31.2	28.4	19.5	34.9
Cook Islands	1.6	0.5	8.7	5.1	16.4	1.4	2.1	3.1	8.8
Costa Rica	54.7	24.2	14.2	18.1	55.5	49.1	94.1	84.6	20.2
Cote d'Ivoire	57.3	115.9	283.8	240.3	219.7	101.3	215.6	194.4	125.2
Croatia	68.7	120.9	79.0	78.1	..	40.8	24.7	46.6	..
Cuba	10.1	12.5	14.6	29.9	11.4	10.6	24.2	35.6	18.7
Djibouti	23.8	7.1	26.9	60.5	56.7	9.6	45.1	39.5	15.9
Dominica	15.6	6.9	9.5	0.2	0.4	9.9	23.9	19.8	15.0
Dominican Republic	46.1	36.4	72.4	92.0	240.8	57.8	49.7	47.6	142.2
Ecuador	55.2	62.8	76.9	96.1	35.4	43.9	58.3	68.7	67.2
Egypt	603.6	916.0	500.2	1 979.2	351.1	597.8	692.1	942.2	623.5
El Salvador	31.0	200.8	137.3	60.6	49.6	61.0	85.3	143.1	140.2
Equatorial Guinea	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.6
Eritrea	54.0	37.6	68.0	16.8	3.3	20.1	21.1	26.1	10.7
Ethiopia	559.9	799.9	791.8	975.1	466.8	542.9	1 086.0	593.9	650.5
Fiji	8.9	12.9	6.6	21.6	19.3	10.1	6.4	10.6	11.3
Gabon	43.3	54.3	23.3	42.6	4.9	25.8	18.8	59.2	27.0
Gambia	29.1	13.2	35.9	77.6	59.2	16.5	35.2	35.8	59.3
Georgia	104.8	239.3	551.2	465.9	85.5	156.6	237.7	249.9	178.7
Ghana	297.6	634.8	799.5	884.7	552.5	363.8	429.0	584.8	705.3
Grenada	9.0	1.7	14.7	1.7	15.7	1.1	2.9	10.5	9.6
Guatemala	31.9	60.9	98.9	88.2	54.6	29.6	66.1	91.5	53.7
Guinea	64.8	73.2	41.4	11.5	124.2	46.2	58.9	66.2	74.1
Guinea-Bissau	28.0	16.6	15.9	26.7	13.5	36.0	35.4	13.9	26.3

TABLE A.7 Aid for Trade by individual recipient *(page 2 of 3)*

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Guyana	46.0	58.7	47.0	43.0	78.1	18.0	64.2	55.1	90.6
Haiti	92.4	105.1	344.2	401.5	779.3	62.9	174.0	332.3	332.6
Honduras	193.3	75.8	166.9	219.3	114.2	81.9	162.3	194.5	177.6
India	1 784.7	2 758.8	1 957.2	3 504.3	3 779.1	1 444.1	2 063.7	2 463.7	2 231.7
Indonesia	1 317.7	980.3	1 417.1	871.5	648.1	952.5	905.0	1 214.3	860.2
Iran	5.7	2.5	2.9	13.2	7.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	5.1
Iraq	2 181.9	2 291.8	417.5	854.7	116.6	1 846.8	372.6	486.7	503.3
Jamaica	36.4	37.3	41.7	48.7	52.3	49.0	71.1	55.9	32.1
Jordan	46.4	116.5	205.2	152.8	186.0	74.1	121.1	388.0	145.7
Kazakhstan	37.7	114.1	57.6	210.5	9.6	96.9	91.9	59.9	36.7
Kenya	335.7	543.6	1 033.9	1 750.0	825.1	312.4	371.2	416.1	534.0
Kiribati	9.1	8.9	9.8	5.0	110.4	12.3	7.1	4.0	13.1
Korea, Dem. Rep.	34.9	9.3	4.1	0.8	0.2	9.3	4.9	4.7	1.8
Kosovo	..	..	149.6	64.0	115.5	..	75.0	61.2	89.1
Kyrgyz Republic	56.6	87.0	111.5	175.2	190.3	59.4	61.7	86.7	131.1
Laos	168.8	139.3	112.3	285.7	260.7	136.8	118.0	160.7	156.6
Lebanon	27.7	88.5	57.9	87.0	27.4	57.8	93.8	89.7	95.6
Lesotho	7.2	35.1	23.4	32.3	36.6	19.0	12.5	26.2	37.9
Liberia	0.9	78.3	302.3	199.3	202.8	46.7	79.1	115.7	129.9
Libya	2.3	4.7	8.5	18.1	3.1	12.3	15.3	29.7	1.1
Macedonia, FYR	53.7	50.5	47.6	91.7	89.6	35.0	29.6	29.2	42.3
Madagascar	313.9	280.7	59.4	38.5	71.7	308.8	141.4	135.6	110.0
Malawi	122.1	150.1	192.5	290.8	318.9	110.6	141.2	197.5	178.6
Malaysia	14.9	45.4	48.7	33.7	6.4	169.6	128.4	54.9	8.9
Maldives	9.4	16.6	28.2	17.4	2.1	4.3	11.2	34.8	7.3
Mali	178.4	522.2	662.5	336.6	267.0	259.2	277.2	354.3	479.0
Marshall Islands	5.5	1.4	23.7	1.2	1.5	2.0	4.9	12.3	3.8
Mauritania	122.7	143.7	57.9	69.3	314.6	85.1	114.3	124.6	161.8
Mauritius	56.2	36.0	113.7	36.8	7.4	7.1	24.0	17.7	30.3
Mayotte	20.6	26.0	22.7	53.4	..	21.7	37.1	53.6	..
Mexico	28.3	52.1	75.0	177.7	38.1	29.0	50.5	42.2	89.3
Micronesia, Fed. States	14.9	20.6	22.0	1.8	2.8	10.8	8.8	16.3	27.6
Moldova	67.9	48.6	64.0	391.5	100.3	43.6	55.7	75.7	113.7
Mongolia	63.7	286.7	134.8	319.5	116.3	76.9	135.0	144.5	154.8
Montenegro	7.2	31.9	29.6	26.5	8.8	24.4	29.1	22.4	20.6
Montserrat	7.9	12.5	2.6	0.1	2.2	4.8	9.8	11.0	10.5
Morocco	338.2	924.2	1 047.2	1 380.6	312.5	472.2	650.6	785.0	964.2
Mozambique	365.0	482.7	395.4	693.9	335.8	378.5	360.7	368.1	362.4
Myanmar	13.2	18.9	23.5	36.3	58.9	19.8	30.4	48.2	85.8
Namibia	34.6	89.1	135.6	90.8	57.7	32.2	64.4	64.9	113.3
Nauru	2.7	12.8	7.9	0.4	1.3	12.3	8.5	1.0	1.3
Nepal	183.1	224.5	315.1	463.0	453.4	139.5	171.3	270.9	278.2
Nicaragua	210.4	213.7	215.1	295.5	199.3	151.7	201.6	235.1	233.1
Niger	113.3	115.5	134.3	67.9	153.0	96.9	87.8	135.5	106.8
Nigeria	257.7	360.8	1 051.2	348.6	486.0	252.6	263.6	455.2	349.6
Niue	2.5	2.0	3.8	4.1	10.3	2.3	0.7	5.0	9.4
Oman	2.9	6.7	202.8	4.6	..	8.2	230.4	24.3	..
Pakistan	647.0	792.6	733.4	1 041.5	601.9	379.9	411.4	343.2	605.6
Palau	7.9	7.7	10.4	1.9	1.4	10.1	5.1	8.7	1.4
Panama	11.2	13.4	18.7	18.8	26.6	9.0	11.4	14.6	19.5
Papua New Guinea	149.6	161.2	182.8	258.8	182.6	121.1	107.1	140.8	151.0
Paraguay	18.6	109.2	79.9	130.9	19.4	41.3	92.4	42.8	27.3
Peru	135.5	137.6	225.6	156.6	103.8	202.7	116.3	174.5	152.3
Philippines	395.9	262.2	963.4	154.0	852.4	598.3	628.9	414.5	356.6
Rwanda	81.5	139.4	440.4	226.3	315.9	110.2	175.3	215.8	304.1

TABLE A.7 Aid for Trade by individual recipient *(page 3 of 3)*

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Samoa	17.2	33.7	5.3	25.4	30.2	11.0	22.4	35.3	36.0
Sao Tome & Principe	8.2	7.0	24.9	4.8	25.5	7.1	3.2	5.8	19.1
Saudi Arabia	1.9	1.4	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..
Senegal	196.3	256.1	424.4	836.6	246.2	238.7	223.3	260.4	316.0
Serbia	460.0	304.0	111.1	314.2	672.7	257.1	237.2	277.4	229.1
Seychelles	3.4	6.8	2.5	1.6	1.4	3.8	11.0	5.6	7.5
Sierra Leone	100.8	87.8	36.5	178.4	88.5	57.1	113.5	122.8	101.9
Slovenia	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	14.2	28.1	8.7	48.3	68.9	20.5	25.9	29.5	50.5
Somalia	4.7	15.2	40.8	14.7	39.3	6.6	18.6	26.0	33.6
South Africa	136.3	167.8	168.2	223.0	112.7	203.6	130.3	133.9	156.9
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	126.0	..	..	..	129.8
Sri Lanka	545.9	438.8	390.3	395.3	659.8	342.8	481.6	390.8	472.4
St. Helena	41.8	15.4	23.8	8.8	64.4	15.2	16.6	9.6	75.4
St. Kitts-Nevis	2.0	0.3	..	0.7	1.1	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.0
St. Lucia	9.9	9.4	0.8	3.9	7.2	7.9	19.5	23.8	10.6
St.Vincent & Grenadines	7.4	8.7	1.7	0.4	0.5	10.9	12.9	4.4	8.5
States Ex-Yugoslavia	58.3	2.3	2.9	2.8	..	5.0	3.0	2.8	..
Sudan	25.2	235.9	247.9	391.4	627.1	88.9	232.2	293.2	219.8
Suriname	24.5	19.5	62.2	0.4	6.3	25.1	50.5	25.3	28.2
Swaziland	18.8	23.5	24.5	26.2	78.3	13.9	12.6	11.2	27.2
Syria	18.9	31.1	291.5	193.3	113.1	49.5	99.9	89.9	130.3
Tajikistan	102.2	126.3	92.4	252.5	233.6	50.2	78.3	183.3	129.4
Tanzania	434.3	814.6	847.3	1 502.6	607.8	440.8	598.5	779.9	611.5
Thailand	430.3	298.9	808.9	397.2	26.9	212.7	126.0	215.6	263.3
Timor-Leste	36.8	37.9	34.1	98.6	55.0	27.8	35.1	47.2	49.1
Togo	6.0	35.1	63.4	160.6	78.5	38.3	29.6	39.2	50.6
Tokelau	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.6	9.8	2.6	1.0	1.0	5.9
Tonga	3.2	16.3	4.3	32.8	78.9	8.1	11.6	36.7	16.7
Trinidad and Tobago	16.8	9.8	16.0	25.1	..	2.3	2.0	1.4	..
Tunisia	231.1	316.7	315.4	551.9	276.9	226.8	376.3	525.1	275.9
Turkey	522.0	438.4	289.6	1 013.8	422.1	448.7	825.6	774.6	403.2
Turkmenistan	2.7	1.9	2.6	19.5	5.6	2.0	3.2	2.8	3.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Tuvalu	4.8	6.5	1.7	1.5	17.3	6.4	7.4	1.8	3.8
Uganda	278.2	465.9	1 041.5	803.4	458.8	420.8	483.1	452.3	460.8
Ukraine	96.1	253.8	307.3	181.5	291.8	171.7	278.3	291.2	367.3
Uruguay	6.7	4.7	15.5	11.9	5.8	7.3	13.1	25.7	7.6
Uzbekistan	171.6	57.6	132.4	533.3	64.5	56.7	76.4	93.4	73.2
Vanuatu	7.2	44.9	30.2	20.2	20.0	24.7	55.9	38.1	17.8
Venezuela	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.8
Vietnam	1 747.6	2 028.3	2 775.8	1 843.9	3 443.1	1 253.3	1 502.0	1 843.5	2 069.1
Wallis & Futuna	7.9	1.8	3.0	4.9	5.1	1.8	3.0	6.7	10.4
West Bank & Gaza Strip	67.1	94.0	237.5	193.2	86.5	73.4	143.3	223.8	178.8
Yemen	53.1	155.4	679.0	330.8	262.4	81.0	139.6	187.5	90.1
Zambia	233.2	245.3	317.5	182.9	456.7	162.1	139.9	125.0	178.5
Zimbabwe	11.0	16.9	118.1	124.2	78.5	12.4	55.3	86.2	91.5
TOTAL	**24 136.1**	**29 920.5**	**35 502.5**	**40 892.7**	**33 827.1**	**21 403.1**	**25 486.6**	**28 529.2**	**27 335.5**
Regional/Global unallocated	2 355.6	4 672.0	7 495.0	7 278.3	7 742.5	3 397.9	5 691.9	6 338.3	6 230.3
TOTAL AFT	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**	**24 801.0**	**31 178.5**	**34 867.5**	**33 565.9**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854746

TABLE A.8A Aid for Trade multi-country programmes by region

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	**2006-08 avg.**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2006-08 avg.**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Africa	626.7	1 319.4	2 715.9	1 549.0	1 873.5	779.7	2 204.3	1 477.7	1 768.0
America	205.7	425.1	527.4	525.7	515.1	293.8	485.5	417.1	475.0
Asia	200.1	390.1	400.1	587.8	474.6	357.9	275.0	478.1	410.8
Europe	54.0	246.3	91.8	285.2	110.9	199.1	169.4	260.6	172.7
Oceania	33.2	72.1	51.2	142.7	68.3	60.4	29.0	52.4	68.3
Global unallocated	1 235.9	2 219.0	3 708.6	4 188.0	4 700.1	1 706.9	2 528.7	3 652.3	3 335.6
TOTAL	**2 355.6**	**4 672.0**	**7 495.0**	**7 278.3**	**7 742.5**	**3 397.9**	**5 691.9**	**6 338.3**	**6 230.3**
Shares in aid for trade multi-country programmes by Region									
Africa	26.6%	28.2%	36.2%	21.3%	24.2%	22.9%	38.7%	23.3%	28.4%
America	8.7%	9.1%	7.0%	7.2%	6.7%	8.6%	8.5%	6.6%	7.6%
Asia	8.5%	8.3%	5.3%	8.1%	6.1%	10.5%	4.8%	7.5%	6.6%
Europe	2.3%	5.3%	1.2%	3.9%	1.4%	5.9%	3.0%	4.1%	2.8%
Oceania	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	2.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
Global unallocated	52.5%	47.5%	49.5%	57.5%	60.7%	50.2%	44.4%	57.6%	53.5%
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854765*

TABLE A.8B Aid for Trade multi-country programmes by category

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	**2006-08 avg.**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2006-08 avg.**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Trade Policy & Regulations	283.6	541.3	725.0	938.8	861.4	380.2	514.0	763.4	569.3
Economic Infrastructure	519.3	1 011.3	2 127.8	2 142.7	1 492.5	526.2	926.1	1 755.9	1 690.0
Building Productive Capacity	1 552.8	3 119.4	4 642.2	4 195.7	5 377.9	2 491.4	4 251.7	3 818.9	3 969.7
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.1	..	1.1	10.7	0.0	0.1	..	1.3
TOTAL	**2 355.6**	**4 672.0**	**7 495.0**	**7 278.3**	**7 742.5**	**3 397.9**	**5 691.9**	**6 338.3**	**6 230.3**
Shares in aid for trade multi-country programmes by category									
Trade Policy & Regulations	12.0%	11.6%	9.7%	12.9%	11.1%	11.2%	9.0%	12.0%	9.1%
Economic Infrastructure	22.0%	21.6%	28.4%	29.4%	19.3%	15.5%	16.3%	27.7%	27.1%
Building Productive Capacity	65.9%	66.8%	61.9%	57.6%	69.5%	73.3%	74.7%	60.3%	63.7%
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0%	..	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	..	0.0%
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

1 2 *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854784*

TABLE A.9 Distribution of Aid for Trade by region

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Africa									
Trade Policy & Regulations	378.5	375.0	649.3	390.6	355.0	223.4	314.6	395.5	327.7
Economic Infrastructure	3 932.4	6 734.7	9 413.8	11 371.9	6 217.2	4 129.8	5 347.8	6 258.7	6 383.7
Building Productive Capacity	3 639.7	5 082.6	7 160.1	6 766.8	6 534.6	3 791.3	5 962.3	5 159.9	5 563.3
Trade-related Adjustment	..	2.5	0.7	0.1	15.5	13.0	31.8	55.9	3.1
SUB-TOTAL	**7 950.6**	**12 193.9**	**17 223.9**	**18 529.4**	**13 122.3**	**8 153.2**	**11 656.5**	**11 870.0**	**12 277.8**
America									
Trade Policy & Regulations	69.5	119.0	229.2	78.7	237.9	89.3	106.5	113.4	76.0
Economic Infrastructure	512.6	801.7	1 313.6	1 178.0	1 523.0	503.8	992.6	1 294.4	1 317.0
Building Productive Capacity	1 243.5	1 273.3	1 617.3	2 280.8	1 717.9	1 146.4	1 548.5	1 640.5	1 528.7
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.6	15.5	24.4	43.0	..	0.9	12.8	6.5
SUB-TOTAL	**1 825.6**	**2 194.5**	**3 175.6**	**3 561.9**	**3 521.8**	**1 739.5**	**2 648.5**	**3 061.1**	**2 928.2**
Asia									
Trade Policy & Regulations	174.0	267.3	292.3	442.2	207.0	187.3	215.7	348.7	227.5
Economic Infrastructure	8 341.4	9 705.6	11 287.2	12 645.8	11 690.5	6 783.1	7 156.3	8 423.0	7 939.9
Building Productive Capacity	5 013.1	5 766.6	5 429.7	5 240.3	5 559.7	4 484.4	4 679.2	4 946.3	4 723.4
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.5	..	6.5	3.5	0.7	2.7	1.5	6.2
SUB-TOTAL	**13 528.5**	**15 739.8**	**17 009.2**	**18 334.8**	**17 460.7**	**11 455.2**	**12 053.8**	**13 719.6**	**12 897.0**
Europe									
Trade Policy & Regulations	30.3	89.7	75.0	35.4	75.0	29.9	36.5	79.5	39.8
Economic Infrastructure	949.2	938.5	722.3	1 963.7	1 314.9	816.1	1 155.5	1 505.8	953.8
Building Productive Capacity	679.7	784.3	701.6	981.7	729.4	582.3	790.8	574.8	695.2
Trade-related Adjustment	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	1.3	1.0	1.5
SUB-TOTAL	**1 659.2**	**1 812.5**	**1 499.0**	**2 980.8**	**2 120.2**	**1 428.3**	**1 984.1**	**2 161.1**	**1 690.4**
Oceania									
Trade Policy & Regulations	4.0	5.1	9.0	93.1	11.6	2.7	8.4	7.2	19.5
Economic Infrastructure	161.1	264.5	252.0	257.3	440.1	170.4	198.0	261.0	266.3
Building Productive Capacity	126.8	163.3	120.3	225.6	192.8	144.9	100.5	134.1	151.2
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	1.1	..
SUB-TOTAL	**291.9**	**432.9**	**381.2**	**576.0**	**644.5**	**317.9**	**306.9**	**403.4**	**437.0**
Global unallocated									
Trade Policy & Regulations	158.7	278.1	282.7	423.3	426.9	240.7	249.8	293.4	292.0
Economic Infrastructure	221.7	282.4	463.5	1 195.3	772.3	194.2	273.6	1 052.8	880.3
Building Productive Capacity	855.5	1 658.5	2 962.3	2 569.4	3 500.8	1 272.0	2 005.4	2 306.1	2 163.2
Trade-related Adjustment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
SUB-TOTAL	**1 235.9**	**2 219.0**	**3 708.6**	**4 188.0**	**4 700.1**	**1 706.9**	**2 528.7**	**3 652.3**	**3 335.6**
TOTAL	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**	**24 801.0**	**31 178.5**	**34 867.5**	**33 565.9**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854803

TABLE A.10 Distribution of Aid for Trade by income group

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Least developed countries									
Trade Policy & Regulations	94.3	215.9	335.3	228.9	124.8	129.8	132.3	136.6	183.1
Economic Infrastructure	3 821.2	5 598.5	7 110.1	8 461.6	8 001.8	3 412.1	4 361.1	5 059.9	5 129.5
Building Productive Capacity	3 023.3	3 694.5	5 258.8	5 801.1	5 353.7	2 904.7	4 197.1	4 134.7	4 130.1
Trade-related Adjustment	..	2.6	0.6	6.6	0.6	13.4	31.8	51.6	2.2
SUB-TOTAL	**6 938.7**	**9 510.6**	**12 704.9**	**14 498.1**	**13 481.0**	**6 455.5**	**8 722.3**	**9 382.8**	**9 445.0**
Other low-income countries									
Trade Policy & Regulations	28.9	5.3	10.8	5.3	5.1	4.9	8.9	9.3	8.1
Economic Infrastructure	290.9	473.6	863.9	1 603.7	1 035.9	207.5	291.8	405.0	611.0
Building Productive Capacity	220.8	304.1	485.2	693.5	412.8	231.2	270.7	358.0	398.5
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	4.5	0.0
SUB-TOTAL	**540.5**	**783.0**	**1 360.0**	**2 302.6**	**1 453.8**	**443.6**	**571.4**	**776.8**	**1 017.6**
Lower middle-income countries									
Trade Policy & Regulations	298.1	214.1	308.8	222.0	190.7	160.8	153.0	207.4	142.1
Economic Infrastructure	7 050.8	9 615.2	10 359.0	12 445.9	9 491.8	6 273.9	6 817.9	8 308.2	7 960.7
Building Productive Capacity	4 800.0	5 468.2	5 572.0	5 119.0	5 173.4	3 866.9	4 309.5	4 628.8	4 633.3
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.2	2.3	6.2
SUB-TOTAL	**12 148.8**	**15 297.5**	**16 239.8**	**17 786.9**	**14 863.2**	**10 301.7**	**11 281.6**	**13 146.7**	**12 742.4**
Upper middle-income countries									
Trade Policy & Regulations	110.2	157.6	157.8	68.4	131.4	97.6	123.3	121.0	79.9
Economic Infrastructure	2 392.0	2 028.6	2 991.6	3 958.0	1 936.1	2 176.2	2 726.7	3 266.7	2 349.6
Building Productive Capacity	1 947.5	2 140.5	2 030.1	2 252.6	1 917.6	1 923.3	2 054.7	1 818.3	1 693.4
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.6	15.5	23.3	44.1	0.3	3.7	14.0	7.6
SUB-TOTAL	**4 449.8**	**4 327.0**	**5 194.9**	**6 302.3**	**4 029.2**	**4 197.4**	**4 908.4**	**5 220.0**	**4 130.6**
Global unallocated									
Trade Policy & Regulations	283.6	541.3	725.0	938.8	861.4	380.3	514.0	763.4	569.3
Economic Infrastructure	563.5	1 011.5	2 127.8	2 142.7	1 492.5	527.6	926.1	1 755.9	1 690.0
Building Productive Capacity	1 566.8	3 121.4	4 645.1	4 198.5	5 377.9	2 495.0	4 254.6	3 821.7	3 969.7
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.2	..	1.1	10.7	0.0	0.1	..	1.3
SUB-TOTAL	**2 413.9**	**4 674.3**	**7 497.9**	**7 281.1**	**7 742.5**	**3 402.8**	**5 694.9**	**6 341.1**	**6 230.3**
TOTAL	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**	**24 801.0**	**31 178.5**	**34 867.5**	**33 565.9**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854822

TABLE A.11 Aid for Trade, non-grants and grants by category

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Trade Policy & Regulations									
Grants	728.0	1 088.4	1 455.2	1 379.3	1 269.4	737.3	878.0	1 178.8	925.9
Non-grants	87.0	45.7	82.4	84.1	43.9	36.0	53.5	59.0	56.6
SUB-TOTAL	**815.0**	**1 134.2**	**1 537.6**	**1 463.4**	**1 313.3**	**773.3**	**931.5**	**1 237.7**	**982.5**
Economic Infrastructure									
Grants	5 333.2	7 744.9	8 151.2	9 032.9	8 025.5	5 536.8	5 914.3	6 861.7	7 219.3
Non-grants	8 785.1	10 982.5	15 301.2	19 579.1	13 932.6	7 060.6	9 209.4	11 934.1	10 521.7
SUB-TOTAL	**14 118.3**	**18 727.4**	**23 452.5**	**28 612.0**	**21 958.1**	**12 597.4**	**15 123.7**	**18 795.8**	**17 741.0**
Building Productive Capacity									
Grants	6 769.4	8 682.8	11 901.6	12 273.8	10 933.5	7 344.4	10 062.2	9 733.2	9 510.9
Non-grants	4 788.9	6 045.8	6 089.6	5 790.9	7 301.9	4 076.8	5 024.4	5 028.4	5 314.0
SUB-TOTAL	**11 558.4**	**14 728.6**	**17 991.2**	**18 064.7**	**18 235.3**	**11 421.2**	**15 086.6**	**14 761.6**	**14 825.0**
Trade-related Adjustment									
Grants	..	3.5	16.2	30.9	52.1	13.7	36.8	72.3	16.2
Non-grants	..	..	..	..	10.7	..	..	..	1.3
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**3.5**	**16.2**	**30.9**	**62.8**	**13.7**	**36.8**	**72.3**	**17.4**
TOTAL	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**	**24 801.0**	**31 178.5**	**34 867.5**	**33 565.9**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854841

TABLE A.12 Aid for Trade, non-grants and grants by income group

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Least developed countries									
Grants	3 869.9	6 185.8	8 301.5	8 611.6	7 994.8	4 346.9	6 039.7	6 584.9	6 567.8
Non-grants	3 068.8	3 324.8	4 403.3	5 886.5	5 486.2	2 108.6	2 682.5	2 798.0	2 877.2
SUB-TOTAL	**6 938.7**	**9 510.6**	**12 704.9**	**14 498.1**	**13 481.0**	**6 455.5**	**8 722.3**	**9 382.8**	**9 445.0**
Other low-income countries									
Grants	222.8	293.8	551.7	790.9	677.7	239.0	269.7	418.6	606.6
Non-grants	317.7	489.2	808.3	1 511.7	776.1	204.7	301.6	358.2	411.0
SUB-TOTAL	**540.5**	**783.0**	**1 360.0**	**2 302.6**	**1 453.8**	**443.6**	**571.4**	**776.8**	**1 017.6**
Lower middle-income countries									
Grants	4 800.3	5 461.9	4 463.9	5 431.0	3 539.5	4 682.0	3 742.8	4 435.3	3 960.4
Non-grants	7 348.5	9 835.6	11 775.9	12 355.8	11 323.8	5 619.6	7 538.7	8 711.4	8 782.0
SUB-TOTAL	**12 148.8**	**15 297.5**	**16 239.8**	**17 786.9**	**14 863.2**	**10 301.7**	**11 281.6**	**13 146.7**	**12 742.4**
Upper middle-income countries									
Grants	1 780.0	2 107.0	2 399.7	2 845.3	2 178.3	1 812.5	2 152.3	2 019.2	1 701.2
Non-grants	2 669.8	2 220.0	2 795.2	3 457.0	1 850.8	2 384.9	2 756.1	3 200.8	2 429.4
SUB-TOTAL	**4 449.8**	**4 327.0**	**5 194.9**	**6 302.3**	**4 029.2**	**4 197.4**	**4 908.4**	**5 220.0**	**4 130.6**
Global unallocated									
Grants	2 157.6	3 470.0	5 807.4	5 038.1	5 890.3	2 547.2	4 686.7	4 388.0	4 836.4
Non-grants	256.3	1 204.4	1 690.5	2 243.0	1 852.2	855.6	1 008.2	1 953.1	1 394.0
SUB-TOTAL	**2 413.9**	**4 674.3**	**7 497.9**	**7 281.1**	**7 742.5**	**3 402.8**	**5 694.9**	**6 341.1**	**6 230.3**
TOTAL	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**	**24 801.0**	**31 178.5**	**34 867.5**	**33 565.9**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854860

TABLE A.13A Aid for Trade, grants by donor

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries									
Australia	262.7	397.1	246.6	701.9	523.1	320.8	337.6	486.6	523.1
Austria	50.5	56.9	80.0	97.5	70.9	43.1	62.6	69.1	63.8
Belgium	233.2	275.6	534.2	416.8	477.9	193.8	436.3	400.3	440.7
Canada	395.7	442.5	567.0	749.3	737.2	335.5	427.2	825.9	854.8
Denmark	454.2	313.3	365.6	380.9	302.6	302.7	319.8	369.8	453.2
Finland	76.8	105.9	340.0	246.7	274.9	58.6	92.4	124.7	135.0
France	310.4	532.1	396.2	451.5	423.3	485.9	369.8	467.1	383.6
Germany	700.4	796.4	1 073.7	1 197.0	1 268.0	748.2	1 062.7	1 025.3	1 000.9
Greece	14.7	21.7	18.5	20.5	21.2	21.7	18.5	20.5	21.2
Ireland	29.6	47.7	60.3	68.0	70.1	47.7	60.3	68.0	70.1
Italy	84.9	106.3	131.0	106.3	88.9	103.8	58.3	82.6	86.9
Japan	1 093.5	1 296.8	1 480.8	1 885.1	1 430.8	1 160.7	1 167.5	1 822.8	1 342.8
Korea	..	128.4	132.0	157.5	141.6	89.3	104.7	129.1	113.5
Luxembourg	19.4	35.8	34.3	39.8	41.0	35.8	34.3	39.8	41.0
Netherlands	624.5	809.6	685.8	597.5	1 181.9	562.3	632.7	460.7	583.9
New Zealand	22.8	46.0	36.9	70.6	187.1	31.2	45.5	36.6	79.6
Norway	309.6	426.8	718.3	922.5	770.4	336.8	522.2	592.8	553.2
Portugal	15.3	8.9	8.4	4.8	9.9	8.9	8.4	4.8	9.9
Spain	146.9	210.3	413.0	565.2	190.9	218.2	367.9	444.6	205.1
Sweden	264.9	349.0	309.6	406.3	301.9	350.0	377.0	337.6	359.8
Switzerland	301.8	268.4	211.5	292.0	368.1	245.4	227.5	213.1	235.2
United Kingdom	532.3	607.5	1 405.5	442.1	476.9	476.1	788.7	722.7	1 042.2
United States	3 951.0	5 580.3	4 655.6	5 937.5	3 613.8	4 038.8	3 661.9	4 217.2	3 997.5
SUB-TOTAL	**9 895.2**	**12 863.0**	**13 904.9**	**15 757.0**	**12 972.3**	**10 215.3**	**11 183.8**	**12 961.6**	**12 596.6**
Other bilateral									
Czech Republic	..	..	0.1	0.2	12.5	..	..	0.2	12.2
Iceland	..	..	..	..	7.8	..	..	..	7.8
Kuwait	..	..	..	14.8	6.8	..	..	3.8	3.2
Turkey	..	..	30.7	111.4	..	..	30.7	111.4	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	433.3	15.7	39.5	..	185.1	46.9	66.3
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**464.1**	**142.1**	**66.5**	**..**	**215.8**	**162.3**	**89.4**
Multilateral									
AfDB	58.5	137.2	917.9	654.7	340.3	57.8	1 167.6	187.4	299.6
Arab Fund	..	2.2	8.4	3.1	52.1	1.4	8.2	7.3	9.2
AsDB	..	..	..	444.7	834.3	..	..	263.0	236.3
BADEA	..	..	..	..	2.7	..	..	..	2.7
EU Institutions	2 332.2	3 286.5	4 207.7	3 124.5	3 186.8	2 588.0	2 840.0	2 888.7	2 850.8
FAO	..	147.8	310.0	311.2	292.2	147.8	310.0	311.2	292.2
IADB	..	..	99.9	207.7	309.1	..	67.3	153.0	197.6
IFAD	1.5	63.5	174.9	158.1	170.1	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	11.5	15.2	14.6	15.5	..	..	..	..
Isl.Dev Bank	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	33.7	56.5	59.7	64.7	33.2	56.5	55.4	61.1
Other multilateral donors	1.2	0.9	24.7	251.1	211.2	5.3	22.9	11.2	14.3
UNDP	13.4	27.1	46.2	34.7	31.2	32.9	46.7	39.7	37.8
UNECE	..	1.5	5.7	4.3	4.0	1.5	5.7	4.3	4.0
UNEP	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	6.6	7.1	6.7
UNESCAP	..	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
UNIDO	..	30.3	114.6	43.5	47.9	..	..	..	..
UNPBF	..	3.7	0.3	3.3	0.4	1.5	6.0	1.1	0.3
World Bank	528.8	894.4	1 156.5	1 470.7	1 662.9	525.0	937.4	771.0	957.6
WTO	..	14.8	16.1	20.9	15.2	14.8	16.1	20.9	15.2
SUB-TOTAL	**2 935.5**	**4 655.6**	**7 155.2**	**6 817.9**	**7 241.7**	**3 412.3**	**5 491.7**	**4 722.1**	**4 986.3**
TOTAL	**12 830.7**	**17 518.5**	**21 524.2**	**22 716.9**	**20 280.5**	**13 627.6**	**16 891.3**	**17 846.0**	**17 672.3**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854879

TABLE A.13B Aid for Trade, non-grants by donor

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries									
Australia	..	..	331.2	..	62.1	3.1	54.1	38.1	62.1
Austria	0.2	2.9	4.3	4.3	..	1.5	4.3	5.9	1.5
Belgium	32.0	16.3	28.9	30.7	..	7.7	34.3	2.5	5.8
Canada	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	26.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	10.5	35.5	28.5	32.7	54.6	10.0	26.5	38.6	39.5
France	494.8	1 171.8	1 156.2	1 355.4	860.6	537.7	828.9	611.5	1 158.4
Germany	648.8	1 489.5	1 598.8	3 492.0	2 461.0	1 106.9	1 251.4	2 171.0	2 055.6
Italy	206.4	159.8	147.8	77.9	0.0	176.7	76.4	114.0	93.1
Japan	4 971.3	6 393.1	5 334.7	8 250.8	6 468.5	4 329.0	4 671.4	5 468.1	5 008.2
Korea	..	331.2	1 002.0	595.1	616.8	98.7	180.7	224.5	298.1
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	44.0	156.8	181.5	129.6	317.7	191.3	54.1	120.0	283.8
Portugal	34.1	23.5	84.9	52.4	15.9	32.1	24.3	86.9	46.5
Spain	294.2	589.4	516.6	841.4	452.7	343.3	672.6	872.2	385.8
Sweden	3.2	39.5	104.0	15.6	46.2	40.6	104.5	15.6	46.2
Switzerland	36.8	33.7	19.8	49.2	71.7	33.8	32.2	34.8	71.7
United Kingdom	209.7	320.5	599.6	569.1	310.7	476.4	599.6	569.1	310.7
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	**7 020.5**	**10 763.6**	**11 138.7**	**15 495.9**	**11 738.5**	**7 388.8**	**8 615.4**	**10 373.0**	**9 866.9**
Other bilateral									
Kuwait	..	..	..	779.0	246.6	..	..	477.8	360.9
United Arab Emirates	..	..	76.6	197.1	152.1	..	34.2	64.4	87.9
SUB-TOTAL	**..**	**..**	**76.6**	**976.1**	**398.7**	**..**	**34.2**	**542.2**	**448.8**
Multilateral									
AfDB	107.7	656.8	1 391.4	1 115.7	584.8	368.5	676.3	829.0	863.2
Arab Fund	..	432.6	1 056.8	1 202.9	1 123.2	265.0	737.4	949.6	689.0
AsDB	842.1	585.4	901.3	1 150.8	616.4	..	..	537.9	585.2
BADEA	..	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	46.9
EU Institutions	612.0	305.8	..	..	..	7.1	..	..	..
IADB	272.8	124.7	155.6	189.6	176.0	..	196.2	213.9	288.4
IFAD	300.0	358.7	353.2	464.0	617.8	..	..	..	..
Isl.Dev Bank	..	..	..	179.9	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	..	..	427.1	458.3	258.9	0.2	203.3	203.0	148.0
World Bank	4 505.9	3 846.4	5 972.5	4 221.0	5 694.7	3 143.9	3 824.4	3 373.0	2 957.1
SUB-TOTAL	**6 640.5**	**6 310.3**	**10 257.9**	**8 982.1**	**9 151.8**	**3 784.6**	**5 637.6**	**6 106.3**	**5 577.8**
TOTAL	**13 661.0**	**17 074.0**	**21 473.2**	**25 454.0**	**21 289.1**	**11 173.4**	**14 287.2**	**17 021.5**	**15 893.6**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854898

TABLE A.14 Aid for Trade, channel of delivery

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Public sector institutions	1 536.6	21 060.6	24 429.1	29 271.9	22 270.1	8 934.1	17 233.9	18 406.2	17 776.1
NGOs and civil society	109.9	1 003.9	1 478.0	1 486.2	1 692.0	925.6	1 786.9	2 019.0	1 928.1
Public-private partnerships and networks	1.0	26.0	150.2	376.2	405.9	12.5	114.6	454.4	455.9
Multilateral organisations	225.3	1 593.5	3 411.9	3 981.2	4 740.6	1 292.6	2 666.1	3 649.1	3 882.8
Other	1 753.6	2 244.7	4 064.7	3 879.3	2 829.6	2 771.5	2 984.5	4 615.6	4 507.8
Channels not reported	22 865.4	8 663.8	9 463.6	9 176.2	9 631.5	10 864.7	6 392.5	5 723.1	5 015.3
TOTAL	**26 491.7**	**34 592.5**	**42 997.4**	**48 171.0**	**41 569.6**	**24 801.0**	**31 178.5**	**34 867.5**	**33 565.9**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854917

TABLE A.15 Aid for Trade: Shares in sector allocable and total ODA

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Total Aid for Trade	26 491.7	34 592.5	42 997.4	48 171.0	41 569.6	24 801.0	31 178.5	34 867.5	33 565.9
Sector allocable ODA	79 810.8	108 323.4	132 962.5	138 873.0	124 210.3	84 700.0	104 180.9	113 107.4	108 531.4
Share of aid for trade in sector allocable ODA	**33.2%**	**31.9%**	**32.3%**	**34.7%**	**33.5%**	**29.3%**	**29.9%**	**30.8%**	**30.9%**
Total ODA	124 569.7	155 485.6	174 235.8	177 331.0	160 410.9	150 099.7	147 018.0	157 260.1	150 862.9
Share of aid for trade in total ODA	**21.3%**	**22.2%**	**24.7%**	**27.2%**	**25.9%**	**16.5%**	**21.2%**	**22.2%**	**22.2%**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854936

TABLE A.16 Trade-related other official flows: Shares in sector allocable and total OOF

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Trade-related OOF	17 040.1	27 265.1	50 376.8	45 977.2	37 692.5	10 531.5	29 596.5	32 589.3	28 190.8
Sector allocable OOF	32 264.3	41 900.6	79 814.1	75 000.5	54 657.7	17 717.1	48 131.8	57 154.1	44 055.6
Share of trade-related OOF in sector allocable OOF	**52.8%**	**65.1%**	**63.1%**	**61.3%**	**69.0%**	**59.4%**	**61.5%**	**57.0%**	**64.0%**
Total OOF (bilateral and multilateral)	33 914.6	43 766.2	85 947.8	76 326.2	55 319.9	21 678.4	48 774.4	58 587.2	45 798.7
Share of trade-related OOF in total OOF	**50.2%**	**62.3%**	**58.6%**	**60.2%**	**68.1%**	**48.6%**	**60.7%**	**55.6%**	**61.6%**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854955

TABLE A.17 Trade-related other official flows, by category

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Trade Policy & Regulations									
Trade Policy and Admin. Management	352.7	155.3	690.3	55.2	147.3	62.9	315.6	52.0	117.5
Trade Facilitation	108.7	32.1	409.0	254.3	97.6	18.3	120.6	345.3	94.0
Regional Trade Agreements	90.0	0.0	45.8	..	..	0.0	23.9	6.4	20.1
Multilateral Trade Negotiations	..	13.2	10.8	..	..	12.5	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	**551.4**	**200.6**	**1 155.9**	**309.5**	**244.8**	**93.8**	**460.0**	**403.7**	**231.6**
Economic Infrastructure									
Transport and Storage	6 420.7	8 904.8	12 258.6	11 610.2	11 726.0	2 850.6	4 779.8	7 797.6	8 217.8
Communications	760.5	724.0	659.7	612.0	553.0	253.4	648.3	709.5	685.0
Energy Generation and Supply	2 352.7	6 398.6	14 977.3	13 965.8	9 126.8	1 309.1	7 384.7	5 863.3	5 817.3
SUB-TOTAL	**9 533.9**	**16 027.4**	**27 895.6**	**26 187.9**	**21 405.8**	**4 413.1**	**12 812.8**	**14 370.4**	**14 720.1**
Building Productive Capacity									
Business And Other Services	666.7	1 028.6	2 079.0	1 331.8	916.7	492.0	1 775.7	1 319.0	894.5
Banking & Financial Services	2 707.4	2 777.0	12 361.6	6 443.8	6 090.4	1 882.5	8 268.3	8 084.9	5 061.1
Agriculture	1 308.6	1 201.0	2 049.3	2 784.4	1 491.1	811.8	1 035.3	1 532.7	1 135.0
Forestry	95.9	76.5	19.7	523.9	360.6	58.0	62.9	263.9	217.4
Fishing	8.7	1.7	88.1	46.5	6.8	1.8	6.6	55.3	7.0
Industry	1 731.0	4 846.7	3 535.4	5 301.2	5 023.4	2 090.1	4 087.2	4 599.7	4 447.5
Mineral Resources and Mining	306.1	1 015.9	1 073.8	2 473.8	1 803.3	628.9	992.1	1 835.3	1 372.7
Tourism	130.5	89.6	118.4	574.4	349.6	59.6	95.6	124.3	103.9
SUB-TOTAL	**6 954.9**	**11 037.1**	**21 325.2**	**19 479.8**	**16 041.9**	**6 024.7**	**16 323.6**	**17 815.2**	**13 239.1**
TOTAL	**17 040.1**	**27 265.1**	**50 376.8**	**45 977.2**	**37 692.5**	**10 531.5**	**29 596.5**	**32 589.3**	**28 190.8**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854974

TABLE A.18 Trade-related other official flows, by donor

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
DAC countries									
Austria	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	17.7	33.5	91.3	39.7	6.7	32.7	68.4	46.3	19.2
France	284.2	320.6	503.8	678.9	43.5	303.3	472.2	491.4	..
Germany	..	1 205.3	1 341.1	1 014.6	1 258.1	943.4	1 454.3	1 270.0	1 279.5
Greece	..	1.7	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	0.5	0.9	..	..	..	1.3
Japan	1 254.7	2 097.3	..	..	..	56.6	..	..	..
Korea	..	1 956.3	2 383.1	4 019.9	5 887.4	1 784.7	2 149.1	3 879.9	4 702.3
Netherlands	9.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	559.8	0.7	..	..	559.8	0.7
Spain	..	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	1.9	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	210.5	15.2	351.7	1.3	0.7	- 5.7	351.7	1.2	0.7
United States	173.6	364.7	702.5	741.3	574.5	115.8	278.2	396.7	314.5
SUB-TOTAL	**1 961.8**	**5 999.9**	**5 373.5**	**7 056.0**	**7 775.8**	**3 232.5**	**4 773.9**	**6 645.3**	**6 318.3**
Multilateral									
AfDB	376.9	1 054.4	7 081.3	1 299.2	3 371.5	547.5	3 699.6	1 667.8	1 744.5
AsDB	3 768.8	4 250.8	4 193.0	4 538.7	6 036.4	..	..	3 474.9	3 776.5
EBRD	..	..	4 074.0	6 157.0	4 931.9	..	3 709.2	3 814.4	3 978.9
EU Institutions	2 515.8	4 742.6	..	..	672.8	704.9	..	..	635.6
World Bank	6 438.6	8 156.1	21 276.3	18 360.2	9 379.2	6 046.6	11 545.9	12 011.9	7 716.2
IADB	1953.2	3 021.8	7 589.7	5 150.5	5 116.6	..	5 516.6	4 610.0	3 507.2
IFAD	25.1	39.4	87.4	67.7	59.5	..	..	..	..
Isl. Dev Bank	..	..	..	2 891.2	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	..	..	701.5	456.7	348.8	..	351.2	365.0	513.4
SUB-TOTAL	**15 078.4**	**21 265.2**	**45 003.3**	**38 921.2**	**29 916.7**	**7 299.1**	**24 822.5**	**25 944.0**	**21 872.4**
TOTAL	**17 040.1**	**27 265.1**	**50 376.8**	**45 977.2**	**37 692.5**	**10 531.5**	**29 596.5**	**32 589.3**	**28 190.8**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932854993

TABLE A.19 Trade-related other official flows, by individual recipient *(page 1 of 3)*

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan	8.2	26.6	8.8	52.9	..	14.9	17.9	27.1	7.1
Albania	13.3	33.6	130.3	68.6	130.8	11.2	99.5	80.9	116.6
Algeria	117.1	0.0	..	..	..	4.0	..	..	..
Angola	..	7.3	6.1	66.9	..	..	..	71.7	11.8
Argentina	584.8	1 524.2	776.9	1 153.1	713.9	184.8	913.8	1 285.8	943.2
Armenia	..	16.0	204.2	141.4	328.6	17.0	127.7	225.6	157.5
Azerbaijan	14.9	512.4	263.0	533.2	329.7	34.0	255.6	323.9	351.8
Bangladesh	108.1	284.5	..	427.2	565.0	14.7	53.4	154.8	151.5
Barbados	..	4.9	21.5	58.6	..	..	0.2	49.7	..
Belarus	..	26.8	288.6	202.7	154.4	12.0	137.0	60.2	48.0
Belize	2.7	1.0	14.5	..	10.0	0.0	4.4	4.6	2.1
Benin	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	..	..	54.9	..	..	..	..	22.4	15.1
Bolivia	15.2	12.1	121.1	73.6	7.1	7.0	7.1	12.2	..
Bosnia-Herzegovina	57.5	186.8	204.3	203.7	133.4	48.0	211.1	160.7	176.2
Botswana	14.6	2.4	2 101.6	220.3	..	..	1 050.6	2.9	60.5
Brazil	2 000.9	1 580.2	1 309.1	4 958.3	2 250.1	494.9	2 306.0	2 476.5	2 029.3
Burkina Faso	..	..	15.0	6.7	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	6.2	1.3	23.4	6.0	23.3	5.1	16.2	6.0	16.3
Cameroon	5.2	10.8	..	24.0	36.6	18.8	59.9	24.6	33.8
Cape Verde	..	..	30.5	32.4	41.7	..	31.1	2.9	66.9
Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	0.8	5.4	..	54.5	..	5.4	..	..	..
Chile	65.7	292.6	7.0	197.3	232.3	71.6	15.1	177.0	338.4
China	2 435.7	3 306.0	3 322.2	3 816.2	3 797.1	1 670.9	1 876.3	3 225.4	3 458.5
Colombia	412.5	517.3	899.1	308.9	1 070.0	349.4	599.6	263.4	520.1
Comoros	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	2.8	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	9.3	..	4.7	..	..	0.0	5.6
Costa Rica	60.2	32.9	234.1	79.7	37.1	22.0	53.2	226.8	260.2
Cote d'Ivoire	..	2.2	..	16.8	..	1.7	..	..	..
Croatia	183.0	506.9	486.9	628.9	..	115.1	468.9	660.8	..
Cuba	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	..	3.9	104.8	..	..	..	112.6	22.7	7.6
Dominica	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	143.2	38.5	551.4	176.5	373.0	52.5	125.8	169.1	318.4
Ecuador	40.5	82.6	445.1	237.2	204.0	13.6	23.1	90.4	204.4
Egypt	642.5	1 151.4	1 431.9	2 857.1	565.8	490.7	923.1	949.9	472.1
El Salvador	50.5	149.0	104.6	48.5	209.6	8.1	213.5	31.7	100.0
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	23.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	..	19.7	..	10.7	39.8	..	..	..	93.8
Fiji	6.6	12.2	18.9	28.6	..	..	..	7.9	9.2
Gabon	19.2	153.8	..	..	..	10.1	71.2	38.6	94.7
Gambia	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	5.3	..	6.8
Georgia	0.3	40.7	441.0	446.0	245.0	20.2	316.5	199.7	277.0
Ghana	4.3	104.5	108.1	102.9	25.0	35.4	89.3	52.1	20.4
Grenada	0.5	..	..	14.2	..	0.0	3.9	2.2	0.0
Guatemala	212.3	61.6	196.5	46.5	82.3	83.0	215.4	132.8	41.7
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guyana	..	6.6	16.0	13.3	..	..	3.4	9.0	0.0
Haiti	..	0.2	..	10.2	..	- 0.1	..	3.4	3.5
Honduras	2.9	69.8	42.0	181.6	30.0	4.1	20.2	45.2	33.9

TABLE A.19 Trade-related other official flows by individual recipient *(page 2 of 3)*

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
India	2 599.3	2 471.8	7 451.2	2 637.8	4 033.1	1 222.7	1 523.5	4 836.0	1 974.8
Indonesia	427.1	849.9	1 116.9	1 816.6	2 622.6	707.2	849.4	1 194.9	820.8
Iran	79.0	..	..	391.8	502.5	38.3	22.9	18.8	11.4
Iraq	13.0	333.0	71.4	187.8	20.5	17.3	2.6	116.4	3.6
Jamaica	33.8	35.4	434.5	131.8	122.7	1.0	139.0	73.7	141.8
Jordan	24.2	60.4	646.7	..	..	10.8	256.5	267.1	31.5
Kazakhstan	69.3	71.3	3 257.2	1 496.6	859.5	115.9	413.7	1 325.1	1 370.0
Kenya	14.6	46.9	36.9	114.4	58.4	33.2	101.8	38.4	9.4
Kosovo	..	..	21.2	..	..	..	9.9	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	28.3	10.8	69.1	..	19.8	23.0	62.2
Laos	29.1	8.9	18.9	..	..	11.2	6.1	15.7	0.1
Lebanon	77.7	170.0	79.4	26.2	..	48.0	17.4	32.8	26.1
Lesotho	..	..	..	21.3	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	..	19.4	125.2	1.9	90.0	0.6	26.2	1.6	30.2
Libya	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	15.6	74.4	55.2	49.2	359.9	22.5	49.3	61.7	118.5
Madagascar	1.0	376.7	475.4	64.8	81.6	126.8	469.7	220.3	204.4
Malawi	0.7	0.5	..	..	10.0	1.8	..	..	..
Malaysia	188.2	36.8	0.0	..	30.0	0.3	0.0	..	11.0
Maldives	..	24.9	..	..	..	..	12.5	..	..
Mali	0.3	..	..	31.7	15.7	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	9.2	..	..	..	9.2	..	..
Mauritania	8.7	10.0	136.7	15.9	..	10.0	13.8	24.8	29.1
Mauritius	8.0	17.2	125.5	91.8	..	9.9	55.6	102.1	33.5
Mayotte	3.3	2.0	..	..	..	1.0	..	3.3	..
Mexico	1 437.2	625.4	4 623.8	1 695.1	1 175.3	611.2	3 752.1	1 442.5	1 748.4
Micronesia, Fed. States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova	0.9	16.7	73.8	99.3	90.1	1.1	17.3	95.2	61.1
Mongolia	..	..	46.5	194.2	85.6	..	57.2	195.1	40.2
Montenegro	..	20.9	85.8	182.1	144.7	15.7	47.6	36.3	62.8
Morocco	378.0	468.3	780.8	676.2	1 192.9	235.5	559.6	311.2	731.6
Mozambique	50.3	11.3	0.3	612.6	4.2	22.0	6.4	597.4	0.7
Namibia	22.8	18.4	..	..	..	23.4	0.8	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	2.8	36.3	61.8	94.8	20.9	14.7	7.3	26.9	24.4
Niger	..	..	..	19.9	..	..	..	15.8	..
Nigeria	58.8	139.7	289.1	107.1	103.5	26.6	194.5	135.0	95.3
Oman	15.4	432.5	6.1	..	..	211.7	99.2	..	..
Pakistan	773.9	838.8	266.6	699.3	832.0	155.0	129.9	326.2	528.4
Panama	37.8	315.5	776.4	77.2	83.2	20.0	272.4	64.0	149.3
Papua New Guinea	18.8	34.8	..	26.6	80.9	11.5	1.8	19.5	10.3
Paraguay	10.9	153.7	85.1	265.6	112.5	6.4	110.4	122.0	100.5
Peru	289.8	451.2	648.1	792.7	336.6	161.4	648.8	940.3	217.3
Philippines	125.7	1 405.7	282.2	63.9	282.3	152.6	33.6	195.1	311.1
Rwanda	3.2	3.4	26.9	..	47.0	..	..	..	11.6
Senegal	..	0.1	12.9	213.2	166.4	8.1	24.9	5.9	29.2
Serbia	26.7	229.5	992.2	802.2	731.2	10.8	324.8	664.3	651.1
Seychelles	..	..	23.9	4.8	11.3	..	11.5	5.6	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	73.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	2.1	1.8	..	..	2.1	1.8
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	166.3	221.9	3 140.6	4 055.6	1 128.4	24.8	885.6	1 039.2	904.0
Sri Lanka	141.6	267.4	145.4	142.7	246.5	9.6	16.2	185.3	199.0
St. Kitts-Nevis	1.9	..	..	..	16.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1

TABLE A.19 Trade-related other official flows by individual recipient *(page 3 of 3)*

USD million (2011 constant)

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011	2006-08 avg.	2009	2010	2011
St. Lucia	1.0	0.1	..	1.6	..	0.1	..	1.7	0.1
St.Vincent & Grenadines	1.6	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	0.0	0.0
States Ex-Yugoslavia	66.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	2.6	9.8	174.4	..	2.3	8.4	5.9	22.6
Suriname	..	1.6	..	..	40.0	..	12.3	23.0	44.3
Swaziland	0.1	..	..	..	..	10.9	6.8	4.6	2.3
Syria	149.5	41.5	28.4	7.0	..	..	41.3	3.5	3.1
Tajikistan	..	..	20.1	14.9	25.6	..	21.7	14.4	17.8
Tanzania	7.0	18.3	10.4	6.0	..	17.3	20.2	2.9	..
Thailand	29.0	76.4	18.7	359.0	338.3	23.6	31.1	19.5	138.8
Togo	..	50.9	..	..	28.0	..	123.5	..	22.3
Trinidad and Tobago	..	4.9	..	..	..	0.8	..	0.2	..
Tunisia	343.9	429.5	858.6	852.4	410.4	223.3	677.9	472.0	283.8
Turkey	1 316.2	2 998.9	1 889.2	2 497.1	2 669.6	1 313.4	2 172.2	2 111.8	2 425.7
Turkmenistan	..	..	3.1	8.6	398.4	..	..	9.0	27.9
Uganda	2.8	110.5	14.2	..	55.6	18.4	54.8	38.4	20.0
Ukraine	64.6	474.7	2 292.9	1 041.2	1 482.9	218.1	1 706.7	667.9	1 142.9
Uruguay	264.7	153.2	312.8	44.7	365.9	66.1	406.0	13.9	158.8
Uzbekistan	116.0	59.0	9.9	599.7	500.3	31.6	71.9	44.5	71.7
Vanuatu	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	14.8	298.7	1 076.8	745.7	..	0.0	297.4	565.1	358.5
Vietnam	33.3	791.6	952.8	1 777.6	2 093.8	202.3	343.2	1 061.7	818.1
Wallis & Futuna	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank & Gaza Strip	..	113.1	..	30.6	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	..	153.4	23.7	..	..	168.7	89.7	0.0	5.3
Zambia	16.1	35.5	21.0	10.5	25.0	25.9	5.8	9.2	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
TOTAL	**16 887.8**	**26 905.2**	**48 030.8**	**43 605.2**	**35 842.8**	**10 245.2**	**27 719.6**	**31 153.2**	**26 775.1**
Regional/Global unallocated	152.3	359.9	2 345.9	2 372.0	1 849.7	286.3	1 876.8	1 436.1	1 415.7
TOTAL AFT	**17 040.1**	**27 265.1**	**50 376.8**	**45 977.2**	**37 692.5**	**10 531.5**	**29 596.5**	**32 589.3**	**28 190.8**

1 2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932855012

ANNEX B
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
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Niger
Rwanda
Samoa
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tuvalu
Uganda
Vanuatu
Yemen
Zambia

OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES
(per capita GNI <= USD 1 005 in 2010)

Kenya
Korea, Dem. Rep.
Kyrgyz Rep.
South Sudan
Tajikistan
Zimbabwe

LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
(per capita GNI USD 1 006 – USD 3 975 in 2010)

Armenia
Belize
Bolivia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Congo, Rep.
Côte d'Ivoire
Egypt
El Salvador
Fiji
Georgia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Kosovo[1]
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Federated States
Moldova
Mongolia
Morocco
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Swaziland
Syria
Tokelau*
Tonga
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
West Bank and Gaza Strip

UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES
(per capita GNI USD 3 976 – USD 12 275 in 2010)

Albania
Algeria
Anguilla*
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Chile
China
Colombia
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Gabon
Grenada
Iran
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Lebanon
Libya
Malaysia
Maldives
Mauritius
Mexico
Montenegro
Montserrat*
Namibia
Nauru
Niue
Palau
Panama
Peru
Serbia
Seychelles
South Africa
St. Helena*
St. Kitts-Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and Grenadines
Suriname
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uruguay
Venezuela
Wallis and Futuna*

Notes:
** Territory*
1. This is without prejudice to the status of Kosovo under international law.

ANNEX C
DAC LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS BY REGION

AFRICA

North of Sahara

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Morocco
Tunisia

South of Sahara

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Rep.
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Congo, Rep.
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome & Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
St. Helena
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

AMERICA

North & Central America

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Belize
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Montserrat
Nicaragua
Panama
St. Kitts-Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

ASIA

Far East Asia

Cambodia
China
Indonesia
Democratic Republic of Korea
Lao PDR
Malaysia
Mongolia
Philippines
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Vietnam

Middle East

Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Lebanon
Syria
West Bank and Gaza Strip
Yemen

South & Central Asia

Afghanistan
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Georgia
India
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic
Maldives
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

EUROPE

Albania
Belarus
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Kosovo
Moldova
Montenegro
Serbia
Turkey
Ukraine

OCEANIA

Cook Islands
Fiji
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Federal States
Nauru
Niue
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Wallis and Fortuna

ANNEX D
AID-FOR-TRADE RELATED CRS PURPOSE CODES BY CATEGORY

CRS Code	Description	Clarifications/Additional notes on coverage
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS AND TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT		
33110	Trade policy and administrative management	Trade policy and planning; support to ministries and departments responsible for trade policy; trade-related legislation and regulatory reforms; policy analysis and implementation of multilateral trade agreements e.g. technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (TBT/SPS) except at regional level (see 33130); mainstreaming trade in national development strategies (*e.g.* poverty reduction strategy papers); wholesale/retail trade; unspecified trade and trade promotion activities.
33120	Trade facilitation	Simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (*e.g.* customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities, payments, insurance); support to customs departments; tariff reforms.
33130	Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	Support to regional trade arrangements [*e.g.* Southern African Development Community (SADC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), African Caribbean Pacific/European Union (ACP/EU)], including work on technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (TBT/SPS) at regional level; elaboration of rules of origin and introduction of special and differential treatment in RTAs.
33140	Multilateral trade negotiations	Support developing countries' effective participation in multilateral trade negotiations, including training of negotiators, assessing impacts of negotiations; accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and other multilateral trade-related organisations.
33181	Trade education/training	Human resources development in trade not included under any of the above codes. Includes university programmes in trade.
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.
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	
21010	Transport policy and administrative management	Transport sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to transport ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified transport; activities that combine road, rail, water and/or air transport.
21020	Road transport	Road infrastructure, road vehicles; passenger road transport, motor passenger cars.
21030	Rail transport	Rail infrastructure, rail equipment, locomotives, other rolling stock; including light rail (tram) and underground systems.
21040	Water transport	Harbours and docks, harbour guidance systems, ships and boats; river and other inland water transport, inland barges and vessels.
21050	Air transport	Airports, airport guidance systems, aeroplanes, aeroplane maintenance equipment.

21061	Storage	Whether or not related to transportation.
21081	Education and training in transport and storage	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22010	Communications policy and administrative management	Communications sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; including postal services development; unspecified communications activities.
22020	Telecommunications	Telephone networks, telecommunication satellites, earth stations.
22030	Radio/television/print media	Radio and TV links, equipment; newspapers; printing and publishing.
22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)	Computer hardware and software; internet access; IT training. When sector cannot be specified.
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	
23010	Energy policy and administrative management	Energy sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to energy ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified energy activities including energy conservation.
23020	Power generation/non-renewable sources	Thermal power plants including when heat source cannot be determined; combined gas-coal power plants.
23030	Power generation/renewable sources	Including policy, planning, development programmes, surveys and incentives. Fuelwood/ charcoal production should be included under forestry (31261).
23040	Electrical transmission/ distribution	Distribution from power source to end user; transmission lines.
23050	Gas distribution	Delivery for use by ultimate consumer.
23061	Oil-fired power plants	Including diesel power plants.
23062	Gas-fired power plants	
23063	Coal-fired power plants	
23064	Nuclear power plants	Including nuclear safety.
23065	Hydro-electric power plants	Including power-generating river barges.
23066	Geothermal energy	
23067	Solar energy	Including photo-voltaic cells, solar thermal applications and solar heating.
23068	Wind power	Wind energy for water lifting and electric power generation.
23069	Ocean power	Including ocean thermal energy conversion, tidal and wave power.
23070	Biomass	Densification technologies and use of biomass for direct power generation including biogas, gas obtained from sugar cane and other plant residues, anaerobic digesters.
23081	Energy education/training	Applies to all energy sub-sectors; all levels of training.
23082	Energy research	Including general inventories, surveys.

BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY (including TRADE DEVELOPMENT)		
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	
24010	Financial policy and administrative management	Finance sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; financial markets and systems.
24020	Monetary institutions	Central banks.
24030	Formal sector financial intermediaries	All formal sector financial intermediaries; credit lines; insurance, leasing, venture capital, etc. (except when focused on only one sector).
24040	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	Micro credit, savings and credit co-operatives etc.
24081	Education/training in banking and financial services	
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	
25010	Business support services and institutions	Support to trade and business associations, chambers of commerce; legal and regulatory reform aimed at improving business and investment climate; private sector institution capacity building and advice; trade information; public-private sector networking including trade fairs; e commerce. Where sector cannot be specified: general support to private sector enterprises (in particular, use code 32130 for enterprises in the industrial sector).
25020	Privatisation	When sector cannot be specified. Including general state enterprise restructuring or de-monopolisation programmes; planning, programming, advice.
	AGRICULTURE	
31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management	Agricultural sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to agricultural ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified agriculture.
31120	Agricultural development	Integrated projects; farm development.
31130	Agricultural land resources	Including soil degradation control; soil improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land reclamation; erosion control, desertification control.
31140	Agricultural water resources	Irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures, ground water exploitation for agricultural use.
31150	Agricultural inputs	Supply of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery/equipment.
31161	Food crop production	Including grains (wheat, rice, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, sorghum); horticulture; vegetables; fruit and berries; other annual and perennial crops. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
31162	Industrial crops/export crops	Including sugar; coffee, cocoa, tea; oil seeds, nuts, kernels; fibre crops; tobacco; rubber. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
31163	Livestock	Animal husbandry; animal feed aid.
31164	Agrarian reform	Including agricultural sector adjustment.
31165	Agricultural alternative development	Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through other agricultural marketing and production opportunities (see code 43050 for non-agricultural alternative development).
31166	Agricultural extension	Non-formal training in agriculture.

31181	Agricultural education/training	
31182	Agricultural research	Plant breeding, physiology, genetic resources, ecology, taxonomy, disease control, agricultural bio-technology; including livestock research (animal health, breeding and genetics, nutrition, physiology).
31191	Agricultural services	Marketing policies & organisation; storage and transportation, creation of strategic reserves.
31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	Including integrated plant protection, biological plant protection activities, supply and management of agrochemicals, supply of pesticides, plant protection policy and legislation.
31193	Agricultural financial services	Financial intermediaries for the agricultural sector including credit schemes; crop insurance.
31194	Agricultural co-operatives	Including farmers' organisations.
31195	Livestock/veterinary services	Animal health and management, genetic resources, feed resources.
	FORESTRY	
31210	Forestry policy and administrative management	Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forest surveys; unspecified forestry and agro-forestry activities.
31220	Forestry development	Afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects.
31261	Fuelwood/charcoal	Forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuelwood and charcoal.
31281	Forestry education/training	
31282	Forestry research	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.
31291	Forestry services	
	FISHING	
31310	Fishing policy and administrative management	Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; ocean and coastal fishing; marine and freshwater fish surveys and prospecting; fishing boats/equipment; unspecified fishing activities.
31320	Fishery development	Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects.
31381	Fishery education/training	
31382	Fishery research	Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
31391	Fishery services	Fishing harbours; fish markets; fishery transport and cold storage.
	INDUSTRY	
32110	Industrial policy and administrative management	Industrial sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified industrial activities; manufacturing of goods not specified below.
32120	Industrial development	
32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	Direct support to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the industrial sector, including accounting, auditing and advisory services.

32140	Cottage industries and handicraft	
32161	Agro-industries	Staple food processing, dairy products, slaughter houses and equipment, meat and fish processing and preserving, oils/fats, sugar refineries, beverages/tobacco, animal feeds production.
32162	Forest industries	Wood production, pulp/paper production.
32163	Textiles, leather and substitutes	Including knitting factories.
32164	Chemicals	Industrial and non-industrial production facilities; includes pesticides production.
32165	Fertilizer plants	
32166	Cement/lime/plaster	
32167	Energy manufacturing	Including gas liquefaction; petroleum refineries.
32168	Pharmaceutical production	Medical equipment/supplies; drugs, medicines, vaccines; hygienic products.
32169	Basic metal industries	Iron and steel, structural metal production.
32170	Non-ferrous metal industries	
32171	Engineering	Manufacturing of electrical and non-electrical machinery, engines/turbines.
32172	Transport equipment industry	Shipbuilding, fishing boats building; railroad equipment; motor vehicles and motor passenger cars; aircraft; navigation/guidance systems.
32182	Technological research and development	Including industrial standards; quality management; metrology; testing; accreditation; certification.
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	
32210	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management	Mineral and mining sector policy, planning and programmes; mining legislation, mining cadastre, mineral resources inventory, information systems, institution capacity building and advice; unspecified mineral resources exploitation.
32220	Mineral prospection and exploration	Geology, geophysics, geochemistry; excluding hydrogeology (14010) and environmental geology (41010), mineral extraction and processing, infrastructure, technology, economics, safety and environment management.
32261	Coal	Including lignite and peat.
32262	Oil and gas	Petroleum, natural gas, condensates, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), liquefied natural gas (LNG); including drilling and production.
32263	Ferrous metals	Iron and ferro-alloy metals.
32264	Nonferrous metals	Aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin, zinc.
32265	Precious metals/materials	Gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, gemstones.
32266	Industrial minerals	Baryte, limestone, feldspar, kaolin, sand, gypsym, gravel, ornamental stones.
32267	Fertilizer minerals	Phosphates, potash.
32268	Offshore minerals	Polymetallic nodules, phosphorites, marine placer deposits.
	TOURISM	
33210	Tourism policy and administrative management	

ANNEX E
REGRESSION ESTIMATES

TABLE E.1 Effect of aid for trade on exports (excluding minerals and oil) of developing countries *(page 1 of 2)*

(1995 classification)

Dependent variable Exports from country i (DEV95) to country j (ALL) in year t	(1) Gravity	(2) Extended gravity	(3) AfT	(4) AFT + no aid dummies
ln GDP_i	0.353*** (0.017)	0.376*** (0.017)	0.368*** (0.017)	0.364*** (0.017)
ln GDP_j	0.296*** (0.014)	0.337*** (0.014)	0.329*** (0.014)	0.329*** (0.014)
ln POP_i	-0.762*** (0.067)	-0.467*** (0.064)	-0.555*** (0.065)	-0.535*** (0.067)
ln POP_j	0.169*** (0.049)	0.396*** (0.047)	0.340*** (0.048)	0.339*** (0.048)
ln distance_ij	-1.146*** (0.004)	-0.819*** (0.005)	-0.819*** (0.005)	-0.819*** (0.005)
Both landlocked		-0.623*** (0.025)	-0.622*** (0.025)	-0.622*** (0.025)
Ln remoteness ij		0.597*** (0.057)	0.603*** (0.058)	0.604*** (0.058)
Common border		0.889*** (0.019)	0.889*** (0.019)	0.889*** (0.019)
Common coloniser		0.393*** (0.012)	0.393*** (0.012)	0.393*** (0.012)
Colonial relationship		0.783*** (0.028)	0.783*** (0.028)	0.783*** (0.028)
Common language		0.402*** (0.010)	0.402*** (0.010)	0.402*** (0.010)
Conflict i		-0.098*** (0.016)	-0.092*** (0.016)	-0.092*** (0.016)
Conflict j		-0.005 (0.018)	0.001 (0.018)	0.000 (0.018)
RTA dummy		0.611*** (0.011)	0.613*** (0.011)	0.613*** (0.011)

TABLE E.1 Effect of aid for trade on exports (excluding minerals and oil) of developing countries *(page 2 of 2)*

(1995 classification)

Dependent variable Exports from country i (DEV95) to country j (ALL) in year t	(1) Gravity	(2) Extended gravity	(3) AfT	(4) AFT + no aid dummies
AfT received by i in t-3			**0.028***** (0.003)	**0.030***** (0.003)
Zero AfT received by i in t-3				0.021 (0.019)
AfT received by j in t-3			**0.012***** (0.003)	**0.008**** (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-3				-0.029* (0.017)
Other ODA received by i			**-0.016***** (0.004)	**-0.018***** (0.005)
Zero other ODA received by i				-0.033 (0.036)
Other ODA received by j			**0.020***** (0.004)	**0.014***** (0.005)
Zero other ODA received by j				-0.033 (0.024)
Importer and exporter fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	142 448	142 448	142 448	142 448
R-squared	0.709	0.734	0.734	0.734

TABLE E.2 Effect of aid for trade on exports, by income group

(1995 classification)

Dependent variable Exports from country i (DEV95) to country j (ALL) in year t	(1) LIC95	(2) LMIC95	(3) IDA95	(4) LIC95 + LMIC95	(5) DEV95
AfT received by i in t-3	**0.055***** (0.007)	**0.022***** (0.005)	**0.052***** (0.006)	**0.035***** (0.004)	**0.030***** (0.003)
Zero AfT received by i in t-3	0.078 (0.062)	0.207*** (0.034)	0.172*** (0.039)	0.196*** (0.029)	0.021 (0.019)
AfT received by j in t-3	**0.009** (0.007)	**0.013**** (0.006)	**0.002** (0.006)	**0.009**** (0.005)	**0.008**** (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-3	0.038 (0.032)	-0.085*** (0.026)	-0.056* (0.029)	-0.040* (0.021)	-0.029* (0.017)
Other ODA received by i	**-0.025*** (0.014)	**-0.036***** (0.009)	**-0.074***** (0.010)	**-0.042***** (0.008)	**-0.018***** (0.005)
Zero other ODA received by i	(dropped)	-0.167*** (0.056)	0.094 (0.145)	-0.132*** (0.049)	-0.033 (0.036)
Other ODA received by j	**0.005** (0.010)	**0.024***** (0.008)	**0.024***** (0.009)	**0.016**** (0.007)	**0.014***** (0.005)
Zero other ODA received by j	0.038 (0.050)	-0.050 (0.038)	-0.007 (0.043)	-0.022 (0.031)	-0.033 (0.024)
All control variables from Table E.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Importer and exporter fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	37 131	57 452	48 799	94 583	142 448
R-squared	0.668	0.758	0.687	0.722	0.734

TABLE E.3 Effect of each category of aid for trade on exports, by income group

(1995 classification)

Dependent variable Exports from country i (DEV95) to country j (ALL) in year t	(1) LIC95	(2) LMIC95	(3) IDA95	(4) LIC95 + LMIC95	(5) DEV95
AfT econ. infra. received by i in t-3	**0.023***** (0.006)	**0.017***** (0.004)	**0.016***** (0.005)	**0.021***** (0.003)	**0.016***** (0.003)
AfT prod. cap. received by i in t-3	**0.039***** (0.009)	**0.005** (0.006)	**0.033***** (0.007)	**0.016***** (0.005)	**0.021***** (0.004)
Other AfT received by i in t-3	**0.046***** (0.011)	**0.028***** (0.007)	**0.078***** (0.008)	**0.028***** (0.006)	**0.023***** (0.006)
Zero AfT received by i in t-3	0.049 (0.062)	0.189*** (0.033)	0.123*** (0.038)	0.173*** (0.029)	0.014 (0.018)
AfT received by j in t-3	**0.009** (0.007)	**0.013**** (0.006)	**0.002** (0.006)	**0.009**** (0.005)	**0.008**** (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-3	0.039 (0.032)	-0.083*** (0.026)	-0.054* (0.028)	-0.039* (0.021)	-0.028* (0.017)
Other ODA received by i	**-0.025*** (0.014)	**-0.033***** (0.009)	**-0.059***** (0.010)	**-0.040***** (0.008)	**-0.018***** (0.005)
Zero other ODA received by i	(dropped)	-0.161*** (0.056)	0.107 (0.145)	-0.133*** (0.049)	-0.033 (0.036)
Other ODA received by j	**0.005** (0.010)	**0.023***** (0.008)	**0.023**** (0.009)	**0.016**** (0.007)	**0.014**** (0.005)
Zero other ODA received by j	0.038 (0.050)	-0.050 (0.038)	-0.008 (0.043)	-0.022 (0.031)	-0.033 (0.024)
All control variables from Table E.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Importer and exporter fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	37 131	57 452	48 799	94 583	142 448
R-squared	0.668	0.758	0.688	0.722	0.734

TABLE E.4 Effect of aid for trade on exports of parts and components of developing countries *(page 1 of 2)*

(1995 classification)

Dependent variable Intermediate exports from country i (DEV95) to country j (ALL) in year t	(1) Gravity	(2) Extended gravity	(3) AfT	(4) AFT + dummies
ln GDP_i	0.552*** (0.017)	0.571*** (0.017)	0.552*** (0.017)	0.547*** (0.017)
ln GDP_j	0.208*** (0.015)	0.270*** (0.015)	0.266*** (0.015)	0.262*** (0.015)
ln POP_i	-0.771*** (0.072)	-0.565*** (0.071)	-0.723*** (0.072)	-0.796*** (0.074)
ln POP_j	-0.060 (0.048)	0.133*** (0.047)	0.098** (0.049)	0.099** (0.049)
ln distance_ij	-0.750*** (0.004)	-0.590*** (0.006)	-0.589*** (0.006)	-0.590*** (0.006)
Both landlocked		-0.156*** (0.037)	-0.153*** (0.037)	-0.155*** (0.037)
ln remoteness ij		1.311*** (0.059)	1.297*** (0.059)	1.230*** (0.060)
Common border		0.336*** (0.017)	0.335*** (0.017)	0.335*** (0.017)
Common coloniser		0.365*** (0.014)	0.365*** (0.014)	0.366*** (0.014)
Colonial relationship		0.307*** (0.025)	0.307*** (0.025)	0.307*** (0.025)
Common language		0.203*** (0.011)	0.202*** (0.011)	0.202*** (0.011)
Conflict i		-0.070*** (0.016)	-0.058*** (0.016)	-0.053*** (0.016)
Conflict j		-0.008 (0.020)	-0.004 (0.021)	-0.001 (0.021)
RTA dummy		0.279*** (0.012)	0.283*** (0.012)	0.281*** (0.012)
AfT received by i in t-3			**0.035*** (0.003)	**0.036*** (0.004)
zero AfT received by i in t-3				0.002 (0.025)

TABLE E.4 Effect of aid for trade on exports of parts and components of developing countries *(page 2 of 2)*

(1995 classification)

Dependent variable Intermediate exports from country i (DEV95) to country j (ALL) in year t	(1) Gravity	(2) Extended gravity	(3) AfT	(4) AFT + dummies
AfT received by j in t-3			**0.007*** (0.004)	**0.016***** (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-3				0.071*** (0.021)
Other ODA received by i			**-0.006** (0.004)	**0.025***** (0.005)
Zero Other ODA received by i				0.304*** (0.038)
Other ODA received by j			**0.001** (0.004)	**0.012**** (0.006)
Zero other ODA received by j				0.050 (0.031)
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	82 322	82 322	82 322	82 322
R-squared	0.580	0.596	0.597	0.597

TABLE E.5 Effects of aid for trade in good management situations on exports of developing countries by income group

(using "government efficiency" proxy)

Dependent variable Exports from country i (DEV95) to country j (ALL) in year t	(1) LIC95	(2) LMIC95	(3) IDA95	(4) LIC95 + LMIC95	(5) DEV95
AfT received by i in t-3	**-0.054**** (0.023)	**-0.017** (0.020)	**-0.082***** (0.021)	**-0.020** (0.015)	**0.016** (0.011)
AfTi in t-3* gov. efficiency_i	**0.245***** (0.053)	**0.077*** (0.042)	**0.300***** (0.047)	**0.113***** (0.032)	**0.023** (0.021)
Zero AfT received by i in t-3	0.043 (0.062)	0.178*** (0.034)	0.153*** (0.039)	0.161*** (0.029)	0.006 (0.019)
AfT received by j in t-3	**0.010** (0.007)	**0.013**** (0.006)	**0.002** (0.006)	**0.010**** (0.005)	**0.009**** (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-3	0.044 (0.032)	-0.083*** (0.026)	-0.051* (0.028)	-0.037* (0.021)	-0.027 (0.017)
Other ODA received by i	**-0.118***** (0.021)	**-0.059***** (0.020)	**-0.113***** (0.017)	**-0.093***** (0.013)	**-0.075***** (0.010)
ODAi * gov. efficiency _i	**0.249***** (0.038)	**0.045** (0.036)	**0.083***** (0.032)	**0.118***** (0.024)	**0.121***** (0.016)
Zero other ODA received by i	(dropped)	-0.230*** (0.061)	-0.011 (0.145)	-0.233*** (0.051)	-0.090** (0.036)
Other ODA received by j	**0.005** (0.010)	**0.024***** (0.008)	**0.024***** (0.009)	**0.016**** (0.007)	**0.014***** (0.005)
Zero other ODA received by j	0.045 (0.050)	-0.049 (0.038)	-0.006 (0.043)	-0.019 (0.031)	-0.030 (0.024)
All controls from Table E.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Importer and exporter fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	37 131	57 452	48 799	94 583	142 448
R-squared	0.670	0.758	0.688	0.722	0.735

ANNEX F
METHODOLOGY FOR THE ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS

This annex elaborates on the data and procedures for the econometric analysis in this chapter. Table F.1 compares this study with three recent similar studies of the impact of aid for trade on countries' export performance in order to demonstrate the similarities and differences. Compared to previous studies, the analysis presented here covers the most recent years of aid-for-trade assistance to developing countries. It covers 16 years of assistance, beginning with the earliest date of the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) aid-for-trade data set, 1995. As with other studies, our definition of aid for trade (AfT) covers all CRS bilateral assistance by donors to developing countries included in the CRS. Note that data are limited to assistance provided from reporting OECD countries that are members of the Development Assistance Committee; data from non-OECD donors, such as China, India, Brazil and Kuwait and some multilateral agencies, are therefore not possible to include. Moreover, multilateral reporting data are incomplete for earlier years and recent multilateral assistance takes the form of budget support and/or sector loans, which are difficult to associate with aid for trade.

Helble, *et al*. (2012) create their own stream of disbursement data going back to 1990 using the OECD CRS database, although data before 2002 on AfT projects are systematically under-reported because multilateral projects did not report. Cali and te Velde (2010) use disbursement data from 2002-07, with the effect on exports lagged one year. Vijil (2012), as in our analysis, uses the information on commitments to take advantage of a longer time period. Another major difference with respect to Cali and te Velde's analysis is that they use aggregate export volumes for each country included in their sample as their dependent variable while we use bilateral export trade pairs from developing countries and the rest of the world; this allows us to examine the effects of aid for trade received by importing countries in the analysis. Furthermore, other official development assistance flows besides those classified under aid-for-trade assistance are included as in Helble *et al*. (2012) and Vijil (2012).

Table F.2 shows the source of data used in this analysis. The four main sources considered here are the UN Comtrade for bilateral export flows of developing countries, the World Development Indicators for information such as GDP and population for both partners, CEPII datasets for gravity variables and bilateral distance measures, and the OECD CRS for aid for trade and other official development assistance from OECD countries to developing countries. The World Governance Indicators and Country Policy and Institutional Assessments datasets are used to measure government management and performance. The Correlates of War dataset is used to create a dummy variable for countries in (external or internal) conflict in a given period. Based on aid flows received by developing countries, as reported in the OECD CRS dataset, a dummy variable is created for countries not receiving AfT and ODA flows in a given period and these controls are included in the regression analysis, as suggested by Cali and te Velde and Vijil among others. Exports of ores and minerals under HS codes 26 and 27 are excluded from the analysis; countries for which the share of oil exports exceeds 75 percent of total exports are also excluded from the analysis. The dummy for Regional and Free Trade Agreement is built based on information published by the World Trade Organization, and is scored 1 when the trading country pairs are members of the same agreement.

The bottom panel of Table F.3 presents the complete list of countries following the Income Classification of the World Bank (WB) in 1995, according to historical thresholds published by this institution. The top panel of the table presents the summary statistics for the most relevant variables: exports (excluding minerals and oil) in billion current USD, average distance of export flows in thousand kilometres, GDP in billion current USD, total population in million inhabitants, and aid-for-trade and other official development assistance flows in million current USD.

Some clear patterns already emerge while looking at these averages, and they are valid while comparing income groups of the WB income classification or even by observing the performance of least developed countries. The first is that exports are greater for countries at higher levels of development and that per capita performance exceeds the aggregate performance as the total population of countries becomes smaller at higher levels of development. Average distance of exports increases slightly with the level of development. Finally, there is a clear pattern of support to less developed countries, as they tend to concentrate large amounts of aid flows in AfT and other official development assistance.

Table F.4 gives partial correlations between total exports of developing countries and some explanatory variables used while applying the gravity framework to the explanation of trade flows. The GDP and the population of the exporting country are the variables most significantly correlated with aggregate values of exports. Aid for trade and other official development assistance flows are also positively correlated with export levels, but at lower levels of correlation. Other significant correlations are observed between the two flows of development assistance, and also between aid flows and the total population of the country, which is an expected result given that the amount of aid commitments will evolve with the size of the country.

The baseline framework for our empirical analysis is presented in Table E.1. Column 1 in this table presents the results of the gravity model where bilateral exports of developing countries are a function of the size of the exporting economy, the size of the importing economy, and the distance between the two countries as in the following specification:

$$X_{ij} = G\frac{Y_i^{\alpha} Y_j^{\beta}}{T_{ij}^{\theta}}$$

where X_{ij} denotes exports (excluding minerals and oil) of country i to country j, G is the gravitational constant between the two countries, Y_i and Y_j are the sizes of the exporting and importing economies respectively, and T_{ij} is measures of trade barriers between the two countries. Initially, we use the distance from the CEPII dataset as a proxy for trade barriers for the estimation of the log-linearised version of the gravity model. All regressions include exporter-, importer-, and year-fixed effects. Column 2 adds some commonly used control variables to the baseline specification, i.e. common border, common language, colonial relationships and landlockedness of countries. It also adds other controls such as remoteness of countries calculated as the product of the GDP-weighted distances of both countries with respect to all other partners, a dummy for conflict (time variant), and a dummy for regional trade agreements as listed by the World Trade Organization. Column 3 includes the aid flows received by the exporting and the importing countries in logs for aid-for-trade flows and other official assistance committed by bilateral donors. Column 4 includes dummy variables for countries not receiving aid flows, and this mainly affects importing countries given that most exporting countries receive aid flows. In order to avoid potential endogeneity issues related to aid-for-trade flows, we use three-year lagged AfT commitments. A sensitivity analysis of exports to lagged AfT commitments is presented in Table F.5. It demonstrates that improvements in exports can best be observed after a certain lag (three years) and that the impact of commitments increases over time.

TABLE F.1 OECD analysis in comparison with other recent studies

	Helble *et al.* (2012)	**Cali and te Velde (2010)**	**Vijil (2012)**	**OECD (2013)– Newfarmer-Urgarte**
Period covered	1990-2005	2002-07	1995-2005	1995-2011
Country coverage	170 trading countries	120 developing countries	All positive trade flows	109 developing countries exporting to all countries
Observations	108 304	508	95 280	142 448
Explained variable	Imports from country i to country j in each year	Total exports of a country in a given year	Exports of country i to country j in year t	Exports of country i to country j in year t
Zero trade flows	No	(not mentioned)	No	No
Aid for trade	Flows received by importer and exporter	Flows received by the exporter	Flows received by importer and exporter	Flows received by importer and exporter
Definition of AfT	Disbursements (constructed CRS 1990-05); trade policy and regulations, trade development and economic infrastructure	Disbursements (2002-2007); trade facilitation, trade policy and regulations, productive capacity and economic infrastructure	Commitments (1995-2005); trade policy and regulations, productive capacity and economic infrastructure	Commitments (1995-2010) with three-year lags; productive capacity, trade development and other aid for trade
Disaggregation of AfT on exports	No, but several aggregations of previous categories are tested.	Yes. Productive capacity and Infrastructure.	Yes. Institutions, productive capacity and infrastructure	Yes. Productive capacity, infrastructure and other AfT.
ODA	All other aid flows not included in AfT for both countries	No	All other aid flows not included in AfT for both countries	All other aid flows not included in AfT for both countries
Dummies for non-receivers of AfT and ODA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fixed effects	Year and bilateral (five years) fixed effect	Year and exporter	Year	Year, exporter and importer

TABLE F.2 Definition of variables

Variable	Description	Source
Ln Exports_ijt	Total exports from country i to country j in year t in current million USD (in logs). Oil and mineral exports are excluded. Only positive values are considered.	UN Comtrade
Ln GDP_it	GDP of country i in current million USD in year t (in logs).	WB World Development Indicators
Ln POP_it	Total population of country i in year t (in logs).	WB World Development Indicators
Ln Distance_ij	Distance between the countries (in logs).	CEPII
Landlocked (i and j)	Dummy variable equal to one if at least one of the two countries is landlocked.	CEPII
Common border	Dummy for contiguity	CEPII
Common coloniser	Dummy for common coloniser	CEPII
Colonial relationship	Dummy for former colonial relationship	CEPII
Common language	Dummy for common official language	CEPII
AfT received by i (in year t)	Total amount of aid for trade received by country i from all bilateral donors in year t in current million USD (in logs)	OECD CRS dataset
Other ODA received by i (in year t)	Total amount of official development assistance, excluding aid for trade, received by country i from all bilateral donors in year t in current million USD (in logs)	OECD CRS dataset
Zero AfT (other ODA) received by i (in year t)	Dummies equal 1 if country i did not receive aid for trade (other ODA) flows in year t	OECD CRS dataset
Government effectiveness (in year t)	Government effectiveness (quality of public services, quality of the civil service and degree of its independence from political pressures, quality of policy formulation and implementation, and credibility of the government's commitment to such policies). It ranks between -2.5 and 2.5, but it has been normalised between 0 and 1 here.	WB Worldwide Governance Indicators
RTA dummy	Dummy variable equal to 1 for RTA in force.	WTO
Conflict in country i (in year t)	Dummy variable for countries under conflict in year t. Inter-state and civil wars are considered. A war is active as long as 1 000 fatalities are observed within a 12-month period. *www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/WarData_NEW/COW%20Website%20-%20Typology%20of%20war.pdf.*	Correlates of War 4.0
Oil exporters excluded	Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Congo, Rep. of, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Venezuela. Countries are either major oil exporters or their share of oil exports in total exports is equal or higher than 75 percent.	Own calculations using trade data.

TABLE F.3 Summary statistics of main variables by income groups (1995)

Income group		Total exports	Distance	GDP in current USD	Population	AfT received	Other ODA received
Low income countries	Mean	5.2	6.2	43.9	65.1	160.4	443.6
	Std.	*19.7*	*1.4*	*185.4*	*210.5*	*358.7*	*559.5*
Lower middle income countries	Mean	29.1	7.1	119.1	58.8	153.4	323.5
	Std.	*148.8*	*2.2*	*558.9*	*217.2*	*279.3*	*415.3*
Upper middle income countries	Mean	26.0	7.6	147.5	24.0	44.3	123.1
	Std.	*48.7*	*2.4*	*311.7*	*43.8*	*103.0*	*192.6*
Least developed countries	Mean	0.7	6.2	6.1	15.5	64.4	303.0
	Std.	*1.5*	*1.4*	*9.8*	*24.2*	*100.5*	*387.5*
IDA countries	Mean	18.7	6.2	77.2	47.9	98.5	338.5
	Std.	*138.4*	*1.6*	*520.9*	*201.6*	*204.5*	*412.5*
All developing countries	Mean	20.5	6.9	102.2	51.8	127.3	310.3
	Std.	*100.4*	*2.1*	*410*	*186.3*	*281.4*	*444.4*
Low income countries	Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.						
Lower middle income countries	Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Arab Rep. Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Lesotho, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Morocco, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Vanuatu.						
Upper middle income countries	Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Lebanon, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, Panama, Poland, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uruguay, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa.						
Least developed countries	Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Togo, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia.						
IDA countries	Albania, Benin, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Arab Rep. Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Kiribati, Lesotho, FYR Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan Sao Tome and Principe, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia.						

TABLE F.4 Correlation matrix of variables of interest

	Total exports	Average distance	GDP	Population	AfT received	ODA received
Total exports	1.00					
Average distance	0.20	1.00				
GDP	0.94	0.22	1.00			
Population	0.64	0.18	0.71	1.00		
AfT received	0.23	0.18	0.32	0.60	1.00	
ODA received	0.27	0.15	0.30	0.40	0.48	1.00

Notes: The correlation matrix is calculated using aggregate or average values for variables for all exporting countries. In that sense, total exports stands for aggregate exports of a developing country in a given year. Average distance is the average distance of all bilateral export flows of a developing country in a given year. GDP and population are the gross domestic product and total population observed in each country for each year. AfT received and ODA received are the total amount of aid-for-trade flows and other official development assistance flows received by the exporting country in each period considered here.

TABLE F.5 Lagged Impact of aid for trade on exports of developing countries (1995) *(page 1 of 2)*

Dependent variable Exports from country i (DEV95) to country j (ALL) in year t	**(1) AfT t-1**	**(2) AfT t-2**	**(3) AfT t-3**	**(4) AfT t-4**	**(5) AfT t-5**	**(6) ALL LAGS**
Other ODA received by i	-0.015*** (0.006)	-0.018*** (0.005)	-0.018*** (0.005)	-0.018*** (0.005)	-0.015*** (0.005)	-0.018*** (0.006)
Zero other ODA received by i	-0.039 (0.037)	-0.039 (0.036)	-0.033 (0.036)	-0.041 (0.035)	-0.043 (0.035)	-0.037 (0.037)
Other ODA received by j	0.015*** (0.006)	0.016*** (0.005)	0.014*** (0.005)	0.013** (0.005)	0.012** (0.005)	0.005 (0.006)
Zero other ODA received by j	-0.029 (0.024)	-0.027 (0.024)	-0.033 (0.024)	-0.031 (0.024)	-0.038 (0.024)	-0.036 (0.024)
AfT received by i in t-1	0.005 (0.003)					-0.004 (0.004)
Zero AfT received by i in t-1	-0.007 (0.020)					-0.014 (0.021)
AfT received by i in t-2		0.018*** (0.003)				0.004 (0.004)
Zero AfT received by i in t-2		0.015 (0.020)				0.011 (0.021)
AfT received by i in t-3			0.030*** (0.003)			0.015*** (0.004)
Zero AfT received by i in t-3			0.021 (0.019)			0.012 (0.021)
AfT received by i in t-4				0.033*** (0.003)		0.013*** (0.004)
Zero AfT received by i in t-4				0.026 (0.019)		0.021 (0.021)
AfT received by i in t-5					0.043*** (0.003)	0.034*** (0.003)
Zero AfT received by i in t-5					0.044** (0.019)	0.045** (0.021)
AfT received by j in t-1	0.007* (0.004)					0.006 (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-1	-0.028 (0.018)					-0.010 (0.018)

TABLE F.5 Lagged Impact of aid for trade on exports of developing countries (1995) *(page 2 of 2)*

Dependent variable Exports from country i (DEV95) to country j (ALL) in year t	**(1) AfT t-1**	**(2) AfT t-2**	**(3) AfT t-3**	**(4) AfT t-4**	**(5) AfT t-5**	**(6) ALL LAGS**
AfT received by j in t-2		0.003 (0.004)				-0.003 (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-2		-0.041** (0.017)				-0.017 (0.019)
AfT received by j in t-3			0.008** (0.004)			0.003 (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-3			-0.029* (0.017)			0.002 (0.019)
AfT received by j in t-4				0.007* (0.004)		-0.001 (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-4				-0.048*** (0.017)		-0.029 (0.018)
AfT received by j in t-5					0.012*** (0.004)	0.010** (0.004)
Zero AfT received by j in t-5					-0.032* (0.016)	-0.018 (0.018)
All control variables in Table E.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Importer and exporter fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	142 448	142 448	142 448	142 448	142 448	142 448
R-squared	0.734	0.734	0.734	0.734	0.735	0.735

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